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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>3.poss.</td>
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<td>t.v.</td>
<td>transitive verb</td>
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Acknowledgements

Our greatest thanks go to the Iquito elders whose knowledge and expertise this dictionary seeks to reflect: Hermenegildo (Hermico) Díaz Cuyasa, Ligia Inuma Inuma, Ema Llona Yareja, and especially Jaime Pacaya Inuma. Over the course of hundreds (in Jaime’s case, thousands) of hours of collaborative work, these elders have conveyed to us the beauties and subtleties of the Iquito language, for the benefit of future generations of Iquito people, and to ensure that this patrimony of humanity is documented. We also extend our thanks to the community members of San Antonio de Pintuyacu, whom we first visited in 2001, and where we have worked with the Iquito elders since 2002; the community’s interest in the products of our work with their elders has been a constant inspiration and motivation.


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

Our work has been supported and facilitated by many other people. In particular, Nora England, at the University of Texas at Austin, made it possible to launch the ILDP as a long-term, multi-researcher project by joining us as PI on an Endangered Languages Documentation Programme grant (see below) while we were still graduate students, and she provided invaluable methodological and practical advice throughout the first phase of the ILDP.

Gabel Sotíl García, at the Universidad Nacional de la Amazonía Peruana in Iquitos, played a crucial role in the administration of the ILDP in its early years, and has been a source of valuable guidance and enthusiastic support for our community-oriented work. Gustavo Solís Fonseca and Elsa Vílchez Jiménez of the Centro de Investigación de la Lingüística Aplicada at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (UNMSM) also provided essential support in the ILDP’s early years.

We also want to express our sincerest thanks to Joel Sherzer and Tony Woodbury for giving us unusual latitude while we were graduate students at UT–Austin, and allowing us to launch the ILDP in parallel with our dissertation projects, as well as for all of their advice, wisdom, and encouragement in all of our projects.

The typesetting of the dictionary you are reading was made possible by Greg Finley and Ronald Sprouse, each of whom has played a pivotal role in the development of a Python script that converts the XML output of FieldWorks Language Explorer (FLEx), which we used for developing this dictionary, to TEX, which we used to typeset it. Greg developed the early versions of the script; subsequently, Ronald

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

The work that resulted in this dictionary would have been impossible without the funding that we received from several sources. These include Cabeceras Aid Project, which has supported our community-oriented activities since 2001; the Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Programme, which supported documentation of Iquito from 2003 to 2006 with a Major Project grant (MDP-0042; co-PIs Nora England, Christine Beier and Lev Michael); and two Documenting Endangered Languages Fellowships in 2015-2016 from NSF–NEH to Christine Beier (# 230216-15) and Lev Michael (# 230217-15).

Finally, we express our sincere thanks to all our other friends, family, and colleagues who have supported and encouraged our work on this project over these many years. We could not have gotten this far without you.

Lev, Ema, Jaime, and Hermico; Jaime, Chris, Ema, and Hermico (both 2015).
# Table of Contents

*Abbreviations used in this dictionary* ................................................................. v

*Acknowledgements* ............................................................................................ vii

*Preface* .................................................................................................................. xiii

1 Introduction ........................................................................................................... 1

1.1 Alphabet, graphemes, and orthography ......................................................... 2
   1.1.1 Segmental graphemes and orthography ................................................. 2
   1.1.2 Tone graphemes and orthography ......................................................... 5

1.2 Structure of Iquito–English dictionary entries ............................................... 6
   1.2.1 Citation forms and root types ............................................................... 9
   1.2.2 Irregular plurals ................................................................................... 13
   1.2.3 Loanwords .......................................................................................... 13
   1.2.4 Parts of speech .................................................................................... 14
   1.2.5 Grammar notes ................................................................................... 15
   1.2.6 Example sentences ............................................................................. 16
   1.2.7 Scientific names .................................................................................. 16
   1.2.8 Variants ............................................................................................... 20
   1.2.9 Named dialectal variants ...................................................................... 23
The preparation of a reasonably comprehensive dictionary of a previously little-documented language is a long voyage, and here we briefly describe the course that has brought about the work before you, and the future trajectory we anticipate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Third, we are in the midst of significantly revising our substantial text corpus, which exists as a parsed FLEx corpus, and we anticipate that doing so will lead us to expand and revise the dictionary in certain ways. The revision of the text corpus has been motivated both by
advances we have made in our understanding of the Iquito prosodic system, as briefly discussed above, and by advances in our understanding of the Iquito lexicon (e.g., distinguishing an increasing number of senses in certain lemmas). Experience tells us that the revision of the text corpus will lead us to refine our understanding of the semantics of certain lexemes, and will also provide us with the opportunity to increase both the quantity and quality of exemplification in the dictionary.

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

Lev Michael
Christine Beier

September 2019
Iquitos, Perú
Introduction

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

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

\[(1) \quad a, aa, i, ii, ĭ, ĭi, j, k, m, n, p, r, s, t, u, uu, w, y\]

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

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

**Lorentano Spanish Glossary**  This section consists of a brief glossary of Loretano Spanish terms that are used in the dictionary. Although an effort has been made to avoid unfamiliar terms in crafting definitions, it has proved useful, for reasons of economy, to make sparing use of
certain local Spanish terms for referents and concepts that are particular to the environmental and cultural contexts of northern Peruvian Amazonia. These terms are widely used in the dialect of Spanish spoken throughout the departamento of Loreto, and in many cases, more widely through the rainforest regions of eastern Peru.

1.1 Alphabet, graphemes, and orthography

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

1.1.1 Segmental graphemes and orthography

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

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

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

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

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

2 | Iquito – English Dictionary
Table 1.1: Iquito vowel graphemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAPHHEME</th>
<th>PHONEME</th>
<th>GRAPHHEME EXAMPLE</th>
<th>PHONEME EXAMPLE</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
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<td>taana</td>
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<td>uː</td>
<td>kuupi</td>
<td>kuːpi</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. three graphemes associated with palatalization, \(<\text{ki(a)}, \text{ni(a)}, \text{si(V)}>)\, representing the phonemes \(/\text{k}^\text{j}, \text{n}, \text{ʃ}/\) respectively; and

2. the grapheme associated with labialization, \(<\text{kw}>\), representing the phoneme \(/\text{k}^\text{w}/\).

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

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

\(^3\) Some speakers do variably realize underlying \(/\text{uka}/\) sequences as \([\text{uka}]\sim[\text{uk}^\text{w}a]\), but this is an unrelated phenomenon.

---

*Introduction*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>grapheme</th>
<th>phoneme</th>
<th>grapheme example</th>
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<td>ikʲaːɾi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>nawiyni</td>
<td>nawiːni</td>
<td>spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CiV</td>
<td>C'V</td>
<td>nitiáana</td>
<td>niːtáːna</td>
<td>runner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

---

4 Abbreviations used in the examples in this introduction: DRV derivational root, EVENT.NOMZ event nominalization, GEN general number, IMPF imperfective aspect, LOC:PROX proximal locative, NON.PST non-past tense, PL plural number, REC.PST recent past tense.
component of all palatalized segments as an orthographic <i>.\(^5\) Thus, instead of adopting distinct graphemes for /kʲ, ɲ, ʃ/, they chose to represent the corresponding speech sounds as <ki(a), ni(a), si(V)>.

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

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

1.1.2 Tone graphemes and orthography

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

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

---

\(^5\) Interestingly, this was a common feature among orthographies developed by SIL missionaries for indigenous Peruvian Amazonian languages in the 1950s and 1960s. It is unclear, on a language by language basis, and in Iquito in particular, to what degree this choice represents a commitment to the underlying, or phonemic, representation of the speech sounds in question, and to what degree this was simply a general orthographic convenience.
representation of ‘Tamshi Quebrada’ found in the dictionary, and in (5b), the representation including L tones; in this case, though, note that the first HLL melody is truncated because the second H, from a second HLL melody, falls on the mora that would otherwise have been occupied by the second L of the first HLL melody, i.e., the melody associated with the first H tone.

(4)  a. májaaka ‘blood’
     b. májààka

(5)  a. Nuríyɨyúumu ‘Tamshi Quebrada (name of creek)’
     b. Nuríyɨyúùmù

1.2 Structure of Iquito–English dictionary entries

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

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

(6)  Citation form | Root | Imperfective Root | Derivational Root | Irregular plural | Irregular possessed form | Irregular third person possessed form | Literal meaning | Fast speech form | Loan source | { Part of speech | Definition | Scientific name | Anthropology note | Semantics note | Grammar note | Sociolinguistics note | Example sentence | Free translation of example sentence } | Related form | Variant

First, notice that a section of the schema in (6) is set off by braces { . . . }. This portion of the entry is iterated if there is more than one sense associated with the citation form. Second, note that no entry exhibits all the parts in the schema. For example, the IRREGULAR
part of the schema is relevant only for nouns and some adjectives, while the SCIENTIFIC NAME part of the schema is only relevant for citation forms that denote life forms.

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

(7) **ajirĩni rt. ajītī impf.rt. ajītīi drv.rt. ajirī (i.v.)** be seated or sitting on any kind of surface, speaking both of living beings, such as humans, dogs, and birds, and of inanimate objects with broad flat bases, such as cooking pots. *Ex. lina=na anapa, nu=ajītīařiki=na nāana akĩka=jina*. The macaw, they say, would sit in the branches of the trees. dialect.var. *ijirĩni*.

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

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

(9) itíni rt. íti impf.rt. íti (i.v.) transform one’s physical shape or form, said either of individuals with magical powers, such as shamans, who had the power to transform into animals, or of certain animal species that Iquitos traditionally believed to transform from one species into another at certain points in their life cycle, e.g., paasi (huasaco), a species of carnivorous fish, that was believed to transform into sajina (jergón), a species of highly venomous snake; and muusaníkwaa (a species of isula ant) that was believed to transform into núriyi (tamshi lianas).
▶ Gram. The thing into which the subject transforms can be expressed as an oblique argument with the postposition =íira. Ex. Nu=ítiríiikaa=ná iisaja=fíra. She turned into salt. Rel. itiáana (n.) person, typically a shaman, with the ability to transform into another form, typically that of an animal.
Finally, we consider the entry for the verb *ajatatíini*, in (10), which exhibits multiple senses. Note that each sense is distinguished by a number in bold, starting at 1., and that each sense number is followed by a part-of-speech tag. For entries in which the part-of-speech cannot vary across the senses, e.g., for nouns, only a single part-of-speech tag is given, immediately before the first sense. For verbs, however, where the senses may differ in transitivity, each sense is given its own part-of-speech tag. Beyond this, different senses within a given entry all share the same roots and irregular plural forms, which precede the senses, and the same variants and related forms, which follow the senses.

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

1.2.1 Citation forms and root types

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

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

*Introduction* | 9
(11)  aákusana
     aákusa-na
     red-GEN
     ‘red (general number)’

(12)  iriyaki
     iriya-ki
     deserted-LOC:PROX
     ‘deserted’

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

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

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

**Locative Postpositions**  Locative postpositions are a sub-class of postpositions that obligatorily bear the same locative suffixes borne by locative nouns. Like locative nouns, most locative postpositions exhibit a default form, which serves as its citation form, and its root consists of the citation form stripped of its locative suffix.
**Verbs**  The citation form of verbs is the event-nominalized form of the verb, which Iquito speakers characterize as the ‘name’ of verbs, and which they readily provide when asked to translate the infinitive form of Spanish verbs (e.g., *comer* ‘eat’). The event nominalizer has the segmental form *-ni*, it conditions a preceding long vowel, and it is associated with an HLL melody, with the H tone that we mark in this dictionary appearing two moras to the left of the *-ni* segmental sequence, as in (13) and (14).

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

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

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

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

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

(16) \( ajîrâni \)
\[
\begin{array}{l}
  ajîrî-ːni \\
  \text{sit.DRV-EVENT.NOMZ} \\
  \text{‘sitting, to sit’}
\end{array}
\]

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

(17) \( Nuajîtti. \)
\[
\begin{array}{l}
  nu = ajîtti-ː-\emptyset \\
  3sg = sit-IMPF-NON.PST \\
  \text{‘S/he is sitting.’}
\end{array}
\]

The changes in vowel quality that root-final vowels undergo in the imperfective are predictable (specifically, \( i \to i \) and \( u \to i \)), but this predictability goes only one way: that is, it is not predictable, based on an imperfective-inflected verb form ending in \( i \), what the vowel quality of the root-final vowel is, since the imperfective neutralizes the
contrast between root-final *i*, *i*, and *u*. For this reason, we list imperfective roots in the dictionary as variants, to help readers locate the appropriate verbal headword, and we mark the imperfective roots of the relevant verbs with the tag *impf.rt*.

1.2.2 Irregular plurals

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

(18)  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{iíminaka} & \quad \text{iímina-ka} \\
\text{canoe-PL} & \quad \text{‘canoes’}
\end{align*}
\]

(19)  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nasiwa} & \quad \text{nasi-wa} \\
\text{chacra-PL} & \quad \text{‘chacras’}
\end{align*}
\]

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

1.2.3 Loanwords

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

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

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

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

1.2.4 Parts of speech

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anaph.pro.</td>
<td>anaphoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.v.</td>
<td>ambitransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>complementizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
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<tr>
<td>cop.</td>
<td>copula</td>
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<td>demonstrative</td>
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<td>det.</td>
<td>determiner</td>
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<td>ditransitive</td>
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<tr>
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<td>interjection</td>
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<tr>
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<td>interrogative</td>
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<tr>
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<td>locative</td>
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<tr>
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<td>locative noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.postp.</td>
<td>locative</td>
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<td>numeral</td>
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<tr>
<td>prtc.</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro.</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
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<tr>
<td>procl.</td>
<td>pro-clause</td>
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<td>rel.pro.</td>
<td>relative pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.v.</td>
<td>transitive verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.5 Grammar notes

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

The abbreviation **Poss.pref.** indicates that the lexeme belongs to a class of nouns in Iquito that speakers strongly prefer to employ in possessed form, what we call ‘preferably possessed’ nouns. It is important to point out that these are neither obligatorily possessed nouns nor inalienably possessed nouns in an alienable/inalienable possession system, in that it is grammatical for these nouns to appear without possessors. And while in ‘out of the blue’ contexts speakers naturally produce preferably possessed nouns as possessed nouns, suitable contexts (e.g., encountering a dismembered body part) can pragmatically license these nouns to appear in unpossessed form.
The abbreviation **irreg.poss.** indicates that the possessed form of the noun differs from the unpossessed form in an unpredictable or only partially predictable manner. The irregular form appears immediately following this tag. The most common difference between possessed and unpossessed forms of nouns is tonal, with vowel-initial possessed nouns often bearing an HLL tonal melody that is absent in the unpossessed form.

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

(20)  
\[ nu = înûsi \]
\[ 3\text{sg} = \text{hammock} \]
‘his/her hammock’

1.2.6  Example sentences

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

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

(21)  
\[ Taana kakuti = jina kana = siwaânírî îmirâni. \]
‘We arrived at another beach.’

1.2.7  Scientific names

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

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

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

The second major methodology is to employ available works that relate local Spanish names to scientific names. In this respect we have been fortunate in that the nearby city of Iquitos has for many decades been a major base and staging area for zoological and botanical research in Amazonia. One consequence of this has been the publication of a large number of scientific works that provide local Spanish equivalents used in the Iquitos area for species discussed and identi-
fied in the works in question (see below). By obtaining local Spanish equivalents to Iquito ethnobiological terms and then consulting works like these, we obtain important clues regarding the scientific names corresponding to Iquito ethnobiological terms. This has proved especially valuable in the case of Iquito ethnobiological terms for plants and fish, which have been more difficult for us to identify via more direct methods than mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.

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

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

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

**Works consulted**


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

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

**Table 1.4: Iquito sub-groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-group name</th>
<th>Traditional territory (19th century)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tįjákawíraana</td>
<td>Upper Pintuyacu River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maasikuuri</td>
<td>Upper Mazán River and upper Momón River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maájanakáani</td>
<td>Chambira River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naamuutútújuri</td>
<td>Lower Nanay River, upriver of the confluence of the Pintuyacu and Nanay Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aámuuwaaja</td>
<td>Headwaters of Pintuyacu River and Nanay River</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^{10}\) Our consultants also cite a set of supposed physical morphological differences in body size and skin color, as well as specific differences in the lengths of legs and fingers, and the diameter of upper arms and lower legs, as highly salient distinguishing features of the different sub-groups.
sub-dialectal variants, or conversely, whether they participated historically in isoglosses spanning more than one dialect. In short, it is now challenging to understand how modern variation among a small number of individuals relates to historical forms of variation between, within, and across the dialect groups. We return to this point below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 JPI’s grandmother Pirnaja, for example, who raised him after his mother died when JPI was a young child, seems to have been the last member of her Iŋakawiřaana family line, and she had significant influence on JPI’s language acquisition.
In place of sociolinguistic and dialectological surveys, we must instead rely on our consultants’ memories of the speech community in which they became adults, and their understanding of the dialectal and sociolinguistic organization of that community. This approach is a fraught one, of course, since it is well known that language ideologies exert powerful shaping effects on individuals’ perceptions of how particular linguistic forms are associated with particular socially salient groups, and how they are distributed within speech communities. With these caveats in place, we indicate the linguistic variant categories that we employ in this dictionary, and the criteria we use to place forms in these categories.

1.2.9 Named dialectal variants

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

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

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

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\(^{14}\) The phrase *Es de gente de otros ríos*, ‘It’s from people from other rivers’, is a common way that our consultants characterize such forms.
dialect), and the non-Pintuyacu dialect form was shared by more than one dialect. As such, it would be difficult to identify the non-Pintuyacu dialect form with a specific dialect. Second, the precise dialect group with which a non-Pintuyacu dialect form was associated may no longer be clear to our consultants. This is hardly surprising, since considerable dialect mixing dates back to at least the early 20th century, several decades prior to the birth of the elders with whom we work. We indicate that a variant is a dialectal variant, then, if consultants identified it as not pertaining to the Pintuyacu/Ijákawíraana dialect, but did not identify a specific dialect with which the form was associated.

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

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

15 Unfortunately, we have not included any specific variants for Ligia Inuma Inuma because she passed away before we began keeping track of individual variants.
Iquito – English Dictionary
ajákumatáani rt. ajákumata (i.v.)
orient one’s head so that one’s face
points towards the ground.

ajákumi impf.rt. of ajákumíini

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

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

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

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

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

ájana (n.) batán, a type of wooden
trough used for mashing cooked
manioc and other foods, typically
some 2-3 m in length and some 3 cm in thickness; the troughs traditionally made by the Iquitos had open ends, so that they could easily be sluiced clean.

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

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

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

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

**ajapakíiya** irreg. pl. of **ajapaka**

**ajarakuutáani** rt. **ajarakuúta** (i.v.) be on hands and knees, be on all fours. ► **Gram.** When bearing the associated motion suffix -*sawii* (arrive and do), the stem is interpreted as ‘fall on one’s hands and knees’, e.g., catching oneself to avoid hitting the ground with one’s face when falling. *Ex.* **Iina maaya, nu = ajarakuútaki tíira taarí = yaajaa, áákari kaa.** *That child was on all fours over there earlier (but) not now. Ex.* **Iina maaya, nu = ajarakuútasáwii naami niýama iyaaamiaákuji nu = itíwii.** *That child is now on all fours there on the ground because he fell.*

**ajaranua** (n.) tadpole.

**ajatáíini** rt. **ajatáii** 1. (i.v.) land, speaking of a canoe or boat reaching the edge or shore of a body of water. *Ex.* **Na = ajatáii naami pí = kurima.** *They landed downriver, at our port.* 2. (i.v.) alight or land, speaking of a bird alighting to perch on something, typically a branch. *Ex.* **Iina siaruuua, nu = ajatíi (nu = ajatáii) iína = iíkuku náana.** *The paucar landed in that tree. free.vars.* ikáïini, isitéini. *JPI pers.var.* **ajatííini.**

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

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

ajatitíini rt. ajatitii JPI pers.var. of ajatatitíni

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

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

pisúuni, iína waja jiítikari nu = jawííí. Despite it being sunny weather for however many days, there where the atinga lives, it never dries out. Nanay dialect.var. yaana.

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

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

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

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

ajikatáani rt. ajikata (t.v.) break open a fork-shaped object by
forcing the two parts apart at the point where they join, e.g., break off a tree branch at the point where it joins the trunk, or break a person’s fingers by forcing them apart.

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

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

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

**ijiráani, nasíkana.**

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

**ajíritaaja. free.var. máasu.**

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

**ajiráani rt. ájiita drv.rt. ajíra (i.v.)** beat or pulse, said of the beating of a heart or the pulsing in veins. **dialect.var. ijiráani.**

**ajiráani rt. ájiita drv.rt. ajíra 1. (t.v.)** stab or pierce with a sharp object, said of, e.g., stabbing a person with a knife, piercing the body of an animal with a spear, or making a hole in the ground with a sharpened stick in order to sow seeds. ► **Gram.** This verb does not entail that the stabbing instrument remains held by its user, so can be used both, for example, for a thrown spear, and a spear that remains held by its user. **Ex.**

Kw = ájiitakuraaná aana = jina, kaa tuu kaaya = jina! I struck a dolphin (with my harpoon), not a person! 2. (t.v.) crush into a pulp or mash with a relatively slender tool with a roughly circular cross-section, e.g., a pestle. ► **Gram.** When the object is wholly affected by the action denoted by the verb, e.g., when it is mashed to a pulp, the object takes no special marking; however, when the object is only partially affected, e.g., when an animal is stabbing with a lance, the object takes the locative postposition = jina. **Ex. Átíiijí = jaa, jiitikári taá jawana iína kanuu = na, kiaá iína ájiitaki mírija. After that, when the chambira fiber is dry, you’ll mash the mishquipanga. 3. (t.v.)** peck, strike something with a beak or a beak-like snout, said of birds and certain species of fish. **Rel. ajiraákuma (n.)** hole left by stabbing or piercing something in a downward fashion, e.g., a hole left
by a planting stick, for planting corn. *Rel.* ajiraákúuni (rt. ajiraákuu) (t.v.) stab, pierce, mash, or peck a rounded object repeatedly. *Rel.* ajiraátíini (rt. ajiraátti) (t.v.) stab, pierce, mash, or peck repeatedly. *Rel.* ajiraanúuni (rt. ajiraánunu) (t.v.) stab, pierce, mash, or peck repeatedly. *dialect.var.* ijríáani.

**ajíritaaja** HDC pers.var. of ajírataaja

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

**ajírêni** rt. ajíti impf.rt. ajíti dvr.rt.

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

**ajíni** rt. ájìi 1. (t.v.) obtain a daughter-in-law, speaking of a woman. *Ex.* lina = jina taana amáriyaana, jaa nu = ájìiyaákura.

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

**ajíiti** impf.rt. of ajírêni

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

**ájuukwaasi** 3.poss. nájuukwaasi (n.) labia minora of the vagina.

**akájinaka** irreg.pl. of akájinaku

= akájinaku (loc.postp.) at or on the middle part or mid-point.

**akájinakìya** irreg.pl. of akájinaku

= akájinaku (loc.postp.) at or on the middle part or mid-point.

*Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is akájinaku. *Ex.* Nu = nítítakíaaki = na náana = akájinaku nuu. She tied him to the middle of the tree. *Ex.* lina ikwani, nu = tijáaka iina náana ániija naami nuu = akájinama. That man is cutting that felled tree below (us) at its middle.

**akájinaku** rt. akájìa

*irreg.pl.* akájinakìya 3.poss.

**nakájinaku** (loc.n.) 1. middle part or midpoint of an object that is saliently extended along one
= akájinakúura

akami

dimension. ▶ Gram. The default form of this locative noun is akájinaku. Poss.pref. Ex. Nu = miití kíija iina akájinaku paápaaja. He gave me the middle part of the fish (cut in three parts). Ex. iina miinii, nu = amaniikuútaki iina náana ínija náana akájinaku, nu = kukwáani = íra nuu. The capuchin monkey struck the seed against the middle of the tree to break it open. Ex. Iinamɨɨnɨɨ, nu=amaniikuútakiiinanáana íniijanáanaakájinaku, nu=kukwáani=íiranuu. The capuchin monkey struck the seed against the middle of the tree to break it open.

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

= akájinakúurají (postp.) 1. across, for a figure to be in contact with the ground and be perpendicular to the axis of greatest length of the ground object, without the requirement that the figure contact the edges of the ground; e.g., for a stick lie across a path, without its ends reaching the edge of the path. Ex. iina awásiiyi, nu = íima iiina = akájinakúurají amaki. The vinesnake is lying across this path. 2. around, for a figure to be in contact with a considerable section of the circumference of an object that is saliently extended in a single dimension, e.g., a rope tied around a tree trunk. Ex. iina iiyi, nu = máruu iina = akájinakúurají náana nuu. (As for) the rope, he tied it around the tree trunk.

akájinakúurají

irreg.pl. akájinakiya 3.poss. nakájinakúurají (n.) 1. waist, typically of a person. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Nu = saáwiri n = akájinakúurají. His machete was stuck in his waist (i.e., worn in this manner). Ex. Uumáana tii ki = sájiri akájinakúurají. My grandma’s waist is large. 2. the middle of an entity that is roughly cylindrical in shape, e.g., a tree or a tube, speaking of the entire diameter of the entity at approximately the midpoint between its two extrema. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. iina ikwaana, nu = siwaánɨkuraiina akájinakuúrajináana. The flood reached the middle of this tree.


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

akami (adv.) 1. focused form of the anaphoric upriver deictic spatial adverb kami. Ex. Nu = iikiaáriki Akamaána = jína; akami kana = kújiiyaáriki nuu. They lived on the Acamana Quebrada; we lived there upriver (not here downriver) with them. 2. focused form of the anaphoric vertically superior deictic spatial adverb kami. Ex. Akami = na na = ífii náaji jiita
kaaya ííkii, kaa kániika
sákííni = jata, kaa kániika
aráííni = jata, kaa ipuruúíni = jata,
aázájáki. Up there (i.e., in heaven,
in contrast to on earth), they live how
a person should live, hating no-one,
criticizing no-one, without fighting,
nothing.

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

akásima JPI pers.var. of akásimi

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

akasítáani rt. akasíita (i.v.) have
a characteristic posture in which
the butt sticks out to an unusual
degree, while the torso protrudes in
the opposite direction. Ex. íina
kumaku, nu = akasíítaa, kaa
nu = paájii takúuni kamíikiika.
That old man stands bent forward, he
can’t stand up straight anymore.

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

akasíyuwa irreg.pl. of akasíyi

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

aki 3.poss. naki (n.) 1. branch of
any size, from the large branch of a
tree to the analogous structure on a
tiny plant. ► Sem. In this sense, the
plural form is most commonly used,
even when referring to what could
be construed as a single branch.
► Gram. When possessed, this root
is underlyingly assigned a
possessive constructional HLL
melody. However, when singular,
(i.e., aki), the stem is too short for
the constructional tone to be
realized, and the root surfaces as
toneless. When plural, however, the
stem is trimoraic, and the
constructional tone can surface
(i.e., ákika). Poss.pref. 2. branch,
tributary, or affluent of a river.
► Gram. Same as above. Poss.pref.

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

akíkati impf.rt. of akíkatííni

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

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

akíkííni rt. akíkii (i.v.) grow a
branch, form one or more forks by
growing branches. Ex. íina támuu
ííkii íita = siriku = na,
nu = akíkìiyaa. The guaba beside the house is forming a (new) branch. Rel. akikìitáani (rt. akikìita) (i.v.) grow or form branches with fruits, smaller branches, or leaves on them.

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

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

akirajíini rt. akirajíi (i.v.) blow strongly, of wind. Ex. Amátana
nu = akirajíiyaa. The wind is blowing strongly.

akirajíitáani rt. akirajíita (i.v.) blow continuously and strongly, of wind. Ex. Amátana
nu = akirajíitaa. The wind is blowing strongly.

akiriítajina rt. akiriíta
irreg.pl. akiriítakajina (loc.n.) a clear, open area in a forest that results when a large tree falls.
► Gram. The default form of this locative noun is akiriítajina. HDC
pers.var. of akiriítajina

akiríítajina rt. akiriíta HDC
pers.var. of akiríítajina
irreg.pl. akiríítakajina

aki irreg.pl. akíwaaka 3.poss. naki
► Socio. Historically, this was the sole referential term for ‘father’; more recently, the historical vocative term, kaakíija, has come to be used referentially, such that aki is now uncommon in everyday speech.

akiríija (interj.) “aargh!”, a conventionalized cry of severe pain.
akiríijanii (interj.) “aargh!”, a conventionalized self-pitying cry of severe pain.
akísííni irreg.pl. akísííya (n.) evil spell, the magical element by which malevolent shamans caused harm to their victims. In narratives, often depicted as propelled towards the victim by a special type of blowing, aruukíini; possibly drawing on beliefs of neighboring indigenous groups, elderly Iquito speakers sometimes describe these elements as darts imbued with harmful power by the shaman.
akísííya irreg.pl. of akísííni

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

ákuma irreg.pl. akúmawaaka
3.poss. nákuma (n.) maternal uncle; referential term for mother’s
akúmari  
brother, male or female ego. 

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

akumaríini rt. akumárii (t.v.) take possession of an object, or make oneself the owner of an object, depriving another person of its possession against their will. Ex. Iina ikwani, nu = akumárikurá iina ímina. That man took possession of the canoe.

akúmaaja  
irreg.pl. akúmaajawaaka (n.) vocative term for maternal uncle; mother’s brother, male or female ego. ▶ Gram. Referential counterpart: akuma.

akumíyaaka (n.) 1. marriage party; in traditional Iquito society, when a couple wished to be recognized as a committed pair by the rest of the community, manioc beer was made, typically by the new wife’s mother, and meat and fish provided, typically by the new wife’s father, and a party was organized to which everyone was invited; the holding of this party constituted the rite by which a pair came to be seen as a married pair. 2. the manioc beer prepared for a marriage party.

akumíini rt. akuúmi  
drv.rt. akúmi (t.v.) take a woman as a romantic partner or wife, said of men. ▶ Gram. The subject of this verb is obligatorily masculine. Ex. Nu = akuúmikiaaki = na nuúkiika miisaji. He had gotten together with a woman.

akúmiiti irreg.pl. akúmiititiwaaka  

akumiitíini rt. akumiíttii (t.v.) obtain a mother-in-law, speaking of a man. ▶ Gram. The object of this verb is the woman who is becomes the mother-in-law of the subject of the verb.

akúmiisana  

akusakáani irreg.pl. aákusaka (n.) common earthworm, pinkish in color. free.var. akusaníini.

akusaníini free.var. of akusakáani irreg.pl. aákusaka

akusi irreg.poss. ákusi. 3.poss. nákusi (n.) peduncle, the part of any fruit or tuber by which it is connected to the larger plant of which it is a part; this term applies both to any cap associated with the fruit or tuber, and to any segment of stem that remains when the fruit or tuber is separated from the plant. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

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

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

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

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

amaki  irreg.poss. ámaki. 3.poss. námaki  (n.) 1. cogollo or terminal bud of a palm, the soft and immature palm fronds that have yet to emerge from the top of a palm trunk; due to their pliability, Iquitos traditionally used these as a source of materials for a variety of products. ► Gram. Poss.pref. 2. budding leaf that’s grow at the tip of a branch, twig, or vine, speaking of the place where the plant part is growing in length. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

amákijina  rt. amáki  3.poss. namákijina  (loc.n.) 1. an absence or empty space that was formerly occupied by something or someone; it may be something that was stationary in that position for a long time, e.g., the empty space formerly occupied by a piece of furniture; or something that was in the relevant location only momentarily, due to it being in motion through the space in question; this term is also used to refer to the absence left when someone dies. ► Gram. The default form of this locative noun is amákijina; empty spaces that have a cavity-like shape, such as footprints, or the empty space left by something being removed, e.g., a pot, are denoted by the form amákinma. Poss.pref. Ex. Íyaa iina = na tipaniiiri kásitakiaaki = na n = amákijina, nu = apíítakura nuu. Then the stingray monster grabbed in empty space and let him escape. Ex. Kaa
kiaa = ti kana = nikikurá jaa;
mana = amákiina; kiaa = ti
siwaánirikurá, iwáriina kanáajáa
jaa. You would not have seen us;
(only) our absence; you would have
arrived, with us already dead. 2.
impression, imprint, print, or trace
left by something that formerly
occupied a space, e.g., the mark left
by someone lying in tall grass, a
footprint, or the hole left in
something struck by a spear, after it
has been removed. Ex. Iná tií,
nikísaajáapajàyákaíína = na,
juwáana amákiiku tií. This, which
looks like a hole, is the trace of a
spear. 3. pointless or useless place,
speaking of hunting and fishing in a
particular location, due to the fact
that animals or fish will not be
found there; note that this
usage applies solely to fishing and
hunting, and cannot be applied to
the gathering of plants or the
success of more abstract activities
(e.g., going to university to obtain a
good job). Ex. Kií=íkwa
nakikuyuára, kií=paaníi kuuwaa;
kaá tií nu = amákiíuna. I am going
to the forest (and) I will look for
game; it is not in vain (i.e., I will
encounter game).

amákiíja irreg.pl. amákiíya,
amákiíjaka (n.) general term for
crabs. Chambira dialect.var.
mákiíja.
amákiíja free.var. of amákiíja
áaku
amákiíja áaku lit. empty crab shell
fst.spc. amákiíjaáaku (n.) manioc
plants, typically few in number
(e.g., a single armful of manioc
stalk cuttings), that were
traditionally planted as soon as
possible after a garden plot was
cleared, before it was
systematically planted, typically by
means of a collaborative planting
party (natíaaka). ▶ Anth. This
eyearly planting was motivated by the
belief that if a recently-burned plot
were left unplanted for more than a
few days, then the manioc planted
there would not develop large
tubers; this delay would allow crabs
to visit the plot, and if they did so,
manioc tubers would have the
slender shape of crab legs, rather
than the desired bulbous shape.
Planting these early manioc
cuttings was referred to as ‘planting
one’s crabs’, e.g., kií=nataa
kw=amákiíja ‘I’m planting my
crabs’. free.var. amákiíja.
amakííni rt. amákií (a.v.) make a
path; cut a new path through a
forested area, including the process
of only cutting the tops of plants to
mark the path, making it possible to
pass but not clearing the path down
to the ground. Ex. Lipi taapi
aníaárikí na = níwaji, naawaaka
na = amákiíyáaríki uumáana
amakí jaa. Those that came behind
him (the leader), they cut a wide path
at that point. Ex. Kw = aátií nuu,
“Jíitikári kia = kaaáyá muuti
iríaaárií = na, kiaa amákií, tii kiaá
nuu titaáki.” I say to her, “When
your dogs go off after an agouti, you
will cut a path, wherever you follow
them.”
amakííra (postp.) in preparation
for, or in anticipation of, an
amakiítáani  rt. amakiíta  (t.v.)

Clear a path to one or more standing or felled trees, in order to both claim ownership and facilitate extraction, either of the trees, e.g., as in logging, or of products related to them, e.g., as in rubber-tapping.  ▶ Gram. This root does not apply to the more general case of clearing a path to a location, which is instead expressed with the verb amakíñi and a suitable postpositional phrase.  Ex. Nu = amakíítaa iimi naaka, nu = takaraajúuni = fíra aasamujína = ánuurá niwa. He is making a path for those tree trunks, so that he can roll them to the creek.

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

amaniíjúuni  rt. amaniíjuúta 1.  (t.v.) pound or pulp nuúruu, barbasco roots, so as to release their poisonous milky fluid, which is used as a fishing technique.  2.  (i.v.) mañache or hacer mañacheo, fish with nuúruu, barbasco, in a small body of water, typically a small creek. Stemming from the metonymical use of the previous sense, in this sense the verb denotes the entire process of pulping the nuúruu, diffusing the liquid in the body of water, and collecting the stunned fish.

amaniíjuutáani  rt. amaniíjuúta  (t.v.) pat or tap, repeatedly strike something gently, e.g., patting a baby on the back with one’s palm to encourage it to sleep, or absentmindedly tapping a pencil against a tabletop.  ▶ Sem. The object of this verb must denote a possessed body part to avoid the interpretation that the subject is striking the object against something else.  Ex. Nu = amaniíjuútaa iína = iíku kwaaya, nu = makíítiína = fíra nuu. She is patting the child’s body to make him sleep.

amániikííni  rt. amániikíi  (t.v.)

Beat a person or animal repeatedly with an instrument, e.g., a spear or stick, until they are grievously injured or dead.

amaniíkúuni  rt. amaniíkuu 1.  (t.v.) hit or strike repeatedly with an appropriate instrument, e.g., strike a drum repeatedly with a drumstick, strike a nail repeatedly with a hammer.  Ex. Nu = amaniíkuuyaa iína nuúruu nu = amamuútaaja = jata. He is pounding the barbasco with his mallet.  2.  (t.v.) applaud.  ▶ Gram. This sense must take a possessed form of kurika ‘hand’ as its object.  Ex. Kw = amaniíkuuyaa ki = kurika iyaamiaákúji nu = áriikwaki
suwaata. I am clapping (my hands) because she sang well.

amaniikuutaani rt. amaniikuuta
1. (t.v.) hit or strike an entity repeatedly against something else, especially a hard surface such as the ground, either in order to damage or alter it; to break it open, e.g., a fruit with a hard shell; or, in the case of a wounded animal, to kill it. Ex. iina miini, nu = amaniikuutaki iina naana iniija naana akajinaku, nu = kukwana = iira nuu. The capuchin monkey struck the seed against the (middle of the) tree to break it (the seed) open. 2. (t.v.) flap or flutter wings rapidly, said of bird species with relatively fast wing flapping tempos, such as hummingbirds. Ex. Jaari = nanii tampa aparakiaaki = na samiriini = jina jaa, iyaamiaakuji kaa nu = iiyaarii naaaji, kaa nu = amaniikuutaam samiira nu = namaku. Then the vulture began to tire, because it doesn’t fly that way, it doesn’t flap its wings rapidly.

amanini rt. amanian (t.v.) kill multiple entities, typically said with respect to multiple game animals killed on a single hunting trip.
▶ Gram. The object of the verb is obligatorily plural. Ex. iipi aamuuyapia, na = amaniyaariki naawaaka. The warriors would kill among themselves. Ex. iina kuuwaa aamuuyaaana, nu = amaniikura siiruwa. The hunter killed (many) woolly monkeys. Rel. amaniisini (rt. amaniisii) (t.v.) kill groups of multiple individuals in different places.

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

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

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

amarijina irreg.poss. amarijina. (loc.n.) pijuayal, a grove of amariyaaja, pijuayo palms. ▶ Socio. See Note under amari. JPI pers.var. amariyaajina. free.var. amari.

amarinini rt. amarinii drv.rt.
amari (t.v.) be jealous, feel jealous about. Ex. iina ikwani, nu = amarinii nu = majana. That man is acting jealous about his wife. Rel. amariniiana (n.) jealous person.

amarisiakaa (n.) chicha de pijuayo o masatu de pijuayo,

Iquito–English Dictionary | 39
fermented beverage made from cooked *amariyaaja* (pijuayo) palm fruits; it is prepared in a manner very similar to *itniija*, manioc beer.

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

**amariyaajina** JPI pers.var. of *amarijina*

**amariyaana** (n.) 1. season in which *amariyaaja* (pijuayo palm) fruits are ripe, which peaks in February and March in Iquito territory. 2. year, measured from one *amariyaaja* (pijuayo palm) season to the next. ▶ *Gram.* When preceded by a quantifying element, such as *nuukiika* ‘one’, *kuumi* ‘two’, *jiítimi* ‘some’, or *taana* ‘other’, this word exhibits the alternant *amáriyaana*, whose tone pattern is identical to the pattern that would surface if this were a possessive alternation; note also that there is no distinct plural form (i.e., there is no form *amáriyaami*). Ex. Anútu *tarawaájuuyáárikɨ = na kuumi amáriyaana jaa, nááji kuuwaa paníni = jata, aamáyaakiáána. He had worked for two years already, seeking game in that way, as a hunter. const.var. *amáriyaana*.

**amáriyaana** const.var. of *amariyaana*

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

**amáriiníi** rt. *amáriinii* (i.v.) emit a high-pitched sustained whistle-like call, said especially of tapirs, but also of certain parrots, such as *niirisiwɨɨja*. = *amásikaraata* ELY pers.var. of = *namásikaraata*

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

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

amátana (adv.) with strength, force, intensity, or energy, speaking of the realization of some action, activity, or state. Ex. Jítikari iìna kásìitaakura amátana anásaka nuu nu = jítítiína = na, nu = iwiìtaakurá tatii = iyáaji, jíta siìmiisiíni = jata. When the pain was afflicting her intensely in her stomach, she lay on the palm floor, as if with cold.

amátanana rt. amátana (adj.) strong, in the sense of having the ability to exert force in a physical or metaphorical sense; but not, e.g., being hard or tough. Ex. Amátanana akírája ikiríikiaáki = na. Suddenly there was a strong wind. Ex. Kiaa amátanana kuúkirií kia = kuwíini = íira kuuráaka, iyaamiaákuji kiaa piyiíni nakusiki, jaátaaraata kíáa íípi íyaakitaki, pí = kujímakà ííkì ííti p = fyíki. You have to be strong to be chief, because you have to know about everything, how you should govern those who live here where we live.

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

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

amaa (interj.) “oh!”, “wow!”, mirative interjection that expresses surprise upon learning something or upon witnessing something transpire. Ex. Amaa! Ñìrìîja kuríkíjiíjí tìì ììna, ììna pí = sìkìyiàárikura káami tìì p = ììkìiaakura. Oh! This is grandmother’s parrot, whom we left upriver where we used to live. Ex. Amaa! Anítáaki asáàraa ììti. Oh! Peccaries ate here (upon seeing a trampled garden).

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

uncle (vocative)’ and paatíja ‘paternal uncle (vocative)’.

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

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

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

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

**aminákaka** irreg.pl. of aminákana

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

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

**amítatáani** rt. amítata (t.v.) open up something slit-like, e.g., book, a crack, a bundle, or the incision made in a game animal. *Ex.* Atíira kiaá iína amítatakwa kia = táasa kia = iitakúura, kaa tuu iiti. *There you will go and open up your basket, at your house, not here.*

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

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

**amiríini** rt. amírii (i.v.) purse the lips or smile without showing the teeth.

**amiriitáani** rt. amiriíta 1. (i.v.) be asymmetrical or uneven, speaking especially of vessels and faces, e.g., a vessel with one side lower than the other, or a person whose smile is pulled to one side. 2. (i.v.) have an age-worn face, prototypically with wrinkles, age spots, and shrunken lips. 3. (i.v.) frown, grimace, make a face, or otherwise
Amiriítaasi exhibit a peculiar facial expression, whether due to mirth, e.g., when struggling to suppress laughter; or due to being upset, e.g., when pouting or sulking. dialect.var. amuriitáani.

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

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

ámýiítáani rt. amýiita (i.v.) fill up, become full, speaking of vessel-like objects like pots, canoes, and even houses, e.g., with people. Ex. Náaji = na nu = amýiítaákiaaná = yaa tasiki = jinakuma = na. Thus my fishtrap fills up inside (with fish).

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

ampiísítaaja irregular.pl. ampiísítaakami (n.) medicine or remedy used to treat physical illnesses, but not those brought about via witchcraft or malignant spirits.

ampiísítaakami irregular.pl. of ampiísítaaja

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


amuriitáani rt. amuriíta dialect.var. of amuriitáani

Amuriítaasi free.var. of Siirîtája ámusí JPI pers.var. of ámisi 3.poss. námusí ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

amúsiaaki socio.var. of músiaaki

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

amusíini rt. amúsí (i.v.) commit incest, have a sexual relationship with a person although the participants’ kinship relations forbid it, according to social norms.
amúwɨɨja amúwɨɨja (n.) veranero, madre de la lluvia, buco golondrina, or Swallow-winged Puffbird, species of bird that reaches some 15cm in length, and is mostly black except for a patch of white on its lower back and vent, and reddish brown feathering on its belly. It is noted for burrowing into sandy river banks and beaches in the dry season to make its nest. Sci. Chelidoptera tenebrosa.

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

anajaka irreg. pos. anajaka. (n.) 1. smoke. 2. steam. 3. cloud or mist.

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


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

amúúsitaka amúúsitaka irreg. pl. amúúsitakayuri (adj.) the quality of having a significant quantity of either facial hair, speaking of a person, or whiskers, speaking of an animal. Ex. Juu, amúúsitaka, iiti taa

nu = amuúsíikà. Wow, (the man was) heavily bearded, his beard (down to) here (gesturing).

amuúsíikantera irreg. pos. amuúsíikantera. 3. pos. námuúsíikantera (n.) facial hair, whether an entire beard or partial facial hair, such as a moustache.

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amuúsíinantera irreg. pos. amuúsíinantera. 3. pos. námuúsíinantera (n.) facial hair, whether an entire beard or partial facial hair, such as a moustache.
(yacuruna, merperson). Materials that emit a strong smell, such as feathers or horn, are typically burned under a hammock in which the child is placed, with the idea that the strong-smelling smoke of these materials will drive away the smell that is causing the child’s illness. 2. (t.v.) cover something with soot by smoking it, either deliberately as was traditionally done as part of a process to give drinking gourds a shiny, black, lacquer-like surface, or inadvertently, as when a cooking fire covers roof poles and thatch with soot.

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


anákaku rt. anáka
irreg.pl. anákakuka 3.poss.
nanákaku (loc.n.) 1. the natural upper or upriver end or extremum of an entity, specifically, one that exists not as the result of some object having been severed or cut off, but by virtue of the extremum in question being part of its natural shape, e.g., the top of a tree, the headwaters of a river, the end of an oxbow lake (on the end opposite from its connection with the river, if there is one), or the prow of a canoe. ► Gram. Although a locative noun, speakers appear to find the logically possible anaka-ma ‘extremum-down’ to be unacceptable. Poss. pref. 2. headwaters of a river or creek.

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

Iquito–English Dictionary | 45
when cut they copiously bleed a white sap that is sometimes used to make pitch (*kiriija*). *Sci. Parahancornia peruviana.*

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

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

**anakátiija** (n.) *papaso torneador* or *papaso sierra*, species of large weevil, reaching 5cm in length, whose distinctive feeding habit involves consuming the wood of branches around their circumference, working its way around the branch and successively eating its way deeper into it, such that in some cases, a gust of wind can snap off the end of the branch entirely.

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

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

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

**anakújumi** *irreg.pl. anakújúmiya* (n.) *bijao*, general term for a large number of species of plants from the genuses Calathea and Heliconia, all of which share the property of having glossy leaves that are, at the same time, thin, flexible, and
durable; shaped roughly like banana leaves, the leaves reach 50–100 cm in length, depending on the species. These leaves are prized for wrapping foodstuffs for transport or cooking, especially in the preparation of *ijiika* (patarashca). *Sci. Calathea* spp., *Heliconia* spp. *socio var. nakújumî.*

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

**anákuka** irreg.pl. of *anákuja*

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

**anami** (adv.) 1. there downriver, focused form of the anaphoric downriver deictic spatial adverb *nami.* *Ex. Naami Ninarumi = jina,* anami kana = makîkura, jiîtikari kana = iîkwakura iïî = jî. *Downriver in Ninarumi, there downriver we slept when we went from here.* 2. down there, focused form of the anaphoric vertically inferior deictic spatial adverb *nami.* 3. there inside, focused form of the anaphoric deictic spatial adverb *nami*, used to indicate the interior of enclosed spaces. *Ex. Anami = na nu = inaãiriki nu = paápaaja,* nu = iríini = íîra tííra nu = iîtakúura nuu. *There inside (his leaf basket) he would put his fish, to take it there to his house.*

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


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

**anapa** irreg.pl. **anapaa** irreg.poss. **ánapa.** (n.) guacamayo, general term for the two large macaw species found in Iquito territory, the Red-and-Green Macaw and the.
Blue-and-Yellow Macaw; the two species can be distinguished with the descriptive names anapa aákusana (lit. ‘red macaw’) and anapa niyana (lit. ‘blue macaw’), respectively. Sci. Ara ararauna, Ara chloropterus.

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

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

**anapáwiįįįika** dialect.var. of napáwiįįįika

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

**anapaakákiaaki** irreg.pl. of anapaakákana

**anápuujuja** (n.) paracuca or Trogon, general term for a number of Trogon species found in Iquito territory. These are frugivorous birds known for nesting in termite nests, generally measuring some 25cm in length, with either yellow or red bellies and chests and collars and heads of another color such as blue, green, black, or brown, often with green backs, and often with black faces. They tend to have distinctive white eyerings and long tails that are typically striped with white underneath. Sci. Trogon spp., Pharomacus pavoninus.

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

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

**ánasa** (adv.) 1. angrily. 2. strongly, speaking of the intensity with which the sun shines.
ánasa iwíini rt. ánasa ííki lit. be painful 1. (i.v.) be angry. ► Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. Ex. Ánasa k = ííkii, iyaamiaákuji iina tipaniiri nu = asakura kí = maaya maníini. I am angry, because the demonic stingray ate my teenage son. Rel. ánasa íikiáana (n.) angry person.

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

anásaka (n.) 1. pain. 2. anger.

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

anásana rt. anása (adj.) painful, said of body parts that are the site of pain. Rel. anasánúuni (rt. anasánuu) (t.v.) make something hurt.

ánasa iwíini irreg.pl. ánasiikiwa (n.) 1. shank or lower leg, from the knee to ankle. 2. shaft of a paddle.

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

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

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

anásúuni irreg.pl. anásúuwa (n.) isulilla or Kelep, species of ant that reaches about 1.5cm in length, and delivers a painful sting. Reddish brown, its body shape is similar to an isula ant, and it makes its nest in the ground at the base of trees. Sci. Ectatomma sp.
anasúuni rt. anásuu (t.v.) wound or hurt a person, or especially, an animal, with the intention of disabling it, e.g., in the context of hunting, so that the animal cannot escape. act./mid. anásísí (middle)

anasúuwa irreg.pl. of anasúuni

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

anatijija free.var. of tukúruuja

ánnaaja irreg.pl. ánnaaka 3. poss.

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

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

▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

ánnaaji impf.rt. of ánnaajíini

ánnaajííjáani rt. ánnaajíija ELY pers.var. of ánnaajííjáani

anaajííjáani rt. ánnaajíija (t.v.) cure, heal, or make healthy. ELY pers.var. ánnaajííjáani

ánnaajíini rt. ánnaají impf.rt. ánnaají (i.v.) recover from an illness or injury. Ex. Kw = ánnaajisakari = na, kií kiaa síwiiraakwííkiaana. If I recuperate, I will go and visit you. Rel. ánnaajííini (rt. ánnaajííií) (t.v.) heal or cure someone of an illness or injury.

ánnaaka irreg.pl. of ánnaaja

anáani rt. ána (i.v.) snore.

ánnaaniíini rt. ánnaanííií (i.v.) yawn.

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

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

anaasi irreg.poss. ánnaasi. (n.) general term for mosquitoes.

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

anaawaaka (pro.) they, them; focused form of the third person plural pronoun naawaaka, used for
information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus.

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

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

**áníasi** 3. poss. **naniáasi** (n.) 1. slender tail of an animal, e.g., a monkey, lizard, stingray, or scorpion, distinguished from the flat tails of birds, fish, and aquatic mammals (ííwaasi). ► Gram. Poss. pref. Ex. **Nu = riwakariíkiíana** nu = **áníáasi**. *It (a jaguar) curled up its tail.* 2. blunt tip or end of something slender, e.g., a stick that does not come to point. ► Gram. Poss. pref. Ex. **Nu = pająmani tii iína pajątaárika iína tasiki, nu = juwáana aníáasi = jata. Her lover was the one who had made a hole in the fish trap, with the blunt end of his spear.

**anija** ELY pers. var. of **aniija**


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

**anijíki** impf. rt. of **anijikííni**

**anijikííni** rt. **anijíki** impf. rt.

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

**anijíkuuni** rt. **anijíkuu** (t.v.) anger someone, make someone angry. Ex. **Aákari = na nu = anijíkuuríi kííja. Now he has made me angry.** act./mid. **anijikííni** (middle)

**anikákwaa** 3. poss. **nanikákwaa** (n.) stomach. ► Gram. Poss. pref. dialect var. **awítaka**.

**ánímaa** (interj.) “come here!”, standard imperative form of ‘come’. ► Gram. This conventionalized form consists of the root **ani** ‘come’ and the seemingly redundant allative directional -*maa*; this
ánimɨ (n.) achilles heel, tendon in heel.  ► Gram. Poss. pref.
anímitina (adj.) the quality of having buttress roots.
aniníiki irreg.pl. aniníkiwa (n.) ridge, the line of highest elevation that runs along a hill or set of hills.
aniníkiina (n.) shapajilla or shapaja de loma, palm species similar to nirraasi (shapaja) but with thicker branches, smaller edible fruits, and wider fronds which, like those of the latter species, can be used to weave matikaari (cumbas), coverings for roof peaks; this species is found growing mainly near the ridges of hills. Sci. Maximiliana maripa. dialect.var.
aniníkisi
aniníkisi dialect.var. of aniníkiina
anírityi (n.) mound of earth that results from the fall of a large tree, its roots elevating a mound of earth as they are torn from the ground; because these mounds are often the only dry land in areas of flooded forest, they are places where animals may flee when the waters rise, which makes them important places for hunters to visit.
anirúyaaaka (n.) 1. minga or work party organized to fell large trees in order to clear an area for a new chacra plot. 2. manioc beer prepared for a tree-felling minga or work party.
anirúuni rt. aníruu (t.v.) fell multiple trees, e.g., to clear a nasi (chacra, garden plot), or for timber.  ► Gram. This verb can either take an NP denoting the felled trees as its object or, if the trees have been felled in order to clear a garden, an NP incorporating nasi ‘chacra’. Ex. Kia = kamáara iitííni, átiiji kiaā nuu aníruu. First you clear the vegetation, then you will fell the trees. Ex. Nu = aníruuyaaąikí = na nu = nasi. He was clearing (trees to make) his garden.
anísíkina (n.) species of cunchi-type catfish that reaches 20cm in length; generally dark brown in color, it is covered with lighter yellowish spots. It has spurs that can deliver painful injuries and is considered venomous by Iquitos. dialect.var. nísíkina. HDC pers.var. inísíkini. ELY pers.var. anísíkini.
anísíkini ELY pers.var. of anísíkina
anísitáani rt. anísita dialect.var. of inísitáani
anitáaki irreg.pl. anitaákiwa, anitaákiika (n.) huangana, the larger of the two peccary species, superficially similar to a wild pig. The anitáaki was traditionally a very important game animal. Sci. Tayassu pecari.

anitáaki amákiiri free.var. of anitáaki masiiri irreg.pl. anitáaki amákiiriwa

anitáaki kajakáana free.var. of tákusi aniáasi

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

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

anitáaki amákiiri

anitáaki niisina lit. white-lipped peccary eagle (n.) huangana gavilán or Great Potoo, nocturnal bird species whose grunting call, characterized as similar to the grunting of the White-Lipped Peccary (anitáaki), is heard much more frequently than the bird is seen. Over 50cm in length and mottled-gray-brown in color, it has a short but very broad beak and large eyes that reflect light at night. It typically perches on a dead tree or stump during the day in a distinctive upright posture that camouflages it as a branch of the tree or as the tip of the trunk on which it is perched. Sci. Nyctibius grandis.

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

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

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

aniwa (procl.) that, focused form of the discourse anaphor niwa. Ex. Aniwa = íiku na = sákiyaáriki nuu, iyaamiaákuji nu = miyaáriki piyíni saakaaya, iipi nakusijiaáriki kaa taapi
míini. For that they hated him, because he did all sorts of things that others didn’t know how to do.

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

aniija irreg.poss. ánija. 3.poss. nániija (n.) root of plant or tree.

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

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

aníini rt. áni (i.v.) rain, for rain to fall. ➤ Gram. The subject must denote or index ‘rain’, i.e., an NP containing aasi ‘rain’, or a pronoun that indexes it. Ex. Aájapaki = kija, kaa ina ánii uumáata aasi, niwa = nákují kaa kí = pariíyaa ina jikatáani ki = náana íkii aasamu = jina. But no, it didn’t rain heavily, and that is why I can’t take my wood out that is in the creek. Ex. Jítikari nu = ikwaániyiááriki aasamu = na, kana = iikwaáriki niínaki tarawaajúuni = ánuura, kana = ijíkatatáani = íra ina náana, jítikari nu = aníaáriki. When the creeks flooded, we went to work at night, in order to push out the logs, when it rained.

ániiini rt. ánii (i.v.) fell tree.

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

people who are coming to kill us will arrive.

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

aniita (adv.) big, large, great.

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

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

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

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

Sci. Rhyncophorus palmarum (weevil).

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

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

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

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

aniijíini rt. aniijii (i.v.) puquear, a distinctive type of whistling performed by blowing over a gap in one’s cupped hands. The sound carries for a long distance through the forest, so this form of whistling is mainly used by people in the forest to signal to one another. socio.var. niiijíini.

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

aniïkúuni rt. aniïkuu (d.v.) call out or call to someone repeatedly.

aniïni rt. aniî (a.v.) call out or call to someone, whether with words, a wordless vocalization like a hoot, or an implement like a horn. ▶ Gram. This verb can optionally take an NP object and/or a direct reported speech complement. Ex. Íyaa iina = na, nu = aniïkiaana iina muuti, “Muuti, saakaa kia = miïyaa?” Then he called to the agouti, “Agouti, what are you doing?” Ex. Nu = aniïyaa, “Juuuuuut!” She is calling out, “Juuuuuut!” Ex. Jaari nu = aniî iipî maniïníkuuri. Then he called to the young men.

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

Important communal event, such as someone’s burial.

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

**ániiya** irreg.pl. of ániitja

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

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

**anúuja** prepaus.form of anuu = ánůura (postp.) 1. towards; indicates that a path of motion has the complement of the postposition as its goal, without entailing that the path is consistently oriented towards the goal (e.g., a winding path is permitted), and without entailing that the relevant argument reaches this goal. ▶ Gram. In this sense, the complement of this postposition may be a spatial adverb, a pronoun, a person-denoting referential noun (most commonly, but not necessarily, a kin term), or a non-person-denoting referential noun. In the latter case, the noun must, in addition, bear either a postposition (typically the locative postposition = jina) or a locative suffix, which appears to the left of = ánůura. Ex. Nu = iíkwaki nuu = ánůura. He went towards him. Ex. Jaaari na = anítakuraaná n = aki = ánůura nuu. Then they brought it to their father. Ex. Taariki nu = iíkwaáríki = na tííra = ánůura. In the morning he went (towards) there. Ex. Nu = majáana iriaárioíkuraana nu = táasa nasíkúura = ánůura. His wife took her basket to the garden. Ex. Tíi kana = jíiwiitakiaakí nuu = na, átíi = ji kana = aníkiaaki = wajá tuu Ikíítu = jíína = ánůura nuu = jata jaa. From where we caught up with it (a riverboat), from there we indeed came to Iquitos with it. 2. to, for, in order to; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the main verb is realized with a goal associated with the complement of the postposition. ▶ Gram. In this sense, the matrix verb is required to be a verb of motion, and the postpositional complement may either be an event nominalization or a nominal element, such as a pronoun or referential noun; in the former case, the intended activity is directly expressed by the nominalized verb and its associated argument, whereas in the latter cases, the activity is inferred on the...
anuúrika (pro.) she or her alone, he or his alone, it alone; third person general number exhaustive focus pronoun. Ex. Anúúrika
nakusíaárikɨsaakaaya
nu = miíyaa. Only she knew what she had. Ex. Anúúrika = na
na = asááriki iina siwiíka. The only thing they ate was siwiíka.

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

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

aparáani rt. apára (t.v.) touch, typically with one’s fingers or hand.► Gram. The object obligatorily takes a spatial postposition, or is a locative noun. Ex. Iina maaya,
nu = apáraki asasana = jina. That child touched the food. Ex. Atii = na
nu = apárakura
nu = kániisi = jinakuma, iina tapútiaa. Then he touched (something) inside his bag, that King Vulture. Ex. Iina nu = apárakura
kw = ákajinakuúraji. Someone touched me on the waist. Rel.
apáraakíini (rt. apáraakkii) (t.v.) touch repeatedly.
aparáani rt. apára (t.v.) begin to carry out some action or activity.► Gram. This verb obligatorily takes an irrealis non-finite complement, where the non-finite verb must bear the locative postposition = jina. Ex. Jawáari = na n = apáraki itníiija
rariíni = jina. Then they began to drink manioc beer.
apirakiitáani rt. apirakiíta (i.v.) hang limply, speaking of multiple limbs, as said of, e.g., the limbs of a man who has been hanged; perhaps most commonly, however, this posture is ascribed in traditional narratives to spirits that bring illness, which are borne floating on the wind.
apiraajuutáani rt. apiraajuúta  
(t.v.) fan, use a fan or similar object to produce a breeze or wind directed at something, e.g., to cool one’s body or to cause a fire to burn more strongly.

apiráani rt. ápíita dvr.rt. ápíra  
(i.v.) give off a smell, fragrance, or odor, be it pleasant or unpleasant.  
Ex. Íînà kaasi, múusa  
nu = ápíitaa. The sajino smells musky.  
Ex. Íînà kaasi naasíija, mukwà nu = ápíitaa iyamiaákuji  
taa mukuujuja. The sajino meat smells rotten because it is rotten.  
Ex. Íînà kaasi naasíija turiija, taariija  
nu = ápíitaa. The smoked sajino meat smells delicious.

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

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

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

apisi irreg.pl. apisikaka irreg.poss.  
ápisi. 3.poss. nápisi (n.) an empty racimo or fruit bunch, consisting solely of the branched structure to which the fruits attached, which remains after which all the fruits have been removed or have fallen off; plantains and palm fruits are the types of plant that prototypically have bunches of this type.  
► Gram. Poss.pref.

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

apisikaka irreg.pl. of apisi

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

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

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

apítáani rt. apíta (i.v.) hang, speaking either of an object conceivable as a container with contents, e.g., a pot with food in it, or a fishing line with a hook attached; or of a being who is exerting force to keep hanging, e.g., a sloth hanging from a tree branch.
apitáapi irreg.pl. of apitáana
apiyí irreg.poss. ápiyi. (n.) rough or temporary path made by cutting off the upper parts of plants; generally made to pass through an area with dense undergrowth.
apiyíina irreg.pl. apiyíina (n.) the remnant of branch, stalk, or slender trunk that remains attached to the larger plant, or in the ground, after having been cut, typically with a machete, at a slanting angle, so as to leave a sharp tip.
apiyíínaa irreg.pl. of apiyíína
apiyííni rt. apiyíi (i.v.) cut a slender object into two pieces, said of objects that are standing or hanging freely and not lying against some surface; though stereotypically said of cutting a standing plant or a hanging vine with a single blow of a machete, this verb is applicable to any free-standing object and any cutting technique.
apiyííni rt. apiyíi free.var. of apiyííni
apiyíínííni rt. apiyííníi (i.v.) clear, cut, or blaze a path through undergrowth; said of cutting or blazing a path by lopping the tops off of small vegetation, typically while traveling through the forest. This is normally done in part to clear the way, but also to blaze a path to follow back, or for others to follow. The paths cut in this manner are not intended to serve as long-term paths, but rather are typically made when departing from an established path, e.g., when following dogs that are pursuing game. Ex. Nu = apiyííniimaa tíra, náaji jiíta iina miikurá taana. He blazed a path there, like the other (man) did. free.var. apiyííni.
ápiika 3.poss. nápiika (n.) caibro, the roof poles that slope down from the peak of a roof to its sides; these roof poles form the supports onto which the crisnejas, or pre-frabricated pieces of thatch, are tied. ➤ Gram. These roof poles are distinguished, when necessary, from the homophonic term for ‘canine tooth’ by referring to them as iita ápiikaka. Poss.pref.
apíi ni rt. ápi 1. (t.v.) pierce through or pass through to the other side; generally said of pointed implements that pierce objects such that the point emerges from the other side, e.g., a fishing spear piercing through a fish; but also applicable to other things that pass through referents that are saliently long in the direction perpendicular to the direction of movement, e.g., someone passing through a band of forest, provided that the movement requires that the thing passed through be pierced, cut through, or otherwise damaged, e.g., cutting a path through the previously mentioned band of forest. ➤ Gram. This sense requires the momentary perfective aspect -rɨɨ. Ex. Aa, juwáana ápirii kíija kií = makíini = jína. Aa, a spear passed through me in my dream. 2. (t.v.) cross between two river basins by land, arriving at a river different from the one where the
journey started. ► Gram. The object obligatorily takes the general locative postposition =jina.

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

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

**apiítaníini** rt. apiítáníi (t.v.) hang something conceived of as having multiple parts, e.g., a pot with contents or a fishing line with a hook attached. Ex. Nu=jímuukiaakɨ=ná kuustáara=jinakuma iipi siisaramaajítáapi... nu =apiítáníiikiaaki=ná iinami=iíkumajii naawaaka. He stuck the three (demon minions) in a sack... and he hung them above the cooking fire.

**apíráani** rt. apiíta drv.rt. apíra 1. (t.v.) fail to catch or capture something, or lose something, by it escaping, e.g., an animal that one wounds when hunting. ► Gram. The object of the verb is the entity that has escaped, while the subject of the verb is the entity from which the object has escaped. Ex. Miyaara apiítaki kíija. The jaguar did not catch me. Ex. Ánasa kia = miisakari kíija, kí kiaa ásaki; kaa kí = paajií kia = apíráani. If you hurt me, I will eat you; I will not let you escape. 2. (t.v.) leave part of, leave a part or portion unconsumed, unused, or undispensed; said of, e.g., things that are literally consumed, such as food; things that one metaphorically consumes or uses up as part of an activity, such as trees in the context of logging; or things that one works through or dispenses with, such as a set of objects that one gives away. Ex. Nu = apiitáárii nu = asásana nu = mira asaani = íra. She left (some of) her food for her children to eat. Ex. Kw = apiítaki nuúkiiika náana. I left one tree (did not fell it, unlike all the others). act./mid.

**apííni** (middle)
apíyi (adj.) left over, escaped.
apíyi (n.) traditional cord worn around the waist, which served to secure loincloths worn by men until the early 20th century.
apíni (t.v.) shoo away, generally said of shooing away animals such as dogs or chickens by making shooing sounds and waving one’s hands at them with shooing gestures.
apíisi 3.poss. napíisi (n.) 1. traditional type of skirt in use by Iquito women until approximately the 1940s, when one-piece dresses that covered the upper body as well as the lower came to fully replace this garment because it left the breasts bare. This skirt consisted of a length of cloth long enough to wrap twice around the waist, and wide enough to reach from the waist to just above the knee; after the skirt was wrapped around the waist, it was secured by rolling over the upper edge of the skirt several times at the point where its length came to an end. 2. stern of a canoe.
apíisi socio.var. of piisi
apiisíini (i.v.) put on a skirt, speaking of the traditional apiisi type of skirt.
Apúriija (prop.n.) name of a man who was an occasional resident of San Antonio and also spent much time at sites in the Chambira River basin; he was born in the 1910s and died in approximately 1960 from a severe case of chickenpox. Known in Spanish as Fermín Apurija, his surname was derived from his Iquito name, which was reportedly bestowed on him due his habit, as an infant, of blowing bubbles with his saliva; also known by the nickname Maákina. He was the father of Basilio Apurija, who was the father-in-law of Hermengildo Díaz Cuyasa. nickname Maákina.
arakiika 3.poss. narakiika (n.) nephew of male ego; male ego’s brother’s and sister’s sons.
arakutuu free.var. of aramáasi
aramáasi (n.) 1. cotton plant; traditionally the principal uses of this plant were medicinal, Iquitos.
using kanuu (chambira palm fiber), to make thread and cord, and not cotton; the leaves of this plant were boiled and the cooled liquid was used to treat abdominal cramps, or was given to women in labor to speed birth; the flowers were used in a similar fashion to treat white spots in the mouth, and the white fiber around the seeds was burned and the ashes applied to wounds to help them heal. Sci. Gossypium sp. 2. cotton thread. free.var. arakutuu. arch.var. siwi. socio.var. ramáasi.

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

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

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

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

árate 3.poss. waaraata (n.) fellow member of a group. ► Gram. This noun is restricted to a single possessive construction in which it obligatorily possesses a noun, and must itself bear a possessive prefix. In this construction, the possessum of árate defines a group to which the possessor of árate belongs, and the entire possessive construction denotes an additional member (or members) of the group, distinct from the possessor of árate. Thus, in the expression kw=árata máana ‘my fellow male elder’, the possessum of árate, i.e., máana ‘male elder’, defines a class of individuals, i.e., elder males, and the first person possessor of árate, i.e., kw=, indicates that the speaker belongs to this class. As a whole, the possessive construction kw=árata máana denotes an individual who belongs to this class, in addition to denoting the possessor of árate, i.e., ‘my fellow
male elder’. Ex.
Naa = kana = anikiaaná
kina = siwiráani = ánuura,
kw = árata máana. We have also
come to visit you, my fellow elder.
Ex. Kaa kia = ípiitakuma
kia = árata miisaji. Don’t fight with
your fellow women.

= árata 3.poss. waarata (postp.)
like, similar to, in a manner
reminiscent of. ► Socio. All
speakers recognize, and some
occasionally use, the
compositionally transparent form
nu = árata instead of the irregular
suppletive 3rd person form waarata;
the latter is presumably the older
form, with the former arising as an
analogy with the compositional
forms found for other persons. Ex.
Ití kia = mjiitaa kina = árata,
náa ji ji kina = íikkii k = isákuki. I
live well here, like you, as you live
upriver of me. Ex. Anuu
taárika = na, iina miisaji
takínurukiika, naa = yaa = na
naajaá waarata kusiaami,
Saákisa = árata. She was, that little
woman, likewise also tough just like
Saákisa. Ex. Atii = ná = yaa
ajapaka juriní = árata nikisáana
nu = imaáriikiaaki = ná iipi
kaayaaka. Right then the wasp-like
demons overwhelmed the people.

aratiína rt. aratíi irreg.pl. aratíimi
(inan), aratíipi (anim) (n.) person
or thing that is similar or identical
to another person or thing in some
salient respect, e.g., age,
appearance, size, or color. ► Gram.
In this form, the second vowel
is not reduced or elided in fast
speech. The possessor denotes or
indexes the person to whom the
possessum is being compared.
Poss. pref. Ex. Kí = niki kí nuuíkiika
íímina nu = aratíína kia = íímina.
I saw a canoe like your canoe. Ex.
Kí = niki kí tíra iína aratíími
miisa. I saw over there several
(tables) like this table. Ex. Kuuta
ajapaka aratíína = jaa,
na = ímaárii tii amaki = jina.
Perhaps the wasp-like things (created
by a spell), they will overwhelm them
there on the path.

aratiíini rt. aratíinni fst.spch.
artíinni 1. (t.v.) be equal to another
in a characteristic, trait, or quality,
whether a physical characteristic
such as height, in knowledge, or in
a social trait, such as power.
► Gram. The object is a possessive
NP whose head denotes the trait
being compared, and whose
possessor denotes or indexes the
entity that is equal in this trait to
subject of the verb. Ex.
P = aratííiinyaa nu = saana
iína = jata taana náana. Let’s make
its length equal with the other pole. 2.
(t.v.) match another’s performance
in an activity or perform the same
activity in the same manner, e.g.,
match the performance of another
in a race by arriving at the finish
line at the same time, or construct a
canoe just like another person has
done. ► Gram. The object is the
person whose activity is being
matched by the subject of the verb.
Ex. Jaa nu = aratííiikura iína
pí = kaakíija ííkkii p = isákuki. He
aratiínîni

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

aratiínîni

rt. aratiinîi

fst.spch.

artiínîi

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

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

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

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

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

araa

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

aráaku

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

aráama

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

árija

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

arikamíina

(n.) cumala de altura, tree species that grows along creeks and on the hillsides of elevated
árikɨ aríwatɨ́ɨni
areas far from large rivers, reaching 1m in diameter; its wood is heavy, but not very hard, making it not particularly desirable as a source of timber. A clear, bitter liquid flows from cuts to its trunk, which can be used to treat thrush, by applying it to the white patches that form in the mouth; its also gargled to treat persistent coughs. dialect.var.

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

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

arikükiya irreg.pl. of arikuma
arikuma irreg.pl. arikükiya 3.poss.

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

aríriija (n.) vocative term for maternal aunt; mother’s sister, male or female ego. ▶ Gram. Referential counterpart: aníriti.


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

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

iyajáani.

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

aríwatíini rt. aríwatii 1. (t.v.) obey the directives or instructions of another. Ex. Kaa nu = aríwatíiyaaráiki iina n = ani, iina nu = ijiwitaáriki nuu. He didn’t obey his mother, that which she scolded him. 2. (t.v.) accede to a request, respond affirmatively to a request. 3. (t.v.) pay attention to, take heed of, or take seriously another’s advice, opinions, words, or actions. Ex. Aríwatii kíjja, iina kw = átuuyaa kíáaja, samáraataákwaa. Pay attention to me, that which I am avising you, and
ariwáani

rt. áriikwa
drv.rt. aríwa
(a.v.) sing. ▶ Gram. This verb optionally takes an NP that denotes or indexes the noun ariwáani ‘song’, or a suitable anaphoric element with similar reference. Ex.

Nu=áriikwaa tírákumaji. He is singing as he comes (toward me). Ex.

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

ariwáani (n.) song or chant.

aríyaja (n.) testicle.

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

aríyuuýáana dialect.var. of rújuuja

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

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

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

aríikuutáani rt. aríikuúta (t.v.) carry something on one’s shoulder.

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

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

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

arííni rt. aáti drv.rt. árí (t.v.) intend to do something. ▶ Gram. This verb takes a non-finite irrealis clause denoting the intended action. Ex. Kií = ta aátíkura

Iquito–English Dictionary | 67
n = anáka = jina sajíini. I intended to cut it on its head.

ariíini rt. ááti drv.rt. ári 1. (t.v.) say. ► Gram. In this sense, the verb normally takes both an NP argument, indicating the addressee, and a reported speech complement. Ex. Nu = áátiikiaáki = na, “Iriaári kíija.” He said, “Take me.” Ex. Kw = áátíi nuu, “Nakusiíni = jata kiaa aamíyaakiki, nakijina.” I say to her, “You must walk with care, in the forest.” 2. (t.v.) criticize or speak badly of someone. ► Gram. In this sense, the verb takes only an NP object, which denotes the target of criticism. Ex. Jaaríi na = ííkwaa múnka = jina nuúrika = ánúurá = yaa taana kaayaaka ariííni. Nowadays they go to mingas only in order to criticize other people.

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

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

áriitaawíi rt. aríitaáwíi (i.v.) made a paddle.


aruukííni rt. arúúkíi 1. (i.v.) spit. 2. (i.v.) blow in a stylized manner to exercise shamanic or magical power; this stylized form of blowing involves considerable closure in the oral cavity, so that substantial frication results; the articulation involved typically involves a brief approximation of the dorsum of the tongue to the velum followed by prolonged approximation of the paddle similar to those found in much of Peruvian Amazonia, typically about 1m in total length, with a flared blade roughly 30cm in length that tapers to a relatively fine point.

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

ariitaawííni rt. aríitaáwííi (i.v.) made a paddle.

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

aruukiítáani rt. aruukiíta 1. (t.v.) exercise shamanic power on a person or object by ritualistic blowing, aruukiíni; this act can take a variety of forms, e.g., linking a person with a type of animal or being (see sense 2); or transferring shamanic power to a physical object (lengths of balsa wood were an especially common vessel of this sort), so that these objects can be used to achieve magical effects; for example, the Pintuyacu River was at one point entirely dried up by using pieces of balsa wood treated in this way, according to Iquito oral tradition. Ex. Jiïta = na nu = sikiikuraaná iina siisaraamaajítáami paattíína aaka = jina, iina nu = aruukiítakurá iina aaka = na, na = tuújiikuraaná iina aaka, na = tuújiikuraaná aaka wiirííni, siuuu! As he threw the three pieces of balsa wood into the water (and) he blew on the water, they heard the water, they heard the water roar, shuuu! 2. (t.v.) shamanically associate an animal or demonic being with a person; this may be done with beneficial intentions, e.g., when an animal with an admirable quality is associated with an infant, as this is believed to transfer the animal’s qualities to the child; in such a case, the child is said to be curado en (‘cured in’) the animal; thus, a child may be curado en pelejo (‘cured in sloth’), to make the child tough and resistant to blows. The association may also be made malevolently, as when a shaman associates someone with a demonic being, e.g., mújinaapi, with the goal exacting vengeance on his victim by bringing him or her to the attention of the relevant demonic creature; this type of association is typically enacted when the shaman ritually blows tobacco smoke on the person in the name of the demonic being. ▶ Gram. The notional object of the verb is the person shamanically associated with the animal or demon; an associated animal may be added as an oblique argument bearing the locative postposition = jina. Ex. Kwaasija, kií kiaa saakiínni nuúkiika kaaya,
OK, I am going to tell you a story about a person who was cured in atinga.

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

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

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

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

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

asákuuri socio.var. of sákuuri
irreg.pl. asákuriwa

asakwaari Nanay dialect.var. of aaníti irreg.pl. asakwaariwa
socio.var. sakwaari.

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

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

asápíina rt. asapíi (n.) also asapíina aki, a growth from the trunk of the miyitina (chimicua) tree that has the appearance of a bare penis; of no practical use, it is sold as a curio to tourists in the city of Iquitos.
asapíni rt. asápii (t.v.) deceive, either with malicious intent or not, as when joking; the deception need not involve telling untruths, and may rely on non-verbal means of deception. Ex. Aajaa, p = asápiyya taamaá = yaa kiáaja. OK, we’ll just have to trick you (back to being well).

asapíni (n.) a deceit, trick, or lie.

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


asasami irreg.pl. of asasana

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

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

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

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

asáani rt. ása 1. (t.v.) bite or sting, speaking of snakes or arthropods such as ants, spiders, or wasps. ➤ Gram. In this sense, the object does not take =jina. 2. (t.v.) cut superficially, for something to give a superficial cut or puncture without significantly breaking the skin, e.g., razor grass (ariyuuka) cutting the skin when one brushes against it. ➤ Gram. This sense requires the momentary perfective aspect -rii, and requires that the object bear the locative postposition =jina.

asi irreg.pl. asiwa (n.) term employed for two very similar species of small kingfisher in Iquito territory, the Amazon Kingfisher and Green Kingfisher, which measure about 29cm and 20cm in length, respectively. Both species of bird are piscivorous, have long, sharp, dark-colored beaks, and are mainly dark green in color with white neck, throat, and belly, and in the case of the males, a red chest. Sci. Chloroceryle spp. ➤ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, the asi, when human, was married to the mǐsaka or Long-furred Woolly Mouse-Opposum, for whom he fished assiduously. At one point,
his father-in-law, jealous to catch fish in impressive quantities like his son-in-law did, made his daughter show him her husband's fishing spot. Once there, the father-in-law leapt in to catch some fish, but not only did he fail to catch any, he was in the end eaten by a caiman. When the kingfisher heard this, he broke out laughing, which became the source of the kingisher's distinctive call.

asiáari • from Sp. acero. (n.) steel.
  ► Socio. This term is considered an archaism by the current generation of eldest speakers, who recall most people using aséeru, which in fact violates Iquito phonology due to its inclusion of /e/.

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

asijúuni rt. asijuu (i.v.) sneeze.

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

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

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

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

asiyaákuka irreg.pl. of asiyaákuma
asiyaákumakiya (n.) footprint.
  ► Gram. Speakers also employ productively locative-nominalized forms of asiyáani ‘step’, e.g., asiyaákujina to refer to footprints,
asiyáani

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

asiyáani rt. asiíka drv.rt. asíya 1. (i.v.) step, place one’s foot on something, typically the ground, as part of the process of walking or running. Ex. Iina pisiki nu = irijiítaa aaka = karikuma iyaamiaákuji nu = asíikaa niíya = jina. The tapir is producing bubbles underwater because it is stepping on the ground (i.e., riverbed). 2. (t.v.) step on. ► Gram. In this sense, if the thing stepped on is severely damaged, e.g., a chick that is killed by stepping on it, the object is unmarked, whereas if the object is undamaged or only lightly damaged, it takes a postposition, typically the general locative = jina or = niíjina ‘on top of’. Ex. Armadillo iiyii = jina, nu = asíikakiaakí nuu, aasamu = jina. The rope-trigger of an armadillo (trap), he stepped on it, at the creek. 3. (t.v.) kick. ► Gram. In this sense, the object takes the locative postposition = jina. Ex. Nu = asiíkaakuraaana siíkaaja anásiíki = jina. He kicked the shin of the yashingo.

asííka (n.) ingested food, solid food that has already been chewed and swallowed, and is in the stomach. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

asííni rt. asii (d.v.) feed; give someone food. ► Gram. The NP indicating the foodstuff fed to the direct object of the verb is often omitted. Ex. Na = asiíkiaaki = ná nuu kuuwa naasííja. They fed him game meat. Ex. Jaa kw = asiíkurá naawaaka. I already fed them.

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

asíírii impf.rt. of asííni

asúrája

asúráaja rt. asúraka (loc.n.) yucal, a garden in which manioc is the principal cultigen.

ášiika (n.) ingested food, solid food that has already been chewed and swallowed, and is in the stomach. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

asííni rt. asii (d.v.) feed; give someone food. ► Gram. The NP indicating the foodstuff fed to the direct object of the verb is often omitted. Ex. Na = asiíkiaaki = ná nuu kuuwa naasííja. They fed him game meat. Ex. Jaa kw = asiíkurá naawaaka. I already fed them.

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asíírii impf.rt. of asííni

asúrája rt. asúraka (loc.n.) yucal, a garden in which manioc is the principal cultigen.

asúráaja (n.) yuca or manioc, a cultigen whose long starchy tubers are the carbohydrate base of the traditional Iquito diet. The plant, which grows to 1.5-3m in height, depending on the variety, produces a cluster of tubers, from which rises a single knobby stalk 3-5cm in diameter; from the stalk emerge branches that bear palmate leaves. In addition to being eaten boiled, steamed, and roasted, manioc
tubers are the principal ingredient in *itīnija*, manioc beer, and are made into *waarína* (*fariña*), a durable toasted manioc meal. While manioc is still important in the diet of San Antonio’s current residents, it is being replaced by rice, noodles, and other purchased foodstuffs. *Sci. Manihot esculenta.*

**asúraaja imííni** free.var. of *takîtíni* irreg.pl. *asúraaja imíika* lit. *yuca madre*

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

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

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

**asuúkwaaja** dialect.var. of *asuúwaja*

**asuúni** rt. *ásuu* (a.v.) feed a domestic animal or a human infant.

► *Gram.* The foodstuff can be introduced by an oblique argument with the instrumental postposition = jata. Ex. Ki = sájiri, nu = ásuuyaa nu = kaajia kaakáraaka. *My grandmother is feeding her chickens.* Ex. Ki = sájiri ásuuyaa nu = kaajiaja kaakáraaja sakaáruuki turuujia = jata. *My grandmother is feeding her chickens dried corn.*

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

► *Gram.* Poss.pref.

**atákika** irreg.pl. of *atákija*

**atáraati** socio.var. of *táraati*

**atatáani** rt. *atáta* (t.v.) tie something that is roughly cylindrical in shape very tightly, typically in such a way that the rope or cord is wrapped around the object at least twice, making it possible to pull on both ends of the rope to tighten it significantly; the prototypical case is tying a load of *ijáwiími*, *irapay* palm leaves, in a compact bundle so that they can be carried from where they have been
collected, but it also applicable to, e.g., tying a bundle of firewood, or tightly tying roof poles together when assembling a house frame.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

atii (adv.) 1. there; anaphoric form of the medial spatial locative adverb tii, used to indicate a location previously mentioned in the discourse that is more distant from the deictic center (by default, the speaker) than a location indexed by iti ‘here’, but not as distant as a location indexed by túra ‘there’. Ex. Mjm, k = fíta taárika iti ímiíráata iniyana = jina, atii taa kí = kutiija kí = maaya, Elizabét. Mjm, my house was here, downriverwards of the bridge, there was where my daughter Elizabét was born. 2. at that point, then, in a temporal sequence of events. ► Gram. This element is a temporal sequencing device in discourse; always clause-initial, and typically sentence-initial, it indicates that the eventuality or eventualities in the remainder of its clause or sentence follow or followed those of the preceding clause or sentence, without implicating that they form steps in a greater process, or episodes in a greater overarching event.

atíira (adv.) anaphoric form of the distal spatial adverb túra ‘there’; used to refer to distal locations previously mentioned in the discourse. Ex. Átiiíi, na = iriíiikura túra níyiti iyakíira nuu jaa. Atííra nu = iriíiikura. So then, they brought him there to his daughter’s house. There he died. Ex. K = ifkwaakura asúraaja iríííi = ánuura nasikuůría = jì; atíííra = ji kw = aniaakurá, kí = kuuraasuu miiyaákura. I would go to bring manioc from my garden; coming from there, my heart would palpitate (lit. would do).

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

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

atiíyaajaa *prepaus.form* of atiíyaa

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

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

atííni *rt. atíii* (i.v.) be stretched out to its full length, speaking of entities of rope-like form. Rel. atiíyúuni (*rt. atiíyuu*) (i.v.) be stretched out, speaking of multiple rope-like things.

atííni *rt. atíii free.var.* of atítííni

atíítáani *rt. atííta* (t.v.) make taut, put tension on a rope-like object, e.g., by pulling on it while one end is secured to another object. *Sem.* When this verb is used, there is a strong implication that the rope-like object is being made taut as the result of using it to pull on or haul something, such that in some cases when this type of eventuality obtains, only this verb is employed, without any additional verb that expresses the action of pulling itself.

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

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

atítííni *rt. atítíii* (i.v.) get into or organize as a line, shoulder to shoulder, or a column, one individual in front of the other. *Gram.* This verb requires a plural subject. Ex. Jaari na = atítííiyaárii amaki = íikuma. They are going off
one after the other along the path. (Note that motion is supplied by the associated motion suffix -yaːrɨɨ.)

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

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

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

áwasí iwítani irreg.pl. áwasikā naáwasi 3.poss. náwasí (n.) a digit, a finger or toe. ► Gram. Poss.pref. ► Socio. JPI does not exhibit a possessed/non-possessed alternation for this root, neutralizing in favor of the possessed form, áwasí. Nanay dialect.var. ajíkāasi.

áwasí siísanurika irreg.pl. áwasikāka siísamijaarika irreg.pos. áwasí siísanurika. lit. small finger (n.) little finger.

awasika irreg.pos. awasika. (n.) huacrāpōna, species of palm that develops a large bulge, or ‘belly’ (tanaka) in its trunk when older. Trunks without this bulge serve as a source of flooring material, while the bulging section of an older trunk can be used to make a temporary canoe, most often used to return to the community from a long hunting trip upriver.
Traditionally, these bulging sections were also used to make large temporary containers. *Sci. Iriartea deltoidea.*

**awásikaka** irreg.pl. of awasi

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

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

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

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

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

**Awíraamu** lit. Roadside Hawk creek (prop.n.) *Abiramo*, a tributary of the Chambira River, on the left bank (when traveling upriver), some half hour by *peke* *peke* motor from point where the Chambira joins the Pintuyacu River. Its name is said to derive from the large numbers of *awíraaja* hawks formerly found near its mouth. It was once considered a very good creek for fishing, especially rich in *iyámaana* (*lisa negra*) and *aaka íyuuri* (*sábal*).
awiyi irreg.poss. áwiyi. (n.) round entrance to an animal-made burrow or nest, be it in the ground, e.g., an entrance to a tiúmaaka (Paca) burrow, or in the trunk of a tree, e.g., an entrance to a toucan nest, which are often found in trees hollowed out by termites. ELY pers.var. aáwiya.

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

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

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

awuíkaja prepaus.form of awuíka

awuíkwa JPI pers.var. of awuíka prepaus.form awuíkwaja.
In this sense, ‘thigh’ serves as a metonym for the entire limb.
Poss. pref.

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

aájaki impf.rt. of aájakúuni

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

aájapaki rt. aájapa 1. (existential verb) negative existential verb; lack of existence or lack of presence in a relevant place is attributed to the single argument of the verb. ► Gram. This negative existential verb exhibits some properties typical of locative nouns, in that aájapa may take the locative nominal suffixes -ma, -ku, and -kúura, with their expected spatial interpretations. Note, however, that the spatial sense of -ki has been bleached, such that aájapaki (<*aájapa-ki, presumably) has no proximal spatial interpretation, as would otherwise be expected from -ki. Ex. Atii kw = aátkura naa , "Jaarí tii jaa, aájapaki kaimíitu. Then I said to them, "That's enough, there's no more caimito. 2. (t.v.) not do at all, not happen at all, or to the slightest degree. ► Gram. In this sense, the negative existential verb takes a lexical verb derived with the event nominalizer as an argument; the resulting negation is emphatic in negating the possibility that the eventuality denoted by the nominalized verb is realized event to a slight degree. Ex. Aájapaki nu = siwanííni. She didn't arrive.

aájapana rt. aájapa (adj.) 1. unproductive, speaking of plants, the quality of not producing edible fruits or tubers, despite being a member of a species that typically does produce them; less commonly, this term is also used to characterize plant species that produce fruits or tubers that not edible, especially when not even eaten by animals. Ex. Aájapana tii iína asúraaja; aájapaki tii nu = íija. That manioc (plant) is unproductive; it has no fruit. 2. unsuccessful in hunting or fishing, speaking of a person, typically chronically so. Ex. Iína kaaya aájapana tii; kaa nu = aámuuyaa kuuwaa. That man is unsuccessful; he kills no game.
**aájapaa (adv.)** although, despite; this element expresses that an eventuality denoted by another clause, or otherwise present as knowledge in the common ground, obtains, or would obtain, despite the eventuality denoted by the clause in which this adverb appears; the other clause is often an immediately adjacent one, but need not be.  
Ex. **Aámiikáaka kí=nakariikurá aájapaa asúraaja síratáani naajáaja, kaa=kija kí=pariyyáakura.** Yesterday, although I wanted to harvest manioc also, I couldn’t. Ex. **Kaa jiítikari nu=pariyyáaríiki nu =ííkwajiipi atúuni, aájapaa=na na=aakišíjiáaríiki nu, aájapaki.** She would never tell her family, even if they got her drunk, nothing.

**aajapáaja prepause.form of aájapaa**

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

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

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

**aaka irreg.** (n.) 1. river. 2. water. 3. watery sap, speaking of the sap of certain plants, such as átiti (cumala colorado), which is largely clear, and non-viscous. 4. honey. 5. Thissenseis typically disambiguated from the larger river as a tributary, or the mouth of an oxbow lake, where it connects to a waterway linked to the main river. ▶ **Gram. Poss.pref.**

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

**aájinániisana irreg.pl. aájinániisanawaaka 3.pos. naájinániisana (n.)** deceased grandson or great-grandson. ▶ **Gram. Poss.pref.**

**aájinátiisana irreg.pl. aájinátiisanawaaka 3.pos. naájinátiisana (n.)** deceased granddaughter or great-granddaughter. ▶ **Gram. Poss.pref.**

**aájiya irreg.pl. of aájini**

**áájiiti (n.)** opening or mouth of a body of water, such as the mouth of a river or creek, where it joins a larger river as a tributary, or the mouth of an oxbow lake, where it connects to a waterway linked to the main river. ▶ **Gram. Poss.pref.**
other senses by naming the bee species from which the honey comes as its grammatical possessor, e.g., *iwaana áaka*. ► Gram. mass noun in this sense; poss.pref.

**aaka íyuuri** irreg.pl. aaka íyuuriwa *lit.* water wave maker (n.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**aaka sikwanaja** *lit.* water louse (n.) *piojo del agua*, general term for a wide range of small aquatic insects, including Water Striders,
which skim along the surface of the water; and Back Swimmers and Water Boatmen, which swim beneath the surface. Traditionally, Iquitos believed that drinking water in which these insects were abundant could be dangerous, as some species were believed to lodge in the throat and deprive one of the ability to speak. Sci. Gerridae spp., Notonectidae spp., Corixidae spp.

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

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

áakani impf.rt. of áákanĩi

aákanĩi rt. aákani impf.rt. aák ani (i.v.) open one’s mouth. Rel. aákaniikiĩi (rt. aákaniikìi) (i.v.) open mouth repeatedly. Rel. aákaniitáani (rt. aákaniifta) (i.v.) keep one’s mouth open.

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

aákari (adv.) 1. now. Ex. Atii = na iina máana nu = aátikuráana, “Aákari = na iina p = áaka, aákari nu = iíyaaka taa Anatimu.” Then the elder spoke, “Now our river, now its name is Anatimu.” 2. today. Ex. Yaawĩĩni kutííiriĩ, jííta aákari = na, nu = aátií kííja... Another day dawned, like today, and he says to me...

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

aakaari irreg.pl. aakaariwa (n.) huapeta, species of edible predatory fish that reaches some 40cm in length. Its body is strikingly flat for its length and is covered in silvery scales. It is most notable for its large head, and the
pair of sharp, fang-like teeth that protrude from its lower jaw, which measure up to 4cm in length. *Sci. Hydrolycus scomberoides.*

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

**aakáayɨ** *ELY pers.var. of aakáayi irreg.poss. áäkaayi.*

**aakáayi** *irreg.pl. aakaáyuwa,*

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

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

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

**aaki** impf.rt. of aakíni

**aakííni** *irreg.pl. akiíniwa* (n.) *leñero* or *leñatero*, larval stage of one or more bagworm moth species, notable for constructing a case made of twigs, in which it spends most of its time. The case has the form of a long, tapering, pyramidal shape that reaches some 7cm in length and is 3cm wide at its base. When this creature changes locations, it can be seen pulling this shelter behind it. *Sci. Psychidae spp.*

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

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

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

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

**Na = aákisiriikiaana íína aákuta.** They were intoxicated with ayahuasca. *Rel.* aákisiáana (n.) drunkard, someone who is habitually intoxicated.

**aákisiiti** (n.) variety of *miímítî* (chacruna) used in the preparation of *aákuta* (ayahuasca); this variety is reported to induce particularly strong hallucinations in which dangerous creatures such as boas are especially prominent. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*
aákisiitíini rt. aákisiíttii (i.v.) be or get drunk on multiple occasions in a relatively short interval of time.

aákìyuuri free. var. of aaka íyuuri

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

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

aákiisi (n.) pus.

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

= aákuji (postp.) 1. in front of, spatially. Ex. Nu = iwatiíyaakurá nu = aákuji nuu, nu = kaajiyá nu = niwaji. She was making her (aunt) go (walk) in front of her, and her dogs behind her. 2. before, prior in a temporal sequence. Ex. K = íkwakura nu = aákuji nasiku. I went ahead before her to the chacra (upriver).

= aákuji (postp.) because of, or due to. ▶ Gram. The complement of this postposition denotes or indexes the reason for which the eventuality denoted by the associated verb is realized. Ex. Aájapakí sinaaki kíija, tákaana kw = aamiyaakííriki, náąпусí kuwííni = aákuji. I had no clothes, I walked around naked, due to being an orphan. Ex. Iína kaaya, kiíraka = aákuji, nu = tikiaáriikiiaaki = ná tíra, iimi = íjakúura siisaramaaajítáami náana. This man, from fear, entered there, inside (i.e., among) the three trunks. Ex. Niwa = aákuji nuúrika íkíkí k = íkwajiína nami. Because of that, my relative lives alone there downriver.

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

aákujiípi irreg. pl. of aákujiíti

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

aákusaja (n.) isango, a tiny orange-red parasitical chigger, the larval stage of a number of species of mites. Barely visible to the naked
eye, these creatures await passing hosts on plants, and on blades of grass in particular. On contact, they climb up the host’s body to a crease of the skin such as an arm pit or, in the case of humans, a place where clothing is tight against the skin, e.g., the area near the waistband. Once in a suitable location, they insert their mouthparts into the host’s skin to feed, causing significant itching and redness, which can be calmed by removing the creature with a needle. *Sci. Eutrombicula* spp.

**aákusaka** *irreg.pl. of* aákusaníini

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

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

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

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

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

**aákusiiti (n.)** species of _tangarana_-type tree notable for its bark, which peels up in scale-like patches before eventually dropping off, giving the trunk an almost feathered appearance; it grows in inundating areas near rivers, reaching 1.25m in diameter. Its yellow wood is valued as a source of planks, and its commercial
harvesting in past decades means that it is now very rarely encountered. When young and relatively slender, it is home to biting ants, like other tangaranas (e.g., tamùnà).

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

**aákuta katija** lit. ayahuasca sweet potato (n.) unidentified plant whose long, thick tubers were added to aıkuta (ayahuasca) to sweeten the beverage; the tuber was typically cut transversely into disks, which were strung on a loop of núriyi (tamshi vine), so that they could be easily removed once the concoction was done cooking.

**aákwarani** (n.) aákuuna

**aákuuníita**

**aákwarani** irreg.pl. aákwaraniwa, aákwaranika (n.) añashúa-type species of fish found in small creeks. It reaches some 20cm in length and is bluish-gray in color,
aamaakúuja
with small yellow spots on its belly and a white fringe on its tail.

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

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

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

aamina irreg.pl. aaminaari irreg.poss. aámina. (n.) huito or jagua, tree species whose fruits are sweet and edible when ripe, but which is best known as the source of a black pigment used to decorate the skin or to dye kanuu (chambira palm fibers) for spinning into cord for hammocks and other woven products; the leaves are sometimes made into a tea to treat colic. Sci. Genipa americana. free.var. niítana.

aamínaari irreg.pl. of aamina

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

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

aamíyaakíini rt. aamíyaaki 1. (i.v.) wander, walk about, or travel around without a fixed destination, typically stopping at various points on one’s trajectory. 2. (i.v.) go hunting, typically in the forest. 3. (i.v.) travel a great distance, typically to a previously unknown destination. Rel. aamíyaakitaaja (n.) companion in travels.

áámiika (n.) airambo or Venezuelan Pokeweed, a bushy plant that grows to some 2m in height and is principally found in purmas that are at an early stage of reverting to forest. The plant produces stalks near its crown on which grow berries that turn dark purple when ripe, and are avidly consumed by birds; these same berries were traditionally harvested as bait for small fish, and were used to dye kanuu (chambira fiber). The leaves were also cooked to make siwíika, a traditional dish. Sci. Phytolacca rivinoides.

aamúuni rt. aámuu 1. (t.v.) kill. Ex. Kaa kina = miisaákari niwa,
nuú kina aámuu tamíniina = jata. If you don’t do this, he will kill you with lightning. 2. (t.v.) hit or strike a living being, be it with a body part, or with an instrument. ▶ Gram. If a body part is struck, its corresponding NP typically takes the locative postposition general locative postposition = jina. Ex. Na = aámuuyaa n = anásiiki = jina. They strike them (my chickens) in their lower leg bones. 3. (t.v.) hit an inanimate object with or without an implement, e.g., hitting one’s hand against a table, or hitting something with a stick, including, e.g., hitting a drum with a stick. ▶ Gram. In this sense, the verbal object does not take a locative postposition. Ex. Riniíria aámuuyaárikɨwúumpu. Reinerio played the bass drum. 4. (t.v.) pound or pulp certain plants in order that they be usable, e.g., tatii (cashapona) palm trunks, which must be pounded so that the exterior part splits up into laths that can be used for floors or walls; or mirfyajaa (mishquipanga) fruits, which must be pounded to split them and remove their seeds; or nuúruu (barbasco), which must be pulped to release its fish-incapacitating fluid. ▶ Gram. In this sense, the verbal object does not take a locative postposition. Ex. liti = ji pií pi = nuúruu aámuu, nu = iwáani = ìira naami iwatáani = íkuma. From here we will pound our barbasco, so that it arrives downriver in the sacarita.

aamuuniíraana
lit. for killing (n.)
variety of mümüti (chacruna) which was traditionally used to ready warriors for war; warriors would rub the leaves on their spears and their body, as well as chewing a small portion, so that they would feel rage towards the enemy and not experience fear in combat. The leaves were also used as an ingredient in aákuta (ayahuasca) to induce visions of warfare. Sci. Psychotria viridis var.

aamuutakáana (n.) species of shimbillo-type tree that is typically found on the banks of oxbow lakes; its fruits are some 15-20cm long and flat in comparison to their width; it is believed that the seeds of this species of shimbillo, if eaten when the fruits are consumed, pose a significant danger of intestinal blockage, which can reputedly be fatal. Sci. Inga sp.

aamuútaaja (n.) pestle or mallet used for pounding or pulping food or barbasco.

aamuútáani rt. aamuúta (t.v.)
bet or strike something against a surface, such as a wall, or the ground. ▶ Gram. The verbal object the thing stuck; the surface against which it is struck is optionally introduced as a postpositional phrase. Ex. Puu!
Nu = aamuútakuraaná aaka = akájinakuáurají nuu. Pow! He struck it (the painted balsa piece) across (perpendicular to) the river.

aamuútáani rt. aamuúta (t.v.)
flap or beat wings, said of birds who flap at a relatively slow pace.
The verb takes an NP complement that refers to the wings as the verbal object. *Ex.*

Iina = wajá anapa, atii nu = iiyaa, iiinawaja nu = kitíini nu = námaku amuutáani. But the macaw, there he flies, and he never stops flapping his wings.

**aamuutíini rt. aamuútíii (t.v.)**

cross river or other body of water by boat. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the body of water crossed by the subject of the verb.

**Aamuutújuri dialect.var. of Naamuutújuri**

**Aámuuwáaja (n.)** Cahuarano, an ethnic group speaking a language mutually intelligible with Iquito but considered distinct, at least in part due to the fact that Iquitos considered the Aámuuwáaja a nomadic people who did not practice agriculture. They lived at the headwaters of the Nanay and Pintuyacu Rivers, and were occasionally captured by Iquitos when they encountered them, and were brought to Iquito settlements to work as servants, where they eventually intermarried with Iquitos if they survived. The last capture of Aámuuwáaja individuals occurred in the 1920s or 1930s, and they have not been seen since.

**aana irreg.poss. áana. (n.)** general term for dolphin, including both the Pink River Dolphin (*iqt aana ákusana*) and the Gray Dolphin (*aana miúnana*). As in many parts of Amazonia, there are many beliefs among the Iquito people concerning the Pink River Dolphin, including that it is a shamanic creature who can attack people in the river and who can use magical powers to harm people who mock it. *Sci. Inia geoffrensis* (*iqt aana ákusana*), *Sotalia fluviatilis* (*aana miúnana*).

**aana aamuutakáana dialect.var. of aana támuu**

**aana karásiija lit. dolphin achiote (n.) lisa yulilla, species of silvery lisa-type fish, with multiple transverse dark stripes, that reaches some 40cm length. It is appreciated for its soft and watery, but quite tasty, flesh. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

**aana siiríkiija lit. dolphin cunchi (n.) bufeo cunchi, species of pale cunchi-type fish that reaches 10cm in length and has a distinctive slender snout, which is said to resemble a dolphin’s snout, inspiring its name. It also has long feelers around its mouth and short pointed spurs, similar to those found on *kuyúkuyu* (*turushuqui*), running lengthwise down the middle of each its sides.

**aana támuu irreg.pl. aana támuuwa lit. dolphin guaba (n.) bufeo shimbillo, species of small shimbillo-type tree that grows to some 3m in height, and typically grows right at the water’s edge, with its branches extended over the water. Its fruits, which reach some 10cm in length, are long and slender, like those of most
shimbillos, but are arced in a manner considered similar to the back of a dolphin, from which its Iquito name stems. Because its seeds are bitter, care is taken when eating the sweet flesh, typical of shimbillos, that surrounds them. *Sci. Inga sp*. dialect.var. aana aamuutakáana.

aanákana *irreg.pl.* aanákiaaki (n.) *bufeo rumo*, variety of manioc that is no longer cultivated, whose stalks only produce branches at the very top, leaving the majority of the stalk bare. It has purplish leaf stalks and its long, slender tubers have unusually thin skins.

aánanaka (n.) royal jelly, the liquid in which bees lay their eggs. This substance is used for a number of medicinal purposes, including curing dandruff by applying it directly to the affect area, and for curing infertility, by drinking it mixed with aguardiente, distilled cane alcohol.

aanawasííni *rt.* aanawási 1. (i.v.) be delirious, e.g., from a fever or when near death, characteristically accompanied by vocalizations regarding the hallucinations or visions the person is seeing. 2. (i.v.) sleepwalk.

ánaaaja (n.) archaic vocative term for male sibling of female ego.

aanaapáapa (n.) *timuco*, species of pike-characin whose slender body reaches 20-25cm in length, and only 1-2cm in diameter. Formerly abundant, they were typically caught at night, being attracted to the surface by light, where they could be scooped up with a maasi hand net. *Sci. Boulengerella sp.*

aáni *impf.rt.* of aanííni

Aaniáamu (prop.n.) Quebrada Áñamu, a relatively large tributary of the Chambira River, located approximately an hour by peke peke motor upriver of the community of Atalaya, on right side of the river (when traveling upriver), the same side as the community. This creek is known for being the location where Ramón Ampuero, one of the early patrones who worked in Iquito territory, was killed in 1910 by a falling tree.

aanisijáani *rt.* aanisííja (t.v.) cutipar, cause harm by violating dietary or behavioral restrictions (*siyaanííni*); typically said of the foods or activities that breach these restrictions, e.g., salt or sexual contact (see aanísííni).

aanísííni *rt.* aanísíi *drv.rt.* aanísí 1. (i.v.) become infected, speaking of a wound. 2. (a.v.) cutiparse, suffer harm by violating dietary or behavioral restrictions (*siyaanííni*); such restrictions are especially associated with taking medicinal plants, and above all, consuming plants associated with shamanic practice, such as aákuta (ayahuasca), isúuna (maricahua), or saasakíkwaa (toé), but restrictions of this sort are also held to be necessary for recovery from maladies such as snake bite; if these restrictions are violated, outcomes could include bleeding to death, as in the case of a snakebite victim.
coming into contact with a menstruating or lactating woman; or becoming deranged and starting to exhibit the behavior of an animal that the person had eaten a great deal of as a child; or even sudden death, as when violating restrictions associated with isúuna and saasakíkwaa, considered the more dangerous of shamanic plants.

Gram. The verbal subject denotes the person affected; the affecting entity is optionally denoted by the object. Ex. Atii = na, jìítikari
na = aaníísirii, atii tii na = iwiítaa
na = iníísì = jìna, átíiji na = itíwií
nìyá = jìna. Then, when they were cutipado (by saasakíkwaa), then there right where they were lying in their hammocks, from there they fell to the ground.

aaníini rt. aáni impf.rt. aáni (i.v.) rise, speaking of rivers and creeks, whether a small amount or a massive amount, as during a major flood. Socio. JPI and ELY do not distinguish between the meaning of aaníini and ikwaaníini, claiming that aaníini is a Nanay dialect form of ikwaaníini, with the latter having the meaning given in its entry.

aaníiti (n.) shiwi (also shihui) or Southern Tamandua, arboreal mammal with a prehensile tail, related to the Giant Anteater. It feeds principally on ants and termites by tearing apart their nests with the large claws on its powerful forelimbs and consuming the insects with its long tongue. The flesh of these animals has a somewhat unpleasant taste, and is often boiled to remove this flavor before it is roasted or grilled. Sci. Tamandua tetradactyla. Nanay dialect var. asakwaari. free var. jaaníiti.

aánuukwáani rt. aánuukwa (i.v.) be extremely intoxicated with a hallucinogen, such as aákuta (ayahuasca) or isúuna (maricahua); typically, to be so overcome by visions that one no longer acts normally, e.g., becoming silent and stopping singing, or becoming agitated and delirious. Ex. Nikákiikajaarina = apáráki aánuukwáani = jìna. Shortly thereafter they became very intoxicated (with saasakíkwaa).

aanúuna • from Sp. anona. (n.) anona, cultivated fruit tree adopted in the early 20th century that produces ellipsoidal soft-skinned fruits that reach some 15cm in length with a somewhat spiky appearance, and soft white flesh surround hard black seeds. Sci. Annona sp.

aánuura irreg.pl. aánuurawaaka (n.) nephew of female ego; son of female ego’s brother or sister.

Gram. Poss.pref.

aapaku irreg.poss. aáapaku. (n.) Amazon Forest Dragon, species of large arboreal lizard that reaches 30cm in length, including a long, slender tail. It is noted by Iquito speakers for its squarish head and its relatively upright posture; dusty green in color, individuals often have a red patch on their throats, and males have short spines along
aapaanaami (n.) solemn or sacha penicilínia, species of small tree that grows to only 2-3m. Its leaves, which emit a sharp smell when crushed, and whose juice produces a burning sensation on contact with the skin, are used to treat the skin maladies miúnana istiku (sarna negra) and aákusana istiku (sarna colorada), by applying water or urine in which the crushed leaves have been soaked to the afflicted area. Sci. Jacaranda sp.

aapíya irrreg.pl. aapíyawa, aapíyaka (n.) term used for two species of Ani, the vaca muchacho or Smooth-billed Ani, and the locrero or Greater Ani; both are black, ungainly birds with long tails and somewhat large bulbous bills. The former, up to 35cm in length, is common in grassy areas and in gardens that are reverting to secondary forest, while the latter is found near river edges and lake edges and reaches up to 50cm in length. Sci. Crotophaga ani, Crotophaga major. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, a magical rite was practiced with the eggs of these birds: a single egg was taken from a nest, thoroughly boiled, returned to the nest, and finally recovered after all the other eggs had hatched, a process which imbued the boiled egg with powers. This egg was then buried in front of the door of a chicken coop, so that the chickens housed there would rapidly increase in number, as Anis do.

áapu • from Q. apu. (n.) chief, community leader; this term appears to have come into use after the mid-20th century to denote community leader associated with a long-term established settlement, especially within the context of Peruvian national laws regarding indigenous community governance. ▶ Socio. This term is deprecated by purist speakers as being of Quechua origin, which reflects that it was borrowed more recently than kuuráaka, which is also a loanword.

aarawati ELY pers.var. of aariwati irrreg.pos. aarawati.

aaraaka irrreg.pos. aaráaka. (n.) saliva or spit.

áraatatáani rt. áraaatata (i.v.) drool, for saliva to leak from the mouth, e.g., while sleeping. Rel. aáraatatii (rt. áraaatatii) (t.v.) make drool.

aariwa irrreg.pos. ááriwa. (n.) sacha perro, perro del monte, or Bush Dog, a species of wild forest dog that stands up to some 30cm at the shoulder, with a body length of up to 75cm, and a short tail that does not exceed 15cm in length. It is brownish in color, with small ears and short legs, and a whistle-like yelp. They are often encountered hunting in packs and are comfortable pursuing their prey in water. Sci. Speothos venaticus.

aaríija (n.) tapia pelejo or silky anteater, species of small, light-colored, arboreal anteater. Sci.
Cyclopes didactylus. ▶ Anth.
According to Iquito oral tradition, there was a risk that if a woman saw one of these animals while pregnant, her child would suffer from deformed hands or feet resembling the bent paws of this animal.

aariímuya (n.) variety of manioc distinctive for its very tall stalk and its tubers, which have purple skin and notably yellow flesh.

Contemporary Iquitos speculate that this variety may have brought to Iquito territory by Kokamas in the early 20th century, due to the similarity between the name of this variety of manioc and a surname common among the Kokamas who worked for rubber tappers downriver of the community of San Antonio.

aarín (n.) irreg.poss. aárína.
aaríni rt. aarítii fst.spch. aartii 1. (t.v.) cause, make, permit, let, or assist someone to pass by a point, e.g., let someone pass through a doorway to enter a house. 2. (t.v.) avoid a blow by dodging or deflecting it, whether from intentional attack, e.g., from fists or a spear, or an accident, e.g., a falling tree.

aaríwati (n.) general term for palm weevils (papaso (de palmera)). The prototypical palm weevil is the Palm Weevil proper, a large glossy black weevil that reaches almost 5cm in length, with a distinctive long snout, that bores holes in the trunks of nisikati (aguaje) palms, where it lays it eggs, which develop into aniita marajákwaa (suri grande) palm grubs. Compounds formed with the name of the corresponding grub can be used to distinguish the two species potentially denoted by the term aariwati: aniita marajákwaa aariwati for the Palm Weevil per se, and muusajákwaa aariwati for the other. Sci. Rhyncophorus palmarum (weevil). ELY pers.var. aarawati. JPI pers.var. aaruwati.

aaríku (n.) type of traditional trap used to capture monkeys, of unknown design, that has not been used since the early 20th century. The trap was placed on a branch where monkeys were likely to transit, and surrounding trees were sometimes felled to funnel them onto a particular branch where their path would already be quite constrained, e.g., a tree whose branches connected a riverbank and an island.

aaríni rt. aáaíi (t.v.) happen; for something to happen to someone. ▶ Gram. The subject indexes an eventuality, while the object indexes the person to whom the eventuality happened. ▶ Socio. This sense of aaríni, otherwise ‘pass’, is likely a calque from Sp. pasar ‘happen’; the same sense is conveyed by one sense of múmíi, which is probably the historically prior means for expressing this meaning. Ex. Saakaa aáriikura kiáaja? What happened to you?

aaríni rt. aáaíi 1. (i.v.) pass, speaking of an interval of time, e.g., for a month to pass. Ex.
After three months passed, they opened (moved) the pot to sweep above the spot.

2. (t.v.) pass, move past a point or an area. Ex. Nɨtɨ́ɨni=jata kw=aáriirii. I will pass by running.

3. (t.v.) pass, subside, speaking of the effects of an intoxicant. Ex. Jaaiiinaaárɨɨrɨɨ kanáajaaákuta. The ayahuasca has worn off for us.

Aartɨɨ́tari (n.) plant of uncertain nature that was formerly used to confer the ability to dodge and deflect spear attacks by rubbing the plant on one’s body and spear; it was also reportedly added to ayahuasca, and was said to produce visions of spear duels that improved the seers ability to fight.

Aaruwati JPI pers.var. of aariwati

Aarúwiiti (n.) jarabe huayo or coto huayo, species of tree with white sap and a white trunk that reaches up to 50cm in diameter; grows mainly in varillales, low-lying wet areas with sandy soil; its edible fruits have hard husks that are cut open to access a sweet syrupy liquid which contains numerous small seeds. Sci. Macoubea guianensis.

Aaruujáana (n.) moena negra, species of tree that grows to a diameter of 1m in riïka (varillales), in sásaki (champales), and on steep hillsides. The wood is very dark, being black in some cases, and is one of the hardest woods of any tree in the forest; it is reportedly capable of striking sparks from axes used to cut it. It is prized for house posts and for making the hull bases of plank boats. Sci. Nectandra cissiflora.

Aasámaaja (n.) carachupa mama, yagunturi, or Giant Armadillo, armadillo species that reaches up to 1.5m in length, and can weigh up to 30kg. It is noted for its large foreclaws, which it uses to tear open termite nests, and for its tunneling ability. Sci. Priodontes maximus.

Aasamu irreg.pl. aasamúuwa, aasamúuka irreg.poss. aásamu. (n.) creek or small river; Iquito settlements were traditionally located along these smaller waterways, set back some distance from the larger rivers of which they were tributaries. ▶ Gram. The final vowel of the root lengthens and takes an HLL tone when bearing either a locative suffix or plural suffix, e.g., aasamúuku ‘upriver creek’ or aasamúuwa ‘creeks’.

Aasamu najiwáaku lit. creek nostril (n.) spring, place where water springs from the ground, thus typically forming the beginning of a creek.

Aasamu sisa lit. creek cashorro (n.) cashorro de quebrada, species of slender fish that reaches 30cm in length, with a tapering snout and long, sharp, teeth. Greenish in color, it is mainly found in creeks. Sci. Acestrorhynchus sp.

Aasamu siiri lit. creek caiman (n.) lagarto bola bola or Smooth-fronted Caiman, a species
of dark reddish-brown caiman that is typically a little over 1 m in length, with noticeable ridging on its hindquarters; they are normally encountered in creeks, although they are now much rarer than before. Sci. *Paleosuchus trigonatus*.

**aasamu waáyuuri** irreg.pl. *aasamu waáyuuriwa* lit. creek *carachama* (n.) species of small *carachama*, a type of armored fish, that mainly lives in small creeks, and reaches some 10 cm in length; dark colored, this species has a bundle of small spines by its gills, which it can make it difficult to handle and capture, and soft, fleshy, tentacle-like protrusions around its mouth.

**aasamúuwa** irreg.pl. of *aasamu*

**aasapííni** rt. *aasapi* (i.v.) be left behind, as when a group departs, leaving one or more of its members in a location. ► Socio. This term is considered archaic by current speakers.


**aasi** (n.) rain. ► Gram. mass noun.

**aasi pánaasi** (n.) *huanchaca roja* or Silver-Beaked Tanager, reddish-brown tanager that measures up to 18 cm in length, notable for the silvery-white coloring of the lower half of its beak; often seen at forest edges, sometimes forming mixed flocks with *písíika*, or Masked Crimson Tanagers. Sci. *Ramphocelus carbo*.

**aasi yaawííni** lit. rain day (n.) rainy season; the months in which rain falls heavily (roughly November to April in Iquito territory), when the rivers rise and the adjacent low areas flood, creating areas of flooded forest, *ikwaana*.

**aásiwa** (n.) 1. general term for people suffering from a developmental disability, e.g., with Downs Syndrome, and/or with severe speech difficulties or muteness; these types of disabilities seem to be closely identified with one another for many Iquitos. 2. mentally ill or crazy individual, e.g., someone who is unpredictably and irrationally violent.

**aasiwáriika** (n.) general term for land snails. The largest species of land snail, whose shell can reach 20 cm in diameter, was traditionally considered edible; these are generally only found in areas with clayey soils.

**aasíyuu** JPI pers.var. of *aasíyuuti*

**aasíyuuka** (n.) *campana avispa* or Bell Wasp, species of wasp that constructs distinctive, tubular, slightly flared nests that can reach 1 m in length, hanging from bare branches, and thus resembling a bell; the wasp itself is black and some 1 cm in length. Sci. *Chartergus chartarius*.

**aasíyuuti** (n.) *llama lluvia*, species of liana that grows near river banks, often in stands of *asinaja* (puma panga) trees. This liana produces a sticky sap when cut, and has inedible tapered green fruits.
that speakers describe as reminiscent of caihua (Cyclanthera pedata), which float when they fall in the water. Neither the liana or its fruit are used, but according to Iquito oral tradition, handling the fruits causes it to rain, by disturbing the madre or protective spirit of the plant. JPI pers. var. aasiíyuu.

aasiíni rt. aasii (t.v.) pour or throw fluid on, e.g., pour water onto manioc beer mash to dilute it, or throw water onto a dog to cause it to flee. ► Gram. If the fluid being poured is explicitly mentioned in the clause, it must bear the instrumental postposition = jata. Ex. Na = ítítaki aaka, n = aasiíyaa nan. They carried water and threw it on them (while they danced). Rel. aasiítání (rt. aasiíta) (t.v.) pour water into a pot that has something in it, e.g., uncooked manioc.

aasíipa ● from Sp. ashipa. (n.) ashipa or jícama, cultigen introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. The tubers of this plant, which are roughly of the shape and size of a turnip, consist of crispy, watery, sweet, white flesh, which is eaten raw. Sci. Pachyrhizus erosus.

aasííti ● from Sp. aceite. (n.) motor oil, with which Iquitos became familiar in the 1940s, or commercial cooking oil, which became common in San Antonio in the 1970s.

aátamajáni


aástamajáti


aatariítání rt. aatariíta 1. (i.v.) rock or swing oneself in a hammock, rocking chair, or similar object. 2. (t.v.) rock or swing someone else in a hammock, rocking chair, or similar object.

aátatáni rt. aátata 1. (i.v.) float downriver with the current, said both of things floating in the water, such as a piece of wood, and someone in a watercraft that is floating downriver. 2. (i.v.) move in a column, said of insect species such as army ants (riitaki), whose movement in dense columns is described by Iquitos as resembling the flow of a river.

Aatáaja (prop.n.) Iquito woman born in the mid-19th century, who died in the early 20th century; she is remembered for being mother to Daniel Guimack, Eleuterio Guimack’s half-brother; her name is the source of the surname Ataja.

aáti impf. rt. of aátiíni
aatiáaki (n.) rapid, a place where a waterway flows quickly.
aatiaáruuki (n.) species of cotolo-type fish, that is generally found in creeks, and reaches some 15-20cm in length, being quite broad for its size; dark in color, except for a single transverse yellow stripe on either side of its body, its skin is covered in a layer of slime that makes it quite slippery.

Aatikírisi (prop.n.) Iquito woman born in the mid-19th century, and dying in the early 1930s; paternal grandmother to consultant HDC, she lived with HDC’s paternal grandfather Siiwilkaraaja at Aakamáana after the death of her first husband; she was known for her knowledge of medicinal and magical plants, especially those concerned with making manioc grow well.

aátiiti dialect.var. of arikamíina

aatíni rt. aáti impf.rt. ááti (i.v.) flow, speaking of water in a creek, river, or similar body of water. Rel. amátana aatiáana (n.) fast-flowing river.

aáwaayi (n.) insect silk or web, especially that of spiders, but also of other silk-producing insects, such as certain types of caterpillars.

aáwiyi ELY pers.var. of awiyi

aayíjíija (n.) leoncito or Pygmy Marmoset, the world’s smallest known monkey, formerly relatively common in the San Antonio area, but now rarely seen. Sci. Cebuella pygmaea.

aayimitina (n.) palmiche, species of palm found in riíka (varillal) and sásaki (sp champal) habitats, with a trunk that grows up to 5m in height and reaches 10cm in diameter. The fronds of this palm are sometimes woven into matákaari roof peak coverings (cumbas), in order to make them denser and more waterproof. Sci. Geonoma sp.
ijáki impf.rt. of ijakíini

ijakíini rt. ijákí impf.rt. ijáki 1. (i.v.) burst or break open, speaking of, e.g., a palm pod that bursts open as the fruits it contains ripen, a fruit that is squeezed to the point that its skin ruptures, a container containing a gas under pressure, or an egg, at the point when the young inside hatches. ► Gram. The expected active counterpart of this verb, ijákáani, does not exist; instead, the transitive action of bursting or breaking something open must be expressed via a causativized form of this verb. 2. (i.v.) split or crack, speaking of, e.g., a plank that splits while drying, or a ceramic dish that develops a crack. 3. (i.v.) open or bloom, speaking of a flower. 4. (i.v.) discharge, fire, or go off, speaking of a shotgun cartridge or a similar form of ammunition or explosive. Rel. ijákitíini (rt. ijákitíi) (t.v.) make something break open, burst, split, or discharge. Rel. ijákiiisíini (rt. ijákiiisíii) (i.v.) for multiple things to discharge, break open, split, or burst, e.g., multiple fireworks, multiple kernels of popcorn, or drying soil when it splits in multiple places. Rel. ijákiiisitíini (rt. ijákiiisitií) (t.v.) make multiple things break open, burst, split, or discharge.

ijákiaani rt. ijákita (i.v.) split open; for something to crack or split open in such a way as to leave a slit or opening with two parallel edges, e.g., a plank, a sack of rice, or cooked a piece of manioc.

ijámani (n.) species of lisa-type fish that reaches 20cm in length and lives in creeks. It is dark in color, except for its lower face and belly, which are yellowish in color, and its sides, which have a single longitudinal line of spots running down them. Sci. Schizodon sp.

ijántuujia (n.) madre del trueno or Blackfaced Antthrush, a largely terrestrial bird that reaches some 18cm in height, with a black face, plump body, and short, erect tail; it is mostly brown in color with gray underneath. According to Iquitos who have seen it, its distinctive call is accompanied by a curious behavior: it runs forward, emitting a rapidly rising series of short whistles, and then stops, head up, to emit a single especially loud whistle; it then pauses, takes several steps, and emits a low whistle, repeating this pause and
step pattern with successively lower and more mournful notes. *Sci. Formicarius analis.* ▶ *Anth.*

According to Iquito oral tradition, this bird’s call prophesies that it will soon thunder; and it is also said that this bird believes its own call to be louder and more powerful than thunder, so it will get into contests with thunder, first saying to its wife, “get the baby (i.e., make sure it is well covered and safe), we’re going to respond to the thunder!”.

*dialect.var. nirímiina sirijja.*

**ijatáani rt. ijáta 1.** *(i.v.)* fall intermittently, speaking of various light things falling over a period of time, e.g., flowers or leaves from a tree. 2. *(i.v.)* drizzle, speaking of light rain in which drops fall intermittently. ▶ *Gram.* In this sense the subject, if overt, is *aasi* ‘rain’.

**ijáwiija (n.)** species of *bujurqui*-type fish that reaches some 10cm in length, generally found in small creeks in areas with sandy soils. It has dark green coloration on the sides and blue coloring on the face, and is covered with relatively thick scales.

**ijáwiimi irreg.pl. ijáwiimiya (n.)** *irapay*, a small palm with slender stalks about 1.25m in height and slender leaves that emerge in a pair from a single stalk; grows well in sandy soils with considerable leaf litter (*sásaki*) and in moist areas near the banks of creeks. Harvested in significant quantities to be woven into *iitaari* (*crisnejas*), both for the construction of roofs in the community and for sale in Iquitos; in the 1990s and 2000s, the sale of *crisnejas* was the principal source of income in the community. *Sci. Lepidocaryum tessmannii.* ELY pers.var. *ijawɨɨtaami.*

**ijawɨɨtaami ELY pers.var. of ijáwiimi irreg.pl. ijawɨɨtaamiya**

**ijáwiiti irreg.pl. ijáwiitiwa (n.)** house with roof made of *ijáwiimi*, *irapay* palm leaves.

**ijawɨɨtíini rt. ijawɨɨtíi (i.v.)** build a house with a roof of *ijáw m*, *irapay* palm.

**íjaakíini rt. íjaakíi (i.v.)** defecate diarrhea.

**ijáani rt. íja 1.** *(t.v.)* stab a living being with a spear, fishing harpoon, or similar piercing weapon. ▶ *Sem.* Stabbing with an implement that has a different geometry, e.g., a knife; and stabbing an inanimate target, e.g., a tree trunk, both require use of the verb *ajiráani*, with the notable exception of the next sense. *Ex.*

*Kia = karíkuuyaákiaana, niaatíija, iyaamiaákujii = na kia = íjáki íina júuti. You are experiencing a bad omen, mother, because you have stabbed the Tiger Heron.* 2. *(t.v.)* stab sharpened stick into the ground to make holes to plant seeds.

**ijáani rt. íja (i.v.)** detach and fall off one by one, speaking of multiple similar entities; prototypically, said of fruits that fall from a tree as they become ripe, but also said of other entities that fall off of a larger object in a similar fashion, e.g.,

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*Iquito–English Dictionary | 101*
leaves from a tree, or hair from a person’s head.

íjaaníni rt. íjaanii (i.v.) clear throat.

íjaanúuni rt. íjaánnu (t.v.) stab various distinct targets with a spear or fishing harpoon, one after the other, e.g., as when a fisherman in a lake goes after many different fish in the course of a day.

ijíkatatáani rt. íjíkatata (t.v.) push something that is floating in the water, be it something that one is in or on top of, e.g., a canoe or raft, as when pushing off from a river bank with a pole to get out into deep water; or something floating that one pushes away, e.g., a floating log in the way of a canoe.

ijikaaki irreg.pl. íjikaakiya irreg.poss. íjikaaki. (n.) pants, trousers.

ijíkaakííni rt. íjíkaákíi (t.v.) put on pants.

ijikáani rt. íjíka dialect.var. of kííni

ijíkija irreg.pl. íjíkija (n.) species of termite noted for being especially white in color; unlike the more common tukúruuja, this species principally consumes the heartwood of living trees, and makes its nest in the base of the tree it feeds upon. Sci. Nasute sp. socio.var. jíkija.

íjíkiwa irreg.pl. of íjíkija

íjírakána dialect.var. of ajírakána

íjíráani rt. íjiita dialect.var. of ajíráani drv.rt. íjíra

íjiráani rt. íjíita dialect.var. of ajíráani drv.rt. íjíra

íjirina dialect.var. of ajírina irreg.poss. íjírina.

íjírní ni rt. íjííti impf.rt. íjííti dialect.var. of ajírí ni drv.rt. íjíri

íjíwiráani rt. íjíwita drv.rt. íjíwíra (t.v.) scold, generally including corrective advice. ▶ Gram. The inflectional root has a short penultimate vowel, despite inflectional forms of stem-changing verbs typically having a long vowel in this position. Ex. Náaji kí = kaakíija íjíwitaaríki kanáaja. That’s how my father would scold and instruct us.

íjíwíni rt. íjíwii 1. (t.v.) mock or make fun of someone in an annoying fashion. 2. (t.v.) be annoyingly insistent or harass someone about entering into a sexual or romantic relationship. 3. (t.v.) have sex, euphemistic expression.

íjíija (n.) bundle made by wrapping something in leaves, plastic, or paper, and then tying the bundle up to secure the wrapping and keep the bundle together.

íjíika irreg.poss. íjíika. (n.) general term for patarashca, small bundles of food some 10-25cm in length and 5-10cm in diameter, wrapped in specific kinds of durable leaves for cooking in a number of ways; the kinds of food that are cooked in this way are numerous, from fish to a variety of (often grated) plant foods; patarashcas are variably steamed, smoked, or roasted in
coals, depending on the preferred manner of preparing the specific contents.

**íjiikáani** rt. íjiika (i.v.) moan or groan in pain.

**ijíni** rt. íji (t.v.) make a bundle, roughly tubular in shape, by wrapping the contents in leaves, traditionally anakújumɨ (bijao) leaves, but also, in modern times, in plastic sheeting or paper, and then securing the rapper, e.g., with adhesive, or by tying the bundle with lianas, bark strips, or rope.

**ijítti** impf.rt. of **ijiríni**

**ijíni** rt. íji (t.v.) make multiple fruits fall from a tree, typically by shaking the tree or by using a stick to knock fruits loose. ► Anth. Traditionally, the expression kw=amuusíika kia=íjiyaa ‘You’re making my beard fall out,’ was employed by men when hearing embarrassing news, especially of a sexual nature about a female relative, to express their desire that their interlocutor cease speaking about the person in question.

**ijíra** (adv.) loudly. Ex. Ijíra nu=wiiriíyaa. *It is loud* (lit. loudly it is making a sound).

**ijírana** rt. íji (adj.) 1. sour or acidic in flavor, said, for example, of fruits high in vitamin C, or overly aged manioc beer. 2. sharp but superficial, speaking of pain, said of, e.g., the bite of certain insects, such as anaasi (mosquitoes), aákusaja (isangos), and simúnaja (ticks).

**íjiírasíini** rt. íjiírasi (i.v.) spoil, speaking of foods with a liquid base, such as fish or meat soups, or beverages, especially manioc beer.

**íjuwa** (n.) underground leaf-lined nest, most saliently, of the armadillo.

**íjuwa** irreg.pl. of **íjúutí** irreg.poss. 

**íjuwa**. arch.var. íjuwaa.

**íjuwaa** arch.var. of íjuwa

**íjúutí** irreg.pl. íjuwa, íjúutiwa (n.) needle. arch.var. ruuwana.

**íjúuti** irreg.pl. íjuwa, íjúwaa (archaic variant associated with Tururíisa) (n.) thorn or spine of plant; note that quills of animals such as porcupines are considered kajasi ‘hair’. Rel. íjúwatina (adj.) spiny or thorny, as said of certain plans. Rel. íjúwajina (also íjúwajina (ELY)) (loc.n.) area dense with spiny or thorny plants.

**ikaja** irreg.poss. íkaja. (n.) cocona, a cultivated bush reaching up to 1.5m which produces tart round fruits 5-8cm in diameter that vary from yellow to dark red in color. These plants often keep producing fruits long after a garden has become fallow. *Sci. Solanum sessiflorum.*

**ikatáani** rt. ikáta (i.v.) float.

**ikatáani** rt. ikáta (t.v.) set a dried chacra plot alight, start a fire in a cleared and dried chacra plot, either to burn the trees and undergrowth that were left to dry after they were cleared, or simply to see if the plot is ready to burn. ► Gram. The object obligatorily takes the locative =jina. Rel.
ikati (n.) cunchi moena, term for a number of species of moena-type tree species, characterized by having similar small leaves and inedible fruits, consisting of a round cap covering a somewhat lengthened fruit body some 4cm long and 3cm in diameter, and wood that becomes very light when dry; one species grows in inundating areas, reaching a diameter of some 1m and is harvested as a source for planks; other species grow in more elevated areas, especially purmas, and are more slender, being used for roof poles when slender and, similarly, for planks, when larger. Sci. Endlicheria acuminata, Nectandra lineatifolia, Nectandra riparia.

ikatîni rt. ikáti free.var. of ajatâti

ikáani rt. íka 1. (i.v.) blister, for a blister to emerge due to heat or friction. ▶ Gram. JPI indicates that this root obligatorily takes the momentary perfective -rî; the subject of verb is the body part on which the blister appears; the possessor of the body part can be added to the clause as an oblique argument, using the benefactive =îira. Ex. Aámiikáaka kî = kurika ikárikurá iyaamiaákuji k = itîkura. Yesterday my hand blistered because I burned myself. 2. (i.v.) for a liquid to stand in a place, be it a river or inside a vessel. Ex. Iina áákuta, nu = ikaárika kusi = jinakuma na = råříni = íra arg. nuu. The ayahuasca was standing inside the pot in order for them to drink it.

ikáani rt. íka (t.v.) insert, stick in; insert an entity in a manner that results in direct contact between a significant portion of the entity being inserted and the surrounding material, typically requiring some pressure to complete the action, e.g., driving a sharpened stick into the soil, inserting a stopper into a bottle, or inserting a manioc tuber into a basket that is already quite full. ▶ Gram. The object of the verb corresponds to the inserted object, with the location optionally expressed by a postpositional phrase. ▶ Socio. This form is not used by all speakers, and it is characterized by some speakers as a dialect variant of jimúuni, however, the sense given here for ikáani is only one sense of jimúuni, which includes several other senses that ikáani does not have; therefore it seems more accurate to consider ikáani a form, with a restricted dialectal distribution, that is not entirely equivalent to jimúuni. Ex. Atii nu = ikaanikuútakiaaki = na niíya = jina nuu, suwa ikaanikuútaaja. Then he drove them (vertical poles for constructing a weir) into the creek bed (lit. the ground), well inserted Rel. ikatáani (rt. ikáta) (t.v.) insert something which consists of multiple parts, or to which multiple things are attached, e.g., a pole with a bow rope attached, or a house post on which other timbers rest.
ikaanúuni rt. ikaánuu 1. (i.v.) be in a pile, e.g., a pile of fruit below a tree, a pile of firewood behind the house, or a pile of bags of rice. Ex. Íyaa iina nikisawiikiiana samúkwaaati ikaanúuja, juu, samúkwaaati, aákusana samúkwaaati. Right then he arrived and saw plantains piled up, wow, plantains, ripe plantains. 2. (i.v.) be in a pile-like shape, typically said of snakes that are coiled up to rest.

ikaanuutîini rt. ikaanuutii (t.v.) pile up, put in pile, e.g., firewood on the ground or fruits on a table.

íkiaari irreg.pl. íkiaariwa (n.) underdeveloped fruits; fruits that fall from a tree as if ripe, but have failed to develop to the point of bearing much or anything in the way of edible flesh. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

ikija (n.) bundle of íjáwiimi, irapay palm leaves, that has been rolled up and tied tightly together to make the load easier to transport, typically carried for some distance on a person’s back with a tuuku, tumpline.

ikijáani irreg.pl. ikijaániwa (n.) variety of huitina, a plant species with several fleshy stalks that grow up to 1m in height, each with a single large, roughly triangular leaf. This variety has elongated, edible starchy tubers of about 15cm in length and 4cm in diameter, with yellow flesh and a soft thin skin. Sci. Xanthosoma sp.

ikijîiîni rt. ikijii (t.v.) roll up and securely tie into an ikija (tercio or compact cylindrical bundle) a load of íjáwiimi (irapay) palm leaves that have been specially prepared for being so tied up (íkini). These compact bundles typically must be carried some distance from the area in which the leaves were harvested, and are either brought home or, if gathered very far from home, brought to a temporary camp, where they are woven into iitaari (crisnejas).


ikínaaja irreg.pl. ikínaajawaaka (n.) vocative term for paternal aunt; father’s sister, male or female ego. ► Gram. Referential counterpart: íkina.

ikíníyaaka (n.) vomit. ► Gram. This term is distinguished from the closely-related form ikíniyî ‘vomit’ in that the latter is preferably possessed.

ikíniyî (n.) vomit. ► Gram. This term is distinguished from the closely related ikíníyaaka ‘vomit’ in that the latter is not possessed, while ikíniyî is obligatorily possessed. Poss.pref.

ikíníini rt. ikíni 1. (t.v.) vomit. ► Gram. The optional object denotes or indexes the matter vomited up. Ex. Jítikari nu = asaakuraaná, nu = íkíniaakura. When she would eat, she would vomit. 2. (i.v.) spurt, for liquid to shoot from an aperture under pressure.
ikínɨɨsana
irreg.pl. ikínɨɨsanawaaka (n.) deceased paternal aunt; deceased father’s sister. ► Gram. Poss. pref.

ikíiku
irreg.pl. ikiíkuwa (n.) otorongo, tigre, or Jaguar, largest species of wild cat in Iquito territory. Formerly the object of considerable fear because of their attacks on humans, the number of jaguars was drastically reduced in the 1950s through the fur trade, and they are now only very rarely encountered. Sci. Panthera onca.
► Anth. Jaguars hold an important place in Iquito oral tradition due to the role that a demonic jaguar played in driving the Iquito people out of the headwaters of the Pintuyacu River to the Amazon proper, where they settled in the present day location of the city of Iquitos.

ikíini rt. íki (t.v.) prepare a load (ikija) of ijáwɨɨmɨ (irapay) palm leaves for subsequent bundling (ikiíjíini), laying them out carefully on the ground in a line of compact stacks, with interleaved straps (often made of strips of tuuku (carahuasca) or paatíina (topa) bark), so that it is possible to roll the leaves into a cylindrical bundle and then tighten the straps to make the bundle more compact. ► Sem. This verb is often used metonymically to refer to the entire activity of harvesting palm thatch and bringing it home.

Ikíitu (prop.n.) the city of Iquitos, regional capital of Loreto, which bears the name of the Iquito people.
► Anth. Formerly a small mission settlement inhabited principally by Iquitos, it grew over the course of the late 19th century into a major commercial center due to the Rubber Boom, which exterminated most of the Iquitos living at the headwaters of the Pintuyacu River. According to current Iquito oral tradition, the Iquito people living at the site of the modern city fled there to escape a demonic jaguar that had been devouring them in their territory in the Pintuyacu basin.

ikíitu
irreg.pl. ikiítuwaaka (n.) 1. an Iquito individual, a member of the Iquito ethnic group. 2. the language of the Iquito people.
► Anth. This name appears originally to have been an exonym. Traditionally, Iquitos referred to themselves as kaaya ‘person’ (as did most other Zaparoan peoples, hence the colonial era name ‘Gae’ used for certain Zaparoan peoples), and while there were names in use to denote Iquito subgroups (e.g., Kajiyuuri), there is no evidence of an autonym for the Iquito people as a whole. The term ‘Iquito’ appears early in Jesuit chronicles, and seems to have been adopted and nativized as an autonym in the late 19th or early 20th century.

ikwani
irreg.pl. ikwaniwiya irreg.poss. ikwani. (n.) 1. adult human male. 2. male, speaking of either humans or animals, of any age. ► Gram. This noun can modify another noun, in expressions such
ikwaniáasi ikwatiínaaja

as kuusi ikwani ‘male pig’ or iína kuusi ikwani ‘this male pig’.

ikwaniáasi irreg.pl. ikwaniaásiwa (n.) caimitillo de supay chacra, slender tree species whose trunks reach some 15cm in diameter, producing dark fruits with hairy skins; notable for being the only tree species found in supay chacras, naturally clear areas in the forest, which bear the same name (i.e., ikwaniáasi); the bark of this tree was traditionally used to treat arthritis and rheumatism, soaking it in aguardiente and adding lemon and honey, the resulting liquid being drunk in small quantities in the morning. Sci. Duroia hirsuta.

ikwaniáasi irreg.pl. ikwaniaásiwa (n.) pampa remo caspi, tree species found in inundating areas, growing to a diameter of some 80cm, with leaves very similar to the species of the same name found in supay chacras; the wood of this tree is used to make paddles. Sci. Duroia paraensis.

ikwaniáasi irreg.pl. ikwaniaásiwa (n.) supay chacra, an area of the forest which is naturally clear of plants and vegetation except for very small plants and small trees of the same same name (i.e., ikwaniáasi), around which the ground is amost entirely clear; according to Iquito oral tradition, these areas are the chacras of the naki imɨõi, a powerful forest being; according to botanists, these areas are clear because of a species of ant which existis in a symbiotic relationship with the ikwaniáasi tree, suppressing the growth of potential competitors.

Ikwaniaasiyúumu (prop.n.) tributary of Mujariyúumu Creek, named for the ikwaniaasi (supay chacra) located along one of its banks; the watershed of this creek was formerly noted for its abundance of irapay palms.

ikwaniikáani (n.) affectionate vocative term for a single young man, whether kin or not, roughly between 14 and 17 years old.

ikwasimi irreg.pl. ikwasimiya irreg.poss. ikwásimi. (n.) conejito, a species of Heliconia found mainly in wet depressions in the forest that grows up to 1.5m in height, with two 1m long, slender leaves similar to those of miríjaaja (mishquipanga) which emerge parallel to each other at the top of each stalk; these leaves, which have pink markings on their undersides, are prized for making kúsiití (corn tamale or humitas), leaving pink marks on the surface of the cooked corn; the plant produces an especially fragrant yellow flower in season. socio.var. kwasimi.

ikwatiínaaja (n.) moenilla, species of moena-type tree that grows at the edges of bodies of water, especially lakes and the creeks connecting them to rivers; some 10-15cm in diameter at its base, its branches grow horizontally over the water in the manner of asinaja (pumapanga), floating on the water when it is high; distinguishable from the latter by its dark bark, its longer, more
slender leaves, reminiscent of *ikati* (*cunchi moena*) and its fruits, which resemble those of the latter type of moena.

**Ikwaana** irreg. *Ikwaana*. (n.)
1. **Tahuampa**, a seasonally inundated low-lying area of the forest; these areas are especially rich in fish, which come to feed on fallen plant matter. 2. flood.

**Ikwaanini** rt. *Ikwaanii* (i.v.) rise and inundate, speaking of a body of water, typically a river or a creek, when it rises sufficiently to inundate low-lying forest, resulting in an *ikwaana* (*tahuampa*). ► Gram. The subject denotes or indexes the body of water that rises. Ex. *Jiitikari nu = ikwaaniiyaäriki aasamu = na, kana = iikwaárikí niínaki tarawaajúuni = ánúura, kana = ijkatataáni = íira iina náana, jiitikari nu = aniaárikí.*

*When the creeks flooded, we went to work at night, in order to push out the logs, when it rained. Nanay dialect.var. Jiitáani.*

**Ikwaaniiñá** rt. *Ikwaáñá* irreg.pl. *Y* (i.v.) experience flooding; for the rising waters of a river to rise to the point of covering the land pertaining to a house or settlement and to the point of submerging part, but not all, of that house or settlement.

**Imaka** irreg. *Imaka*. (n.) *Buduqui* or Blue-crowned Motmot, bird species that reaches some 40cm in length, with a long tail that makes up over half its length. It is generally dark orange in color, with a greenish-blue upper surface of the tail and edging on the wings; its face is black with light blue edging, and its head has a light blue band and black cap. The species nests in subterranean burrows. *Sci. Momotus momota.*

**Imakija** irreg. *Imákija*. (n.) pimple.

**Imakiijáani** rt. *Imakiijataa* (t.v.) squeeze pimple, remove pimple.
► Gram. The verbal object is the body part from which the pimple is removed, generally *naamiya* ‘face’.

**Imakijiíni** rt. *Imakijii* (i.v.) have pimples or acne.

**Imakwaaja** (n.) *Bujurquí hacha vieja*, species of fish that reaches some 15cm in length and is dark blue in color, with multiple vertical dark stripes. It is generally found in oxbow lakes near tree trunks that have fallen in the water; often seen near the surface of the water, it will hide under the trunk when disturbed. *Sci. Heros efasciatus.*

**Imani** (n.) game caught in a trap, caught on a hook, or killed or stunned by a weapon or poison.
► Gram. Poss. pref.; the possessor is the trap, weapon, or poison with which the game was caught. Ex. *Nu = asiyaárikí nu = majáana nu = tasiki ímani. He fed his wife the fish caught in his fishtrap.*

**Imaniijúuni** rt. *Imaniijjuu* (t.v.) deliver the killing blow or coup de grace or to a wounded animal or person.

**Imatáani** rt. *Imáta* 1. (i.v.) be lying or sitting on a surface, speaking of composite object, i.e., an object
imatáani with multiple parts, e.g., an axe (blade and handle), shotgun, or baseball cap (bill and cap proper), so that the object is in its most stable position, e.g., in the case of an axe, that it be lying horizontally with its handle on the surface, rather than, say, standing in vertical position with its handle leaning against vertical surface.

▶ Gram. This verb requires imperfective aspect. Ex. Kaa = kija nu = nakusiaárikî náaji, “Kí = rimúsiiikî tii iina imátaa kw = aríkkuma.” But he (the tiger) didn’t know thus, “It’s my shotgun that rests on my shoulder.”

2. (i.v.) for a vessel with contents to be sitting in its typical upright position, prototypically, with the contents at the bottom of the vessel, e.g., a cooking pot with food in it, although it is not essential that the vessel have contents. ▶ Sem. In this sense, the subject is sometimes not a vessel, but instead the substance or object contained in a vessel, in which case the use of this verb entails that the substance or object is located within a vessel placed upright on a surface. The orientation of the vessel is critical for the felicitous use of this sense; for example, even if the contents of a given vessel are sufficiently sticky so that they will remain in its bottom when on its side or wholly inverted, the use of this verb is not licit. Ex. Iná tii nu = tînaaja imátaa tii, kaa uumáana. That is his tinaja (clay vessel) standing there, (it is) not large.

imatáani rt. imáta (i.v.) lie prostrate, be prostrate, be so weakened or debilitated, typically by illness that one lies unable to rise, walk, or do much of anything. Rel. imatáana (n.) invalid, a person confined to bed due to illness or disability.

imatíniikiíni rt. imatíniiki (t.v.) respond argumentatively to someone who is attempting to give helpful advice or attempting to calm down the participants in a dispute. Rel. imatíniikiáana (n.) person who does not listen to advice or criticism, always responding argumentatively.

imatíñi rt. imatii (t.v.) answer a question, or respond to something another person has said.

imatíñi rt. imatii (t.v.) make fall, said e.g., of tripping someone or felling a tree. ▶ Sem. According to consultants, this verb is entirely synonymous with imíñi, and is essentially a morphologically more transparent version of the latter.

▶ Gram. This verb requires the use of the aspectual morpheme -yaárîi.


imaakiitáani rt. imaakiita (i.v.) nod or slump from side to side when attempting to maintain an upright posture, e.g., sitting or walking, typically said of individuals who are experiencing difficulty maintaining consciousness due to, e.g., sleepiness or inebriation. Ex.
Aákisíáana, tii nu = imaaqíttaa. Drunk, he was there nodding from side to side (while squatting).

imaakúuni rt. imaaqkuu (t.v.) gulp down food or drink quickly. Ex. Iina aniita asáana, piyíini yaawíini = jina nu = imaaqkuuyaa nu = asásana. That glutton, every day he gulps down his food.

imaánanakuuja (n.) general term for fish referred to as yahuarachi and ractacara, plump silvery fish with thick scales that reach some 20 cm in length; spending most of their lives in oxbow lakes, they move to rivers in large numbers to spawn, where they can be heard emitting growling sounds underwater. Sci. Potamorhina latior (yahuarachi), Psectrogaster amazonica (ractacara).

imaánanana rt. imaánana (adj.) fishy smelling, said not only of fish but also of animals such as aquatic boas.

imáani rt. íma (t.v.) have a malady to the degree that the sufferer is severely affected, speaking of growths like tumors (pisaki), skin pustules (rapiija), or fungal infections (iíwaaka), as well as illnesses such as influenza or malaria. ➤ Gram. The subject corresponds to the malady, while the object corresponds to the person afflicted by it. Ex. Písaki imaaráiki = na nuu. He had a tumor (and was unable to walk).

ímaáni rt. íma (i.v.) care for eggs, sitting directly on them, in the case of many bird species, or guarding them, as in the case of many fish species. ➤ Gram. The eggs may be explicitly added to the clause as an oblique argument with the postposition = niíjina.

imáani rt. íma (t.v.) beat someone in a game, argument, competition or fight. ➤ Gram. The object of the verb is typically a possessed form of iíkuku ‘body’, where the possessor is the subject’s opponent in the competitive activity. This term appears originally to have been used with respect to spear duels, with the expression nu = ímaki nu = iíkuku ‘he beat him’, probably meaning something like ‘he put his (opponent’s) body down (on the ground)’ (cf. ímaáni ‘be lying on surface’); this expression was subsequently generalized to include other competitive activities. Ex. Nu = ímaki nu = iíkuku. He beat him (in the fight).

imáani rt. íma 1. (t.v.) eat soft foods such as honey, manioc beer mash (sakíka), and certain fruits, such as aguaje (nisikati), uvilla (sawiti), and ripe plantains (samúkwaati aákusana), which do not require significant chewing. Ex. Iina maayaarika nu = imakurá nuu, nu = imakurá iina kaimíitu. That little girl ate it, she ate the caimito. 2. (t.v.) swallow solid or liquid. ➤ Gram. This sense requires inceptive aspect -aárii. Ex. Jaa iina raatiki maayiika nuu, nu = ímaárii nuu. The little child had already drunk it, he had swallowed it (all). 3. (t.v.) finish off food or drink. ➤ Gram. This sense requires inceptive aspect -aárii. Ex. Piyíini kí = karíjata nu = ímaárii
imáani rt. íma 1. (i.v.) get caught on a fish hook or in a trap, regardless of whether the trap mechanism is lasso-like, like a sawáuna, or a crushing one, like a taníiku. ▶ Gram. This sense requires general perfective aspect -ki. 2. (i.v.) fall over, fall to the ground from an upright position, e.g., a tree or a person, be they standing still or in motion, e.g., walking. ▶ Gram. This sense requires momentary perfective aspect -rii.

imáani rt. íma (i.v.) be lying or sitting down on a surface, speaking of inanimate objects, with no restriction on their physical structure or their orientation, but positioned so that they are in their most stable position, e.g., in the case of a paddle, lying flat on a surface, rather than standing leaned up against a wall. ▶ Sem. Unlike its counterpart imatáani, this verb does not impose any restrictions on the physical constituent structure or orientation of its subject; consequently, its use is sometimes considered infelicitous when the more restrictive verb imatáani could be used. Ex. Jawáari = na nu = ikwaárikí = na tíra, tii nu = kusi imaárikí siiki = jina. Then he would go there, to where his cooking pot sat, in the restinga.

imaati irreg.pl. imaatiwa irreg.poss. ímaati. (n.) machimango colorado, tree species that mainly grows in inundating areas. It reaches a diameter of about 80cm, is tall for its diameter, and grows branches only at the very top. It has small leaves and smooth reddish bark that peels off relatively easily, but this species is not prized for any particular use. Sci. Eschweilera coriacea.

ímaayi 3.poss. nímaayi (n.) trachea, hard cartilaginous tube between the larynx and bronchial tube of lungs, present in both mammals and birds, and especially salient to Iquito hunters in the latter for its length. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

imiráani rt. imíta drv.rt. imíra (t.v.) repeat, do again. ▶ Gram. This verb typically takes an irrealis non-finite complement indicating the eventuality being repeated, but the non-finite verb can be elided when it is recoverable from context, leaving only the object NP of the elided verb. Ex. Niitamú imíttaki nu = aníini. The vulture called to her again. Ex. Imíttaki kíija. Give me some again (lit. repeat me).

imiráanni (adv.) again. Ex. Aákari k = ikwaa kami imiráanni. Today I will go there (upriver) again.

imirííni rt. imíírii (i.v.) worsen, speaking of someone who is already ill. Ex. Kaa nu = rarííni = íira nu = ampiisíítaaja, nu = imíírii. Not having taken his medicine, he has gotten worse (more sick).

**imíika** (n.) *almendra*, species of tree that grows to 1m in diameter. Its wood is heavy enough to sink in water, but is nevertheless used to make canoes and the bases (plantillas) of plank boats. Its round fruits, about 5cm in diameter, have a green skin beneath which lies a layer of soft white fleshy that Iquitos do not consider edible; this layer surrounds a central seed which can be split open to obtain the rich, oily, edible flesh inside. Traditionally, the dried fruit casings, which have numerous short spines on the inside, were collected from around trees and used as lice combs. *Sci. Terminalia catappa. free.var. sikwanaka.*

**imíika** irreg.pl. of *imíni*

**imíni** rt. *imii* (t.v.) strain with seive or strainer, e.g., to remove fibers and pulp from diluted manioc mash when making manioc beer.

**imíni** rt. *imii* (t.v.) make fall over, speaking either of inanimate objects, e.g., a tree, which one makes fall by felling it; or animate entities such as people, e.g., by tripping them. ► Gram. This verb requires inceptive aspect -yaárii.

**imíni** irreg.pl. *imíka* (n.) *madre* or ‘mother’, a being closely associated with a plant, or less commonly, some other entity, such as a geographical feature like a body of water; This being is typically understood as caring for entity with which it is associated, with the most common instance of this kind of relationship being a symbiotic one between insects and plants, as in the case of *tamína imíni*, the ant species that lives in the trunk of the *tamína* tree, attacking anything that comes into contact with it; the relationship can, however, also be a harmful one to the plant, as in the case of *náana imíni*, a weevil that bores holes in the trees in which it is found.

**imíri** irreg.pl. *imíriwa* (n.) 1. general term for sieves or strainers. 2. a type of large, flat sieve made from segments of wood bound together in a square with *nuriyi* (tamshi) and then woven tightly with *tasiina* (*sinamillo* palm fibers).

**imiítáani** rt. *imiíta* (t.v.) comb; according to consultants Iquitos traditionally combed their hair principally to rid themselves of lice.

► Gram. This verb is not reflexive; the object is the hair of the relevant person.

**imiítaari** (n.) comb; traditionally, Iquitos used the spiky seeds of *imíka* (*almendra*) fruits as combs.

**imuja** irreg.pos. *imuja*. (n.) a traditional powdery corn meal made by toasting corn kernels and then grinding them finely. Care had to be taken not to inhale the fine, dry dust resulting from the grinding, which could cause severe coughing; it was typically eaten with soup or alone, moistened with water.

**imujuuni** rt. *imujuu* (i.v.) bend over horizontally; for the upper part of an entity that is normally saliently vertically extended to bend over towards the horizontal,
imujuutáani

- e.g., a tree whose upper part bends towards the horizontal.

**imujuutáani** rt. *imujuúta* (i.v.) be extensively or fully bent over or inclined, speaking of entities that are saliently extended in the vertical dimension, e.g., a person who is bent over at the waist, or a tree that leans in its entirety towards the ground.


- *nímuki* (n.) a ridge running along the middle of a long convex object, e.g., along the peak of a roof, along the middle of a canoe’s exterior hull, or along the back of many fish species. ► Gram. Poss. pref.

**imúkina** 3. poss. *nimúkina* (n.)

- *cumbrera*, the uppermost horizontal pole in a thatched roof, which runs lengthwise along the peak of the roof, sitting in the notches where the sets of angled roof poles that support the sloping sides of the roof meet and cross at the peak of the roof. ► Gram. Poss. pref.

**imúuna** (n.)

- *avocado*, cultigen prized for its fruits; the liquid obtained from the grated seed, either boiled or soaked in *aguardiente*, is believed to be an abortifacient and an effective treatment for snake bite when consumed. *Sci. Persea americana.*

- *palta moena*, species of *moena*-type tree that grows in *rïka* (varillal) habitats, reaching some 1.5 in diameter, and whose broad leaves are reminiscent of avocado (*imúuna*) trees. Its bark emits a sharp fragrant when cut, and contact with the liquid responsible for this smell causes severe itching. Its wood is used to make dugout canoes and is used more generally as timber. *Sci. Ocotea obovata.*

**inájaakíini** rt. *inájaakíi* (t.v.) repeatedly frighten or startle.

**inajííni** rt. *inajíí* (t.v.) startle or frighten.

**inarííni** rt. *inaáti* drv. rt. *inári* (i.v.) be startled.

**inatááni** rt. *ináta* 1. (t.v.) place something on a surface while it is in a container, such as a pot or bag, providing that the container is put down in its inherent or proper orientation, e.g., put manioc beer mash on a table, contained in a cooking pot. 2. (t.v.) place a container that has an inherent or proper orientation on a surface in that orientation, e.g., place a pot or a bottle upright on a table.

**ináani** rt. *ina* 1. (t.v.) place or put in a location. ► Gram. The location in which the object is placed, if expressed by an NP, must generally be licensed with a postposition. Ex. *Nu = inakuraana nu = paápaaja masíkuuka = jina.* *She put his fish on the smoking rack.* 2. (t.v.) leave someone or something in a place, typically after having transported them or it there. ► Gram. The location in which the object is left, if expressed by an NP, must generally be licensed with a postposition. Ex. *Tïtï = tï kw = akúumi inaáriikuráaja kiáaja? Well, where did my son-in-law leave you? Ex.*

*Nu = anikurá*
nu = ináani = ánúura nu = iyikíra. She came to leave it at her homestead.

ináani rt. ína (t.v.) lay egg.
inikajííni rt. inikájíi (t.v.) awaken, wake someone up.
inikáani rt. iníka (i.v.) awaken, wake up.
inísíkini HDC pers.var. of anísíkina
inisítáani rt. inísita (t.v.) widen a cut, typically used in the context of felling a tree with an axe, when is sometimes necessary to widen the cut that one is making into the trunk, in order to make it possible to continue cutting deeper into the trunk. dialect.var. anísítáání.
iníwɨ́ɨni rt. iníwaí (i.v.) move or change position within a relatively circumscribed space, said of a living being, e.g., a game animal that wakes and sits up when a hunter approaches, a person who changes position in bed; or an inanimate object, e.g., a chair that is moved from one position to another in a room. 2. (t.v.) move something within a relatively circumscribed space, e.g., from one part of a room to another, or from one side of a patio to another. 3. (t.v.) induce someone to leave a given place, typically their home, and go somewhere else, e.g., to visit someone. Traditionally, this expression was used primarily with reference to kuuráaka, who typically received visitors but rarely went to visit others, with the exceptional occasions that they did so being worthy of note. Rel. infíwiisííni (rt. iníwiisíi) (i.v.) move or change position repeatedly, e.g., speaking of a restless child.

iniyana irreg.pl. iniyyaka,
iniyanaka irreg.poss. iníyana. (n.) bridge; traditionally, Iquito bridges consisted of one or two tree trunks laid over relatively narrow creeks. free.var. aarina.

iniyáani rt. iníya (i.v.) cross a body of water, such as a river or lake, by any means, be it by bridge, boat, swimming, or simply wading, if the water is sufficiently shallow.

iniyaasi ELY pers.var. of niíyaasi irreg.poss. iníyaasi.

iniyi irreg.poss. íniyi. (n.) any cord made by spinning or twining fibrous material, but prototypically, a strong cord or rope spun from kanuu (chambira palm fiber); this straw-colored cord was the main form of cord or rope used traditionally by Iquitos, particularly for uses in which the cord would be likely to stay dry, e.g., to weave hammocks, or to hang or tie things inside the home.

iniyuusi irreg.poss. iníyuusi. (n.) skein of spun chambira cord, which has been prepared with slip knots so that it does not unravel or tangle, but so that when tugged on, it releases a new length of cord that can be worked with; chambira cord is prepared in this way to facilitate the weaving of hammocks.

iniija irreg.pl. iniijaa irreg.poss.
iniija. 3.poss. níniija (n.) 1. fruit; any fruit or fruit-like produce of a plant. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. 2. seed found within a fruit or a grain that
íniijataka (adj.) loaded with fruit, speaking of any plant that has fruits or seeds above the surface of the ground, e.g., plantains, corn, or papaya.

íniijaa irreg.pl. of íniija

íniijíni rt. íniijii (i.v.) fruit, produce fruit, speaking of any plant that produces fruits, seeds, or nuts above the surface of the ground. ► Sem. Historically, this stem was a pluractional, and the original non-pluractional root, íni, is still recognized by some speakers when encountered in texts; however, the pluractional sense of íniijii now appears to be wholly bleached. arch.var. íniini.

íniika (n.) affectionate referential term for male babies. ► Gram. Poss.pref. ► Socio. This term is considered archaic by some current speakers.

íniiki irreg.pl. íniikiwa (n.) bract or spathe, protective leaves that form a sheath that covers a bunch of immature palm or plantain fruits, which subsequently split open and fall off as the bunch of fruits mature. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

íniini rt. íni (t.v.) spin or twist together fibers, threads, or similar entities to make cord or rope. This technique, traditionally used principally to spin íniyi (chambira cord) from kanuui (chambira palm fiber), involves rolling the fibers together between the flat of one’s palm and one’s thigh with a smooth, swift motion away from the body, followed by a shorter rolling gesture towards the body, which serves to smooth the resulting cord. This same spinning technique can be applied to nůriyi (tamshi vines) to make extra-strong rope for securing especially heavy objects (e.g., logs), as well as to non-traditional materials such as cotton fiber.

íniisi irreg.poss. ínisi. (n.) wood chips that result from cutting wood, especially with an axe. ► Gram. Poss.pref. ► Socio. JPI only sometimes shows a contrast between possessed and unpossessed root allomorphs.

íniisíni rt. ínisi (i.v.) bloom, blossom, or flower; for a plant to put forth flowers.

íniiyaka irreg.pl. of íniyana

íniiki irreg.pl. íniikiwa (n.) hammock rope; a thick rope made of chambira fiber attached to the ends of a hammock, used to suspend it from suitable supports.

íniiku HDC pers.var. of íniiki
iníni rt. ini (i.v.) cease an undesirable behavior or leave off a bad habit, e.g., speaking of a person, cease drinking excessively, due to heeding an elder’s advice; speaking of a dog, cease being aggressive, due to kind treatment; or speaking of a Paca, cease devouring the manioc in a garden, due to being scared off with a gunshot.

inísi irreg.pl. iniísíka, iniísika, iniísíwa (n.) hammock; Iquitos traditionally did not sleep on beds, but instead used hammocks, which were woven from cord made of kanuu (chambira fiber).

iníísíka irreg.pl. of innísi

Inkawííraana
irreg.pl. Inkawííraanawaaka (prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that traditionally lived on the upper reaches of Pintuyacu River; they constitute the majority subgroup in the community of San Antonio de Pintuyacu. → Anth. It was the members of this subgroup that, according to oral tradition, made an epic migration to the mouth of the Nanay River to found the settlement that eventually became the city of Iquitos. dialect.var. Ijákawííraana.

inkawííraana (n.) variety of manioc, no longer cultivated, with a rather short and pale stalk; it is distinguished by the flesh of its tubers, which darken when cooked.

ipaja irreg.pos. ipaja. (n.) bile, yellow or green digestive liquid that fluid contained in the gall bladders of animals and fish. → Gram. Poss.pref.

ipakenína (n.) small herbaceous plant, formerly cultivated but now rarely seen, used in treating ipakeníni (vicio), a craving for soil and other substances that is brought on by severe anemia. The leaves were crushed, their liquid extracted and filtered, and added in small quantities to strong manioc beer or water, which the afflicted person would drink regularly until cured.

ipákeníni rt. ipákaní (i.v.) suffer from vicio, a craving to eat peculiar foods, such as soil, bark, rotten wood, and charcoal, generally due to severe anemia. Ex. Niyaka miýaa nuu, iyaamiaákuiji nu = ipákiíni. She is pallid, because she has vicio. Rel. ipákiíñiína (n.) a person who suffers from vicio.

ipaki irreg.pl. ipakiwa (n.) espintana, species of tree that resembles tuuku (carahuasca). It grows in areas of flooded forest to a diameter of 10-15cm; its bark comes off in long strips which are used as tumplines; and its light and soft wood is used for roof poles. Sci. Oxandra espintana.

ipakuuka JPI pers.var. of tipakuuka

ipana rt. ipa (adj.) 1. bitter, generally said of medicinal plants such as aákuta (ayahuasca), or ipánaaka (sacha tabaco). 2. strong, speaking of alcoholic beverages, especially itíniija (masato, manioc beer).

ipánaaka (n.) sacha tabaco, species of plant with a slender, squareish, hollow stalk that grows to some 1.5m in height, and has
leaves, seed pods, and tiny seeds all reminiscent of tobacco plants. It grows swiftly from seed and is generally considered a pest, so it is cut down whenever it appears in gardens or near houses. Its bitter leaves were used to wean children by rubbing them on women’s breasts; and the juice from its pulped leaves was used to treat skin eruptions.

**ipanitíni** rt. ipanitii (t.v.) set something aside to ferment and become alcoholic, generally speaking of manioc beer. *free.var. ipaanúuni.*

**ipara** (n.) mosca blanca, species of fly some 2mm in length that is mainly attracted by manioc beer and cooked manioc.

**ipárasíini** rt. iparási (i.v.) be covered with *ipara* flies, which are generally attracted to cooked manioc, including manioc beer mash (*sakũka*) and manioc beer, that has been left unattended for some time, and is beginning to spoil. *Ex. ína sakũka, nu = ipárasíki. The manioc beer mash is covered with flies.

**ipaaaja** *free.var.* of *ipaaka* irreg.poss. ípaaaja.

**ipaaka** irreg.poss. ípaka. (n.) 1. Bottle Gourd plant, a species of creeper that produces squash-like fruits that are generally bulbous at their extreme end and taper to a more slender neck where they attach to the creeper. *Sci. Lagenaria siceraria.* 2. bottle gourd, type of vessel made from a hollowed out and dried fruit of the Bottle Gourd Plant, with a bulbous base and a tapering neck. Such vessels typically had a hole made at the top of the gourd’s narrow neck, which served as the top of the vessel, and they were used principally to carry and store water; these vessels ceased being used in roughly the 1930s. *dialect.var. maatarinaaja.* *free.var. ipaaja.*

**ipááni** impf.rt. of *ipaníini*

**ipaanííni** rt. *ipááni* impf.rt. *ipááni* (i.v.) ferment, typically said of the cooked manioc or boiled corn mashses that are the base of alcoholic beverages such as manioc beer of corn *chicha.* *act./mid. ipaanúuni* (active) *free.var. ipaasi.*

**ipaanúuni** rt. *ipáánuu* *free.var.* of *ipanííni* act./mid. *ipaanííni* (middle)

**ipaaasi** rt. *ipáási* *free.var.* of *ipaanííni*

**ípi** impf.rt. of *ipíína*

**ipíja** irreg.poss. ípíja. (n.) Amazonan Pygmy Owl, the smallest owl species in Iquito territory, measuring some 15cm in length, with a distinctive smooth, rounded head, and brown coloring except for its pale belly and its pale chest that is vertically streaked with brown. *Sci. Glaucidium hardyi.*

**ipirááni** rt. *ípiíita* drv.rt. *ípíra* 1. (t.v.) strike a blow, or carry out an attacking action, in the manner appropriate to implement used or the entity carrying out the action, e.g., for people, to hit with a fist or strike a blow with a spear; for
ipiyáaka (n.) heated water, hot water.

ipiyaakúuni rt. ipiyaákuu (t.v.) pour hot water over the skin of a dead animal in order to facilitate the removal of its fur or feathers by scraping the surface of the skin with a knife.

ipiyaakuutáani rt. ipiyaakuúta (t.v.) warm up a liquid to high temperature, but far short of boiling, e.g., when warming up soup to eat.

ipiíni rt. ípi impf rt. ípi 1. (i.v.) dissolve e.g., salt in water. Ex. Iina iisaja, nu = ípiki aaka = jina. The salt dissolved in the water. 2. (i.v.) melt, e.g., tar or wax under exposure to heat. Ex. Iina wiíraaki, jaa nu = ípiki piyíni. That candle has completed melted. 3. (i.v.) soften, e.g., hard clay when moisture is added to it, or noodles or rice, when cooked. 4. (a.v.) ripen, in the case of fruits that soften when they ripen; in the transitive sense, by placing them in the sun or in warm water, as in the case of nisikati (aguaje), or by placing them in a box or bag, as in the case of samúkwaati (plantains). Ex. Iina saati, jaa nu = ípi. This wild caitillo (fruit) is ripening now. Rel. ipitíini (rt. ipitíi) (t.v.) dissolve, melt, soften (something). Rel. ípiija (adj.) dissolved, melted, softened, ripened. dialect.var. nusííni.

ípiitáana irreg.pl. ípiitáapi (aniimate) (n.) an aggressive and violent person who tends to get into many fights.

ípiiti irreg.poss. ípiiti. (n.) ungurahui, a species of palm that grows abundantly in elevated sandy soils and in swampy soils in low-lying areas. Its fruits, about 7cm long, are shaped like olives and have a brittle shell below which is a thin layer of purplish, oily flesh which in turn surrounds a large seed; the flesh is eaten by itself, or with manioc or farinha, or is made into a drink. Muusajákwaá grubs thrive in the trunks of this palm, and the palm is felled both to promote the growth of the grubs and to collect them. Sci. Jessenia bataua.

ípiitikajina rt. ípiitika (loc.n.) ungurahual, grove of ungurahui (ípiiti) palms. ▶ Gram. The final vowel of stem lengthens when followed by locative suffixes -ku, -ma, or -kúura.

ípuki (n.) bundle made by wrapping something in fabric and
tying the opposite corners of the fabric together.

**ipukíini rt. ipúkii** 1. (t.v.) make a bundle using a leaf, piece of cloth or similar material, first laying the contents on the material, and then bringing the material together at a point and securing it by tying it, either with a piece of cord, or similar material, or by tying the opposite corners of the material together, to create a compact package. 2. (t.v.) wrap a person’s head in cloth; typically done for a person suffering from a fever, with the aim of protecting them from the air, which is considered dangerous at such times.

**ipukiitáani rt. ipukiíta** (t.v.) sit covered with a blanket or similar covering, either entirely covered, or with only one’s face showing; typically said of people with high fevers or who are otherwise unwell, and who are trying to stay warm.

**ipurúuni rt. ipúruu** (i.v.) fight; this term applies both to fighting with weapons, such as spears, or without, e.g., wrestling or fisticuffs. ➤ Gram. The subject’s combatant(s) can be included as an oblique argument with the comitative postposition = jata. A plural subject typically, but defeasibly, yields a reciprocal interpretation, i.e., that the multiple participants denoted by the plural subject are fighting each other. Ex. Na = ipúruuyaa tii. They are fighting there. Ex. Naa = kaa k = ipúruuyaa = kiyaa kániika = jata, aájapaki. Neither do I fight with anyone, ever.

**ípuusi** (n.) internal digestive organ of fish; the first organ in which food arrives after being swallowed, having the shape of a wide tube.

**irákana** (n.) pucacuro or fire ant, species of reddish-brown ant 1-2mm in length, considered the smallest ant in Iquito territory. Despite its tiny size, it delivers a painful bite that can burn for a considerable time; generally found in large numbers, often nesting in the trunks of trees, they are considered a significant nuisance when they infest houses. Sci. Solenopsis sp. ➤ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, they can be driven away by the application of electric eel grease to the posts of the house, or by placing chewed up manioc atop the house posts in each corner of the house.

**irámani** dialect.var. of iyákuni

**íraaka** 3.poss. níraaka (n.) 1. wattle or malar, the flap of skin, typically brightly colored, that hangs down from the chin to the throat of certain bird species, such as the paríku (pucacunga) and the kaakáraaja (chicken). ➤ Gram. Poss.pref. 2. dewlap, the loose fold or folds of skin that hang from the chin to the throat of older people and certain animals. ➤ Gram. Poss.pref.

**iráaku** Chambira dialect.var. of siímaaku

**iriija** (n.) earthquake; earthquakes are sporadic in Iquito territory, with the last major one being in the late 1970s. Ex. Irija minikataki
The earthquake shook the earth.

produce bubbles as the result of an action in the water, e.g., letting breath escape, struggling underwater, or disturbing the riverbed, which in many cases leads to the release of gases produced by vegetation trapped in sediment. *Ex. Iina pisiki, nu = irijɨɨ.ta aaka = karikuma iyamiaakuji nu = asiikaa niya = jina. The tapir is producing bubbles underwater because it is stepping on the ground (i.e., riverbed).

arrange or organize things, put things into order. *Ex. K=irikatajuukurayi jaa. I organized all of it (my house) already.

put oneself in order, fix oneself up, e.g., by neatening one’s hair, clothing, or makeup. *act./mid. irikatijini (middle)

(i.v.) put oneself in order, fix oneself up, e.g., by neatening one’s hair, clothing, or makeup. *act./mid. irikatajuni (active)

break the foreskin of the penis; according to consultants, many Iquito men had tight foreskins that would tear painfully the first time they had sex, if they had not been deliberately torn beforehand.

irikitii (i.v.) break through, speaking of a river breaking through a thin stretch of land that separated two sections of its course, as in a place where a large curve in the waterway doubles back on itself. The outcomes of this breaking through are a shortcut in the waterway and an island; eventually, the large curve of the river that is no longer the main course of the river may become an oxbow lake.

irikitii (i.v.) break or tear, speaking of the foreskin of the penis.

(i.v.) go to a side or corner of an enclosed space, leaving the central space clear.

a relative flat, vertically oriented surface that does not correspond to an intrinsic front or back of an entity, e.g. the side of a house, a cup, or a human body. → *Gram. the default form of this locative noun is irikuma.

next to, at the side of; this postposition is reserved for grounds that have inherent orientations that distinguish a front and sides, with the postposition indicating that the figure is located in proximity to one of the sides of the ground, without specifying whether the figure is in contact with the ground or not. *Ex. Iina ikwani, nu = takuuya ii = irikumaji. The man is standing by the side of the house.

3.poss. irikumaji (n.) interior or exterior corner formed by two relatively flat surfaces joining at approximately right angles, e.g.,
two walls of a house, or the two edges of a table. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

**iráku** irreg.pl. **irákkuya,** **irákkuyi** (n.) the narrow side or flat edge of an object, in the case that the side is considerably shorter in one dimension than in the other, e.g., the narrow side or flat edge of plank, or the side of one’s torso.


Nu = iwîtaki nu = íráku. *She lay on her side.*


**irárika** (n.) garbage; relatively small and light detritus, such as leaves, manioc peelings, and fruit pits.

**irárikajina** (loc.n.) garbage heap; traditionally garbage heaps were formed on a downslope near the house (e.g., leading to a creek), and were burned when the heaps became large.

**írisina** rt. **íritis** (adj.) 1. hard, speaking of materials such as stone, metal, or wood. 2. immobile or difficult to move, either in the sense of being stiff, e.g., a hinge that does not turn easily or an inflexible rope; or of being rigid and secure, e.g., a well-secured house post that does not wobble. Rel. írisinínúuni (rt. írisiniínuu) (t.v.) harden, make more rigid; note that Iquitos formerly hardened metal, e.g., of an axe head, by heating it and then immersing it in an acidic liquid, like citrus juice.

**írisina** rt. **írisi** (adj.) mature, speaking of plantains that have reached their full size, and are about to start ripening and turning yellow.

**írisina** rt. **írisi** (adj.) savvy, astute, sufficiently worldly-wise not to be fooled or taken advantage of by others.

**írisíni** rt. **írisi** (i.v.) harden.

**írisíni** rt. **írisi** (i.v.) menstruate for the first time, experience menarche.

**írisíni** rt. **írisi** (i.v.) grow large in diameter, speaking of plantains.

**írisiti** irreg.pl. **írisiti** (adj.) having experienced menstruation; this term is generally employed to indicate that a woman has reached reproductive age. Ex. ìina n = aki anitiikiaaki = ná iipi waarata iiyáapi na = kajíini = fira iina miisaji írísiti. *Her father invited their people to perform the menarche celebration for the menstruated woman (i.e., who had recently menstruated for the first time).*

**írítatáani** rt. **írítata** (t.v.) leave trace of one’s passage by crushing or breaking plants, e.g., by stepping on grass, or by forcing one’s way through thick growth in the forest.


**íritisáani** rt. **íritá 1.** (t.v.) take into one’s control an object with multiple constituent parts, e.g., an axe with a handle, a shotgun, or a
irítijina

basket full of manioc, without specification of either the manner or the direction of any motion involved. ► Sem. Although often glossed by speakers in specific utterances as either traer ‘bring’ or llevar ‘take’, this verb does not exhibit any of the deictic presuppositions that are inherent to those Spanish glosses or to their English counterparts. Ex. K = irítaki ki = jírisi. I took hold of my fishing spear. 2. (t.v.) take into one’s control a vessel in its inherent upright position, prototypically, with contents at the bottom of the vessel, e.g., a cooking pot with food in it, although it is not essential that the vessel have contents. ► Sem. The subject of this verb is sometimes not a vessel, but rather the substance or object contained in a vessel, in which case the use of this verb entails that the substance or object is located within a vessel placed or held upright. The orientation of the vessel is critical for the felicitous use of this sense; for example, even if the contents of a given vessel are sufficiently sticky so that they would remain in its bottom when on its side or wholly inverted, the use of this verb is not licit. Ex. Anuúrika nu = iritaárii nu = kwaakíina. He carried only his kwaakíina (magic powder, in its gourd). 3. (t.v.) dip out or scoop out a liquid using a vessel, removing a smaller portion from a larger quantity of liquid. Ex. Aajaa, kina = imítakwaaw wiiriitáani, “Jaa piyiíni p = árata iiyáapi irítakura aaka?” OK, go and ask again, “Have all of our fellow folk now gotten water (from the river)?”

írikiita

íriijina rt. iriti (loc.n.) abandoned residence site, referring specifically to the house and surrounding cleared area, where successional plants have invaded and the forest has started to regrow. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

íritíini rt. iriti (t.v.) boil, make boil. Ex. Jiítikari nu = siimiisiítarii = na, kia = imítaki iínami = jina nu = iritíini. When it has cooled, (then) you put it back to boil on the cooking fire.

íriyaki rt. iriya (adj.) deserted and silent, said of a dwelling and surrounding area whose inhabitants are absent, whether temporarily, due to, e.g., being on a long trip; or permanently, due to, e.g., having moved elsewhere, or having died. ► Gram. Despite functioning solely as an adjective, this root does not take the typical adjectival inflections for number (i.e., -na, -mi, -pí) and only takes the locative nominal inflections (i.e., -ki, -ku, -ma, -kíira). Ex. K = íkiiwíí káami iíta iriyaní. I went upriver to the abandoned house.

íriijíini rt. iriijíi (i.v.) bubble, in the case that the bubbles emerge one after the other in small quantities.

íriikiita (adv.) haltingly, in a stop and start fashion. Ex. íriikiita nu = íkuyya, iyaamiaákuiji nu = kiiriyyaa. He is walking haltingly because he is afraid.
iríikiitáani rt. iríikiíta (i.v.) move in a halting manner, or move by taking frequent detours, typically due to the need to work one’s way through an area in which movement is difficult because of obstacles of which one must free oneself before advancing, e.g., walking through a dense area of forest; or, in a canoe, paddling through a part of the river that is thick with submerged logs.


iríini rt. íri (t.v.) take into one’s control a being or an object without constituent parts, e.g., an axe head or an empty basket, without specification of either the manner or the direction of any motion involved. ▶ Sem. Although often glossed by speakers in specific utterances as either traer ‘bring’ or llevar ‘take’, this verb does not entail motion on the part of the speaker nor exhibit any of the deictic presuppositions inherent to these Spanish glosses or their English counterparts. Nevertheless, this verb is frequently used to convey a sense of transporting the verbal object between locations and in a particular direction; the sense of motion may be explicitly supplied by a verbal associated motion suffix such as -kwaa ‘go and do’, or it may be conveyed by discourse context; likewise, directional information may be conveyed either by discourse context or by an overt postpositional or adverbial adjunct.

Unlike its counterpart irítáani, this verb does not impose any restrictions on the physical constituent structure or orientation of its subject. Ex. Iríárií piyíini kiipi kí = mira. Bring along all your children. Ex. Na = friki kí = nawyíini! They took my spirit (photograph)! 

Iríini rt. íri 1. (i.v.) boil. 2. (i.v.) bubble, in the case of many bubbles emerging at the same time, as, for example, boiling water or a recently-opened soft drink.

iríitáani rt. iríita (i.v.) be snagged or stuck so as not to be able to move, e.g., be snagged on a branch while walking through the forest, or be stuck on the top of a submerged log when traveling by canoe along a waterway. Ex. Aámiikáaka kw = anítakura iina piyúuri, iyaamiaákuji nu = íriitakurá káami niiku. Yesterday I felled (for) the currasow, because it got stuck up in the height (of the tree).

Iríwi irreg.pl. iríwiya irreg.pos.
Iríwi. (n.) 1. broad, flat, and relatively thin piece or part of something, e.g., a plank cut from a log, a slice of meat cut from a larger haunch, or a piece of fabric. 2. plank or board. 3. table. Rel. Iríwíiika (n.) small piece (possessed).

Iríwitáani rt. iríwita (t.v.) remove a broad, flat, and relatively thin piece from a larger object, e.g., remove a slice of meat from a haunch.

Iruwaríkwaa (prop.n.) Naamuutújuri woman born in the...
irúuna = isákuji

19th century, who lived in the Nanay River basin, dying in the late 1940s; she was feared for being a powerful siimana and numerous deaths among the Iquito population in the Nanay area were blamed on her witchcraft.

irúuna dialect. var. of siiyúuna

irúuna ijírataaka fst.spch. irúuna
ijírtaaka (n.) shushupe jergón or Velvety Lancehead, species of highly venomous pit viper that reaches about 1.5m in length. Sci. Bothrops brazili.

iruúnaaja (n.) paña muda, species of piranha-like fish that reaches 20cm in length; grayish in color, it bears vertical stripes on its sides; found primarily in oxbow lakes, it is known for not making any sounds when hauled in with hook and line, unlike most similar fish, the characteristic from which derives its local Spanish name. Sci. Serrasalmus sp.

irúunaaja (n.) White-Winged Swallow, species of swallow, reaching some 13cm in length, that is usually found along rivers and lakes and is often seen perching on sticks and branches that emerge from the water. It has dark coloring, between dark blue-green and black, on its head, back, wings, and tail, while it throat, chest, belly, and sides are white. Sci. Tachycineta albiventer.

irúuni rt. íruu (t.v.) a traditional nocturnal fishing method for catching predatory fish like páasi (huasaco), in which a lure made of feathers was used to agitate the surface of the water to attract the fish; this method was sometimes combined with chumming using fish guts.

isakijiíraji (postp.) on the other side, directly across from the deictic center; indicates a point on the other side of a ground that is saliently long and narrow, and separates the space being discussed into two regions, e.g., a river or path; the point in question is located such that a line perpendicular to the edge of the ground, at the point at which the deictic center is located, passes both through the deictic center and the point on the other side of the river. Ex. Anuu = na, nu = ikakuraaná aasamu isakijiíraji tíra, náaji. He stuck it (a stick to serve as crosspiece for a weir) there, directly across on the other side of the creek.

ísku rt. ísa (loc.n.) surroundings, space surrounding an object, e.g., a plant or house. ► Gram. The default form of this locative noun is ísku. Poss.pref. Ex. Kí=kwaatakurá nuu = ísku jaa. I weeded around it (lit. its surrounding space).

= isákuji (loc.postp.) 1. upriver of, where both the figure and ground are conceptualized as having minimal salient extension, i.e., are treated as being effectively point like, e.g., one house upriver of another. 2. above, at a greater vertical elevation, where both the figure and ground are conceptualized as having minimal salient extension, i.e., are treated as
being effectively point like, e.g., an animal above one in a tree.

\(= \text{isákujiita} \) (loc.postp.) 1. a little bit upriver of. 2. a little above, at a slightly higher elevation than.

\(= \text{isákuma} \) (postp.) across, from one side of a broad space or object to the other, irrespective of contact with the object or space; this spatial relation holds for a log that lies across a creek, a narrow piece of cloth that lies across a table, or the trajectory of a bird that takes off from one side of a lake and flies across the lake to touch down on the other side.

\( \text{isakúuna} \) (n.) tahuarí or papelillo caspi, species of tree that mainly grows in elevated areas with sandy soils; its trunk reaches up to 1.5m in diameter, and its bark can be easily removed in large whole pieces; this bark was traditionally used to make kimaki (coshos), large troughs for water or manioc beer; the bark was also used to make men's modesty coverings and headdresses. Sci. Tabebuia sp. socio.var. sákuuna.

\( \text{isakúuni} \) rt. isákuu (t.v.) pass by or go around something by deviating from a straight path and skirting it, e.g., pass a tree by going around its trunk on one side, skirting a lake by following its edge on one side, or going around a snake on a path.

\(= \text{isakúura} \) (postp.) in the way of, obstructing, or cutting off; indicates spatial relationship of some figure relative to the deictic center and the ground such that the figure stands in the way of the ground relative to the deictic center, cutting off access (e.g., physical or visual) of someone at the deictic center to the ground, e.g., a fence that is in the way of walking to the door of a house, or a crowd of people gathered listening to a speaker that does not allow someone at the deictic center to see the speaker; often translated as ‘around’ or ‘in front of’. Ex. iipi kaayaaka, na = takuúyaa iina = isakúura miisaji. \( \text{The people are standing in front of (i.e., obstructing access to) the woman.} \)

\(= \text{isakwaji} \) (postp.) around, both in the static spatial sense, e.g., a fence being around house, or trees being around a house, and in the dynamic spatial sense, e.g., a child running around a tree.

\(= \text{isakwánaaja} \) dialect.var. of siwánaaja

\(= \text{isámaji} \) (loc.postp.) 1. downriver of. Ex. Nu = íta ifkii kí = kurima = isámaji. \( \text{His house is downriver of my port.} \) 2. below, at a lower vertical elevation.

\(= \text{isámaiita} \) (loc.postp.) 1. a little downriver of. 2. slightly below, at a slightly lower elevation than.

\(= \text{ísáansi} \) rt. ísa (i.v.) urinate. Rel. isáyúuni (rt. isáyuu) (i.v.) urinate repeatedly or frequently. euph.var. piisíini.

\( \text{ísaasi} \) 3.poss. nísaasi (n.) bladder. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

\( \text{Isiaamajákwaa} \) (prop.n.) woman who lived on the upper Pintuyacu
River in approximately the mid-19th century, and sister to Riisamîni, a man about whom a number of tales are told.

**isija** (n.) an illness characterized by severe chronic cough that is called asma in local Spanish; the described symptoms are consistent with tuberculosis or chronic bronchitis. Many Iquitos were afflicted by this condition until the 1960s and 1970s, when antibiotics became available.

**isijaati** (n.) asmoso, a person who suffers from isija, i.e., tuberculosis or chronic bronchitis, both of which are commonly called asma locally. Ex. lina paanáana, nu = síwiiraa nuúkiikisa isijaati. *That medicine man, he is visiting a man who suffers from asma.*

**isikáani rt. isíka** (t.v.) break a rope-like object in two pieces. *act./mid.* isikímí (middle) *Rel.* isikaayúuni (rt. isikaâyuu) (t.v.) break multiple rope-like objects. *Rel.* isikaajúuni (rt. isikaájuu) (t.v.) break a single rope-like object multiple times or break multiple rope-like objects. *Rel.* isikatátáani (rt. isikatátá) (t.v.) break rope-like object composed of multiple parts, e.g., a fishing line with hook attached.

**isíki** impf.rt. of isikíni

**isikíni rt. isíki impf.rt. isíki** (i.v.) break in two, speaking of rope-like objects. *act./mid.* isikáani (active)

**ísku** irrreg.pl. ískuka, ískukwa

3.poss. ískuku (n.) dregs, residue; the material that remains after straining something, e.g., the residue of manioc beer mash, or after draining a beverage. *Gram. Poss.pref.*

**isiníikiitááni rt. isiníikiité** (i.v.) produce sounds of breaking branches and sticks, e.g., an animal moving through vegetation, or a tree falling.

**isiníni rt. isiní** (i.v.) make a popping, snapping, or cracking sound, e.g., as said of, respectively, popcorn, a breaking stick, or nearby lightning strike.

**isítina rt. isítí** (adj.) deep, as said of vessels, holes, or bodies of water. *Gram.* As with all adjectives, the root may take locative suffixes, however, for a distal point that is transverse to the direction of river flow, this root takes -kíira, not -kúura. Although isíti-ki (deep-proximal) and isíti-ma (deep-down) are used to characterize deep places, e.g., in rivers, speakers share a strong intuition that locations described with isítima are considerably deeper.

**isitíira** *from Sp. estera.* (n.) type of mat adopted by Iquitos in the early 20th century, as contact with mestizos led them to abandon the use of hammocks to sleep in; the use of these mats then waned during the 1960s, when commercially-manufactured mats and mattresses became more common. These mats were made from lengths of dried, soft, pulp extracted from the cores of branches of aguaje palms, which
were woven into a lattice with lengths of balsa tree bark.

isitíini rt. isíiti free.var. of ajatatííni

isitiiníini rt. isitííníi (t.v.) make a concavity deep, e.g., when carving out the interior of a dugout canoe.

isiwaaja (n.) Gray-fronted Dove, species of dove reaching 27cm in length; its back, wings and tail are light brown, while its head, chest, and belly are gray-brown, with ruddy cheeks. Often encountered feeding on the ground, they spook easily and fly off noisily. Sci. Leptotila rufaxilla. ➤ Anth.

According to Iquito oral tradition, its periodic hooting call stems from the fact that when it was human, it was notoriously lazy, and commonly begged out of making manioc beer by moaning and complaining of a tooth ache.

isiíku irreg.pl. isiikuyuuri (n.) 1. sarna; general term for a type of skin malady that can spread to cover much of the body and can last for many years, causing significant itching. Until the introduction of antibiotics in the 1950s, a significant number of Iquitos were afflicted by this condition; in fact, mention of their particular susceptibility goes back to 18th century Jesuit chronicles. Iquitos distinguished three varieties of this condition, based on whether it manifested as a black, white, or red coloration of the skin, miúnana isiíku, músúttina isiíku, and aákusana isiíku, respectively. 2. person suffering from sarna.

isiíkutaka (adj.) the quality of being afflicted by isiíku (sarna), a skin malady that can cover large areas of a person’s body.

isiíkúuni rt. isiíkuku (i.v.) come to be afflicted with isiíku (sarna), a skin malady.

isiiníini rt. isiiníi (i.v.) cough.

isi (n.) species of small lizard that reaches about 5cm in length and is common in houses and surrounding clearings in Iquito territory; covered in brown and gray mottling, they are excellent climbers. Sci. Gonatodes sp.

íski irreg.pl. ískiya 3.poss. nísiki (n.) 1. skin of a person, or skin or hide of an animal. ➤ Gram. Poss.pref. 2. tree bark. 3. rind, skin, or husk of a fruit or tuber. 4. shell, said of the integument of animals such as turtles, armadillos and wadyuuri (carachamas).

ísíja irreg.pl. ísiíja, ísiíjaka (n.) pichico, Saddleback tamarin, a small monkey species; its flesh is esteemed for its taste. Sci. Sanguinus fuscicollis.

ísíja táraati lit. marmoset pashaco (n.) pichico shimbillo or pashaco de pichico species of tree whose trunk reaches some 1m in diameter, and is logged for timber; its shimbillo-like fruits, resembling large, flat, bean pods, cluster in small bunches, and contain a sweet, black, viscous, sticky substance that is a favorite food of marmosets. Sci. Parkia igneiflora. dialect.var. pisíiku táraati.

isiíku (n.) intimate friend.
isɨɨkúuni rt. isɨɨkuu (t.v.) make friends with another person.
isɨɨni (n.) pucahuicsa, name employed for two similar species of shuyo that live in leaf litter at the bottom of lakes and slow-moving, wide creeks. The first species is greenish in color, with a pale belly, and reaches some 15cm in length. The second, the pucahuicasa proper, is yellowish, with reddish belly, and reaches some 25cm in length. Both species are characterized as being covered with a layer of slime unusual for scaled fish. Sci. Erythrinus erythrinus (pucahuicsa proper), Erythrinus sp. (other species).

isɨɨya irreg.pl. of isɨɨja

iskaníira free.var. of maakánaaja • from Sp. escalera.

isukiáaja (n.) victor día, bienteveo, or Great Kiskadee, bird species that reaches 22cm in length, with yellow chest and belly, brown back, wings, and tail, horizontal black and white striping on the head, and a small yellow cap. This bird is commonly seen at forest edges, and its distinctive call is frequently heard, for which its Iquito name is an onomatopoeia; this species name is sometimes applied loosely to other similarly colored large flycatchers, such as the Lesser Kiskadee (Pitangus lictor). Sci. Pitangus sulphuratus.

isunaaja (n.) ñejilla, species of palm that is relatively short and slender, reaching 4-5m in height, with a trunk that reaches 10cm in diameter and has spines covering its trunk, branches, and leaves. This palm grows in areas which are inundated for much of the year, such as swamps or the edges of creeks and lakes, but specifically in areas where the flow of water is minimal, and it tends to form extensive groves in areas of standing water, which serve as a home for various species of fish, including the prized astúwaja (bujurqui amarillo). Its fruit, not edible to humans, is eaten by a variety of fish and by the mɨtiija, taricaya turtle. Sci. Bactris sp.

isunaajina (loc.n.) ñejillal, grove of isunaaja (ñejilla) palms, generally found in areas with shallow standing water.

isuuki irreg.pl. isuuukiwa (n.) tigre zúngaro, species of fish that grows to some 75cm in length, gray in color except for transverse black and white stripes on its flanks, and a white belly. Sci. Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum.

isúuna (n.) maricahua, plant with powerful hallucinogenic effects that was traditionally taken for shamanic purposes. With the use of this plant, shamans were reportedly able to cure illnesses and perform superhuman feats like flying to heaven and other lands. The plant was also the means by which shamans obtained their powers to heal or cause harm through witchcraft: the madre of the plant would present the novice shaman, in a vision, a set of colored threads suspended in the air, each corresponding to a different ability;
the apprentice would select the one corresponding to the ability he wished to aquire, and this thread would then enter his body through his mouth, conferring on him the desired power. The last shamans who knew how to use this plant are believed to have died in the late 19th century, so what we now know about its use is largely due to legends. This plant is understood to be the female counterpart of saasakikwaa (toe), the former having white flowers, and the latter, purple. *Sci. Brugmansia sp.*

**isuusi** irreg.pl. _isuusiwa_ (n.) üjilla de restinga, species of palm that grows in areas that inundate, but specifically in _siiki_ (restingas), areas of relatively higher ground that inundate only when the water is at its highest level. Unlike the similar _isuunaja_, this palm does not form large groves, and the spines that cover its trunk are found only at the joints, rather than covering it entirely. It produces bunches of small, sweet, dark fruits of the color and shape of black olives; when it ages, the trunk turns black; and when cut and dried, and then scraped, the trunk formerly served as a source of táaku, or wadding, used in muskets and home-made shotgun shells in the early 20th century. *Sci. Bactris sp.*

**itaakúuni** rt. _itaakku_ (i.v.) make or start cooking fire.

**itaakuutáani** rt. _itaakuíta_ (t.v.) cause a flame to flare up beneath a vessel, typically by fanning or blowing on an already lit fire over which the vessel is placed, when cooking.

**itáani** rt. _ita_ (t.v.) reinjure an injury, e.g., a wound or sprain, causing it to hurt again. ► Gram. This sense typically requires the momentary perfective -ři. Ex. *Iina náana aki, nu=itárií kí=pakisí.* _That tree branch re-injured my wound (when I bumped into it)._  

**íti** impf.rt. of _ítííni_  
**íti** impf.rt. of _ítííni_  
**íti** impf.rt. of _ítííni_

**itíkari** 3.poss. _nitikari_ (n.) 1. throat, conceived of as the indentation or the abrupt narrowing between the chin and the main cylindrical portion of the neck. ► Gram. Poss.pref. 2. any portion of a roughly cylindrical object where it narrows abruptly, e.g., the region between the flared end of a machete handle and the main portion where it is gripped. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**itikariíni** rt. _itikárii_ (t.v.) make an abrupt narrowing in an object, e.g., when carving a knife handle, to create a guard between the main part of the handle and the blade; or in preparing a pair of roof poles so that they are easier to nail together.

**ítíniija** (n.) _masato_ or manioc beer, a fermented beverage with manioc as its principal ingredient. It is made by first mashing a large quantity of cooked manioc normally in combination with a sugar source, typically grated sweet potato; traditionally, small portions of this mash were thoroughly...
masticated, which introduces amylase, present in saliva, into the mash, which facilitates the conversion of complex carbohydrates to sugar. The mash is then left to ferment for several days, acquiring the necessary yeasts from its environment. Once fermented, the mash is strained and diluted to prepare it for consumption, resulting in a creamy, tart beverage with a low alcohol percentage. ▶ Gram. mass noun.

**itiniijíni** rt. **itiniijii** (i.v.) make manioc beer, speaking of the entire process of harvesting the necessary manioc, peeling, cutting, and cooking it, mashing and masticating the cooked manioc, letting the mash ferment, and finally, diluting and straining the mash into drinkable form.

**itipiáaka** (n.) manioc beer mash that has been masticated. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

**itipíini** rt. **itípi** (t.v.) chew cooked manioc mash in preparing manioc beer mash (sakáka); the chewing of the mash introduces amylase, an enzyme that facilitates the conversion of complex carbohydrates into fermentable sugars.

**itípiitáani** rt. **itípiita** (t.v.) put something in one’s mouth, either entirely, e.g., a piece of food, or partially, e.g., a cigarette.

**itípuma** 3.poss. **nitípuma** (n.) mouth of a living being or a vessel, speaking of the matter that forms the edge of the cavity. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Rel. pari itípumana (adj.) wide-mouthed.

**itípumajji** (n.) opening, identified of part of the opening consisting plane that separates a cavity from the space outside the cavity, e.g., the plane bounded by the lip of a cooking pot.

**itiyi** (n.) foreskin of penis.

**itiyiki** (adj.) closed up, speaking of things which close by means of shrinking the diameter of an opening, e.g., a drawstring bag, a flower, or the foreskin of a penis.

**itiyûuni** rt. **itíyuu** (t.v.) tie a simple knot, where the leading section of the string, cord, or rope is drawn in the direction opposite to that which the string goes around the object being tied, once that leading section emerges from the knot (e.g., counterclockwise if the string goes around the object clockwise). This type of knot is frequently used to secure multiple slender things together, one by one, in a string or bundle, e.g., palm grubs, ears of corn, or palm pith, when making sleeping mats. Note that tying a simple knot where the leading section continues in the same direction, after leaving the knot, as the direction that the string goes around the object is referred to as maráuni. ▶ Gram. The object may either be the string, cord or rope with which the knot is tied, or the object secured by tying the knot.

**itiyuutáani** rt. **itiyuúta** (t.v.) tie multiple knots in a string, rope, or similar object, with two particularly salient instances of this being tying
a double knot, and knotting together several objects using the \textit{itiyúuni} knotting technique; the latter was traditionally used to tie plam grubs together in strings to smoke them for preservation, ears of corn to dry and store them, and tie together lengths of palm pith to make sleeping mats.

\textit{itiyuutíni} rt. \textit{itiyuútii} (i.v.) knot; for a piece of rope, cord or thread to knot itself. \textit{Rel. itiyúutiisíini} (rt. itiyúutiisii) (i.v.) become tangled.

\textit{ítiika} (n.) affectionate referential term for female babies. \textbf{Gram. Poss. pref. \textit{Socio}. This term is considered archaic by some current speakers.}

\textit{itiikúuni} rt. \textit{itiíkuu} (t.v.) repeatedly dip out small portions from a larger batch of liquid and then pour them back into the larger batch; this is generally done either to mix a substance, e.g., sugar, into a liquid, or to cool a hot liquid.

\textit{itíini} rt. \textit{iti} (t.v.) empty all the liquid from one vessel into another vessel, e.g., pour buckets of water into a barrel. \textbf{Gram.} The verbal object is the liquid that is being emptied from one vessel to another.

\textit{itini} irreg.pl. \textit{itini} (n.) transformed being or entity, any being whose form is the result of a transformation. \textbf{Anth.} This characteristic is stereotypically associated with demonic entities who have transformed into animals, such as the jaguar (\textit{miyaara itini}) who, in Iquito oral tradition, was the form taken by a powerful dead shaman’s spirit, and after having emerged from the shaman’s grave, almost exterminated the Iquito population. The same term is applied to the jaguar form of another figure in Iquito oral tradition, a grandmother who could transform into a jaguar at will, and who devoured her grandchildren; and again, to the eagle form of a woman in Iquito oral tradition who coveted others’ children (her own having died) and transformed into a black hawk-eagle (\textit{maayitüsi}) that stole children’s spirits. The association of this term with malevolent creatures like those mentioned is so strong that it is sometimes translated as \textit{endiablado} ‘demonic’, but it important to note that this term is also used to indicate the successive forms of species that undergo transformations as part of their lifecycle, such as butterflies (from caterpillars) and beetles (from grubs), as well as those that, in Iquito oral tradition, transform from one species to another, such as the \textit{núriyi} liana, which is believed to be part of the life cycle of the \textit{muusantíkwaa} giant hunting ant.

\textbf{Gram.} This noun often appears as the head of compounds indicating the transformed being into which something or someone has transformed, where the non-head element specifies the type of being, e.g, \textit{aana itini} ‘entity transformed into a dolphin’. \textbf{Ex.}

Átíiji = na = jaa, kaa
na = pariyaáríki = na nuu
aamúuni, iyaamiaákuji
taáiki = na júura uumáana, iína
miyaara itini. Then they couldn’t kill him, because he was really big, that transformed jaguar. Ex. Maakatúuwakuwasíini=jina, itini kuúkikiaáki=na. In the speech of the ancestors, it had become a transformed being.

itiwánaja (n.) a partially burned piece of firewood, whether it is lit or not; pieces of firewood like this are very useful in restarting a fire that has gone out, since the
charcoal on their ends catch fire easily, especially when put close to one another. ► Socio. HDC, ELY, and JPI each report different variants for this word; this headword is JPI's form. HDC pers.var. tawánaja. ELY pers.var. itiwínaja.

**ituwanajáati** Nanay dialect var. of jinítaasi

**itúyaaka** (n.) 1. minga or work party organized to burn a cleared and dried chacra plot. 2. manioc beer prepared for a minga or work party organized to burn a cleared and dried chacra plot.

**itúuni** rt. ítuu (t.v.) burn; cause damage with heat, either with flames, speaking of, e.g., burning a cleared and dried garden plot, a hot substance, e.g., using boiling water to destroy an ant nest, or by indirect heat, e.g., as when strong sunlight burns skin or damages fruit; this term applies both when the damage is partial and relatively superficial, and when the object is entirely destroyed. act./mid. ítííni (middle)

**ituútaja** (n.) variety of sakújaaja (piripiri), a medicinal plant, that was traditionally used to ensure that a cleared and dried garden plot would burn completely when set alight. The grated roots of the plant were mixed with water, and then sprinkled on the plot to be burned in the early morning; it was said that the madre of the piripiri caused wind to spring up, fanning the flames and causing the plot to burn well. Sci. Cyperus sp.

**iwarînîniita** (adv.) sickly; be somewhat unwell and lacking energy, typically due to a mild illness, such as a cold, but also potentially for emotional reasons. ► Gram. This word only appears in the expression iwarînîniita iwíini ‘be unwell’, where iwíini inflects.
normally with TAM morphology, e.g., iwariiniita nu = íkii 'she is unwell'. Ex. Átíjí = jaa kana = kutíiriikurá, nu = aatíaákura, “Saakaa = aákuji kia = íkii iwariiniita?” Then the day dawned (lit. we experienced dawn), and she was saying, “Why are you unwell?”

iwáritáani rt. iwárita (i.v.) wilt and turn brown, speaking of all or part of a plant, but especially leaves.

iwatáani (n.) sacarita or trozadero, a point in the river where the river has broken through to create a shortcut between two points of the river that were formerly distant in terms of path length along the river, but were close in straight line distance, by virtue of the river doubling back on itself, which is a common occurrence in lowland floodplain rivers like those in Iquito territory; knowledge of sacaritas, which are mostly usable at times of relatively high water, can considerably speed up river travel in the area.

iwatáani rt. iwáta 1. (t.v.) take an individual away from the deictic center to some destination, or travel somewhere with some individual, where the person is in some sense incapable of traveling by themselves, and thus must be taken by the subject of the verb, e.g., due to not knowing the route, or being sick and weak, or because their decision-making ability has been stripped from them, as in the case of a prisoner. 2. (t.v.) take something consisting of multiple parts away from the deictic center, e.g., a vessel with something in it, an axe (consisting of a head plus handle), or a raft.

iwaana (n.) term that applies to the bee, hive, and honey of a species (or number of similar species) of bee, known in local Spanish as colmena, that produces abundant honey; it makes its nest in the hollows of trees, forming a small, horn-like protrusion that extends from the tree and serves as an entrance to the hive; the bee does not sting, and its honey is believed to have medicinal properties, making its hives the most sought after for wild honey collecting; it is believed to treated rheumatism, nervous disorders, weak bones, and anemia.

iwáani rt. ikwa drv.rt. íwa (i.v.) go. ▶ Gram. An irregular allomorph, íku, occurs immediately preceding the directional suffix -maa ‘towards’. Rel. íwaasíni (rt. íwaasíi) (i.v.) go to various places.

iwaárika (adv.) 1. again, but too soon; to repeat an action after an unexpectedly or undesirably short time since the previous realization of the action. Ex. Iwaárika nu = ásaa. He’s eating again (shortly after having just eaten). 2. never again. ▶ Gram. This sense appears with verbs negated either with the standard negation kaa, with the existential negation aájapaki, or with iinawaja ‘never’; in the first case, the adverb very often appears with a non-finite complement of
paajíni ‘be able’, although it is also attested with finite imperfective verbs. Ex. Kía = saákisaakari niwa, kaa kia = paájíí kí = nikíni iwaárika. If you talk about this, you will never see me again. Ex. Kaa nu = míriiyaárika = na iwaárika. She never had children again. Ex. Iinawaja nu = miyikííni iwaárika jaa. He never returned.

iwítani (adj.) the largest member, or an exceptionally large member, of a salient group of entities, e.g., the largest house among a set of houses, the largest species among a set of similar species, or a particularly strong wind.

iwitáani rt. iwíta (t.v.) live with someone in a household, typically one’s spouse, children, or elderly relatives, with a strong connotation that the subject of the verb cares for the objects of the verb.

iwíini rt. iíki drv.rt. ówi 1. (i.v.) be, live, exist; positive existential verb which predicates that a given entity exists and, in the case of animate entities, lives. Ex. Uumáata itíniija iíkii. There is a lot of manioc beer. Ex. Kínaa kína = miña kuttíi, átíijí imíráani kaayaaka imíráani iíkíí maasiáana. You will bear children, and from that once again there will be many (people). 2. (i.v.) be located in a place; locative copular verb. ► Gram. This sense entails that the subject of the verb is located in the predicated place at topic time. Ex. Nu = títa iíkii kí = kuríma = ísámají. His house is downriver of my port. 3. (i.v.) live in a place, typically for prolonged period of time. ► Gram. This sense does not entail that the subject of the verb is located at the predicated place at topic time. Ex. Iína waara kusiaami miisají iikíááriki káami Niikamúumu aájiku. The other brave woman like her lived upriver at the mouth of the Chambira River. 4. (i.v.) be in a state; copular verb for event-stage predicates, i.e., ‘temporary’ states (e.g., be sad). Ex. Ánasa kí = íkíí, iyaamiáákuji iína tipaniíri nu = asakura kí = maaya manííni.

I am angry, because the demonic stingray ate my teenage son. 5. (i.v.) live one’s life, full of the typical activities of a person’s daily existence. Ex. Kí = saakíí jaátaaraa = na makatúúwa iikíááriki = na piíííni maasiáana aakaka anákaka = jíína: Takarnáaku, Anatíimu, Niikamúumu, Muumúumu, Maasayuúmu = jíína. I will recount how our ancestors lived at the headwaters of many rivers: the Nanay, Pintuyacu, Chambira, Momón and Mazán Rivers. 6. (i.v.) euphemistic expression for having a sexual relationship with someone. ► Gram. In this sense, the verb obligatorily takes an oblique argument expressing the person with whom the subject has sexual relations, bearing the comitative postposition = jata. Ex. Nuú kíaa jiwíitaki íiti, nuú kíaa aámuu, iyaamiáákuji nuu núáaji aátíki, “Jaa kí = ííkíí kí = majáana = jata.” If he finds you here, he will kill you, because he will
say thus, “You have been with my woman.”

**iwíini maasia** *rt. iiki maasia*  
(i.v.) take a long time, when doing something; this expression often is often used when the subject of the verb has been absent for an unexpectedly long time. ► Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. The activity characterized as taking a long time is optionally expressed as an irrealis non-finite clause, with the nominalized verb bearing the general locative postposition =jina. Ex. Jaari nu = iikiriri maasia. *She had already taken a long time (i.e., been away checking their fishtrap).*

**iwíikiini** *rt. iwíikii* (i.v.) fall over and get up repeatedly, e.g., an animal that has been shot but struggles to escape, or an extremely inebriated person.

**iwíikiitáani** *rt. iwíikíta* (i.v.) stagger; walk unsteadily, almost falling to ground, e.g., a child just learning to walk or an extremely drunk person.

**iwíini** *rt. iwíi* (i.v.) be lying down stretched out straight, i.e., not in fetal living position; this term applies to both living beings lying down in this configuration (e.g., people, snakes, but not dogs, which curl up) and inanimate objects with the right shape (e.g., logs, but not a pot or a square piece of fabric).

**iwííri** *impf.rt.* of iwaríini

**iwíírisana** (n.) poison, be it natural, e.g., of plants, or manufactured by humans. e.g., for blowgun darts.

**iwíitáani** *rt. iwííta* (i.v.) be lying down.

**iyájasííni** *rt. iyájasi* (a.v.) be bored; be bored of or tired of some thing or activity. ► Gram. This verb may take either an NP or non-finite irrealis clausal complement. Ex. Nu = iyájasíi nu = kujímani. *She is tired of her companion.* Ex. Jaa k = iyájasíki Ikíitu = jina iwíini. *I have gotten tired of living in Iquitos.*

**iyájatáani** *rt. iyájata* (t.v.) waste, to permit something to become useless, e.g., let food go bad or spill gasoline while pouring it. *act./mid. iyájatííni* (middle)

**iyájati** *impf.rt.* of iyájatííni

**iyájatííni** *rt. iyájati impf.rt.*  
iyájati  
(i.v.) suffer a permanent loss, whether through damage to or destruction of an object, e.g., a house that burns down, through the death of someone, e.g., a family member, or through a disadvantageous financial transaction, e.g., a bet. *act./mid. iyájatáani* (active)

**iyajáani** *rt. iyája dialect.var.* of aríwatáani

**iyákari** (postp.) time period or era associated with an individual or a group of people, e.g., the era of the Iquito ancestors, or the Incas, or the period of Jesus’ life. ► Gram. The complement of the postposition is the individual or group of individuals who define the time
iyákati
period in question. Ex. Nuúkiika kaaya iiikiaárika = na maakatúuwa iyákari, iina = na akuumiaárika nuúkiika miisaji itiijiina, pi= kujímani. There was a man in the time of the ancestors, who got together with a woman from here, a companion of ours.

iyákati impf.rt. of iyákatiíni

iyákatiíni rt. iyákati impf.rt.
iyákati (i.v.) reproduce, speaking of a set of living beings increasing in number, e.g., the number of children one has, the number of animals one is raising, or the quantity of mosquitoes in a particular place. act./mid.
iyakatúuni (active)
iyákutúuni rt. iyákátuu (t.v.) increase the number or quantity of living beings by reproduction, either domestic animals, such as chickens, or human beings, especially family members. act./mid. iyákatuíni (middle)

iyaki rt. iya ELY pers.var. of iyikíra

iyákumasiíni rt. iyákumasi dialect.var. of iyarakasíini

iyákumata HDC pers.var. of iyarákata

iyákuni irreg.pl. iyákuka (n.) anaconda, especially those encountered close to rivers or lakes; those encountered away from these aquatic environments are distinguished as iijakuuja. Sci. Eunectes murinus. dialect.var.

iyámaana (n.) lisa negra, species of lisa-type fish that reaches some 30cm in length, and is generally silvery in color, with a single black horizontal stripe towards the tail. These fish are generally found in flooded forest areas and in smaller creeks, but when water levels drop, they move to adjacent rivers. They are considered by Iquitos to be one of the most tasty fishes in the Pintuyacu River basin, and are more abundant in black water tributaries than white water ones. Sci. Leoporus moralesi. ELY pers.var. iyámaani.

iyámaana (n.) unidentified tree species found in elevated areas far from rivers that grows to a considerable diameter; it is reputed to have dark bark and hard wood.
iyámaani ELY pers.var. of iyámaana

iyarakasííni rt. iyarakási (i.v.) hurry, do something quickly. Ex. Kana = iyarakásikura, kaa kana = makííni = íira nakijina. We hurried, in order not to sleep in the forest. dialect.var. iyákumasííni.

iyarakáta (adv.) quickly, rapidly. HDC pers.var. iyakúmata.

iyarakátina rt. iyarakáti (adj.) 1. energetic and active, as said of a hard-working person. 2. agile and quick, as said of individuals like skilled soccer players and animals like spider monkeys. socio.var. yarakátina.

iyásiika (n.) general term for grass.

iyásiika imííni free.var. of níiya imííja lit. grass madre

iyásiikwaaja (n.) hierba cunchi, species of cotolo-type fish that reaches about 15cm in length and is mostly encountered in areas of flooded forests. Its body is dark, but densely covered in very small, pale yellow spots, it has large spurs by its pectoral fins, and it is considered an especially tasty fish.

iyasúuri irreg.pl. iyasuúriwa (n.) species of small bujurqui-type fish that is typically encountered in shallow water near the edge of rivers when the water level drops. Measuring some 7cm in length, it is generally silvery in color, apart from green coloring on its cheeks.

iyataajúuni rt. iyataájuu (t.v.) make multiple slices on on the surface of something, typically in the context of preparing a fish for preservation by salting, in which case each side of the fish is prepared by making parallel slices some 3-4mm apart (retaealr), so that salt can be rubbed into the slices.

iyatáani rt. iyáta (t.v.) slice, cut by slicing, rather than by chopping; the cut need not be superficial, and indeed may cut the affected object into two pieces. ▶ Gram. If the slice is relatively superficial, the object takes the locative postposition = jina, while if the object is cut deeply or severed, it does not. Ex. Íyaa iina = na, iina aana iyatariikiaakí iina iyíyi, tsak, kabuuu, kabuuu, kabuuu. It turned out that the dolphin cut the fishing line, tsak (sound of line being cut), kabuuu, kabuuu, kabuuu (sound of it escaping; in this story, dolphins are actually people, and carry knives). Ex. Jaarii ina doctor iyátakiaakí nuu = jina, sak, sak, sak. The doctor cut him, sak, sak, sak (sound of the doctor cutting his skin, as part of surgery)

íyaa (adv.) right then, at that moment, at that point; this clause-initial, normally sentence-initial, element indicates that the eventuality denoted by its clause follows immediately upon the eventuality of the previous clause or sentence. A surprisal sense often, but not necessarily, obtains from its use. Ex. Íyaa iina níwiitaárɨɨnu=kajiija. At that moment he lifted up his axe and went off. Ex. Íyaa iipi = na túújiikiaaná muutúuru aaka = jinakuma = ji,
Right then they heard a motor from downriver, sssrrr. Ex. Íyaa = na n = araki=a aātikuraana nuu, “Ámaajaj, piyìi=pî=kapii=ii=na=n=arakíikaaatikuraana, “Uncle, are we going to cook all this fish?” Ex. Íyaa nu = nitirii nuu = ánuura, iiti = ánuura. At that moment he ran to her, toward here. const.var. íyaa ii=na.

íyaa ii=na const.var. of íyaa

íyaa kaàjapaa (interj.) truly, verily, in truth; this collocation is typically encountered in narratives, in sentence-initial position, and it is typically used to introduce a sentence that denotes an eventuality that is both subsequent to and causally dependent on the eventuality conveyed by the previous sentence. ► Gram. The use of this interjection conditions the appearance of the focus clitic =yaa ~ = yaajaa. Ex. Íyaa kaàjapaa = ná = yaajaa, nu = jiíriikuraana nu = juwáana, kuumi juwáana, nuúkii=ka nuu í=raana, nuúkii=ka iina í=raana, iina = ánuura nu = iíkwaa waara=ta miisajá. And verily, she took hold of her lance, two lances, one for her and one for the other woman to whom she was going.

íyáaji ELY pers.var. of íyáaji

íyáaji irreg.pl. íyaa=kaíya (n.) edge or border, specifically an edge and the space adjacent to it, e.g., the region consisting of the edge and adjacent band of a tabletop, where the superior surface comes to an end and the side begins, or the edge and adjacent land of a riverbank, where river bank comes to an end and the river takes its place. ► Sem. This term contrasts with ÿi ‘edge, lip’, in that the latter refers to what can be conceived of as a one dimensional edge or lip, e.g., in the case of a table top, the line at which the upper surface of the table top and its side meet. In the case of bodies of water, e.g., nunáani iyáaji ‘river edge’, the edge and margin are those of the land, not of the water. ► Gram. While this form cannot take locative suffixes, the related locative noun íyáa(jina) can, and is in fact required to do so; in addition, the plural form for this noun corresponds to that of the locative noun. Poss.pref. Ex. Tiiti=ti=takina iyáaji? Where is the lake edge? Ex. Niikiri=ri=kí=kusi=iyáaji. The edge of my pot has broken. ELY pers.var. íyáaji.

= iyáaji (postp.) on or at the edge of, where the region indicated includes both the edge proper and the adjacent space of the ground. Ex. Na = siwáániiríikuraana aasamu = iyáaji. They arrived at the edge of the creek. Ex. Nu = iwiitaakura Nu = tatii = iyáaji. She was lying on the edge of her palmwood floor.

íyáakari (adv.) at the time, at that moment, at that point in time. ► Gram. Typically used to indicate the moment at which a change of state occurs, and sometimes yielding a sense of the endurance of that state since that point. Ex. Iyaákari = yaa nu = kuúkiriiríikuraana pakana,
When the achiote had become thick, like hand-strained mud, then he took the balsa wood which he had asked his sons for.

**iyáaki** rt. *iyáa* (dem.) this size; this element is used in utterances that indicate areas (e.g., the size of a garden) or distances (e.g., the distance between two houses) and its use is accompanied by a gesture to indicate the area or distance in question; these gestures are typically deictic in nature, indicating an area or distance perceptually accessible to both speaker and hearer and that is similar to the one the speaker wishes to convey; for areas, the gesture consists of an arm extended in the direction of the object of ostensive reference, with fingers pointed roughly downward, with which the speaker draws a rough circle; for distances, a similar arm and hand position is oriented towards the distal object used to exemplify the distance, and then drawn in the direction of the proximal object, and then back to the distal object; if the area is sufficiently small (e.g., talking about the size of a box), it can also be indicated by hands that, held flat, mark the edges of the area.


relation of the space being indicated to the deictic center; it is also common for these elements to appear with diminutive morphology when the areas and distances are construed as relatively small, e.g., *iyaamiika* for a relatively small interior space. **Ex. Iyáaki** tii, jiíta iti. *It’s this size, like this here* (indicating a garden). **Ex. Iyaámiika tii. It’s this size* *indicating the interior of a saliently small house*.

**iyaakitáani** rt. *iyaakita* (d.v.) order, command someone to do something. **Gram.** The NP object of the verb is recipient of the order; this verb may additionally take one of two types of complement clauses: an irrealis non-finite clause indicating the content of the command; or a direct speech report complement that presents the utterance that conveys the command. **Ex. Átiiji = na = jaa, n = akúmiiti nu = iyaaakitakárikí nu = kamaráani. Then his mother-in-law would order him to clear it (a garden). Ex. *Iyaa ina = na nuúkiika máana íyaakitakiaaki = ná nu = majáana, “Wiija, míi itíniija.” Then an old man ordered his wife, “Wife, make manioc beer.”

**iyaamiaákuji** fst.spch. *yaamiaákuji, yaamaákuji* (conj.) because.

**iyaasuújuusana**
iyikíira

iyikíira rt. íyi (loc.n.) 1. the place where a person lives, understood as both the house and the surrounding cleared and maintained area.

▶ Gram. The default form of this locative noun is iyikíira but it may take the full range of locative suffixes, including the proximal -ki; note also that it takes the suffixal form -kíra rather than -kúura for an orientation perpendicular to the river. Poss.pref. Ex. Niíkuku = ji na = siwaaniriikurá iiti kana = iyíki. From the upriver path they arrived here, at our place. 2. realm, world, or life; in this sense, used to contrast the realm of humans, and all that that entails in terms of lifeways and manner of seeing the world, with the realms of other kinds of beings or life forms, e.g., fishes, animals, or demons.

▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Nu = miitíiikiaaki = na ëtíiija nuu, iina pí = raatii ëtíi naajaa p = iyíki. She (the sacharuna) gave him manioc beer, that which we also drink here in our world. HDC pers.var. íyi. ELY pers.var. ëyakí.

iyikúura (n.) safety or defense, speaking of one’s physical safety or defense with respect to attack.

▶ Gram. This noun only appears as the complement to a limited number of verbs, including karíini ‘watch’ and namíini ‘return blow’, with the resulting expressions conveying the idiomatic meaning of defending oneself or looking out for one’s safety. Posspref. Ex. Kaa na = pariikurá nuu = jata iyaamiaákuji nu = káriikura

nuu = iyikúura. They could not defeat her because she defended herself. Ex. Iyaamiaákuji kaa kí = paajii k = iyikúura namíini... Because I can’t defend myself... Rel. iyikuuráana (n.) a person who watches out for another’s safety.

HDC pers.var. iyikúura. ELY pers.var. iyakúura.

iyikúura (n.) price. Ex. Iina saáwiri, nu = iyikúura tii piyíini pí = kuríka. The price of this machete is ten (lit. all our hands) (soles).

= iyikúura (postp.) 1. thanks to; due to, or because of, in the case that the state of affairs for which the complement of the postposition is deemed responsible is construed as beneficial for one of the core arguments of the clause. Ex. Iina = iyikúura kaaya, kaa kí = maaya siísiki. Thanks to this person, my child did not drown. Ex. Nu = iyakúura iina señora, kí = nakúsii piyíini saakaaya iina nu = paájuuyáárikí kíija. Thanks to this lady, I know everything that she taught me. 2. in favor of, on behalf of; indicates that the subject of the clause with which the postpositional phrase is associated realizes the eventuality denoted by that clause on behalf of, or in favor of, the complement of the postposition. Ex. Nu = jikatíiri

nu = iyikúura. He came out in his behalf (i.e. defended him). Ex. “K = ëwíiíriki naawaaka = iyikúura,” nu = aátikuraaná nu = kaakíija. “I will die on their behalf,” he said to his father. 3. against; indicates a spatial
configuration in which the figure is pressed against the ground, e.g., someone tied to a tree trunk. Ex. Anuu = jata = na nu = tanáikuraaná iina = iyikúura náana náaji. With these (crosspieces) he tied them crosswise against the (vertical) poles, like so. Ex. Nu = ikakuraaná nuu aaka = iyikúura. He stuck them into the ground (creek bed) against the (flow of the) water. 4. in exchange for. HDC pers.var. = iyikúura. ELY pers.var. = iyakúura.

iyikuuraaníni rt. iyikuuraáníi JPI pers.var. of iyakuuraaníni
íyi HDC pers.var. of iyikíra
iyikúura HDC pers.var. of iyikúura
= iyikúura HDC pers.var. of iyikúura
íyija (n.) White-Eyed Parakeet, species of relatively large long-tailed parakeet, measuring some 35cm in length. Generally green, it has a noticeable white eye-ring, red on the bend of the wing and on the wing’s corresponding underside, and variable red flecking on the throat. Often seen in flocks of around 20 individuals, they sometimes attack coconut or cashew trees to eat their leaves. Sci. Aratinga leucophthalma.
iyítaaní rt. iyíta JPI pers.var. of iyutáaní
iyítina rt. iyítti (adj.) grimy or greasy, having a film or layer of grime or oily dirtiness on the surface, e.g., a person covered in sweat and dirt due to physical labor, a cooking pot covered in soot, or a plate covered in grease after a meal.

iyújaakáani rt. iyújaaka (t.v.) call someone lazy; due to the high esteem in which hard-working individuals were held in traditional Iquito society, calling someone lazy was considered a serious insult. free.var. iyújuukwáani.
iyújusana rt. iyújusa (n.) a lazy or idle person. In traditional Iquito society, the quality of being hard-working was much esteemed, and the quality of being lazy was correspondingly censured and criticized. Ex. Aniwa taas suuwami paajúuni: kaa na = kuúkikuma iyújusapi. This is good to teach: (that) they not become lazy people.
iyújuukwáani rt. iyújuukwa free.var. of iyújaakáani
iyújúuni rt. iyúju imp.frt. iyúji (i.v.) be lazy.
iyújúuni rt. iyúju imp.frt. iyúji drv.rt. iyúju 1. (i.v.) stay, remain in a location or place. ▶ Gram. This verb typically takes an optional locative expression indicating the location in which the subject stays. Ex. Náaji nu = iyújukuraaná níya = jina. So he stayed on the Earth. 2. (t.v.) stay or remain in a state, status, or relationship. ▶ Gram. The object denotes the state or status in which the subject remains. Ex. K= iyújukiaaki najaápusi. I became (lit. stayed) an orphan.
iyújí imp.frt. of iyujúuni
iyújí imp.frt. of iyujúuni
iyuukínaaja (n.) raised temporary platform constructed next to a tree to make it possible to fell it with an axe at a higher point than would be possible simply standing on the ground.

iyuukíini rt. iyúkii (t.v.) construct raised temporary platform next to a tree to facilitate cutting it with an axe at a higher point than would be possible standing on the ground; such platforms were typically constructed to fell trees with large buttress roots, which present a challenge to felling trees with an axe; now that chainsaws are common, platforms of this sort are rarely used.

iyúuku (n.) Crested Owl, species of owl with distinctive horn-like feathers on its head. Sci. Lophostrix cristata. socio.var. yúuku.

iyuukwana (n.) tambor soga, a species of liana that grows in low-lying areas near waterways, known for its long and strong vines that are valued for tying together rafts and barbacoa, or timber platforms. It has round, yellow, edible fruits that resemble ikaja (cocona) fruits, except that their skin has a wrinkled appearance; the fruits contain three large seeds surrounded by sweet flesh. socio.var. yuukwana.

iyúuna ELY pers.var. of iyúuni

iyúuna (n.) a climbable tree, located close to a second tree that is not easily climbable (e.g., due to its diameter, a lack of suitable branches, or being covered with spines), which is climbed in order to harvest fruit from the neighboring tree. Although this was not commonly done, this term also applies to cut poles set into the ground for the same purpose.

iyuuni HDC pers.var. of iyúuni

iyúuni (n.) wave or ripple, a disturbance on the surface of water, due, e.g., to the wind, or a passing watercraft. HDC pers.var. iyuuni. ELY pers.var. iyúuna.

iyúuri dialect.var. of muyuuri irreg.pl. iyúuriwa

Iyúuri (prop.n.) woman born in the late 19th century, who lived much of her adult life in the settlement of Aakamáana, dying in the 1940s; the daughter of Siwikaraaja, she was given the Spanish name of Carmen Yuri upon being baptized, and was noted for her fishing ability, including her ability to fish with a harpoon, which was an unusual ability for women to develop.

iyúusi (n.) nest of bird or mammal, e.g., rat or paca.

iyuutáani rt. iyúta (t.v.) mark out the perimeter of a plot to be cleared for a new nasi (chacra, garden plot) by cutting a narrow path that delineates the perimeter. Ex. Káami kí = nakariiyaa iina kí = nasi iyuutáani, piyíini tíra. There upriver (of us), I want to mark the perimeter my garden, all (that area) over there. JPI pers.var. iyíitáani.

iyuuti (n.) 1. rope attached to an object and used to hold onto, move, manipulate, secure, or restrain it; this term applies to a wide range of...
referents, e.g., the bow rope of a canoe, a fishing line attached to a hook, and a leash around the neck of a dog. ▶ Gram. Poss. pref. Ex. K = iímína íyuuti tii saámina; kí = siiwíka íyuuti sakumatáani kumakú tii. The (bow) rope of my canoe is new, however the (fishing) line of my fishhook is old. 2. strap or flexible handle, such as the shoulder strap of a bag, or the type of handle common to aluminum pots in the jungle, consisting of a curved piece of metal with the diameter of a thick piece of wire, passing through holes near the lip on opposite sides of the pot, in which the handle can rotate freely; note that this term cannot be applied to rigid, inflexible handles, which are typically referred to as tíuku. ▶ Gram. Poss. pref. Ex. Aákari tuu, kí = kusi íyuuti riwakiri. Now look, the handle of my pot has bent.

íyuutíini rt. íyuutii (i.v.) make waves or ripples in the water, e.g., a boat whose wake makes waves in the water, or a large school of fish swimming near the surface.
iijja (n.) altura, an area of high ground that does not flood during the wet season and is typically flat for some significant extension. Areas of this sort are ideal locations for building houses and clearing gardens. ► Gram. Although not a locative noun per se, this noun often bears a locative suffix, and out of context, some speakers find it unacceptable without a locative suffix. Ex. Na = jìwiitakiaaki = ná iina iijja, suwáani iijja. They found an elevated area, a good elevated highland. Ex. Nu = maakariikiaana káami iijaku, siiki = nìïjina. He climbed up to the high ground, on top of the restinga.

íija 3.poss. níija (n.) tuber, e.g., of manioc or sweet potato. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

iijakarikuku (loc.n.) upslope; slope that connects an area of lower elevation to an area of higher elevation, e.g., a hillside, or the slope from the river up to the top of a river bank, in the specific case that the slope lies at a higher elevation than the deictic center. ► Gram. The root iijakariku exhibits some of the properties of a locative noun, e.g., requiring a locative suffix, but only permits the suffixes -ku and -ma.

iijakarikuma (loc.n.) downslope; slope that connects an area of higher elevation to an area of lower elevation, e.g., a hillside, or the slope from a high river bank down to the water, in the specific case that the slope lies at a lower elevation than the deictic center. ► Gram. The root iijakariku exhibits some of the properties of a locative noun, e.g., requiring a locative suffix, but it only permits the suffixes -ku and -ma.

Iïjakawiíraana dialect.var. of Inkawiíraana
irreg.pl. Iïjakawiíraanawaaka

iijakuuja (n.) term used for anacondas that live away from rivers or lakes, in more elevated areas; these anacondas are frequently associated with depressions in which water accumulates. Sci. Eunectes murinus.

íijataka irreg.pl. íijataka (adj.) loaded with fruit, speaking of tuber-bearing cultigens that grow underground, such as asúraaja (manioc) and katija (sachapapa, sweet potato).
iíjatáani rt. iíjata (t.v.) remove one or more manioc tubers from a plant, but without felling the plant and removing the entire root cluster, which is the typical manner of harvesting manioc.

iíjaaka irreg.poss. iíjaaka. (n.) diarrhea.

iíjinaji irreg.pl. iíjinakiya (n.) end, point, or tip; extremum of an object that is saliently longer in one dimension, e.g., the tip of a pencil, the end of a log, the point of a needle, or the crown of a person’s head. Ex. Kuukwaná tii k = iíjúuti iíjinaji, tikiná tii kí = naajuútaaja iíjinaji sakumatáani. The point of my needle is sharp, however the point of my pencil is blunt.

=iíjinaji (postp.) 1. at the tip, end, or extremum of a ground that has one dimension that is saliently longer than the others; the ground in question may be a physical entity, e.g., a stick, limb, or canoe; or it may be a space, e.g., a lake, garden, or a clearing in the forest, provided that the space is saliently extended in one dimension so that it has identifiable extrema. Ex. Niitamu ajíítii náana = iíjinaji. The vulture is sitting at the tip (i.e., top) of the tree. Ex. Iína ikwani, nu = takúuyaa nasi = iíjinaji. The man is standing at the end of the garden. 2. directly at or towards, speaking specifically of the act of looking directly at a heavenly body, such as the sun, moon, or stars (but not flying entities such as birds or planes). This sense seems to spring from the fact that these bodies being conceptualized, in this sense, as entities projecting from the ground, with the visible heavenly body being the ‘tip’ of the entity. Looking directly at the sun was believed in traditional Iquito society to have powerful effects; for example, one way to protect oneself from venomous snakes was to kill one, cut off its head, and then peer directly at the sun through its opened mouth, which was believed to blind that species of snake to the person in question. Ex. Nu = kitiri niíya = jina karíini, nu = káríiikiaaná nunamija = iíjinaji, nu = asapíini = íira iína kaaya, nu = káríítíini = íira naajaá nuu, attí nuú nuu = jina sikíiki náwiita. He stopped looking at the ground, and looked directly at the sun, to fool the man, to make him look also, and then leap on him by surprise.

iíjinajíini rt. iíjinájíi (t.v.) level two or more objects which are saliently longer in a single dimension so that their ends are at the same level, regardless of their absolute length, e.g., posts of different lengths that are driven into the ground so that their tops are level with each other; or hair that is all cut to the same length, although individual hairs are of different lengths.

iíjinakiya irreg.pl. of iíjinaji iíjinaari rt. iíjinaarii. iíjinaariwa, iíjinaariwaaka (n.) co-wife, other wife of a man with multiple wives; in traditional Iquito society only the kuuráaka or community leaders had
multiple wives, and this practice was abandoned by the early 20th century. ► Gram. Poss. pref.; the possessor is one of the other co-wives.

**iijíini** rt. **iijii** (i.v.) grow, speaking of tubers of plants such as manioc and sweet potato.

**iijútáani** rt. **iijuta** 1. (t.v.) open something or uncover it, so that a hole or opening becomes accessible, by moving a rigid object that covers or blocks the hole. This may include swinging open a hinged closure (e.g., a doorway with a door, a box with hinged top), removing a separate top (e.g., of a pot), removing a stopper (e.g., of a bottle), or removing something lying over an opening (e.g., planks covering a hole). 2. (t.v.) uncover something with a flexible, saliently two dimensional object, e.g., uncovering a person covered with a sheet.

**iijuwa** irreg. poss. **iijuwa.** (n.) unidentified species of wasp measuring about 2cm in length, and similar in shape to the more common **ronzapa** (iíni), but with only a single yellow spot on its abdomen, unlike the striped pattern of the **ronzapa**. Groups of this species make a shared nest by piling leaves on the ground, and tend to follow people who pass near it for a considerable distance, but generally do not attack them.

**iijúuni** rt. **iijuu** 1. (t.v.) close something or cover it, so that a hole or opening becomes blocked, by moving a rigid object that covers or blocks the hole or open. This may include swinging closed a hinged closure (e.g., a doorway with a door, a box with hinged top), putting a separate top over the opening (e.g., of a pot), inserting a stopper (e.g., of a bottle), or laying something over an opening (e.g., planks covering a hole). 2. (t.v.) cover something with a flexible, saliently two dimensional object, e.g., a person covered with a sheet.

**iijuútaaja** irreg. pl. **iijuútaakami** (n.) 1. top, cover, or lid, e.g., of a pot or a case. 2. door.

**iika** irreg. poss. **iika.** 3. poss. **níika** (n.) 1. tooth or fang. ► Gram. Poss. pref. 2. beak. ► Gram. Poss. pref. 3. proboscis of biting insects such as mosquitoes and horseflies. ► Gram. Poss. pref. 4. sharp point or edge of a piercing or cutting tool, e.g., the tip of a spear, or the edge of a knife or machete. ► Gram. Poss. pref. Rel. riwa **iikana** (adj.) crooked-toothed.

**iika ápiika** irreg. poss. **iika ápiika.** lit. slanting roof pole tooth (n.) canine tooth.

**iika sawija** lit. tooth stone (n.) dental plaque.

**iika súniija** dialect. var. of **kwáani**

**iika tákaana** lit. naked tooth (n.) detachable barbed spear tip tethered to the spear shaft with a long length of cord. These tips, which ceased being made in the early 20th century, were carved from peccary tusks set as barbs into the tip of a spear shaft that would detach when a speared animal ran.
The spear shaft itself would often be released by the hunter after the line connecting the barb to the shaft ran out, so that the shaft served as a drag on the escaping animal, which could then be more easily chased down and dispatched with a direct blow to a vital part.

**iikanásuuja** dialect. var. of kwáani

**iíkataka** irreg.pl. **iíkatakayuuri**
(adj.) 1. toothed, of non-humans, the quality of having teeth. 2. fully toothed, of humans, the quality of having a full set of teeth.

**iikaayi** (n.) unidentified species of liana, that when chewed, anaesthetizes the mouth. The liana is flexible and somewhat flattened in shape, and was traditionally employed to calm tooth ache.

**iiki** irreg.pl. **iiwiwa irreg.poss. **iiki.**
3.poss. **níiki** (n.) 1. feces of human or animal. ► Gram. Poss.pref. 2. a substance encountered in beehives, reportedly consisting of mixture of pollen and other substances, which was traditionally extracted and mixed with honey and royal jelly as a treatment for colds and rheumatism. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**iikiáana** rt. **iikiáa** (adj.) accomplished and influential, said of a person, typically an older person, who is socially influential by virtue of being known as a hard worker, and as a result, being well-provided with all the necessities of life, e.g., a house, gardens, tools, and ample manioc beer, and thereby holding a position of respect within the community. Traditionally, this position was manifested by regularly having visitors and providing them well with food and drink; the ability to do this is in turn directly related to the ability of such individuals to coordinate collaborative labor activities, which constitutes another prototypical trait of such individuals. ► Socio. This term can be used as a form of vocative address, as well as referentially; in such cases, the plural form, **iikiápí**, was traditionally used as a way of expressing respect, despite the addressee being singular.

**iiku** (loc.dem) 1. up here; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is above the addressee. 2. here upriver; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is upriver of the addressee. Ex. Átíi jìa, jiīta kana = niíya = na, kanáaja tii naaraátá = yaa iina akúmari níiya iiku. Then, as (it is) our land, we are the very owners of the land upriver here. 3. here outside; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is outside a vessel or enclosed space interior and the secondary deictic center (typically the location of the addressee) is inside the enclosure.

= **fiku** (postp.) on behalf of, due to, because of; the referent complement of this postposition is the motive for the action carried out by the subject of the verb to which this postposition adds an
oblique argument, typically because of something that has been done to, or has befallen, that referent, or because of an action that the referent carried out that did not directly affect the subject of the verb. Ex. Anuu = na anijíkiriikuraaná níyini = íiku, iyaamiaákuji tipaniiri asakurá nuu. He had gotten angry due to his child, because the demonic stingray had eaten him. Ex. Kina = míni = íiku kinaá tikitaki. It is your fault (lit. due to your doings), that you will be inundated.

**iikujiíraji** (loc.dem) 1. up here, in the upper part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the upper part of the space, and the addressee in the lower part, e.g., speaking of a location on the upper floor of a multi-story house, where the walls of a house define the space, the deictic center is located on one of the upper floors of the house, and the addressee on one of the lower floors. 2. here upriver, in the upriver part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the upriver part of the space, and the addressee in the downriver part, e.g., indicating a location in the upriver part of a forest clearing, and where the addressee is located downriver of the location in question. 3. here outside; speaking of a location exterior to an enclosed space, in the case that the deictic center is exterior to the enclosed space, and the addressee interior to the enclosed space, e.g., speaking of a location outside a house, where the addressee is inside the house.

**iikujiitá** (loc.dem) 1. here, closer above; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is above the addressee but less far above the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. 2. here, closer upriver; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is upriver of the addressee but less far upriver from the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

**iíkuku** rt. = íiku (loc.postp.) on or over the surface of. ► Gram. The default form of this locative postposition is = iíkuku; contrasts with the similarly glossed = nííjina by entailing that the figure cover, or be in contact with, the vast majority or entirety of the ground denoted by the complement of the postposition. Ex. Jaa nu = nu = kurika = íiku ku jiini ki nájí, sáa sáa sáa. He rubbed it (a shamanic powder) on his hands thus, saa saa saa (sound of rubbing). Ex. Nu = jüunikiiaaki = ná iína = íiku ku paatína, suwaata naaraájuuja = na. He blew tobacco smoke on the surface of the balsawood (shafts), well magicked.

**iíkuku** rt. íiku irreg.pl. íikuuya (loc.n.) 1. surface or outer layer,
iíkukuuna (n.) something pertaining to the surface of the body, be it something worn or held near the body, such as clothing or a blanket, or something coming from the body surface itself, such as sweat or body odor.  ► Gram. Poss.pref.

iíkuma rt. = iíku (loc.postp.) over or along the surface of a ground that is relatively narrow in comparison to its length, e.g., a path, a bridge, a stretch of river, or a tree trunk.  ► Gram. The default form of this locative postposition is iíkuma; when the locative selection is semantically contentful, its choice reflects the direction of the path associated with motion (explicit or otherwise) of one the arguments of the clause.  Ex. Na = iíkwakuraana tíira, amaki = iíkuma. They went over there, along the path.  Ex. Jaari = na iína maniíni nu = nitimaakurá iína iniyana = iíkuma. Then the young man went running over the bridge.  Ex. Nu = maakakiaaki = ná naaraatá = yaa káami iína = iíkuku náana. He climbed right up the house post.  Ex. Na = tuújiikiaaná naami = ji nu = saaki = iíkuma = ji, pak puu, pak puu, pak puu. They heard from downriver, from along the straight stretch of river, pak puu, pak puu, pak puu (the sound of someone paddling).

=iíkumaji (loc.postp.) over or above; expresses a spatial relationship in which a figure of salient two-dimensional extent is located in a vertically superior position to the ground, and parallel to the surface of the earth, such that it would be intersected by a line extending straight up from the ground, but is not in contact with
iikúuni =iíkwaji

the ground, e.g., a roof or a wide cloud; the figure may also be the trajectory of a moving figure, such that this postposition is felicitous for describing the trajectory of something that passes above the ground, e.g., a flying bird.

iikúuni rt. ííkuu (i.v.) walk. Rel. ííkuusííni (rt. ííkuusíí) (i.v.) walk back and forth.

iikúura (loc.dem) 1. here, further up; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further above the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. 2. here, further upriver; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further upriver of the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

iikuúraata (adv.) 1. upward towards here; in the direction opposed to gravity, towards a point proximal to the primary deictic center (typically position of speaker), where the secondary deictic center (typically position of the addressee) is below the secondary deictic center. 2. upriverward towards here; in the upriver direction, towards a point proximal to the primary deictic center (typically position of speaker), where the secondary deictic center (typically position of the addressee) is downriver of the secondary deictic center.

ííkwamíini (n.) lie, a verbal deception. Ex. Kaa ki =paajii ííkwamíini kia =saakíinníni. I can't tell you a lie.

ííkwa míní (n.) lie. rt. ííkwa mii (i.v.) lie. ➤ Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. Ex. Ííkwa nu =miíya. She is lying. Rel. ííkwa miíyáana (n.) liar.

=iíkwa (postp.) partitive postposition which indicates that some of, part of, one of, or a few of its complement participates in the eventuality denoted by the verb and its core arguments. ➤ Gram. This postposition is frequently used in numeral expressions in order to indicate the number of digits, out of the total number of digits on a hand or foot, that are to be included in the gesture corresponding to the expressed numeral. Ex. Nu =sakíika =ííkwaíi nu =puúrika. She hand-strained some of her manioc beer mash. Ex. Jaa ki =miiyaárika náaji amáriyáana, piyiííni pí =titíka =ííkwaíi. I was 20 years old (lit. all of our feet (and hands)).

=iíkwaíi (postp.) by the end, from the end, off the end; this postposition indicates a spatial configuration in which the complement of the postposition is the ground for a figure that is in contact with a slender or narrowed extremum of the ground, with the figure extending away from the extremum in the general direction that the slender extremum
points, e.g., an earring hanging from an ear lobe, or the direction of the force of people pulling on a rope. Ex. Kí = kásiitakura
n = aniáasi = ifkwaji nuu. I grabbed it by the tail. Ex. Iyaamiaákuji
na = muusisáárikari iina
aasamu, jaari iina tipaniiri
kásiitaki nuu, nu = titika = ifkwaji
itti, p = ánimi = ifkwaji. Because if
they swam in creeks, then the demonic
stingrays grabbed them, by the foot,
by our heel.

= ifkwaji (postp.) from. ▶ Gram. In this sense, this postposition
appears only as a licenser of an
oblique argument of apírũi
‘escape’, where its complement is a
nominalized verb. Ex. Kw = apírũi
iwarĩĩni = ifkwaji. I escaped death.

ifkwaji (n.) “uncle!”,”that’s
enough!“!”; exclamation used to
express an admission of defeat, e.g.,
in a fight. ▶ Gram. This element
bears person marking
corresponding to the individual
conceding defeat. This form has the
distribution of a noun, although the
clearly historically-related form
now functions otherwise as a
postposition. Poss.pref. Ex.
Jaari = na nu = aātikiaaná nuu,
“Jaari tíi k = ifkwaji, Saákisa.” So
then she said, “That’s enough for me,
Saákisa.” Ex. Jaa kitiriikiaaná,
k = ifkwaji = na jaa! Stop already,
that enough for me!

= ifkwaji (postp.) after; indicates
the eventuality denoted my the
verb and its core arguments
occurred subsequent to the
eventuality denoted by the

component of this postposition.
▶ Gram. Takes an irrealis non-finite
clause as its complement. Ex.
Kí = miyĩkiwiikura
kí = samũkwaati
iritáani = ifkwaji. I returned after
getting my plantains.

ifkwajiina rt. ifkwaji
irreg.pl. ifkwajiipi (n.) any relative
or family member. ▶ Gram.
Poss.pref.

ifkwajiipi irreg.pl. of ifkwajiina

ifkwaami (n.) rumor about a
person. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.; the
possessor is the person whom the
rumor concerns. Ex.
Kí = nakariýya kia = sanitáani,
iyaamiaákuji jaari = na
kí = samĩiriiriikiaaná
kia = ifkwaami tuujíini, kiáaja
taab = na kusiaami = na. I want to
test you, because I am tired of hearing
these rumors about you, that you are
brave.

iikwáami (adj.) false or untrue,
speaking of the truth claim of a
proposition.

iima (loc.dem) 1. down here;
speaker-proximal locative
demonstrative, where the location
of demonstrative reference is below
the addressee. 2. here downriver;
speaker-proximal locative
demonstrative, where the location
of demonstrative reference is
downriver of the addressee. 3. here
inside; speaker-proximal locative
demonstrative, where the location
of demonstrative reference is inside
a vessel or enclosed space interior
and the secondary deictic center
iimajíraji (typically the location of the addressee) is outside the enclosure.

**iimajiíraji**(loc.dem) 1. down here, in the lower part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the lower part of the space, and the addressee in the upper part, e.g., speaking of a location on the lower floor of a multi-story house, where the walls of a house define the space, the deictic center is located on one of the lower floors of the house, and the addressee on one of the upper floors.

2. here downriver, in the downriver part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the downriver part of the space, and the addressee in the upriver part, e.g., indicating a location in the downriver part of a forest clearing, and where the addressee is located upriver of the location in question.

3. here inside; speaking of a location interior to an enclosed space, in the case that the deictic center is interior to the enclosed space, and the addressee exterior to the enclosed space, e.g., speaking of a location inside a house, where the addressee is outside the house.

**iimajiíta**(loc.dem) 1. here, closer downriver; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is downriver of the addressee but less far downriver of the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

2. here, closer below; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is below the addressee but less far below the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

**(iímaatiíkwaaja**(n.) Orange-cheeked Parrot, species of parrot that makes its nest by digging a cavity out of arboreal termite nests. *Sci. Pyrilia barrabandi.*

**iimi**(det.) determiner expressing plural inanimate agreement.

**iimi**(rel.pro.) that or which; plural animate relative pronoun. ► **Gram.**

This relative pronoun appears at the left edge of a relative clause, following the head of the relative clause. *Ex. Aajaa, imiítariikiaana = wajá iimi ariwáani, iimi kia = áriikwaki kia = aákisisaákari. OK, do those songs again that you sang while you were intoxicated (with ayahuasca)*

**iimi**(dem.) general demonstrative pronoun with plural inanimate agreement; being a general demonstrative, it does not exhibit distance contrasts, being usable for both speaker-proximal and speaker-distal referents.

**íímina**(n.) dugout canoe, traditional water craft of the Iquito people (and most other Amazonian people), constructed by hollowing out a section of tree trunk; this term specifically excludes craft constructed from planks.

*Iquito–English Dictionary | 153*
iiiminîni rt. iiimíini (i.v.) make or construct a dugout canoe.

íimi irreg.pl. iímiya (n.) leaf, speaking of a leaf attached to, or associated with, a plant. ▶ Gram. This noun must be preceded by a noun indicating the type or species of plant to which it pertains. This property distinguishes this form from naami, which cannot be preceded by a noun indicating the type or species of plant to which the leaf belongs. Poss. pref. Ex. Atii na = asaárika iïna aámiika íimi, iïna asúraaja íimi. Then (when there was nothing else) they ate airambo leaves and manioc leaves.

íimitáani rt. iímíta (t.v.) strip a plant of its leaves. ELY pers. var. mitáani.

iímíra (loc.dem) 1. here, further down; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further below the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. 2. here, further downriver; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further downriver of the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

iímíráata (adv.) 1. downward towards here; in the direction opposed to gravity, toward a point proximal to the primary deictic center (typically the position of the speaker), where the secondary deictic center (typically the position of the addressee) is above of the secondary deictic center. 2. downriverwards towards here; in the downriver direction, towards a point proximal to the primary deictic center (typically position of speaker), where the secondary deictic center (typically position of the addressee) is upriver of the secondary deictic center.

iïna rt. ii irreg.pl. iïpi (animate), iïmi (inanimate) (rel.pro.) that or which; general number relative pronoun. ▶ Gram. This relative pronoun appears at the left edge of a relative clause, following the head of the relative clause. Ex. Ki = kápuuyaa iïna pi = tasiki iïna pajáírii. I'm patching our fish trap that got holed.

iïna rt. ii (anaph.pro.) general number discourse anaphor; anaphoric element whose antecedent is a proposition or set of propositions in the preceding discourse.

iïna rt. ii irreg.pl. iïpi (animate), iïmi (inanimate) (det.) general number definite or demonstrative adnominal determiner. ▶ Gram. As a general number determiner, this element may modify either a notionally singular or plural noun.

iïna rt. ii (dem.) general number, general demonstrative pronoun; being a general demonstrative, it does not exhibit distance contrasts, being usable for both speaker-proximal and speaker-distal referents. ▶ Gram. As a general number demonstrative this element may be used ostensively or
ianatíra anaphorically with notionally singular or plural referents.

iina táira (dem.) speaker-distal demonstrative. Ex. Iina awásiyi, nu = ímaa iina
tíira = akájinakuúraj ami amaki. The vinesnake is lying across that path over there. Ex. Káriirɨɨ! Iipi tíira tii
kw = aátamajati. Look! Those there are my sisters.

iinami irreg.poss. ínami. (n.) cooking fire.

iinamináaja (n.) Yellow-billed Jacamar, species of bird reaching some 19cm in length, with a long, straight, yellow bill and a relatively long tail. Its throat, chest, belly, and the underside of its tail are a rusty red, while the rest of its plumage is an iridescent green except for a cap of brown feathers. It is generally spotted in the mid-canopy when its trilling call is heard. Sci. Galbula cyanocollis.

iinamináana dialect.var. of kwaakɨ́ina lit. fire tree

iinana rt. iina (adj.) heavy.

iínari irreg.pl. iínariwaaka (n.) niece of female ego; daughter of female ego’s brother or sister. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

iinawaja (adv.) 1. none, not at all, not even one; emphatic or exhaustive negation of the proposition in the scope of this element, indicating that it was not realized to even a small degree, holds true of even a single referent (if countable), or even a small quantity (if mass). ▶ Gram. The element that appears in the scope of this form in this sense is often a non-verbal element, but if it is verbal, it must appear in its event-nominalized form. Ex. Iina ánaka miisaji, piyiini nu = kajasi ijakuraaná, piyiini, iinawaja
nu = kajasi, aájapaki. The woman’s head, all its hair had fallen off, all of it, no hair at all, there was none. Ex. Piyiini nu = iipi ásaki, iinawaja nuúkiika apiriíni. It (a stingray monster) will eat all of them, not even one will escape. 2. never; emphatic negation of the future realization of the eventuality in the scope of the element, indicating that the eventually will not be realized at any point in the future. ▶ Gram. The verb in the scope of this element obligatorily appears in its event-nominalized form; this element often, but optionally, appears with the adverbs iwaárika ‘again’ or jiitikari ‘when’. Ex. Iinawaja kana = asááni iina paápaaja! We are never going to eat that fish! Ex. Iinawaja
ki = nakaráíni = na iwaárika
kiáaja. I will never want you again. Ex. Iinawaja jiitikari nu = sanííni. He will never rise again (since he is dead).

íini irreg.pl. íniwa (n.) ronzapa or Sand Wasp, common species of wasp that is notable for digging burrows, especially in sandy soil, where they sometimes congregate in large numbers, making the hum of their activity audible from considerable distances. Measuring some 4cm in length, they have relatively thick, bee-like abdomens,
which are covered with black and yellow transverse stripes. Although difficult to provoke, they are noted for their painful stings.

**iiñíini rt. iiñii 1. (t.v.)** mistake the identity of something, believe incorrectly that a thing or person is one person or thing, when it is in fact someone else or something else. ► Gram. This sense takes an NP complement indicating the mistaken identity. *Ex.* Kií = ta iiniíyaa kuríisi, niwa = aákuji kí = rimúsii nuu = jina. *I mistook it for a Dusky Titi, so I shot it.* *Ex.* Atija = na, iina = na kia = iiniyiákiaana kí = nuukwasana = na kiáaja. *Here it is, that which you mistakenly think that I stole from you.* 2. (t.v.) Mistakenly or incorrectly believe something. ► Gram. This sense takes an indirect speech report complement expressing the erroneous belief. *Ex.* Kana = iiniyiárikí, “Jaa siwaánikiaki = ná jaa, niníini = aákuji.” *We believed erroneously, “She already arrived, in the afternoon.”*

**iínuwa (n.)** human foot. ► Socio. This term is considered archaic by the current generation of eldest speakers, who indicate that it was last commonly used by their grandparents’ generation.

**iínuunaki irreg.pl. iínuunakiwa (n.)** caulla lisa, species of lisa-type fish, similar to the common karapisi; this species reaches up to 40cm in length, and is mainly found in smaller creeks. It has a broad head for a lisa, with red on its face, and a body that tapers to an especially slender tail. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

**iínuunakíína (n.)** quillosisa, term applied to two distinct species of tree that share the property of producing bright, yellow flowers. One species grows in siiki (restingas, isolated elevated areas that remain above water in the wet season), reaches 1.75m in diameter and has small leaves; its light but durable white wood was harvested for sale to sawmills until the trees were depleted in Iquito territory. The other species grows in inundating areas, with heavy and softer, and thus less prized, red wood; it grows to 1m in diameter and has broad leaves resembling those of avocado trees in shape. *Sci. Vochysia vismiifolia.*

**iípanaka (n.)** 1. heat, e.g., of a fire, or of the sun. 2. fever.

**iípanana rt. iípana (adj.)** hot, having a high temperature.

**iípani impf.rt. of iípaníini**

**iípaníyaaka (n.)** sweat.

**iípaníini rt. iípani impf.rt. iípani** 1. (i.v.) feel hot, be hot, speaking of a physical sensation or a bodily state. 2. (i.v.) sweat, either due to feeling hot, or from other causes, such as anxiety. *act./mid. iípanúuni (active)*

**iípaníitíini rt. iípaníitii (i.v.)** feel hot frequently, whether on multiple occasions on a single day, or on successive days.

**iípanúuni rt. iípánnu (t.v.)** warm something up, most saliently a
person or animal, e.g., by holding them in one's arms or placing them by a fire, but also something inanimate, like a piece of metal or food. ► Sem. Since a dedicated lexical item exists for heating up food, tipanūuni, speakers express a preference for using the more specific term when discussing the heating of food; however, all agree that this more general root is also applicable in such cases. Ex. Nu = iipánuuyaa niytiika. She is warming her little girl (against her body). act./mid. iipanini (middle)

iipi (rel.pro.) who, that or which; plural animate relative pronoun. ► Gram. This relative pronoun appears at the left edge of a relative clause, following the head of the relative clause. Ex. Nu = kāriiyaārikî = na iipi = jina taapi iitimira, iipi mira iikiaārikî = na. She would look at the other women who had children (lit. whose children existed).

iipi (dem.) general demonstrative with plural animate agreement; being a general demonstrative, it does not exhibit distance contrasts, being usable for both speaker-proximal and speaker-distal referents.

iipi (det.) plural animate definite article.

iipíkana irreg.pl. iipíkiaaki (n.) coto rumo, a variety of manioc that is still cultivated in the San Antonio area; it has large tubers with white flesh and purplish skin and matures in about six months.

iipi irreg.pl. iipiwa (n.) mono coto or Red Howler Monkey, a large monkey species with a body that reaches up to 70cm in length and a prehensile tail that reaches almost 80cm in length. Reddish in color, they are noted for their large larynxes (especially in males), which they use when emitting the roaring vocalization for which they are known during choruses around dawn. Sci. Alouatta seniculus.

iipii ariyasi lit. howler monkey testicle (n.) variety of amariyaaja, pijuayo palm, with pale gray fruits; its Iquito name stems from the perceived resemblance of the fruits to the testicles of Howler Monkeys. Sci. Bactris gasipaes var.

iipii ímaaja lit. howler monkey larynx (n.) type of capillejo, or provisional carrying basket, made from a single unguarahui palm frond which is broken so that it bends at only one point, forming the bottom of the basket, and folded into a narrow V-shape, with the tips of the leaves from either side of the frond woven together, resulting in a roughly conical basket.

iipií saputi lit. howler monkey flu (n.) whooping cough, a respiratory illness that causes severe coughing and leaves people gasping for breath so strongly that their intake of breath was considered reminiscent by Iquitos to the roaring of howler monkeys. In the early to mid-1950s, several epidemics of whooping cough struck the community of San
Antonio, resulting in the deaths of many children and elders.

**iipii taraati** lit. howler monkey
**pashaco** (n.) *coto pashaco*, species of tree with large buttress roots that grows in elevated areas far from rivers, growing to some 1.5m in diameter. It has distinctive inedible fruits with an asymmetrical lump on one side, reminiscent of the large larynx of howler monkeys, from which stems its name. Its pale smooth bark comes of relatively easily in large sheets and was formerly commercially harvested for use in the tanning trade. *Sci. Macoubea guianensis.*

= **fiara** (postp.) in order to, for.  
▶ **Gram.** The complement of this postposition denotes or indexes the goal or purpose for which the eventuality denoted by the associated verb is realized. If the complement is a noun or pronoun, it is often construed as a beneficiary. *Ex.* **Pí=kunii nuu,**  
**p=asáani=fiara=na.** We are going to roast it, for us to eat. *Ex.* **Jaa nu=majáana aáitiki,** “Aákari  
**ki=síratakwaa, ki=míini=fiara itíniija.” Then his wife said, “Now I  
among going to go harvest (manioc) to make manioc beer.” *Ex.*  
**Kí=masiyyaáiriki sinaaki**  
**kaakáraaja=jata ký=míra=fiara.** I would buy clothes with chickens for  
my children.

**irí** irreg.pl. **íriwa** (n.) montete or Nocturnal Currasow, a rufous galliform ground bird that reaches some 70cm from head to tail and stands some 45cm tall. *Sci.*

**Nothocrax urumutum.**  
▶ **Anth.** According to Iquito tradition, these birds come out to sing in groups when it rains, and its bones are said to be poisonous to dogs.

**íruwana** rt. **íruwa** (adj.) 1. soft, as said of things such as ripe fruit, mud, cotton fiber, and water. 2. flexible, as said of things that bend, turn, or rotate easily, e.g., a slender stick, a hinge in good condition, or a well-lubricated motor shaft. 3. said of a person, the deprecated quality of not being energetic and of lacking initiative. *Rel.*  
**íruwanúuni (rt. íruwánunu) (t.v.)** soften. *dialect.var. jiímana.*

**íruuja** (n.) fishing bait of any kind, be it fish, meat, or a plant-based food, such as manioc dough or bread.

**íruukú** (n.) volantín, fishing implement consisting solely of fishing line to which a hook is attached; the fishing line is typically quite thick, as this implement is used to fish for amariika (*zúngaro*), and is typically wound around a length of balsa wood.

**iisaja** irreg.poss. **íisaja.** (n.) salt.

**iisajúuni** rt. **íisájuu** (t.v.) salt something, whether to flavor it or, in greater quantities, to preserve it.

**íisaku** irreg.pl. **íisákuka irreg.poss. íisaku.** (n.) general term for rats and mice.  
▶ **Gram.** This form exhibits an unusual alternation, in which the non-plural form is toneless, but the plural form bears tone.

**íisaku ijuwatina** irreg.pl. **íisaku**  
**ijuwatípi** lit. spiny rat (n.) species
of rat whose body is about 20cm in length, with a relatively short tail, a white chest, and stiff, bristly red hairs. *Sci. Makalata rhipidura*.

**iísakwaka** (n.) 1. sweetness. 2. honey.

**iísakwana** rt. *iísakwa* (adj.) 1. sweet. 2. unfermented, usually with reference to *iítiija*, or manioc beer mash. *Rel. iísakwanúuni* (rt. iísakwánúu) (t.v.) sweeten.

**iisana** rt. *iísa* (adj.) salted, generally for purposes of food preservation, and typically too salty for immediate consumption, requiring washing to be able to eat. *Rel. iísaanúuni* (rt. iísaánuu) (t.v.) salt something, e.g., soup (for flavor), or meat (to preserve it).

**iísaka** irreg. poss. *iísaaka*. (n.) urine.

**iísaana** rt. *iísaa* (adj.) bland, without flavor.

**iísiki** impf. rt. of *íísikííni*

**íísikííni** rt. *íísiki* impf. rt. *íísiki* 1. (i.v.) faint or lose consciousness. 2. (i.v.) suffer an epileptic fit. *Rel. íísikíáana* (n.) epileptic, person suffering from epilepsy.

**íísikííni** (n.) epilepsy.

**Íísuuja** (prop.n.) a woman born in the 19th century, who died in the 1920s, and lived at various sites near the mouth of the Chambira River, and points on the Pintuyacu River upriver of the confluence of Chambira and Pintuyacu Rivers. Given the Spanish name Carmen, she was renowned for her bravery and abilities as a spear duelist, and is remembered for surviving an assault by a *patron‘ mayordomo*, in which he attacked her with a machete.

**íísuuja** irreg. pl. *íísuuwa* (n.) general term for the three species of smaller armadillo found in Iquito territory. Iquitos readily distinguish these three species, often hunted for food, by their appearance, but indicate that only one name is used to refer to all three species. *Sci. Cabassous unicinctus, Dasypus novemcinctus, Dasypus kappleri*.

**íísuuja** irreg. pl. *íísuuwa* (n.) general term for cockroaches.

**íísuuja ajáapaka** lit. armadillo wasp (n.) *carachupa avíspa*, species of black wasp that reaches 2.5cm in length, and is notable for its long, dangling limbs. It attacks easily when disturbed and its sting is unusually painful. Its Iquito (and local Spanish) name comes from the appearance of its nest, which is built on the exterior of a tree trunk in the form of a tapering bulge up to a meter in length, reminiscent of the shell of an armadillo. *Sci. Synoeca sp.*

**íísuuja ánáasi** (n.) *carachupa uza*, species of very small mosquito typically encountered in the forest. According to Iquitos, this species of mosquito is found in large numbers in armadillo burrows.

**íísuuja tamiíríína** lit. armadillo aguajillo (n.) *aguajillo*, species of palm that grows in moist soils, such as that of the *riìka* (*varillales*) habitat type, low-lying areas near bodies of water, or around depressions in elevated areas, in
which water accumulates; its leaves and fruits are very similar in form to those of the *nisikati* (*aguaje*) palm, but smaller, the fruits reaching only 5-7 cm in length, with very small, fine scales; several trunks, reaching about 25 cm in diameter, grow from a single root cluster, and unlike *aguaje* trunks, are covered in spines. *Sci. Mauritiella armata.*

**iísuuwa** irreg.pl. of **iísuuja**

**iíta** irreg.poss. **íita.** (n.) 1. house or hut; a long-term dwelling intended to last for many years. Traditional Iquito houses consisted of solely a roof, which came down from a very tall peak to meet the ground, with openings at either end, which could be sealed relatively effectively as protection from mosquitoes, and cooking fires on the ground, near which people hung their hammocks. In the early 20th century Iquitos began to build the kind of house that is now ubiquitous in Peruvian Amazonia, with a raised *pona* floor and walls.

2. above-ground nest of social insect such as termites or wasps.

**iíta ápisi** irreg.pl. **iíta ápisikaka** lit. house's empty fruit bunch (n.)

**ishpanero,** the lowest row of *iítaari* (crisnejas) of thatch in a roof, from which the rain drips; these are the first to decay, due to their exposure to the weather. ► *Anth.* The literal meaning of this compound is explicable by virtue of the fact that the first row of thatch wears quickly, soon coming to have a stringy appearance resembling a palm fruit bunch that has been stripped of its fruits.

**iíta apísikaka** irreg.pl. of **iíta ápisi**

**iítakajina** rt. **iítaka** (loc.n.) human settlement with multiple houses, from small settlements of only a handful of houses to large cities.

**iítakaasi** (adj.) homebody, the characteristic of rarely leaving the home; in traditional Iquito society this is a rather pejorative characterization, as it indicates that the person is lazy or shiftless, since being a homebody entails that the person does not leave the house to farm, hunt, fish, or engage in other productive activities. Ex. *ína miiasaj iítakaasi, kaa nu = jikáti jiítikari nu = iíta = jina = ji. That 'stay-at-home’ woman, she never leaves her house. Ex. Tii k = iíta = jina, maasíaana tákusi iítakaasi iíkii tii. There in my house, lots of house spiders live there.*

**iítaari** irreg.pl. **iítaariwa** irreg.poss. **iítaari.** (n.) crisneja, a panel of roof thatch made of the leaves of the *ijáwɨɨmɨ* (*irapay*) palm. The leaves are woven onto a lath of *tatii* (cashapona) wood about 1.5 m long, resulting in relatively stiff piece of thatch about 40 cm in width, ready to be tied to a roof frame. From the mid-20th century until the late 2000s, when *ijáwɨɨmɨ* plants near the community were depleted, crisnejas were one of the major cash products produced in the Iquito community of San Antonio.

**iiti** (loc.dem) here; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative. Ex. *Nu = iikiaáriki*
iiti, kaa nu = iikiaárika tíira. She was here, she wasn’t there.

*iitimira* irreg.pl. of *mîisaji* irreg.poss. *iitimira.* ▶ Gram. This term cannot be used as the plural form of *mîisaji* if that term refers either to a non-human female, or to a non-adult human female.

**iitiįiįiina** (n.) person or thing that pertains in some salient way to the deictic center (i.e., ‘here’); often used to refer to people from the community in which the speaker is located, but also applicable to, e.g., a motor part that belongs to a location being indicated by the speaker. *Ex.* lina kaaya, iitiįiįiina tii. That person is from here.

**iitiįiįirajį** (adv.) this side, the region on the same side as the deictic center of a region divided into two parts by broad intervening space, which can be traveled through or over with little difficulty, e.g., a river, a road, or a garden; this term cannot be used if the intervening entity either prevents movement by blocking the way, e.g., a house, or if it requires significant climbing, e.g., a hill.

**iitiinya** rt. *iiti irreg.pl. iitiimi* (inanimate), *iitiipi* (animate) (dem.) this size; this element indicates the size of a linear dimension of some object, e.g., the length of a stick, the diameter of a bowl, or the height of a person, accompanied by a gesture with one’s hands. The gesture typically consists of holding both hands perpendicular to the ground, separated by the distance one wishes to indicate, e.g., for the length of an object; or by holding one palm parallel to the ground, to indicate the height of an object. *Ex.*

**iitiiná tii.** It’s this size (with gesture). *Ex.* Na = apârakuraana paápaaja titikáani = jina na = kâniisi = jinakuma, juu, iitiinya kâniisi. They began to pile up fish in their net bag, wow, a bag like this (indicating large size with gesture). Rel. iitiinuurika (dem.) like this (small).

**iitiini** dialect.var. of *namíini*

**iitiíra** (loc.dem) here, further away; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further from the origo than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

**iitiírakuma** (adv.) up to here; word accompanying gesture indicating up to what point on one’s body something reaches, typically used to indicate up to what point water reached when standing or floating in it, thus providing information about the height or depth of the water.

**iitiírakuma** (adv.) here, along this path; a speaker-distal spatial adverb that indicates a path along which some activity, typically a motion, is realized. *Ex.* lina pisikín nu = masikura iitiírakuma. The tapir fled along here (indicating a path).

**iitiírakumaana** rt. *iitiírakumaa* irreg.pl. *iitiírakumaani* (dem.) this circumference; this element is accompanied by a gesture that
indicates the size of the circumference of the relevant entity, e.g., a bowl, a body, or a tree trunk; the gesture typically consists of holding apart the hands and curving the fingers and thumbs of both hands, as if grasping the object or, in the case of a larger object like a tree trunk, holding one's arms apart and curving them towards each other, as if embracing the entity. Ex. Uumáana samuu, iitiirakumaana náaji. A large paiche, like this (indicating its circumference with a gesture). Rel. iitiirakumaanuurika (dem.) this circumference (for something relatively small).

iitiíraata (adv.) towards here; indicates a path of motion oriented towards the deictic center. Ex. Náaji kia = ifkumaa, kaa kia = ifkwakuma tiiriíraata, naa = kaa = jaa iitiíraata. Thus you will walk; don't walk towards there, nor towards here.

iitiíni rt. iíti (i.v.) build or construct a house.

iítu irreg.poss. iítu. (n.) sapana mama, a species of large black worm that reaches some 30cm in length and 1cm in diameter. It lives in clayey soils (tipáaka) in relatively elevated areas far from rivers, and constructs a chimney-like structure above its burrow that reaches up to 25cm in height. Sci. Martiodrilus sp.

iíwana rt. iíwa (adj.) itchy. Ex. Kíaa nuu ínáki tiíti taa iíwana kiaa = íira. You put it wherever is itchy.

iíwaaka (n.) athlete’s foot; extremely itchy fungus that appears between the toes, especially in the wet season when people often walk barefoot through muddy and swampy areas. Iquitos traditionally tended to attribute the appearance of this malady to the ‘bad blood’ of those afflicted, or to the pernicious effects of rainbows (see muúkwaayi) on the water in which people stepped, and treated it with the froth derived from crushing and rubbing the leaves of muúkwaayi naami between their hands.

iíwaasi 3.poss. niíwaasi (n.) flat animal tail, be it vertical or horizontal in orientation, e.g., of a fish, bird, dolphin, or a manatee. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

iíwiíti dialect.var. of iíwuuti

iíwuuti (n.) species of patiquina-type plant with broad leaves that are mottled green and white that grows creeping over clear areas. Traditionally, it was used to kill a species of small worm that infested the skin of domestic animals, by grating the stalk of the plant and placing the pulp on the affected part of the skin. dialect.var. iíwiíti.

iíyajina rt. iíya (loc.n.) edge or border of a region, schematized as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., the edge of a chacra or a river, where the edge is conceptualized as including both the boundary at which the referent in question is located, and the region immediately adjacent to it. ▶ Gram. This is the locative nominal counterpart of the
IIYAAKIYA

non-locative nominal form iyáaji ‘edge’; its default form is iiyajina.
Poss. pref. Ex. Tiira
nu = sikiyaáriikura kiija, aasamu iiyakúura. There he left me, on the edge of the creek. Ex. Nu = íita iikii aasamu iiyaku. Her house is on the edge of the creek (upriver).

IIYAAKIYA irreg.pl. of iyáaji

IIYAAASÍJA (interj.) “thank you!”, a conventional expression employed to thank someone.

IIYAAASÚÚJA
irreg.pl. iiyaaasuújawaaka 3.poss.
niiyaasúúja (n.) referential term for grandfather; mother or father’s father, male or female ego. ► Gram. Vocative counterpart: siisíija. Poss. pref. free.var. siisíija.

IIYI irreg.pl. iiyiwa, iiyika, iiyikiya 3.poss. niiyi (n.) 1. lip of human or animal. ► Gram. Poss. pref. 2. the one-dimensional edge of a space conceived of as a two-dimensional extension, such as a garden or river; or the thin edge of three-dimensional object, e.g., the lip of a pot, or the lip of the side of a canoe. ► Gram. This sense contrasts with iyáaji ‘edge, border’ in that the latter refers to an edge as well as the two- or three-dimensional space adjacent to it. Poss. pref.

IIYII irreg.pl. iiyuuwa irreg.poss. iiyii (n.) 1. general term for lianas and vines. 2. rope or cord of any type.

IIYII NÁANA irreg.pl. iiyii naánaka lit. rope tree (n.) species of small, unidentified tree with small leaves that grows to some 3m in height; its trunk, covered in blunt thorns, reaches some 10cm in diameter. It grows long tubers reminiscent of very long manioc tubers, which are used to treat manioc stalk cuttings to assure that the resulting manioc plants grow well. These tubers are grated and the pulp mixed with ikaja (cocona) and water; the resulting mixture is poured over the tied bundles of manioc stalk cuttings, prior to planting them.

IIYIIKAKA (n.) scum, dirtiness on the surface of something, e.g., on water, as when the level of a body of water drops, or on the skin of an unwashed person. ► Gram. Poss. pref.

IHYUWA irreg.pl. of iiyii irreg.poss. iiyuwa.

IIYUU (adj.) 1. be permeated, suffused, or impregnated with, e.g., manioc meal flour that is permeated with water by virtue of having been soaked in it, or meat that is permeated with smoke by virtue of being smoked over a fire. ► Gram. This element forms adjectival compounds with nouns, obligatorily appearing as the head of the compound. The resulting compounds can function both predicatively and attributively. 2. be completely covered in something, e.g., a child who spends all his time by a firepit and is completely covered with ashes can be said to be pukiti iiyuu or similarly, a person who is covered with sarna can be said to be isíiku iiyuu. 3. be curado with a medicinal plant; this typically refers to the
out of a process in which a person consumes a medicinal plant, typically for an extended period of time, and keeps a rigorous dietary regimen, which results in the conferral of some effectively magical power (e.g., the ability to fly) on the patient. This process can also be applied simultaneously to a physical object (e.g., manioc plants, fish hooks, or spears) to confer on the object a desirable quality (e.g., grow well, catch many fish, or knock aside thrown spears without fail, respectively). *Rel.* isiikii i'iyuu (adj.) covered with sarna (skin malady). *Rel.* iisaja i'iyuu (adj.) salted, e.g., soup, or preserved fish. *Rel.* anajaka i'iyuu (adj.) smoked, smoky, e.g., a smoked fish, or a cloth that has spent much time near a cooking fire.

*i'iyuuwaa* (loc.n.) *sogal* or vine tangle, an area of the forest where lianas, typically of multiple species, grow in such profusion and so densely that it is impossible to pass through without using a machete. ►*Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *i'iyuuwaa*.
ɨɨ́jɨkɨya

ɨɨ́jɨkɨya (interj.) interjection that indicates agreement with, affirmation of, or consent to an interlocutor’s utterance. ► Socio. This interjection is not used by all speakers.

ɨɨja (n.) hard central part of a cylindrical object, typically the shungo or hard heartwood of a tree, but also said of other objects with roughly similar geometries, such as the hard wire inside a plastic-clad electrical cable. Note that shungos are prized for use as house posts. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

ɨɨjakiya ELY pers.var. of ɨɨjikiya

ɨɨjakúura 3.poss. niijakúura (n.) the solid or hollow interior part or center of an object or being conceived of as a three-dimensional entity. ► Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Kiaá iina iriki níniija n = ɨɨjakúura = ji. You remove the seeds from the centers (of the fruits).

ɨɨjakúura rt. = ɨja (loc.postp.) inside, in the case that the figure is contiguous or almost so with the matter that surrounds it, e.g., an internal organ in the human body, or someone squeezed into the cavity of a tree. ► Gram. The default form of this locative postposition is ɨɨjakúura With the suffixes -ku and -ma, the root undergoes tone shift, surfacing as ɨɨjaku and ɨɨjama, respectively. Ex. lina jiítimijaarikiiká tii aákusana nuu = jina, iina taana kaá tii aákusana, aájapaki tii nu = íniija nu = ɨɨjakúura. Some are red; others are not red, and do not have seeds inside them. Ex. lina kaaya, kiíraka = aákuji, nu = tikiaérieikiaaki = na tíra, iimi = ɨɨjakúura siísaramajitáami náana. This man, from fear, entered there, inside (i.e., among) the three trees.

ɨɨjaana rt. ɨjjaa (adj.) 1. poorly-behaved, rude, or disrespectful, said of individuals who regularly violate social norms by, e.g., starting fights, hassling members of the opposite sex, or touching things that are not their own. 2. daring or fearless, said of animals that hunt or scavenge despite the presence of humans, e.g., eagles that snatch chickens from human settlements, or domestic animals that grab food from tables or serving dishes with people present.

ɨɨjikiya (n.) temporal midpoint; approximate midpoint of a time period (e.g., a day) or temporal
midpoint of an activity (e.g., sleeping). *ELY pers.var.* **iijakiya.**

**iijii** (interj.) yes; interjection that serves as an affirmative response to a question. *Ex.* “**iijii,**” *iiina misají aátkiakaalí nuu.* “Yes,” the woman said to him.

**iijijina** *irreg.pl.* **iijijinakiaaña** *(n.)* center or midpoint of a referent construed as a surface, e.g., the center of a table top or garden.

**Gram.** **Poss. pref.** *Ex.* **Piitíini ina iiijijinakiaaña iriwi, suúkwaraki tii.** All the planks’ centers are dirty.

= **iiijijina** *(postp.)* in the ‘exact’ middle or center of a two-dimensional region or space, e.g., a table top or a garden, where the region indicated is tightly centered on the middle of the region; this term contrasts with = **jirijina** in that the latter applies to a larger area in the middle of a given region. *Ex.* **Taana kaaya iikiaárikí nu = isákujíita, taana iikiaárikí nu = isámajjíita, taana iikiaárikí na = iiijijína.** One person lived a bit upriver of another, another lived a bit downriver of another, and another lived right between them. *Ex.* **Iiina maníti, nu = imáataa iiriwi = iiijijína.** That clay bowl is resting right in the center of the wooden table.

**iiijkúma** *(rt.* = **iiijíkú)** *(loc.postp.)*

1. in the middle of, between, among; to occupy a position between or among two or more objects that constitute a ground whose configuration is roughly linear, e.g., a person or a house standing between two or more others. **Anth.** When used to indicate the presence of an individual living among a group of people resident in an area, the requirement of a linear arrangement of the objects constituting the ground can be understood as being satisfied due to the fact that Iquitos traditionally lived along rivers (a linear pattern), and even now, in a large community like San Antonio de Pintuyacu, houses are for the most part arranged linearly along the river. **Gram.** The default form of this locative postposition is **iiijkúma.** *Ex.* **Nu = ajíití na = iiijkúma.** *She is sitting between them.* *Ex.* **Iiina = na naki, iina máana iikiaárikí tii, waaraata kaayaaka iiijikujíña, anuu taárikí = na siimana.** The father, the elder who lived among his fellows, he was a shaman. **2.** in or at a group activity or event, e.g., a party or drinking session. *Ex.* **Maayaasiíni = iiijkúma nu = ifki.** He is at the party.

**iiijítína** *(rt.* **iiijíti pers.var.of** anana)

**Socio.** This variant is attributed by JPI to his grandmother Piírnaja, and is generally perceived as archaic by current speakers.

**iiimana** *irreg.poss.* **iiimana.** *(n.)* **charapilla,** tree species with slender fruits 10cm in length that are edible when roasted or boiled. Growing primarily in areas with clayey soil, its trunk can reach 1.5m in diameter. Its white wood is used both for planks and for **plantillas** (bases of plank boats), while the
wood from its small buttress roots is used to make manioc mashers (ajátaari). Sci. *Dipteryx micrantha*.

**ɨ́ɨni** rt. **i** 1. (i.v.) fly, whether said of living creatures or mechanical devices. 2. (i.v.) flow, said of air. Rel. **ɨ́ɨja** (adj.) flown, said, among other things, of fledglings that have left the nest.

**ɨ́ɨni** rt. **ii** 1. (d.v.) name, give a name to something or someone. Ex. Niwa = aákujia na = ɨɨkurá

Niikamúumu nuu. For that reason they named it (the river) ‘Niikamúumu’. 2. (a.v.) call, use a particular name or term in reference to someone or something. Ex. Nu = ɨɨ́yaaka, atii = yaa aákari = fira, na = ɨɨya aina

niisina = na ‘maayítįisi’. Her name, to this day, they call that eagle ‘maayítįisi’.

**ɨ́ɨri** irreg.pl. ɨ́ɨriwa (n.) pupa of insects that have a chrysalis phase, such butterflies, moths, and beetles. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**ɨ́ɨtánani** rt. **ɨ́ɨtata** (t.v.) remove or lower a cooking pot from a cooking fire. ► Gram. The first person subject proclitic conditions the root allomorph uida-ta-.

**ɨ́ɨtáani** rt. **ɨ́ɨta** 1. (t.v.) remove something from a container, e.g., a basket or a bag, and place that thing on a surface, typically the ground. ► Gram. The first person subject proclitic conditions the root allomorph udita. 2. (t.v.) serve a portion of food by removing it from a vessel. ► Gram. The first person subject proclitic conditions the root allomorph udítà.

**ɨ́ɨti** irreg.poss. ɨ́ɨti. (n.) *maquisapa* or White-bellied Spider Monkey; covered in long black hair, it has a small head with red facial skin, its torso reaching some 55cm in length, with long, lanky limbs, and a long prehensile tail. It is prized as a game animal and was hunted out of the territory around the community of San Antonio before the memories of even the oldest residents. Sci. *Ateles belzebuth*.

**ɨ́ɨtíkana** irreg.pl. ɨ́ɨtíkaaki (n.) *maquisapa rumo*, a variety of manioc with large and notably long, slender tubers that somewhat resemble the limbs of ɨ́ɨti, or spider monkeys. The skin of the tuber is white and the stalk of the plant turns silvery gray when older.

**ɨ́ɨyaaka** (n.) name, whether the proper name of a person or place, or the non-proper referential designation for an entity in the world, e.g., for a tree species. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**ɨ́ɨyáana** rt. **ɨ́ɨyáa** irreg.pl. ɨ́ɨyáapi (n.) 1. *paisano* or fellow; person of the same salient group, e.g., the same ethnic group, residence group, or age grade. ► Gram. This word is never used alone, but forms part of a construction with the postposition = árata, which obligatorily bears a person prefix as its complement, e.g., kw = árata ɨ́ɨyáana ‘my fellow’, or p = árata ɨ́ɨyáapi ‘our fellows’. 2. person with same name. ► Gram. This sense has same constructional restrictions as the first sense.
= ja (grammatical clitic) Clitic that marks a phrase that is coreferential with the following relative clause.

jákii irreg.pl. jákīiwa (n.) mazamorra, a gruel or thick soup made from grated plantain or manioc, or faríña, to which fish or meat is typically added.

jakîni rt. jákii (i.v.) make jákii (mazamorra) gruel.

jamîkiji JPI pers.var. of jaámiikiji

janaka (n.) offshoot of a plant, either of a plant which naturally propagates by producing offshoots from runners, such as wild cane (miyajáana) and plantains (samúkwaati); or an offshoot resulting from the secondary regrowth of a plant after it has had its stalk or trunk cut down. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

janîni rt. janii (i.v.) become moldy, said, e.g., of bread, manioc, or meat.

janiîwi irreg.pl. janiîwiya (n.) 1. down; small, soft feathers that grown near the skin of birds, under their larger feathers. ► Gram. Poss.pref. 2. small fibers clinging to the edge of something; prototypically, this term refers to the small fibers left on either the

vein of a niîkami (chambira) leaf or the flexible part of the leaf, after the latter has been stripped away from the former, but it is also used for other similar straggling fibers, such as those left around the trunk by nisikati (aguaje) palm fronds as they grow. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

japakîni socio.var. of ajapakîni irreg.pl. japakîiya

japakîiya irreg.pl. of japakîni

járaki (n.) firewood. ► Gram. mass noun.

jarakîni rt. jarákii (i.v.) make firewood; cut or split larger pieces of wood into pieces suitable for using in a cooking fire.

jaraaka (n.) garanadilla, or passion fruit, vine with edible fruits. These vines used to be abundant along the banks of the Chambira River, but decades of over-harvesting of the fruit, which required pulling down the entire vine from the tree in which it grew, have made this plant rare now. The leaves of the plant were used by Iquitos to treat certain types of skin fungus which take the form of dark patches on the skin and are believed to result from ‘impure’ blood; the treatment consists of boiling the leaves,
cooling the liquid, and then drinking it. *Sci. Passiflora sp.*

**járaakatáani **rt. **járaakata **(i.v.) cluck in the manner that chickens do when laying eggs.

**jaráani** rt. **jaata** drv.rt. **jara** (t.v.) remove multiple seeds, kernels, grains, beans or small fruits from the cob, bunch, pod or similar entity to which they are attached, e.g., corn kernels from a cob, grains of rice from a head, or *ipiiti* (*ungurahui*) or *amariyaaja* (*pijuayo*) palm fruits from their *dasi* (*racimo*). act./mid. **jaríini**(middle)

**jaritáani** rt. **jarita** (t.v.) choose, select, or pick out individuals from a group or pile, e.g., the particular fish one wants to eat from a large haul, spoiled corn kernels that one intends to discard, or a person one wants for a soccer team.

**jaríini** rt. **jaati** impf.rt. **jaati** drv.rt. **jári** (i.v.) detach, speaking of multiple small seeds, kernels, grains, beans, or small fruits detaching from the cob, bunch, pod or similar entity to which they are attached, e.g., corn kernels from a cob, grains of rice from a head, or *ipiiti* (*ungurahui*) or *amariyaaja* (*pijuayo*) palm fruits from their *dasi* (*racimo*). act./mid. **jaráani**(active)

= **jata** (postp.) 1. with, in the company of. ► Gram. In this sense, the postposition takes an NP complement which denotes or indexes the entity that the subject of the associated verb accompanies. Ex. **Kániika nakariyaa kíi = jata iwáani?** Who wants to go with me? Ex. **Átiiji = na, nu = ifakiaaki = na jiitimí amáriyana iina = jata miisaji.** So then he lived some years with that woman. 2. while, with; used to indicate temporal overlap between eventualities. ► Gram. In this sense, the postposition takes an NP complement that denotes an eventuality which overlaps with the eventuality denoted by the main verb and its arguments, often indicating the manner in which the latter eventuality is realized; this complement almost always includes an event-nominalized verb. Ex. “**Nu = aátki kíija, “Kaa = na, nitiíni = jata = na k = iniyaáriikíaana.”** He said to me, “No, I am going to cross running.” Ex. **Iinawaja nuúkiika yaawiíni, kaa nu = pariyaárika kaa asááni = jata iwíini.** Not even a single day could he live without eating. Ex. **Náaji kia = kumiki jiíta kí = kumikiáaki, tarawaajuúíni = jata.** Thus you will grow up, as I grew up, working. Ex. **Naa = na = tarawaajuúyaaárika kaa kuwasiíni = jata.** Similarly, they worked without arguing. Ex. **Naaraatá = yaa na = iíni = jata na = katariíkiaaki = ná**
jatɨ́nini rt. jatini (t.v.) ignore or act insensitively, without regard to another’s words or feelings, e.g., take food after being told that one cannot have any, chat up a second woman after another woman has already made her affections clear, act in a friendly fashion to someone who has made their dislike plain, continue to act in a certain manner after having been criticized for it or counseled against it. ▶ Gram. The object of the verb is the person whose words or feelings one ignores. Ex. Ina miisaji, ki = jatíníi nuu, iyaamiaākuji nu = sikikura kijia. That woman, I am ignoring her, because she dumped me.

jawakɨ́ɨni rt. jawakii 1. (i.v.) dry up, speaking of a quantity of fluid or liquid, e.g., a pot full of water, or a puddle. 2. (i.v.) dry out, speaking of the throat, e.g., due to talking a great deal or due to eating, especially dry foods such as fariña or ground corn. ▶ Gram. The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the throat that experiences drying out.

jawana rt. jawa (adj.) dry, e.g., dry firewood, a washed shirt that has dried, or the interior of a vessel formerly filled with liquid that is now dry due to the evaporation of its previous contents.

jawarákuuti (n.) general term for the types of edible grubs found in dead trees and shelf fungus; typically white and 1-2cm long.

jawāari (adv.) then, subsequently, afterwards; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause in which the adverb appears occurs subsequent to the eventuality denoted by the previous clause. This adverb is often used when the eventualities involved constitute step in a larger process, or when they are are seen as connected episodes or events that form part of a larger arc of events. Ex. Iyaakarí = yaa nu = kuúkirikuraaná pakana, náaji jaata arama púriija, jawāari = na nu = irikuraaná iina paatăina, iina nu = masíkiaaki = ná nu = mira. When the achiote had become thick, like hand-strained mud, then he took the balsa wood which he had asked is sons for.

jawaárika JPI pers.var. of waárika

jáwiina (n.) period of low water; the period during which the water in rivers and their tributaries is near their lowest level, typically for some two months during the height dry season. During this time, work that requires relatively high levels of water, such as logging, is typically suspended in favor of seasonal activities including fishing and clearing new gardens.

jawíini rt. jaáki impf.rt. jaáki drv.rt. jàwi (i.v.) drop, speaking of the level of water in a vessel or in a body of water, such as a river or
lake. ➤ Gram. The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the body of water whose water level drops.

jaa (adv.) already. ➤ Gram. In constructions with 1-state verbs, i.e., activity verbs such as ajirînî ‘be sitting’, or takúuni ‘be standing’, this particle often produces a 2-state meaning, e.g., for the verbs given here ‘sit down’ or ‘stand up’, or accompanies activity verbs that have had a 2-state interpretation induced by other means, such as the momentary perfective -riî; in construction with 2-state verbs, this particle often produces a perfect-like meaning; in negative polarity clauses, this particle yields in conjunction with the negative element a sense of ‘no longer’ or ‘not anymore’. Ex. Jaa
nu = pajátirîi. It has gotten a hole.
Ex. K = irikataájuukúra piyínî
nuu jaa. I had arranged everything already. Ex. Kutatáani = aákuji kíija, kaa makiínîta k = ifkii jaa. In the early morning (around 4am), I am no longer sleepy (i.e., I have become wakeful).

jaákaa irreg.pl. of jaakáana
jaakáana irreg.pl. jaákaa,
jaakaánaka (n.) mono blanco or White-fronted Capuchin monkey; hunted for food, and considered by Iquitos to be a somewhat humorous creature. Sci. Cebus albibrans. dialect.var. waasiaárika. Chambira dialect.var. wásiamî. play.var.
kwaata kariyáana.

jaáki impf.rt. of jawîini

jaakiwa irreg.pl. of jaakika

jaakíni rt. jaáki (i.v.) grow in size, speaking of the buttocks. In traditional Iquito society, large buttocks were considered attractive, and it is said that at least some women who were unsatisfied with the size of their buttocks would, when looking at the full moon, slap their buttocks so that they would grow in size in imitation of the moon. ➤ Gram. The subject denotes or indexes the possessor of the buttocks in question.

jaámanakíni rt. jaámanakii 1. (i.v.) choke on food that is stuck in one’s throat, either a soft food that cannot be swallowed due to insufficient moisture, or something that blocks the throat entirely, and cannot be swallowed, e.g., a fruit pit. ➤ Gram. An NP denoting or indexing the food causing the blockage can be introduced by an oblique argument with the instrumental postposition = jata.
Ex. Iîna maaya, nu = jaámanakíi asúraaja = jata; iîna taana maaya, nu = kíi paápaaaja niíki = jata. That child choked on (too much) manioc; the other child choked on a fish bone. 2. (i.v.) for a pipe, tube, or similar object to be blocked, typically by something soft, e.g., paper or cloth, such that the flow of air or fluid is entirely blocked. ➤ Gram. The substance causing the blockage can be introduced by an oblique argument with the instrumental postposition = jata.

jaámanana rt. jaámama (adj.) tight-fitting, said of something
inserted into an opening, e.g., a cork in a bottle, or a nail hammered into a piece of wood.

**jaámiikiji (n.)** 1. left arm and hand. ► Gram. Poss. pref. 2. left side. ► Gram. Poss. pref.; in this sense, the possessor is typically the first person plural inclusive. JPI pers. var.

**jamíkiji.**

**jaámiina rt. jaámi (adj.)**
left-handed, said of a person who prefers to use their left hand over their right for most single-handed tasks.

**jáana (interrog.)** which;
interrogative used to question which of a set of entities is the relevant one; used with both inanimate and animate entities. Ex. Jáana tí kia = itíniija, kw = árata iiyáana? Which is your manioc beer, my fellow? Ex. Jáana aríwááni kia = nakariiyáa? Which song do you want? Ex. Nu = nakusítiikura kíiija jáana taa niyaaka. She acquainted me with which (man) is her husband.

**jaaníti** free.var. of aaníti

**jaari (adv.)** 1. already; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause with which it appears began prior to a relevant temporal reference point. Ex. Jaari = na pí = raatikiaaná kia = itíniija. We have already drunk your manioc beer. 2. so then; in clause-initial position, this element indicates that the eventuality denoted by the associated clause occurs subsequent to the eventuality in the preceding clause. ► Sem. Unlike jawáari, which has a similar function, this sense is typically employed when the subsequent eventuality is in some respected motivated by, or causally related to, the prior eventuality. Ex. Na = iiyaáriikiaáki = na; jaari na = aáriiriikiaáki = na. They took flight; and then they passed by. 3. completely; in clause-final position, this element indicates that the eventuality denoted by the predicate has already reached its final state or end point at the relevant point in time. With stative and two-state predicates, this sense indicates that the state or result has been reached by the relevant affected entity; with activity predicates, it indicates that the activity has come to its termination, resulting in a perfect-like interpretation. Ex. Nu = saátariikuraaná nu = maánakaja, jiítikari nu = mijiriikurá jaari. She poured out her chopped manioc, once it was well cooked. Ex. Nu = aatiaáriki = na iipi maníñikuuri raatiki jaari, “Kií kíija ánju.” He said to the youths who had drunk, “I will now counsel you.”

**jaari (interj.)** “it’s done!”, “that’s it!”, or “that’s enough!”, interjection expressing an evaluation that some activity is complete or that something is of sufficient quantity; also used interrogatively to inquire if some activity is complete or if something is of sufficient quantity. Ex. Jaari = na, piiìíni, piiìíni
kana = miyyaa aaka. That’s it, absolutely all of us have water.

jaátaaraa free.var. of jaátaaraata
jaátaaraata JPI pers.var. of jiítaaraata free.var. jaátaaraa.
jaátaaraata JPI pers.var. of jiítaaraata
jaátaaraatina rt. jaátaaraati JPI pers.var. of jiítaaraatina irreg.pl. jaátaaraatimi (inanimate), jaátaaraatipí (animate)

jaati (n.) general term for bats; Iquitos traditionally believed that all bats were omnivorous, and that all fed on the blood of animals.

jaati impf.rt. of jaaríni

jaatika asaakúuna lit. bats’ food (n.) sacha parinari, species of tree that grows in inundating areas and produces small flat fruits, reminiscent of iimana (charapilla) fruits, which measure about 5cm in length; these edible sweet fruits turn yellowish-green when ripe, and are eaten by bats when on the tree, from which derives the name of tree, or by fish, when they fall into the waters of the tahuampas that surround them during the fruiting season, from which derives their alternate name. Sci. Schistostemon reticulatum. JPI pers.var. paápaka naasíina. free.var. paápaka simiráana.

jaawuuu irreg.pl. jaawuuwa • from Sp. jabón. (n.) spao.

jaayi (n.) mantona or boa de la altura, species of boa found in elevated regions away from rivers; reaching up to 15cm in diameter and 3m in length, the most common coloration in the San Antonio area is a tan-gray color with distinct oval patterning on the sides and back. Sci. Boa constrictor.

jikatáani rt. jikata 1. (t.v.) remove something or someone from a place, e.g., an object from a bag, an animal from an enclosure, or a person from a community. 2. (t.v.) remove or extract a substance from something, e.g., by rendering fat from a piece of animal skin, or by draining latex from latex-producing tree. 3. (t.v.) obtain something for one’s own use, e.g., a piece of land or the rights to its use.  ► Socio. This sense is calqued by JPI from Spanish sacar which has this as one of its senses, apart from its main ‘remove’ sense. free.var. jimatáani.

jikati impf.rt. of jikatíini

jikatíini rt. jikati impf.rt. jikati 1. (i.v.) leave or depart from a location, be it briefly, e.g., leaving a house to visit a neighbor, or on a long-term or permanent basis, e.g., leaving one community to live in another. Ex. liti = ji, jiíta kí = jikátiid iti = ji = na, k = iikwaa tíira kí = iyikíira. From here, when I leave from here, I go there to my home. 2. (i.v.) rise above the horizon, said of celestial bodies especially the sun and moon. Ex. Na = iiyaáriikiaaki = ná, na = nakusiini = téra tiiti = ji iina jikátiin nunamija. They (the shamans) flew off, to know from where the sun rises. free.var. jimatiíini.

jiki impf.rt. of jikuuni
jíkija soci.var. of ijíkija
irreg.pl. jíkija

jíkija wa irreg.pl. of jíkija

jikuníini rt. jikúnii (d.v.) send something to someone. ▶ Gram. The non-subject arguments express the theme and recipient arguments of the verb.

jikuriáaka (n.) uchiyacu, a traditional spicy stew made from a base of strongly fermented manioc beer, in which was put considerable quantities of hot pepper, and a variety of types of fish and meat; it was common for single pot of jikuriáaka to be kept going for weeks at a time, continually replenishing the pot with meat, fish, and manioc beer.

jikutáani rt. jikútta (t.v.) break apart, speaking of an object that is roughly Y-shaped, e.g., the fork of branch, a partially split piece of firewood, or the joint of an animal at the point where it joints the body. Rel. jikúttaí (rt. jikútta) (t.v.) break apart a Y-shaped object with multiple parts, e.g., break open the jaw of a game animal (which is composed of the jaw plus teeth), or break off a tree branch that has fruit on it.

jíkuti (n.) fork, any Y-shaped object, typically the natural fork of a tree, where two branches join; the same term applies to man-made forked objects of roughly similar shape, e.g., the end of a house post, in which a notch has been cut to rest a roof pole. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

jikutíini rt. jikútíi 1. (i.v.) make a forked or Y-shaped object, typically by cutting a suitably shaped segment of branch from a plant or tree. 2. (t.v.) place a forked or Y-shaped support under something to prevent it from leaning or falling over. 3. (i.v.) straddle an object, standing over it, e.g., a fallen tree trunk. ▶ Gram. This sense requires that the object bear a postposition. If the associated motion suffix -rɨɨ is added to this root, the resulting stem is construed as indicating that the subject stepped over the object. Ex. Nu = jikútíiri
náana = isákuma. He stepped over the tree.

jikútiitáani rt. jikútíita (t.v.) be Y-shaped or bifurcated in form, e.g., a branch that splits into two smaller branches, a person who stands with their legs splayed apart, or a person who walks with their legs bowed.

jikuukúuni rt. jikuuküu (t.v.) tell someone repeatedly to leave the house, usually said of someone who repeatedly tells a person they live with, especially a spouse, to leave permanently; note that it is not entailed by this verb that the person in fact leaves.

jikúuni rt. jiku impf.rt. jiki (t.v.) send one or more people to some location, often, but not necessarily, with the intention that they carry out a task at the destination. ▶ Gram. The object indexes or denotes the individual(s) sent. Ex. Atii = ná = yaajaa,
na = jikukiaaki = ná maasiáana
kaaya tíra = ji Lima = jina = ji. At
*that point they sent many people from Lima.* Ex. Kí = jikuki asúraaja síratáani = ánura nuu. *I sent her to harvest manioc.*

**jimákaayi** (n.) *zarza*, species of green creeper some 3-4 cm in diameter that spreads along the ground in open areas such as *chacras*, *purmas*, and paths, and climbs trees when it encounters them; notable for its curved, sharp spines.

**jimatáani** rt. **jimata** free var. of **jikatáani** act./mid. **jimatiini** (middle)

**jimati** impf. rt. of **jimatiini**

**jimatíini** rt. **jimati** impf. rt. **jikatíini** act./mid. **jimatiíni** (active)

**jimaakija** (interj.) “Alright!”, “OK!”, exclamation of the speakers intention to act.

**jimínati** (n.) general term for *tábanos* or horseflies, blood sucking flies that mainly feeds on forest mammals, but can be a serious human pest in the dry season, delivering a painful bite. *Sci. Tabanus spp.*

**jimínati ánaaja** lit. horsefly trunk (n.) *soga de tábano*, species of liana whose fruits were traditionally the reputed source of **jimínati** or horseflies, these insects emerging from the fruits of the plant. It appears that this belief springs from an unidentified and rarely-encountered species of liana with soft yellow fruits, which when opened, often reveal a large yellow fly similar to a **jimínati**.

**jimíini** rt. **jimii** 1. (i.v.) enter or penetrate, speaking of something relatively sharp and slender that is snugly in contact with the surrounding material, e.g., a splinter that enters a finger or a harpoon tip that enters a fish. 2. (i.v.) be inserted or be stuck in, speaking of something sharp and slender that is inserted in such a way as to be snugly in contact with the surrounding material, e.g., a machete that is slid between the slats of a wall for safe-keeping, or a harpoon tip that is stuck in the flesh of a fish. Ex. *Ijúuti jimííyaa kw = ávasi = jina. The thorn is stuck in my toe (lit. digit). act./mid. jimúuni (active)*

**jimiisi** (n.) xiphoid process, the cartilaginous tip of the human sternum, or breastbone.

**jimiiti** (n.) type of **callampa**, a species of soft brown shelf fungus that reaches some 5-8 cm in length and grows in clusters on fallen tree trunks. It was formerly prepared and eaten as **ijiika** (**patarashca**), but is now rarely consumed, due in part to its association with indigenous foodways.

**jimiiti iriáaku** lit. **callampa** carrier (n.) species of small, pale squirrel; it name is inspired by the similarity of its tail to the shelf fungus **jimiiti** (**callampa**). *Sci. Sciurillus pusillus.*

**jimiitíini** rt. **jimiitii** 1. (i.v.) collide, e.g., a boat with a trunk.  
► **Gram.** With a plural subject a reciprocal interpretation is available; the object collided with is otherwise added to the clause as
an oblique argument, typically with the locative postposition =jina. 2. (i.v.) alight or land, speaking of a bird that lands to perch on something, typically a branch. 3. (i.v.) land, speaking of a canoe or boat that runs up onto a river bank or similar geographical feature.

jimúkiaaki

irreg.pl. of jimúkwana
jimúkwana

irreg.pl. jimúkiaaki

(n.) replanted manioc stalk; stalk from a harvested manioc plant that is replanted in the soil at the time that the former is harvested.

jimuúkujina

irreg.pl. jimuukuúkujina (loc.n.) burial place, grave or cemetery.

jimuukúuni

rt. jimuúkuu (i.v.) lament a recently deceased individual, cry repeatedly and prolongedly for a recently deceased person; in traditional Iquito society, it was expected that family members would lament the deceased, crying loudly and repeatedly in the presence of the body, between the person’s death and their burial the next day; it was also expected that friends and neighbors would join these lamentations, surrounding the body, in order to ‘help’ the family of the deceased lament.

jimúuni

rt. jímuu 1. (t.v.) insert, stick in; insert an entity in a manner that results in direct contact between a significant portion of the entity being inserted and the surrounding material, typically requiring some pressure to complete the action, e.g., driving a sharpened stick into the soil, inserting a stopper into a bottle, or inserting a manioc tuber into a basket that is already quite full. 2. Socio. The form ikáani is characterized by some speakers as a dialect variant of jimúuni, but in fact it only overlaps with this first sense of jimúuni; therefore it seems more accurate to consider ikáani a form, with a restricted dialectal distribution, that is not entirely equivalent to jimúuni. Ex. Ki = jímuu iijuútaaja wuutiiya = jinakuma. I stuck the stopper in the bottle. Ex. Nu = paajámáni, nu = jímuukuraaná nu = juwáana tii tasiki = jina, nu = pajatáani = ëra nuu. Her lover, he stuck his spear into the fish trap, to make a hole in it. 2. (t.v.) put or place en entity such that it is surrounded by some substance, e.g., by immersing something in water, burying it the ground, or placing it in a pile of ashes. Ex. Jaa nu = muútaaiinanu=kuúriki iinanu=jímuukiaakɨ́tii niíya = jina. He is digging up the money that he buried there in the ground. Ex. Kia = jímuuyaa nanami aaka = jína iina sinaaki íriwi. You’ll put the piece of fabric down into the water. 3. (t.v.) bury a deceased person. 2. Socio. Although this sense might appear to be simply a subsense of the previous more general sense, this more specific sense is in fact much more salient to speakers as a meaning associated with this root than the previous more general sense is. Ex. Na = jímuukiaaki = ná tii
jimuutáani

iita = jinakuma nuu. They buried him there inside the house. act./mid.

jimuutáani rt. jimuuta 1. (t.v.)

consume a liquid by dipping a relatively dry food such as cooked manioc or bread into it, and then eating the liquid-covered dry food. Eating this way is especially salient as the manner in which jikuriáaka, a tradional spicy stew with a base of manioc beer, was eaten with cooked manioc.

► Gram. The object of the verb denotes the liquid that is consumed. Ex. Tipanuútaki kiina pi = jikuriáaka;

kí = nakariyaa nu = jimuutáani.

MISSING 2. (t.v.) insert something with multiple constituent parts into something else, e.g., stick an umisha (celebratory palm hung with presents) into the ground; or insert one thing into another thing that consists of multiple constituent parts, e.g., slip a knife into a gap in the wall of a hut in order to keep it safe, the multiple parts of the wall being the vertical slats and the horizontal cross-pieces that bind them together.

► Sem. This sense is also used idiomatically to indicate the construction of a house.

= jinaji (postp.) than, in the sense of comparison. ► Gram. This postposition attaches to the nominal constituent denoting the standard of comparison in the comparative construction. Ex. Júura uumáata nu = nakúsii pií = jinaji. He knows much more than us. Ex. Ikíiku tii júura uumáana, kuuja = jinaji. Jaguars are bigger than ocelots.

jinakuku (n.) upward-oriented body cavity, generally, the vagina (saápara) or rectum (niriyáaku).

► Gram. Poss.pref.

jinakuma rt. jinaku (loc.n.)

interior; the inside or interior space of an entity, which can contain another entity, e.g., the interior spaces of cooking pots, canoes, houses, holes and cavities, or even the bodies of animals and humans.

► Gram. The default form of this locative noun is jinakuma; the non-default forms jinaku-ma and jinaku-ku are construed as denoting the lower and upper parts, respectively, of an interior space, e.g., the space near the floor and near the roof, respectively, inside a

Iquito–English Dictionary | 177
house. Poss.pref. Ex. Íyaa iina = na, iina mítıija apáarakuraana riníkiíníni = jina, jiítikari iípanaka pariiriikuraarí nuu = jinakumajaari. Then the turtle began to struggle, when the heat penetrated its interior.

jinakuma rt. jinaku (n.) term used rather indistinctly to refer to a range of internal organs, such as the stomach, bladder, and heart. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

jinakuma rt. = jinaku (loc.postp.)
1. inside, in the interior space of an object with a cavity, e.g., a house or a cooking pot. ► Gram. The default form of this locative postposition is = jinakuma; the choice of a locative suffix is determined by the orientation of the cavity with respect to the opening of the cavity. Ex. Nu = kásiitaki nu = mira, nu = ajiritíi íímina = jinakumanaa. She took hold of her children and had them sit in the canoe. Ex. Jaari nu = ñkwakiaaki tíira naki = jinakuma. Then he went into the forest. 2. in a section of a river or a similar body of water, or in a river basin, relative to the deictic center. ► Gram. The choice of locative suffix is determined by the position of the figure relative to the deictic center, i.e., = jinakuma for a figure downriver of the deictic center, and = jinakuku for a figure upriver of the deictic center. Ex. Nu = iriaáriki kanáaja kaamiíraata Anatimu = jinakuku. They took us upriver, to the upper Pintuyacu River. Ex. Jawáari = na náaji iina tipaniiri

aniíkiaaná = yaa aasamu = jinakuma = ji. Then the demonic stingrays were coming from the downriver part of the creek.

jinakuna (n.) chontaquiro, tree species mainly found in inundating areas and purmas), reaching 1m in diameter; the heartwood of this tree is very hard and dark red in color, and is used for house posts. Sci. Diploptropis sp. free.var. piyarúuna.

jinítaakü Chambira dialect.var. of jinítaasi

jinítáani rt. jiníta 1. (t.v.) grate, typically said of foodstuffs such as manioc, plantains, and sweet potatoes. 2. (t.v.) rub something in a scraping or abrading manner, e.g., when sharpening a machete. 3. (t.v.) strike two flint stones, jinítaasi, against each other with glancing blows in order to produce sparks. 4. (t.v.) light a match.

jinítaari irreg.pl. jinítaariwa, jinítaarika (n.) grater; traditionally, the spiny aerial root of the tatíi (pona) palm was used to grate foodstuffs such as manioc, plantains, and sweet potato. In the early 20th century, the technique of making graters from metal cans punctured by nails was introduced, and these eventually replaced tatíi roots, remaining the principal type of grater to the present.

jinítaasi (n.) 1. flint stones, stones that give off sparks when struck against each other; these were used by Iquitos as a way to start fires until the introduction of matches in the early 20th century. 2. match.
jíniiija

**Nanay dialect.var. ituwanajáati. Chambira dialect.var. jinítaaku.**

jíniiija (n.) fish bait made from kneaded manioc, or less frequently, amariyaaja (pijuayo) fruit; the kneading renders the bait elastic and resistant to dissolving; this kind of bait is mostly used to capture nujija (mojarra), a class of small fishes that typically serve as bait for larger carnivorous fish.

jiniijúuni rt. jiniíjuu (t.v.) roll doughy substance into long, slender segments, typically as part of the traditional practice of ceramics, which employed the coil method, by which a vessel was formed by coiling long slender clay segments of this type to build up the sides of the vessel.

jíniíni rt. jiíni drv.rt. jíni 1. (t.v.) knead, said, e.g., of kneading a piece of cooked manioc into a doughy consistency to use as fishing bait, or in traditional pottery manufacture, of kneading kusáaka (apacharama) together with clay, or more recently, of kneading bread dough. 2. (t.v.) rub a substance or object across or onto the surface of an object with one’s hand, as when polishing a cooking pot with ashes or sand, when one is rubbing a table with a cloth to clean it, when one is rubbing soap onto a piece of clothing in order to wash it, or when one is applying a cream to one’s skin.

jíníika free.var. of sakatiika = jíníira (postp.) towards; indicates that a path of motion is directed in a more or less straight line towards the complement of the postposition, with no entailment that the complement is reached. Ex. Juu, tii nu = nikikiaaki = ná nu = jíníira aniáana iina miisaji nu = akuumiaáriki. Ah, there he saw coming towards him the woman he had married.

dancers (n.) breast bone; traditionally the breastbones of certain animals, such as tapirs, deer, and pacas, were considered a delicacy, and were smoked and set aside, and since they tended to last longer that the other parts of the animal, eaten after the rest of the flesh had been consumed. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

jipaaníini rt. jipaánii (t.v.) remove breastbone or sternum, typically as part of butchering an animal.

jipikíini rt. jipikii (i.v.) wrinkle due to contraction, resulting in a relatively taut wrinkled surface, e.g., the skin around a healing wound, a sheet of plastic exposed to flame, or a hide that is inadequately stretched as it dries. Rel. jipikitina (adj.) wrinkled.

jírisi • from Sp. flecha (see Note). (n.) flecha or small fishing spear, whose shaft is made from miyajáana(isana) and typically bears a barbed tip of one, two, or three points made from cold-hammered nails; despite its name in local Spanish (‘arrow’), it is neither fletched nor fired from a bow. ► Socio. This form is likely from the Spanish term flecha, but its atypical loanword phonology
(i.e., the expected form would be *jiríisi*), suggests that the borrowing may have been mediated by another indigenous language.

**jirisíini** rt. *jiríisi* (i.v.) make a *jiris* (*flecha*), a type of small fishing spear.

**jirítijina** irreg.pl. *jirítikajina* 
*fst.sch.* *jirítijina* (loc.n.) chest; this term both serves as a general term for this body part and one that specifically denotes the surface of the chest, contrasting with *jirítikúura* which specifically denotes the interior of the chest.  
▶ **Gram.** This form is clearly historically a locative noun, exhibiting both now non-productive locative suffix alternations (i.e., *jirítikúura* ‘interior of chest’) and a locative suffix plural form; synchronically, however, it no longer bears the full range of locative suffixes, suggesting that it has undergone a process of lexicalization.  
▶ **Socio.** Some speakers, especially ELY, gloss this term as meaning ‘chest’, but also use it to refer to the location of internal organs in general, e.g., the stomach.  
*Ex.* *Nu = namáti = iíkuku*  
*nu = jíinitaki, naajáá*  
*nu = jirítijina.* *He rubbed it on his arms, and also his chest.*

**jirítijina** rt. *jiriti* (loc.postp.) in the middle or center part or region of a space conceived of as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., the surface of a table, garden plot, or river; the region indicated by this term is relatively broad, in contrast with *iiíjíjina* which indicates a quite small area in the ‘exact’ center of a surface.  
▶ **Gram.** The default form of this locative postposition is *jirítijina.*  
*Ex.* *Na = aamíyaakitaa*  
*iíta = jiritiku, na = kutííini = íra áriwááni.* *They walked back and forth in the middle of the house, in order to meet the dawn singing.*

**jirítikúura** (n.) interior of the chest; the locus of thought and emotions according to Iquito tradition.  
*Ex.*  
*Nu = saminiíjuuyaáriki*  
*nu = jiritikúura taamáárika nuu.*  
*He thought it to himself (lit. inside his chest alone).*

**jiritéiki** irreg.pl. *jiritéikiya* (n.) abdominal wall; the section of muscle and skin between the ribs and pelvis, generally used with respect to game animals; this body part was traditionally prized for consumption after it was well-smoked.

**jiritéikuku** rt. *jiritéiku* (loc.postp.) along the middle; indicates that the figure either moves along or is located lengthwise along the central line of an extended object, where the central line is parallel to the longest dimension of the ground, lengthwise along the middle of a river.  
▶ **Gram.** The default form of this locative postposition is = *jiritéikuku.*

**jitíini** rt. *jiti* (i.v.) warm oneself by sitting next to a fire or by sitting in the sun.
jitítáani rt. jítíta Inkawɨɨraana
dialect.var. of kapíini

jitúuna (n.) 1. sacha caimitillo, tree species with small fruits some 10cm in diameter that closely resemble in color and form those of saati (caimito). Mostly growing in low-lying inundating areas, the trunk reaches some 1m in diameter. 2. balatillo, tree species that grows in elevated areas far from rivers or creeks, with a general form and fruits similar to sacha camitillo (see above), but with somewhat smaller fruits that reach 7-8cm in diameter.

jitúuni (n.) species of edible brown grub (suri), about 10cm in length, that lives in standing trunks of dead ungurahuipalms; it is gathered when encountered but is not avidly sought like the other types of suri. ► Socio. Consultants believe the local Spanish term for this species of suri, i.e., jetón, is based on the Iquito term.

jiwíriku (n.) Short-Crested and/or Dusky-Capped Flycatcher, bird reaching some 20cm in length, with brown head, back, and wings, gray throat, and dirty yellow chest and belly. Sci. Myiarchus sp. (M. ferox or M. tuberculifer).

jíwiitáani rt. jíwiita 1. (t.v.) meet or encounter, e.g., person on a path and an animal in the forest. 2. (t.v.) find an object that has been lost. 3. (t.v.) collide or crash, e.g., two canoes in the river, or a canoe against a submerged tree. ► Gram. If the object with which the subject of the verb collides is stationary, it takes the locative postposition = jina, while if they are both in motion, the object takes = jata.

jiímana rt. jiíma dialect.var. of iíruwana

jiimaaki irreg.pl. jiimaakiwa (n.) corpse or cadaver; the body of a dead person; this term is generally used with respect to the body that is being watched over during a wake and that is buried the next day.

jiimaaki niíjina
irreg.pl. jiimaakiwa niíjina lit. upper surface of corpse (n.) grave, referring specifically to the surface of the grave where, for example, family members come to visit their deceased family members on holidays such as Todos Santos.


jiinaka irreg.pl. of jiinakaníini

jiinakaníini irreg.pl. jiinaka (n.) general term for edible caterpillars of a number of species, each of which is associated with a particular species of tree on which it is normally found, including sisiw wittyi (chingonga), tipakiiti (caucho masha), puujáana (cafesillo), tipájaana (achiotillo), and awáaja (machimango del altura). These caterpillar species generally appear for a few weeks in August, when the taníw ni cicada is singing ► Anth. According to one Iquito oral tradition, these
species of edible caterpillars turn not into moths or butterflies, but rather into the suukwariija (shirui) fish that is sometimes found in deep puddles in the forest, relatively far from any other body of water; other, inedible species of caterpillars were considered to be the source of moths and butterflies.

jiinakaari irreg.pl. jiinakaariwa
(n.) ‘caterpillars’ style of weaving iitaari, crisneja thatch, in which the ijáwɨɨmɨ (irapay) palm frond stems that wrap around the palm wood lath are tied so that bunches of some five stems at a time are tied slanting in different directions (mirror reflections of each other), yielding a repeating W-pattern over the lath; the name of this style is said to derive from the fact that this W-pattern resembles the pattern of caterpillars clustered on tree trunks.

jiini rt. jii (t.v.) suck in order to extract liquid, whether from hard material, e.g., sugarcane, or from soft material, e.g., the flesh of sawiti, (uvilla) fruits.

jiiníini rt. jiinii (i.v.) get an erection.

jiipúuni rt. jiípuu (t.v.) insist that someone eat or drink a great deal, repeatedly forcing servings of food or drink on them, especially manioc beer.

jiiputáani rt. jiipuúta (d.v.) give someone a disproportionately large portion or share of something, especially food. Ex. Nu = niiatíija jiipuútki asasana iína maaya iwíiriáana. His mother gave extra food to her sick child.

jiitáani rt. jiita Nanay dialect.var. of ikwaaniíni

jiitáani rt. jiita (i.v.) draw last breath and die.

jiiti (n.) callana avispa, species of large yellowish-cream-colored wasp that reaches 4-5cm in length; its distinctive nest is umbrella-shaped and can reach up to 30cm in diameter, with each cell having its own opening on the underside.

jiyíini rt. jiyii (t.v.) enjoy consuming something or engaging in some activity, e.g., smoking, to a great degree. > Gram. This verb may take either an NP or an irrealis non-finite clause complement. Ex. Nu = jiyíyiya jüníini. He greatly enjoys smoking. Ex. Nu = jiyíyiya itíijija. He really likes manioc beer.

jiyiisíini rt. jiyiisi (t.v.) enjoy excessively, consume excessively, be obsessed with, engage in an activity to an excessive degree, e.g., eating, smoking or sex, due to enjoying or craving it beyond normal bounds. > Gram. This verb may take either an NP object or an irrealis non-finite clause complement. Ex. Iína kw = átuuyaa kiaája = raa, niaatiija, nu = jyiisií = na nikiíni nu = tasiki. Like I told you, mother, he likes visiting his fishtrap too much.

jiyúuni irreg.pl. jiyúuniwa (n.) species of cunchi-type fish that reaches about 25cm in length; brown in color, except for its pale belly, and a single dark transverse stripe on each side; noted for having long feelers, spurs that can inflict painful wounds, and an
especially hard head; found mostly in lakes, and generally only captured with the use of *nuúruu* (*barbasco*).

**jii** (interj.) “wow!”, exclamation expressing wonderment, often, but not necessarily, colored by a measure of dismay.

**jiíka** (n.) sandy soil; almost all soil in the Pintuyacu River basin is of this type, in which plantains and sugarcane do not grow well.

**jiíka yúumu** lit. sandy soil creek (n.) creek or river draining an area with sandy soil, and typically sandy-bottomed, with clear or black water; such bodies of water tend to have large beaches along their banks during the dry season, when the water level drops significantly.

**jiini** rt. **jii** (t.v.) pull, drag or haul, move something by exerting a force in the direction of its motion, from a point along the intended path, e.g., pull out a tooth, pull down vines, or a drag boat.

**jiínjína** irreg.pl. **jiínikajína** (loc.n.) varadero or portage, a crossing point between two bodies of water, or different stretches of the same body of water, as in the case of a sharply curving river, along which water craft, typically dugout canoes, are dragged.

**jiíniwiitáani** rt. **jiíniwiíta** 1. (t.v.) pull or haul repeatedly in a confined area; prototypically said of pulling up grass or weeds in a garden, but also applicable to other similar activities, such forms of hook-and-line fishing, in which one frequently and repeatedly jerks up the line to attract the attention of fish, or repeatedly tugging on a person incapacitated by drink to get them to follow a path. 2. (t.v.) draw multiple things behind one, said of hens who have multiple chicks following them.

**jiíta** (comp.) that; complementizer for finite complement clauses of *nakaríni* ‘want’ whose subjects are non-coreferential with those of the matrix clause. ➤ Gram. See previous entry regarding tonal melody. Ex. Aníwa = aákuji kí = nakariýya jííta kiaá kw = ampiísií naajáaja. That is why I want that you cure me too.

**jiíta** (conj.) 1. since; expresses a causal relationship between two propositions, where the cause is presupposed by the interlocutors. ➤ Gram. This form has an aberrant tonal melody in that it exhibits a final HL melody, rather than either having the expected HLL melody, i.e., *jíta*, or being entirely toneless. The melody it exhibits is what one would expect of the form *jíta* in a position where it is subject to subordinate clause-final or topic-final intonation, which induces a melody shift to the right. However, even in isolation (e.g., in elicitation), the form exhibits the ‘shifted’ melody. Ex. Jiíta = na nu = káriikiaaki nu = namásikaraata, atii = na nu = iyújukiaaki = ná. Since she looked behind her, there she stayed. Ex. Jiíta kia = saakikurá niwa = na, kaa kia = paájìi
iwaárika kí = nikíini. Since you talked about it, you won’t be able to see me ever again. 2. like, similar to, in the manner of. ▶ Gram. This sense frequently co-occurs with náaji ‘thus, in this manner’ immediately preceding it. Ex. Atii = na = jaa, na = aparákiaaki = ná iiina natáani = jina amariyaaja, naaraatá = yaa jiíta nu = íkii aákari. So then, they began to plant pijuayo, just as there are (pijuayos) up to this day. Ex. Íyaa kaájapaa = ná = yaa jaari nu = takúuri, náaji jiíta kí = takuúyaa. Truly, he had stood up, just like I am standing.

jiítatáani rt. jiítata (t.v.) pull, haul, or drag a vessel, e.g., a canoe or pot, or an object consisting of multiple parts, e.g., a generator.

jiítatáani rt. jiítata (t.v.) pull out; remove something from something else relatively solid by pulling it, e.g., harvest manioc tubers by pulling the root stock out of the ground, or pull a fishing spear out of a fish.

jiítaaraa free.var. of jiítaaraata

jiítaaraata (interrog.) how; interrogative word that questions the manner in which an eventuality is realized. Ex. Kí = kuwasítaakurá nuu, “Jiítaaraata kíia = kuúkikura uumáana kíáaja?” I talked with her, “How did you get so big?” Ex. Kí = saakiíniyaa kíáaja jiítaaraata kana = táníi iniisi. I will tell you how we weave a hammock. Ex. Jaátaaraata kíi tíira

tikiki = wajá kíia = iyikíira? Well, how am I going to enter there into your house? free.var. jiítaaraa. JPI pers.var. jaátaaraata.

jiítaaraata (conj.) since; clause-initial clause-linking element which introduces a clause that provides a reason for the eventuality denoted by an adjacent clause. ▶ Gram. Unlike iyaamiaákuji, the reason denoted by a clause introduced with this element is presupposed, either previously introduced in the discourse or otherwise present in the common ground. Ex. Aákisikapi kaayaaka, jiítaaraata taá ipana iiína itíiníiňa. The people were inebriated, since the manioc beer was strong. Ex. Jiítaaraata nu = paasiíjuuyaraaaja píija iiiti nu = ímiíjiííjina, atii = na ki = maákata káriiyaákiaana nu = naamiya. Since jaguars hypnotize us here in their foreheads, (it happened) then (when) my late father looked in his face. JPI pers.var. jaátaaraata.

jiítaaraata (conj.) like, as, in the way of. ▶ Gram. This conjunction introduces a finite dependent clause that indicates the manner in which the eventuality denoted by matrix clause is realized; note that it is much more common to use jiíta to express this meaning. Ex. Nu = áriikwakiaana jaátaaraata nu = áriikwakiaanaá nu = ákisisaákari. He sang how they sang when they were intoxicated (with ayahuasca).
jiɪtaaraata (interj.) “how”, interjection that expresses surprise, wonderment, or admiration about some eventuality. ► Gram. This interjection appears in utterance-initial position, preceding a well-formed independent sentence. Ex. Itimira -- jiɪtaaraata na = maayaásiaakuráaja! The women -- how they joked!

jiɪtaaraatina rt. jiɪtaaraati (adj.) any kind, whatever kind. Ex. Niwa = aákuji kaaya iikiikiaana nuukwáana, áamuuyáana, piyiíni jiɪtaaraatina kaaya pi = nikii. That’s why there are thieves and murderers, all types of people we see (in this world).

jiɪtaaraatina rt. jiɪtaaraati (interrog.) what type or quality; interrogative that questions either a quality associated with a referent, e.g., whether it is red, heavy, short, etc.; or its type within a superordinate category, e.g., as used to inquire what species of snake has been killed, after being informed that a snake has been killed. Ex. ... kaaya -- jiɪtaaraatina kuuta? -- nu = nikiáriki uumáata siwaaraa naki jinaana. ... (he was) a person -- of what sort anyway? -- (who) saw lots of demons of the forest. JPI pers.var. jaátaaraatina. free.vars. jiɪtina, jiɪtirina.

jiɪtikari (adv.) however long, for an indefinite, and generally significant temporal duration. ► Gram. In positive polarity clauses, this adverb often appears with the noun yaawííni ‘day, time period’, conveying the sense of ‘a long time’; when this element appears with a negative polarity element such as kaa, aájapaki, or iinawaja, the combination conveys the sense of ‘never’. Ex. Kiíja kuúkii kia = kujímani jiɪtikari yaawííni. I will be your companion for endless days. Ex. Kiáaja, kaa kana = tuújiyaárikí jiɪtikari kia = ariwáani. You, we have never heard your song.

jiɪtikari (interrog.) when. Ex. Jiɪtikari kia = miyíkikwaa = wája? And when are you going to return?

jiɪtikari (conj.) when. ► Gram. This conjunction introduces a finite dependent clause that indicates temporal overlap with the events of the matrix clause. Ex. Jiɪtikari = na iina piíkikiaaki = na itííni niíya = na, na = miyíkikiaaki = ná imiráani. When the earth finished burning, they came back again.

jiɪtikariina rt. jiɪtikarii (adj.) earlier, older; the first of a pair of things which have undergone the same change of state, e.g., being cooked, in the case of manioc, or being killed, in the case of game meat. Note that this term expresses sequentiality without denoting a greater temporal duration per se, and is not employed to quantify the age of things or people as such. Ex. P = ásaa iina asúraaja jiɪtikariina. We will eat this older manioc.

jiɪtikariina rt. jiɪtikarii (interrog.) of what time, since what time; interrogative that questions how much time has elapsed since some relevant refererence time, with
roughly the sense ‘how old’; for example, this word could be employed to ask how old some smoked meat is, i.e., how much time has elapsed since it was smoked, or how old an infant is, i.e., how much time has elapsed since their birth. Ex. Jiitikariíaná tii kiáaja? How old are you? (lit. of what time are you?)

Jiitimi (adj.) some, an indefinite but plural number of inanimate entities; intonation and discourse context often yield produce inference that the number is large.

Jiitimi (interrog.) how many, speaking of inanimate entities; interrogative used to inquire about the number of inanimate countable referents. free.var. Jiitirimi.

Jiitimijaarika irreg.pl. of Jiituuurika

Jiitimijaarika (adj.) a few; a small but indefinite number of inanimate referents.

Jiitina free.var. of Jiitaaraatina

Jiitinákwaar irreg.pl. Jiitinákuka (n.) marimari, tree species with a straight trunk that grows to some 1.75m in diameter but has few branches; found in areas of greater elevation, away from rivers, it has hard yellow wood that sinks in water, and is harvested and sold commercially in Iquitos; the wood of slender trees is sometimes used to make the plantillas, or bases, of plank boats, although the heavy nature of the wood is a drawback.


▶ Gram. This interrogative appears as the subject of a copular construction in which the object is either the entity whose size is being questioned; or a noun denoting the relevant dimension or part of the entity that is being questioned. Ex. Jiituuurika tii kia = íita? What size is your house? Ex. Jiituuurika tii nu = parina? How wide is it (lit. What size is its width)?

Jiiti (adj.) some, an indefinite but plural number of animate entities; intonation and discourse context often yield an inference that the number is large.

Jiiti (interrog.) how many, speaking of animate entities; interrogative word used to inquire about the number of animate countable referents. free.var. Jiitiripi.

Jiitipiijaarika (adj.) a few; a small but indefinite number of animate referents.

Jiitipiijaarika irreg.pl. of Jiituuurika

Jiitirimi free.var. of Jiiti

Jiitirina rt. Jiitiri free.var. of Jiitaaraatina

Jiitiripi free.var. of Jiiti

Jiititiini rt. Jiitíiti (i.v.) get free from a sharp implement that is piercing the referent; prototypically, a fish getting free from a fishing spear, but equally applicable to an animal getting free from a spear or a person getting free from a knife that has been driven into them.
jiitifini rt. jiitii (i.v.) move in a group, e.g., a group of chicks following their mother.

juniina (n.) 1. breath. ► Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Atii inawaja = na nu = iritiini nu = juniina nuu. Then she didn’t even let her breathe (lit. take her breath). 2. smell or odor. ► Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Jiita kia = nakariisana = na, aikari kiaa nu = juniina mirataki. As (he is) your beloved, now you have to tolerate his smell.

juniina irifi (rt. juniina iri) lit. take breath (i.v.) breathe. ► Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs and juniina bears the appropriate possessor proclitic. Ex. Kaa nu = paajiaakura = na = juniina irifi suwaata. She couldn’t breathe well. Ex. Nu = irii nu = juniina. He is breathing.

junini rt. junii impf. rt. junii drv. rt. juni 1. (a.v.) smoke, e.g., a pipe or cigarette. ► Gram. The (optional) object of the verb denotes or indexes the thing being smoked. 2. (a.v.) blow tobacco smoke on someone or something, as part of a shamanic rite, typically performed to cure someone of an illness, but also done to confer magical powers on physical object. Ex. Nu = juunikiaaki = na iina = iikuku paatiina, suwaata naaraajua = na. He blew tobacco smoke on the surface of the balsawood (shafts), well magicked.

juniniikiitani rt. juniniikiita (i.v.) blow gently, speaking of a breeze.

juntaasini rt. juntaasii • from Sp. juntar. (t.v.) gather together in a pile, e.g., fallen nisikati (aguaje) fruits, harvested manioc tubers, or garbage.

jurini (n.) a demonic manifestation in the form of an animal; these manifestations either take the form of animal sounds, including vocalizations and sounds of their passage; or glimpses of the animal, which when investigated, reveal no trace of the animal in question. Experiencers of these manifestations may become seriously ill due to the harm wrought by the demons during these encounters. ► Gram. This form appears with either a possessive prefix or a referential NP that denotes the type of animal that the demonic being manifests. Poss.pref. Ex. Atii = na = yaa ajapaka jurini = arata nikiisana nu = imaariikiaaki = na iipi kaayaaka. Right then the wasp-like demons overwhelmed the people.

jurini irreg.pl. juriniwaaka (n.) resident of a given area or region. ► Gram. This noun is obligatorily preceded by another noun denoting the region of area of which the person is a resident, e.g., Takarnaku jurini ‘resident of the Nanay River area’.

justaa • from Sp. fustan. (n.) fustan a type of underskirt or slip formerly worn by women under
their dress, which ceased being used in approximately the 1940s.

**juwáana** irreg.pl. **juwaa,**
**juwáanaka** (n.) spear;
traditionally the principal weapon used by Iquitos for both hunting
and warfare. This spear was made
from the wood of mature
**amariyyaja** (pijuayó) palms due to
its superior hardness, and were
typically sharpened at both ends,
with multiple barbs (**kuyaja**) carved
out of the wood to improve the
chances that it would remain in any
animal it struck. They were roughly
triangular in cross-section, with one
side of this triangle being longer
than the others and intended to rest
against the palm of the hand in a
defensive posture during spear
duels. Some spears had finely
woven grips of basket-like material,
and others were sometimes
decorated with bright feathers near
the barbs at each end.

**juwitííni** rt. **juwitií** (t.v.) lower
something from a higher to a lower
location.

**juwííni** rt. **juúku** impf.rt. **juúki**
drv.rt. **júwi** 1. (i.v.) go down or
come down, move from a higher
location to a lower one, e.g., by
climbing down a ladder or tree,
walking down steps or a hillside, or
by jumping or flying to lower
position. 2. (i.v.) embark in or get
into a canoe or similar vessel.

**juu** (interj.) “wow!”, exclamation of
wonderment of either positive or
negative affective valence, thus
being used in situations ranging
from when a speaker is impressed
to ones where they are dismayed by
some state of affairs.

**juu** (interj.) “hello!”, “hey!”,
interjection used at the beginning
of an interaction to greet someone,
or to attract their attention, e.g.,
when approaching someone’s house
in order to speak to them, or in
response to a conversational
opening of a similar sort, similar to
the use of “yes” or “yeah” in
English. ► Gram. This interjection
is normally produced above the
normal pitch range for a speaker,
often in a falsetto voice. Ex. **Juu,
kw = árata iiyáana Ruríinsa, jaa
kia = infkirií?** Hey, my fellow
Lorenzo, have you woken up already?
Ex. **Juu, saakaá tii, ajáaja?** Yeah,
what is it, husband?

**juuja** (n.) species of **suri**, or edible
palm grub, about 5cm in length,
generally white, like most **suri**, but
distinguished from other species by
its reddish head, and by having
small, limb-like appendages near
the head; this species is reportedly
only found in extremely rotten
(ipiti) ungrahui palm trunks.

**juúkaka** (n.) a type of soil found
on riverbeds or riverbanks,
consisting of mud or sand mixed
with decomposing leaves and other
plant matter; it is believed that boas
make their nest in this type of soil.

**juúki** impf.rt. of **juwííni**

**juuma iwiíni** rt. **juuma iiki** (i.v.)
joke around, behave cheerfully.
► Gram. The verb in this
construction inflects with person
and TAM morphology as is typical
of finite verbs. Ex. Kaa juuma k = íkii. I'm not joking around.

juúmana rt. juúma (adj.) 1. cheerful, merry, jovial, the quality of habitually comporting oneself in a cheerful manner. 2. funny, entertaining, speaking of a person, the quality of bringing laughter and humor to those around them, even those who are unhappy or suffering.

juúmaasíini rt. juúmaasi (i.v.) cheer up, become happy and cheerful after having been either sad or angry.

juúmaasíítáani rt. juúmaasíita (t.v.) express or display affection or fondness for another, e.g., by hugging or caressing them, or by gestures such as smiles, or if a dog, wagging the tail.

juúmiyi (n.) a faint rumbling or crackling heard in the sky, reminiscent of the sound of a burning chacra, that typically lasts for an hour or more and is often associated with light rain; it is possibly some sort of thunder, but speakers are uncertain. Traditionally this sound was said to be the sounds of souls burning, with the rain being their tears, and people were reported to cry when hearing this sound, imagining the souls of their dead kin suffering. Ex. Kinaa tuújii iina juúmiyi; na = ítuyaa nawiyini. Listen to that sound of burning; they’re burning a soul (of a recently-deceased person).

juúmiyi (n.) species of hairy caterpillar about 2cm in length, off-white in color, noted for moving across the ground in groups of several hundred closely-clustered individuals; the sight of these caterpillars was traditionally said to be a bad omen, signifying that one’s family members would soon be gathering in a large group to bury someone; the froth produced by these caterpillars is said to be good for treating splits in the soles of the feet that may occur when walking barefoot.

juúni impf rt. of juníini
júura (interj.) “truly!” “really!”, employed to assert or affirm the truth of some claim, often in response to a question regarding its veracity; this element is also used interrogatively to query the truth of an assertion. Ex. “Júura = na, kuuna?” “Júura!” “Truly, cousin?” “Truly!” Ex. Júura = kija, kia = aámuu pisiki, Ruríinsa! But truly, you have killed a tapir, Lorenzo!

júura (adv.) 1. very, a degree modifier for qualities and states. Ex. Átiiji = na = jaa, kaa na = pariyyárikí = na nuu aamúuni, iyamaíákúji taárikí = na júura uumáana, iina miyaara itíini. Then they couldn’t kill him, because he was really big, that demonic jaguar. 2. truly, really. Ex. Kwaasíja = na, Saákisa, júura kia = nakaríyaa ipíráani? OK, Saákisa, do you really want to fight?

júura (adj.) true or real; an exemplary instance of a category. Ex. Anuu = jina = ji iina taana, iina kuukiaáríki júura siímana, p = aástí siímana. From the other (medicinal plant), they became true shamans, what we call shamans.
juúraami (adj.) true, speaking of the truth claim of a proposition.

júuri irreg.pl. juúriwa (n.) sapo regatón or Gladiator Treefrog, species of treefrog that reaches up to 12cm in length, best known by its loud and distinctive call, which it often produces in large choruses near bodies of water, and is said to be reminiscent of the thrumming beat of regatones, the oared commercial vessels that used to ply lowland Amazonia in the early 20th century, before motors became ubiquitous. It is olive or tan in color, with a pale belly and dark bands on its unusually long legs and flanks, and is considered edible. Sci. Hyla boans.

júuti free.var. of miyaara júuti irreg.pl. juútiwa, juútiwa
kaimíitu • from Sp. caimito. (n.)
caimito, cultivated fruit tree introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. It is quite similar to saati, a wild tree species. Its bright yellow fruits have a thick but soft rind that exudes a very sticky resin and contains several large seeds covered with translucent sweet flesh. Sci. Pouteria caimito. ELY pers.var. kaimíita.
kaiimíita ELY pers.var. of kaimíitu
kajani irreg.pl. kajaniwa (n.) 1.
general term for macanas or knifefishes, a type of slender, eel-like fish without notable scales, that has a long fin running along the underside of its body. Different species exhibit a variety of head shapes and colorations, though most tend to be muddyish grays or browns, and measure from 25cm up to 1m in length. Due to their small mouths, these fish tend to be captured using nuúruu (barbasco), and are typically cooked in ijiika (patarashcas). Sci. Gymnotus spp. 2.
Species of macana, muddy brown in color, whose somewhat tubular body reaches some 25cm. Sci. Gymnotus sp.
kájapaki ELY pers.var. of kaajapaárika ➤ Socio. This form may be an archaism; speaker ELY employs it in a single text, and is very clear about its form and meaning in that context, but otherwise she uses the much more common kájapaarika.
kajasi (n.) 1. hair or fur on any part of the body. ➤ Gram. Poss.pref. 2.
Bristles or stiff hairs, as, e.g., on the backs of peccaries. ➤ Gram.
Poss.pref. 3. feather. ➤ Gram.
Poss.pref. Rel. riríkiti kajasina
(adj.) curly-haired. Rel. kajasijaaka
(adj.) hair-covered, said of soft fruits, and women’s vulvas.
kajasi áraka (adj.) the quality of being covered in hair, bristles, or a hair-like integument, e.g., a human body part, the bodies of certain species of caterpillars, or the leaves of certain plant species.
kajata (adj.) hairy. ➤ Gram. This adjective is attested only as the non-head element of adjectival compounds, where the head noun is typically a body part bearing the subject-nominalizing suffix, with the entire compound expressing the quality of having a hairy version of the body part in question. Rel.
kajata jíritiyáana (n.) hairy-chested person.
kajátaja dialect.var. of kijátaja
kajátana dialect.var. of kijátaja
kajatáani rt. kajata (t.v.) pluck or pull out hairs, bristles, or feathers.
kajati impf.rt. of kajatíni
kajatíni rt. kajati (i.v.) lose hair, bristles, or feathers, generally by their falling out naturally. ▶ Gram. The subject is the person or animal who is losing their hair, bristles, or feathers.

kajikúuna (n.) wild cacao, the wild counterpart of cultivated cacao; known to Iquitos traditionally, their elongated yellow fruits were collected to eat the flesh off their seeds, which, unlike the cultivated variety, are pale in color. Sci. Theobroma cacao.

kajinani irreg.pl. kaajiya (n.) domestic animal or pet, any animal deliberately raised by humans, be it a typically domestic animal, such as a dog or chicken, or a wild forest animal that has been captured in order to be raised. ▶ Gram. In addition to serving as an independent lexical item, this word also plays a critical role in possessive constructions where the possessum is an animal. It is not grammatical for many animals to be directly possessed, so for possession of an animal to be expressed by either a possessive prefix or a free NP, the word kajinani must be employed as a modifier of the animal-denoting noun, where the word kajinani can be possessed, e.g., kí=kajinani kaakáraaja ‘my chicken’. Ex. Átiiji = na nuúkiika miyara iiikiaáriki = na tii iita = jina, iipi kajinani kaayaakaa iiikiaáriki = natiitii. So then, they say, there was a dog that lived there in a house, the pet of the people who lived there. Ex. Kí=kajinani kaakáraaja iyákatii. My chickens are increasing in number. Ex. Niínaki kí=makiitài Yenny kajinani síruku. Last night I dreamt of Jenny’s pet howler monkey.

kajíyaaki irreg.pl. kajíyaakiwa (n.) a variety of corn with black, white, and yellow kernels.

Kajiyuuri irreg.pl. Kajiyuuriwaaka (prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that traditionally lived in the Chambira River basin.

kajiija lit. hafted (n.) axe, referring specifically to a complete axe consisting of an axe head with its handle.

kajiika (n.) species of slender lisa-type fish, measuring some 20cm in length, that inhabits oxbow lakes. It has a dark-colored back and pale sides and belly, with a single lengthwise stripe along each side, and a noticeably forked tail. Sci. Laemolyta sp.

kajíni rt. kájii 1. (t.v.) perform the kajíni menarche celebration in honor of a particular young woman. ▶ Gram. The object corresponds to the young woman in whose honor the celebration is held. Ex. lina n = aki aniiitíkiaaki = ná iipi
He father invited their people to perform the menarche celebration for the menstruated woman (i.e., who had recently menstruated for the first time).

2. (t.v.) lead a group dance of a traditional nature, especially one in which the participants form a ring that turns, like the dance of the *kajíini* menarche celebration.

▶ Gram. The object corresponds to the group of people led in the dance.

**kajíini** rt. kaji free.var. of kaníini

**kajíini** (n.) 1. traditional menarche celebration; one of the most important traditional Iquito celebrations, it was held shortly after a young woman’s first menstruation, with the entire community invited, and friends and relatives called from more distant settlements to participate. The central events of the celebration were the performance of *kajíini* song and dance, and the young woman having hot pepper rubbed on her gums, and in her eyes, to ensure that she have a long life and that her teeth and eyes would remain strong. As part of the celebration, each participant painted a stripe on the young woman’s body, eventually covering her entire body. This celebration ceased to be performed in approximately the 1910s, when **patrones** began to exert strong influence on Iquito society. 2. The song performed during the *kajíini* menarche celebration. Led by a respected elder woman of the group, the participants sang this song while circling around the young woman in a ring. 3. general term for traditional group dances, including those which involve performing songs, and applied to traditional Iquito group dances, the traditional group dances of other indigenous groups, and traditional mestizo group dances, such as that performed for the annual celebration of the patron saint the community of San Antonio.

**kajíini** rt. kájii (t.v.) raise a domestic animal, whether for food, as in the case of chickens or pigs, or as a pet, be they typical domestic pets, such as dogs, or wild animals who have been captured when young, such as parrots or monkeys. *Ex.* **Ki=kájiiyaárikɨ kuusì,** **kaakáraaja. I raised pigs and chickens. Ex.** **Ki=kájiiyaárikî pisiki niyini tíra. I raised a tapir calf there.**

**kájiiyáana** irreg.pl. kájiiyáapi (animate) (n.) leader of the singing and dancing performed during *kajíini* menarche celebration. This role was typically filled by a respected older woman of the community, who was also responsible for rubbing hot pepper on the gums and in the eyes of the young woman as part of the rite.

**kajíini** rt. kajii (i.v.) grow new hairs, bristles, or feathers, typically after having lost them for some reason.

**kajiíwaani** (n.) one the largest species of **cunchi**-type fish,
reaching some 40cm in length. It is dark-colored, and has a distinctive forked tail, as well as long feelers by its mouth, and spurs by its pectoral fins. This species lives in rivers, and forms large groups to feed in areas of flooded forest during the wet season.

**kajútina rt. kajúti (adj.)** prickly or urticating, said of insects with stinging or irritating hairs, such as tarantulas and certain types of caterpillars, as well as certain plants that have irritating hairs on their leaves, such as **kúrija** (mullaca), or on their stalks, such as **miyajáana** (caña brava).

**kakámatiíni rt. kakámati (t.v.)** hug or embrace repeatedly, either a single individual multiple times, or multiple individuals.  

▶ Gram. While it is likely that historically there was a non-pluralactional root kakama ‘hug, embrace’ (cf. kakatáani ‘cuddle’), no such root exists in the modern language, with this sense now expressed by **kiwáani**, lit. ‘hold tightly against one’s chest’

**kakánaaka (n.)** species of small frog known to inhabit the small pools of water held by the leaves of *kakánaaka* bromeliads. The frog’s name is probably onomatopoeic, as Iquitos reproduce its call as **kakakaka**.

**kakánaaka (n.)** species of sacha piña or bromeliad that grows on trunks and branches far above the ground. Its tapered leaves as edged with small spikes and it produces a bright red flower that grows upwards from its center like a pineapple crown. It is often host to a species of frog of the same name, considered its **imúni** (madre), from which the plant probably takes its name. **Sci. Aechmea sp.**

**kakatáani rt. kakata (t.v.)** cuddle or hold someone affectionately while lying down, either with the arms, or with a leg thrown over their body.

**kakaajúuni rt. kakaájuu (t.v.)** carve a piece of wood so that it is roughly rounded in shape, e.g., the handle of an axe or paddle, or the bottom of a canoe. The process of making something more smoothly or exactly round (suwanajúuni) often follows this when completing the process of its manufacture.

**kakuna (n.)** species of parinari-type tree that grows mainly in elevated areas with clayey soils, far from rivers. It is noted for its straight trunk, which can grow to almost 2m in diameter, and was formerly harvested for timber, and is now rare as a result. Traditionally the bark of this tree was used to make torches. The bark was stripped off in large sheets, dried, beaten to make it more pliable, rolled into sections some 1m long and then bound into tight cylinders which were lit at one end for use.

**kakuti (n.)** 1. sand, speaking of relatively pure white sand, as opposed to sandy soil, *jiika*.  

▶ Gram. mass noun in this sense.  

Ex. **Kiaá nuu ínaki kakuti = jina náaji, taása = jina, taniija náaji, uumáana táasa.** You put them (harvested turtle eggs) in sand thus, in
a basket, woven (tightly) like this, a big basket. 2. beach; in Iquito territory, large beaches emerge during the dry season, when the river drops sufficiently to reveal the white sand that has accumulated in the interior of the curves of the river during the rainy season.

► Gram. count noun in this sense. Ex. Taana kakutijina kana = siwaáníri imiráani. We arrived again at another beach. Ex. Átiiji = na iina kaaya, nu = nitiriikiaki = ná imiráani tíira kakutikúura. After that, the man ran again to the beach there.

kakúuja dialect.var. of makúuja kamámani (n.) yupurina or leoporina, species of lisa-type fish that reaches 35cm in length; it body is transversally striped with yellow and black and its belly is yellow. It lives in larger rivers but enters areas of flooded forest in significant numbers to feed. Sci. Leoporus fasciatus.

díarisí ñaamallari (n.) yaanani, species of zonata-type fish that reaches 40cm in length; it body is transversally striped with yellow and black and its belly is yellow. It lives in larger rivers but enters areas of flooded forest in significant numbers to feed. Sci. Zonaca fasciatus.

kamaráani rt. kamara (a.v.) clear an area of standing vegetation, typically as part of the process of making a nasi (chacra), but also applicable to the clearing of vegetation for other purposes, such as making space for a shelter in the forest. ► Anth. The clearing of a new chacra is a time- and labor-intensive process that involves felling both smaller vegetation and large trees, all of which is left to dry for subsequent burning. It was traditionally common, and is still common, for people to hold a minga, to which friends and neighbors are invited, to assist in this task. ► Gram. In its transitive use, the verb takes as its object a noun or pronoun denoting the chacra that will result from the clearing process. Ex. Jaari nu = anímaakiaanaá iina = ánurua kaaya kamáraa. He came towards the person who is clearing (some land). Ex. Jaari tii kuuta suváani, p = ániitíini = íír p = árata kaayaaka, kí = kamaráani = íír pí = nasi. Perhaps it (i.e., the manioc beer prepared for the minga) is ready for inviting our neighbors, so that I can clear our chacra.

kamaríyaaka (n.) 1. minga organized to clear land, generally for a new chacra. 2. manioc beer prepared for a land-clearing minga.

kamaríta (n.) area or plot of land cleared of vegetation. Typically such cleared areas are destined to become chacras, but the term also applies to areas cleared for other purposes, e.g., for a forest shelter.

kami (adv.) 1. there upriver.

► Gram. This is the anaphoric counterpart of káami, used to refer to an upriver location already established in discourse. Ex. Jaari iina ikwani nu = iikwakuraana káami nu = tasikiku nu = nikíini = ánurua, jiitimi = aákuji nu = pajáitií sámiira. Íyaa iina = na nu = siwaániriiikiaaná kami. The man went upriver to his fish trap to check on it, because of how many times it kept developing holes. So then he arrived there upriver. 2. up there.

► Gram. This is the anaphoric
counterpart of káami, used to refer back to a vertically superior location already established in discourse. 3. out there. ► Gram.
This is the anaphoric counterpart of káami, used to refer back to an exterior location already established in discourse.

kámiji (adv.) from upriver.
► Gram. The expected form to express this meaning would be compositional káami = ji, with the corresponding naami = ji ‘from downriver’; the latter is indeed the attested form, but the former seems to have been replaced with the form based on the anaphoric element kami. Ex. Íyya iina = na, aaka siwaáníriikiaana kámiji tasikiku = ji. Then, water arrived from upriver, from the fish trap.

kamijiíraji (loc.dem) 1. there upriver, in the upriver part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the downriver part of the space, e.g., speaking of something located in the upriver part of a clearing in the forest, where the transition between the cleared space and the forest defines the space, and where the deictic center is located in the downriver part of the clearing. 2. up there, in the upper part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the lower part of the space, e.g., speaking of something located on the upper floor of a multi-story house, where the walls of a house define the space, and where the deictic center is located on one of the lower floors of the house. Ex. Atii = na nu = saáki jiítaaraata nu = ífkii kamijiírají. Then he told them how they lived up there (i.e., in heaven).
3. there outside, out there; exterior to an enclosed space, e.g., a house, that serves as a ground, where the location of demonstrative reference is located outside the enclosed space, and the deictic center is located inside the enclosed space.

kamíjiita (loc.dem) 1. there, a little above; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is above the origo (generally, the speaker), but less far above the origo than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. Ex. Naajaa kamíjiita, naajaá iiimájiita, nu = tijakakuraaná suwaata iina paatíina. Also a little above, also a little below, he cut the piece of balsa wood nicely. 2. there, a little upriver; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is upriver of the origo (generally, the speaker), but less far upriver of the origo than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. Ex. Kana = kamíjiita kakuti anáka = iijinájí ajatádii. We are going to land a little upriver, at the upriver tip of the beach.

kamíkiika (adv.) 1. upright, straight; for something to be oriented perfectly vertically, at
ninety degrees to be the ground, and upwards with respect to the origo (generally to position of the speaker), e.g., a house post that is being positioned in constructing a house. 2. for something to be straight, horizontal to the ground, and aligned so as to point either straight upriver or straight uphill. 3. go directly to an upriver or upward destination, without stopping at any intermediate points.

**kamíkiikaana** rt. kamíkiikaa
(adj.) straight, not bent or curved, speaking of rigid, slender objects, such as sticks and tree trunks. Ex. Na = siwaaniriikura mákisikúura, na = apáarakuraaná paatiína jaritáani = jina jaa, iina taa kamíkiikaana, jííta n = aki átuukurá naa. (When) they arrived at the purma, they began to select the balsa wood, that which was straight, as their father had told them.

**kamíkuku** (adv.) 1. along the way, going upriver; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving in a trajectory in the upriver direction, e.g., fishing. 2. along the way, while going uphill; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving uphill.

**kámiyi** irreg.pl. kámiyiwa, kámiyika (n.) 1. fresh, green fronds of the níikami (chambira) palm, whose leaves are still quite tender and soft as a result of the frond having only recently emerged from the top of the trunk and opened up. 2. variety of cord spun from undried kámiyi fiber, which was traditionally used as fishing line.

**kami** irreg.pl. kamiya (n.) achuni or South American Coati, a species of raccoon-like mammal with a long snout and long, ringed tail. It is noted by Iquitos for its widely omnivorous habits. *Sci. Nasu nasua.*

**kámiiti** (n.) renaco or Strangler Fig, term employed for two reportedly distinct species of creeping plant, one that is parasitical, and hangs from the canopy of large trees, and another which is rooted in the ground, growing in an arc, before rerooting and forming another arc, eventually creating a dense and impenetrable tangle of vines and roots. Both species produce fruits that are eaten by animals, and when they fall into water, by fish. The second species tends to grow in low-lying areas, near water, and can set down roots in bodies of water, making small creeks impassible. The underwater root tangles of this plant can be an important refuge for many species of fish, such as sarüti and simaki. *Sci. Ficus sp. Rel. kámiítiikajína* (loc.n.) Strangler Fig patch.

**kamuúnaari**
irreg.pl. kamuúnaariwa (n.) simplest style of weaving itaari, crisneja thatch, in which all of the iyáwiïmi (irapay) palm frond stems that wrap around the palm wood lath are tied off in the same fashion,
kana = kaniyúuja niaatíija

yielding a uniform diagonal ‘barber pole’-like pattern.

kana = (pro.) we (exclusive), us (exclusive); first person plural pronoun, exclusive of addressee.

kana = (pro.) our (exclusive); first person plural possessive pronoun, exclusive of addressee.

kanasi (n.) lobo del río or Giant Otter. Reaching almost 2m in total length, they are mostly reddish-brown in color, except for their throats, which have white mottling whose pattern varies from individual to individual. Formerly common in Iquito territory, they were encountered in large groups in lakes, but are now rarely seen, having been heavily hunted for their pelts in the 1950s. Sci. Pteronura brasiliensis.

kanasi asásana lit. giant otter’s food (n.) lobo isma, dish prepared using fresh small fish or slightly rotten fish, cooked for a prolonged time, until the flesh dissolves and the bones become soft. Salt and hot peppers are added, yielding a thick, spicy, and strong-tasting sauce into which cooked manioc can be dipped. With regular reheating, this sauce can be kept indefinitely.

kanati impf.rt. of kanatìíini
kanatìíini rt. kanati impf.rt. kanati HDC pers.var. of kanitìíini

kanáaja (pro.) we (exclusive), us (exclusive); first person plural pronoun, exclusive of addressee, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other grammatical contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function.

kanaajúuni rt. kanaájuu socio.var. of aakanaajúuni

kanaárika (pro.) we (exclusive) only, us (exclusive) only; first person plural exhaustive focus pronoun, exclusive of addressee.
Ex. Kanaárika asá = kiyaájaa. We alone have eaten.

kanaasíini rt. kanaásii • from Sp. ganar. (t.v.) win game or competition.

kaniyúuja (n.) general term for leafcutter ants, a class of ants that harvests pieces of leaves, which are taken to the nest to grow fungus on them for food. The prototypical species to which this term is applied is one that constructs a subterranean nest. Sci. Atta spp.

kaniyúuja niaatíija lit. leafcutter ant madre (n.) 1. madre de curhuince, or Painted Antnest Frog, a species of frog some 5cm in length, mostly black, with two yellow stripes towards the edges of its back, and back red-orange spots on thighs and groin. Iquitos readily recognize its call as heard exclusively near arboreal leafcutter ant nests, but identify the source of the call as a type of snake (see next sense). Sci. Lithodytes lineatus. 2. leafcutter ant queen. Iquitos who have seen such queens consider them to be a kind of small snake that protects the leafcutter ant colony, and attribute to it the vocalizations produced by the Painted Antnest Frog (see above sense).
kaniyuujúuni rt. kaniyuújuu (i.v.) gather edible leafcutter ants. The species that is gathered in this way constructs subterranean nests and is extracted by inserting anakújum (bijao) into the nest opening, which the ants grip onto with their mandibles, enabling them to be pulled out. Once sufficiently agitated, the ants swarm out, upon which they are scooped up in large numbers. The collected ants are typically prepared by toasting them in a pan until they are crunchy.

kaniija (n.) hook or hook-like tool used to pull something toward one. The prototypical traditional example of such tools is made of a long pole, to which a suitably angled stick is tied, and it is used to pull bunches of amariyaaja (pijuayo) and pájaati (chambira) palm fruits off the trunks of the palms on which they grow. Other instances include a hook with a handle some 1m long, cut from a single fork of a branch, used in weeding and clearing grass, which allows one to pull vegetation toward one in order to cut it with one’s machete without putting one’s hands in danger. Another such device, which is not a hook as such, consists of a narrow V-shaped fork tied to a long pole that is used to pull down single támuu (guaba) fruits. Note that fish hooks (siiwíka) are not members of this set of tools.

kaniijíini rt. kaniijíi (i.v.) make a kaniija, a type of hook-like tool.

kaniijíini rt. kaniijíi (t.v.) use a hook to pull something toward one.

kaniíni rt. kani (t.v.) haft or put a handle on a tool that has a long shaft as a handle, especially an axe. free.vars. kajííni, sirijúuni.

kaniíru • from Sp. canero. (n.) canero or candiru, species of slender fish some 5cm in length, about which considerable modern folklore has accumulated across Amazonia, centering on the supposed tendency of this fish to swim up the urethras of those unwise enough to urinate while submerged in water inhabited by this fish; in the modern Iquito version of this folklore, the fish, once in the urethra, begins to bite the surrounding flesh, causing the person to bleed to death. Sci. Vandellia sp.

kaniti impf.rt. of kaniitíni

kanitíji impf.rt. of kanitijíni

kanitijíini rt. kanitijíi impf.rt. kanitíji fst.spch. kantíjíi (t.v.) be unwilling to be separated from someone, generally following them around wherever they go; prototypically, a child who is unwilling to be separated from their mother but also said of, e.g., one spouse who is unwilling to be parted from the other. ➤ Gram. The verbal object denotes or indexes the person from whom the subject is unwilling to separated.

kanitijíisi irreg.pl. kanitijísisiwaaka fst.spch. kantíjíisi (n.) a person who is unwilling to be separated from
someone and follows them around wherever they go; prototypically, a child who is unwilling to be separated from their mother.

kaniténi (ind. pron.) someone. ► Gram. This indefinite pronoun only appears in negative polarity contexts, yielding the sense ‘no one’. Apart from the standard negation element kaa, the negative polarity context can be provided by the emphatic or exhausative negation element iinawaja, the negative existential aájapaki, and the prohibitive verbal suffix -kuma. Ex. Kaa kániika nakusiaakura náaji, saakaayaa miyaa kíija. Nobody knew that, what I had. Ex. Naa = kaa k = ipúruuyaá = kiyaa kániika = jata. Nor do I fight with anyone. Ex. Aájapaki kániika íini. Nobody at all flies (nowadays). Ex. Kaa kia = saakíiniikuma = na kániika nuu. Don’t tell this to anyone.

kaniirama (adj.) shameful or embarrassing, said of an utterance or action that has the quality of causing shame or embarrassment. ► Gram. This adjective, morphologically plural, has no singular form; the expected form, kaniirana, has a different meaning (‘pertaining to another’), such that this adjective is number-neutral.

kaniirana (rt. kaniira) (adj.) belonging or pertaining to another person and therefore being worthy of suitable respect, which is shown by, for example, not touching or making use of it without their permission. Entities having this quality include both physical possessions and, notably, spouses. ► Gram. This adjective, morphologically singular, has no...
distinct plural form; the expected form, kaniirami, has a different meaning (‘embarrassing’), such that this adjective is number-neutral.

**kániiri** irreg.pl. kániiriwá (n.) the smallest of the three species of vampire bat found in Iquito territory, measuring up to 8.5 cm in length, and known by IQUITOS to feed on birds, including domestic fowl. This species is believed by some to attack people, seeking to eat their eyes. *Sci. Diaphylla ecaudata.*

**kániiri** iwitííni rt. kániiri iwitii (t.v.) be made embarrassed or ashamed by someone else’s actions.

► **Gram.** The subject of this verb denotes the person whose actions are the reason for the feelings of shame or embarrassment, and the object denotes the person who experiences those feelings. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex. Kániiri nu = iwitíiyaa kiija. He made me feel ashamed.*

**kániiri** mííni rt. kániiri miíi (t.v.) commit a sexual transgression, especially adultery or incest.

► **Gram.** The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex. Júura kániiri miíyáana taa = jaa kíáaja. Truly, you are an adulterer. Rel. kániiri miíyáana (n.) person who commits adultery or incest.*

**kániisi** irreg.pl. kániisiwa, kániisika (n.) jicra, traditional net bag with shoulder strap, woven from hand-spun kanuu (chambira palm fiber).

**kániisííni** rt. kániisíii (i.v.) make one or more kániisi (jicra), a type of net bag.

**kániiya** ELY pers.var. of kanuuyi

**kankaásííni** rt. kankaásíii • from Sp. cangar. (t.v.) roast, typically fish or a piece of meat, by spearing it on the point of a sharpened stick, and holding it over the fire.

**Kantáasi** (prop.n.) man of the Maájanakáani subgroup, originally from the Chambira River basin, who lived for a long time at an oxbow lake some 3 hours downriver of San Antonio by peque peque motor, and a short distance upriver from the community of Saboya, by virtue of which that lake received the Spanish name Cantashi. Born in the mid-19th century, he died in the first decade or two of the 20th century. He was given the Spanish name Laureano Cantashi, and was the grandfather of Piisíruuja.

**kanúwiija** JPI pers.var. of kaníwiija

**kanuu** irreg.pl. kanuuwa, kanuuwiiya (n.) chambira palm fiber; this fiber is extracted from the cogollo, or immature palm frond bud of the niíkami (chambira) palm, and is subsequently dried in the sun before being spun into cord for hammocks, bags, and other woven items. Traditionally this was the principal source of fiber for woven items.

**kanúúmi** dialect.var. of kanuuyi
kanuuyi (n.) víbora chambira or Green-striped Vine Snake, a non-venomous and very slender arboreal snake that reaches some 1.5m in length. Off-white to pale-green in color, with a longitudinal green stripe on each side of its body, it is notable for the large size of its eyes in comparison to its head. Traditionally, these snakes were used to treat children to prevent conjunctivitis; when spotted, they were captured alive, held horizontally, and rubbed back and forth against the closed eyes of the child, while the adult said, three times: Šiuu, kaa kia = pariyyaa iwaárika karijáka miini, náaji jiita iina kuni, ‘shuuu (blowing), you will never get conjunctivitis, just like this snake’. Sci. Oxybelis argenteus. ELY pers.var. kanîiya. dialect.var. kanuúmi.

kapíjiiija (n.) steamed manioc; manioc prepared by placing peeled tubers in a cooking vessel with a small amount of water in the bottom and then sealing the top the vessel with, typically, anakújumi (bijao) leaves; when heated, the water serves to steam, rather than boil, the manioc. ➤ Gram. Behaves like a mass noun.

ekapijíini rt. kapíii (t.v.) steam manioc; cook manioc by steaming it, rather than boiling. A small amount of water is placed in a pot filled with manioc and carefully covered and sealed with, typically, anakújumi (bijao) leaves. The water quickly boils and turns to steam, which remains trapped by the leaves, steaming the manioc.

kapíjiiisi (n.) type of clay pot traditionally made for steaming manioc, distinguishable by the large lip around its mouth, which made this type of pot easier to move onto and off of cooking fires.

kapiriíini rt. kapírii (t.v.) repeatedly take food out of a dish or vessel using one’s hand. 2. (t.v.) touch something repeatedly, often with a strong connotation of touching something with illicit intentions, especially the genitals of another person.

kapítiia (n.) King Vulture, the largest vulture species in the San Antonio area (and referred to as a condor), with distinctive white shoulders and wing tops, and a fleshy red and yellow face. It is rarely seen, typically when feeding on large carrion. It is said that the flies that infest carrion serve as scouts for this vulture, letting it know where food is to be found, and the maggots infesting the carrion are spicy peppers for the vulture. Sci. Sarcogamphus papa. HDC pers.var. tapútiia.

kapíwari (n.) ronsoco or capybara, the world’s largest known rodent, reaching up to 1.3m in length and 65kg in weight. Pale brown, stocky, and pig-like in overall body shape, it has a blunt muzzle and small ears. Principally nocturnal in Iquito territory, it is typically found near water and is considered a pest for feeding on sugarcane and rice. Iquitos traditionally avoided eating
capybara flesh, not liking its reportedly grassy flavor, but it is now considered edible. *Sci. Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris.*

**kapíini** *rt. kapi* 1. (i.v.) cook or prepare food, irrespective of the method employed. 2. (i.v.) cook by boiling or steaming, e.g., manioc, rice, fish, or meat. *Inkawɨɨ́raana dialect.* var. *jitiitáani.*

**kapi** free.var. of *pakisi* ➤ *Gram. Poss. pref.*

**kapisíini** *rt. kapisii* free.var. of *pakisiíni*

**kapisiiti** (n.) species of cicada that is known for singing loudly at dusk. It was traditionally believed that if someone with a wound repeated, according to one source *kapisi,* *kapisi,* *kapisi* ‘wound, wound, wound’, or, according to another, *ampisii kíija kí=kapisi* ‘heal my wound’, then the wound would heal more quickly. A variant of this belief required that the cicada be rubbed against the wound while these utterances were repeated.

**kapíini** *rt. kapii* 1. (i.v.) close up, speaking of a space, opening, or hole, e.g., a path that has become overgrown and impassable; a water pipe that has become blocked with detritus; or a hole in a plank that has been filled in by a spider web. 2. (i.v.) close up and heal, speaking of an open wound. *act./mid.*

**kapúuni** (active)

**kapúuni** *rt. kápuu* (t.v.) complete planting a garden. ➤ *Sem.* Contemporary speakers understand this meaning of this verb, in relation to the other meaning of *kapúuni,* as stemming from their conceptualization of planting a garden as filling up the open space of that garden, such that completing the planting of a garden equates to filling up the garden with plants.

**karaniuáana**

irreg.pl. *karanakiaápi* (animate) *fst.spch. karaniuáana* (n.) timid or shy person who avoids talking with or interacting with others.

**karánakíini** *rt. karanaki* *fst.spch.*

**kárnaki** (i.v.) feel embarrassed or ashamed, typically because of having done something for which one is morally or socially culpable. *Rel. karánakitíini* (rt. karánakiti) (t.v.) shame or embarrass.

**karápisi** (n.) *lisa colorada,* species of *lisa*-type fish that reaches 25-30cm in length, and is typically encountered in areas of flooded forest. Generally pale in color, it lacks the dark side markings of most *lisa* species, but is notable for the red coloring on its neck, belly, and tail. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

**karásiika** (n.) *achiote or annato,* species of small tree that grows to a diameter of 20cm in Iquito.
Karáisiina = kari
territory, and produces prickly dark red seed pods. The seeds are covered with pasty reddish-orange flesh, which Iquitos, like many Amazonian peoples, traditionally used as a body pigment and to dye kanuu (chambira palm fiber). The leaves are also used to treat conjunctivitis by soaking them in water overnight, and dripping the resulting viscous liquid in the eyes of the sufferer. Sci. Bixa orellana.

Karáisiina free.var. of tipájaana

Karata anákana rt. karata anáka (adj.) bald-headed, due having been shaved.

Karatijsaka (adj.) hairless, said of a woman’s vulva. Gram. The inferrable adjectival root, karati ‘hairless’, no longer exists in Iquito.

Karatiikíina rt. karatiikíi (adj.) hairless, said specifically of a man’s penis and genital area. Gram. The inferrable adjectival root, karati ‘hairless’, no longer exists in Iquito.

Karatinàa rt. karatì irreg.pl. karatìni (inanimate) (adj.) ripe, big, good to eat, said specifically of támuu (guaba) fruits, and the similar fruits of the various shimbillo species.

Káraaki (n.) an ear of corn that is still fresh and green when the other ears in a given crop have dried and become hard. When the entire crop is harvested, these are separated out to cook and eat on the cob. Gram. Poss.pref.

Káraaki (n.) unfertilized chicken egg. Anth. Iquitos traditionally believed that hens only lay eggs when impregnated by a rooster, and that unfertilized eggs arise because the wind has mated with the hen, which results in an egg that does not develop into a chick, hence the alternative name akirája naaki, ‘wind egg’. Gram. Poss.pref. dialect.var. wiiráaki. free.var.

Akirája naaki.

Karaákiya (adv.) rich-smelling, the characteristic appetizing smell of heated or burning fat or oil, e.g., from the fat of meat dripping into the fire while grilling or smoking it, or from cooking oil or fat while using it for frying. Gram. This adverb typically modifies apiráani ‘smell’.

Karaákiyaana rt. karaákiyaa (adj.) reflective, said of mirrors, shiny metals, and polished surfaces in which one can see reflections.

Karaawaasíini rt. karaawaásii • from Sp. clavar. (t.v.) nail, drive a nail into an object. Gram. The first vowel is often reduced or elided in normal speech.

Karaáwe irreg.pl. karaáweya • from Sp. clavo. (n.) nail, the manufactured object typically employed for fastening pieces of wood together.

= kari (postp.) during; in or at the time of. Gram. The complement of this postposition denotes or indexes an event that overlaps temporally with the eventually denoted by the remainder of the clause. Ex. Nu = iwirárika ikwaana = kari. He died during the high river time. Ex. Piyiíni domingo yaawiíni = kari, nu = paájuuyaáriki kanáaja
ariwáani. Every Sunday, he taught us to sing.

= kari (postp.) below, at the edge of; expresses a spatial relationship involving a ground that has salient horizontal extension and is taller than the figure, where the figure is not located underneath the horizontal extension of the ground, but at the point close to the limit of the horizontal extension of the ground, e.g., a cat located not under the table, but on the ground near the point on the ground corresponding to the edge of the table. Ex. Na = miyiti iikiaárikɨ = na nuukiika náana = kari, iina iîyaaka taa amanáati, uumáana náana = na. Their shelter was below a tree (below the point corresponding to the edge of its branches), that (tree) whose name is tornillo, a big tree.

karijákika (n.) conjunctivitis, an illness that causes the eyes to become red and painful and produce abundant sleep. ELY pers.var. karijíkika.

= karíjata (postp.) in the presence or sight of, in front of; indicates that the circumstances denoted by the verb and its core arguments were witnessed by the complement of the postposition.

kariji impf.rt. of karijiíni
karijiáana irreg.pl. karijiáapi (n.) person with poor vision.

karijíkika ELY pers.var. of karijákika
karijiìija (adj.) blind.

karijííni rt. kariji impf.rt. kariji (i.v.) lose one's vision by progressive deterioration of the visual sense. act./mid. karijúuni (active)

karijíísi (n.) species of stinging caterpillar that reaches 4-5cm in length and is covered in long stinging hairs arranged in longitudinal red and yellow stripes. Traditionally, it was believed that looking at it would cutipar children, leading their vision to fail at an early age, as reflected in its name.

karijíísi (adj.) vision-impaired, said of individuals who see poorly.

karijúuni rt. karíjuu (t.v.) blind someone, either temporarily, e.g., by shining a bright light in their eyes, dripping hot pepper juice in them, or wrapping a cloth around them; or permanently, as when the eyes are injured in an accident. act./mid. karijííni (middle)

karikuma rt. = kariku (loc.postp.) below; postposition indicates that the figure is located below the complement, which denotes a referent construable as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., a table or roof. ▶ Gram. The default form of this postposition is = karikuma; the locative forms = kariku-ku and kariku-ma indicate that the figure is in the upper or lower part, respectively, of the region defined by the ground and some relevant lower surface. Ex. lina ikwani, taniíjá tii náana = karikuma. That man is caught under the tree.
karikuma

karikuma rt. = kariku (loc.postp.) on a slope; this postposition indicates that the figure is located on a section of sloping ground that is, or forms part of, its complement, e.g., a hillside. ♦ Gram. The default form of this locative postposition is karikuma; the locative forms kariku-ku and kariku-ma distinguish whether the figure is uphill or downhill, respectively, of the deictic center. Ex. Jaari nu = maakarii käämi iija = karikuku. He climbed up the hillside.

= karikumaji (postp.) underneath; this postposition indicates that the figure is located below, and in contact with, the complement, which in turn denotes a ground construable as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., a table or roof. Ex. Jaari nu = títíisawiíkiaaki = ná iímina = karikumaji. Right away they (the demonic stingrays) had come and attached themselves beneath the canoe.

karikúuni rt. karíkuu 1. (t.v.) be a bad omen, speaking of something that, when seen, is by Iquito tradition interpreted as a bad omen, e.g., encountering fresh blood along the spine of a well-cooked fish when one opens it up; seeing an animal come to life after it has been shot and apparently killed; or finding a game animal to be infested with maggots when killed. It was traditionally believed that seeing bad omens of this sort presaged a tragedy in the near future, such as the death of a relative. ♦ Gram. The subject of the verb denotes the bad omen, while its object denotes the individual who experiences the bad omen. Ex. Iina sírúku, nu = karíkuu kíija, iyaamiaákuji sinakija iíyuu ita kuúkii. That Woolly Monkey was a bad omen for me, because it was infested with worms. 2. (i.v.) experience a bad omen, speaking of the person who sees the phenomenon that is interpreted as a bad omen. Ex. Kia = karíkuuyáákiaana, niaatiija, iyaamiaákuji = na kia = íjáki iína júuti. You are experiencing a bad omen, mother, because you stabbed the Tiger Heron.

karíkuuyáana

irreg.pl. karíkuuyáami (inanimate); karíkuuyáapi (animate) (n.) bad omen; a sign that something bad is about to happen, typically, the death of a family member. ♦ Anth. Iquitos traditionally recognized a large inventory of possible bad omens, of which the following is a sample: the twitching of a dead animal or fish (presaged the death of a family member); a hollow, reverberating boom heard in the forest (presaged the burial of family member); repeatedly wounding but failing to kill an animal (presaged that a family member would die in pain); killing an animal only to find it infested with worms (presaged that one’s father would die); or having an owl or Laughing Falcon sing near a house several times.
kariniwɨɨtáani

(presaging that a resident of the house would die).

kariniwɨɨtáani rt kariniwiwɨta fst.spch. karniwiwɨta (i.v.) look all directions, look all around in a confined space, or visually inspect all of a set of contextually relevant entities. Ex. litimira, ikwaniwiya, na = kariniwiwɨta
nifya = karikuku — tiitiij? The men and women look in every direction at the sky — from where (would the flying shamans come)?

kariyúuka • from Sp. carioca. (n.) carioca, chicken that lacks feathers on its neck.

karíini rt. kárii 1. (i.v.) look.
► Gram. The transitivity of this verb depends on the sense in which it is used. When used with its basic meaning in a non-imperative utterance, this verb functions intransitively, and the entity looked at must be licensed by a postposition or by the benefactive applicative -nii. In imperative utterances, however, the verb functions transitively. When the object is specifically a possessed form of naamiya ‘face’, the verb is also transitive, and is construed as meaning ‘look at [possessor of naamiya] in the face’. Finally, in the sense ‘have a look at, check on, or inspect’, the verb is also transitive. Ex. Nu = kárii kwaákiaaki = ná naa = níwaji. She looked behind them. Ex. Íyaa iina = na, jaari n = arakiika káriikuraanaá nu = íimina = jínakuma. Then his nephew looked inside the canoe. Ex. Nuú iina = jina kárii waarata
kaaya, náaji jiíta kia = káriiyaa kií = jína. He would look at the other person, just like you are looking at me. Ex. Nu = káriiniyaákiaana nuu. He looked at him. 2. (t.v.) “look!”, imperative form used to direct an addressee’s attention to something visible. Ex. Káriiriikiaajá iína mitijja mira! Oh, look at those taricaya hatchlings! Ex. Káriirii kw = anáka = raá, Kuuraáátiika! Look at my head, Kuuraáátiika! 3. (i.v.) look someone in the face. Ex. Nu = káriirii ki = kaaakiíja naamiya. He looked my father in his face. 4. (t.v.) have a look at, check on, or inspect. Ex. Jiítki ka taa suváá nuu = íra = na, kiaá nuu kárii. When it is better (the itchy spot), you will have a look at it. Ex. Wiíja, káriiwii pi = tasiki. Wife, go and have a look at our fish trap. 5. (i.v.) be awake.


karíini rt. kárii (i.v.) appear to have a trait, look as if one has a specified trait, e.g., look or appear old, look or appear wrinkled, look or appear like a woman (e.g., in the case of an effeminate man).
► Gram. The trait associated with the appearance of the verbal subject is expressed by an adverb. Ex. Miisaji = árata na = káriiyaa. They look like women.

kariniíni rt. káriíi 1. (t.v.) stare, watch, or look at prolongedly. Ex. Nu = káriiniyaáríki = na iina paápaaja tíi aasamu = jína. He watched the fish there in the creek. 2. (t.v.) watch over or care for, which
may involve care-taking duties that extend far beyond merely watching over someone or something, e.g., feeding and cleaning up after a sick person. This term is employed specifically when the activity is for the benefit of the animal or person being watched over, but not in cases where the activity can be construed as inimical to the interests of the person being watched over, e.g., when guarding a prisoner. Ex. Nu = kutiyaária  
niyini, kaa  
nu = kariíniyaária = na nuu. She would bear children, but she didn’t know how to care for them.

= karíira (postp.) below; postposition that indicates that the figure is located in the lower part of the space below the complement, which denotes a ground construable as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., a table or roof. ► Socio. This postposition is employed only by JPI and replaces kariku-ma in the kariku-ku/-ma/-maji set of locative postpositions.

kariitáani rt. kariíta (a.v.) watch others while they eat, typically with the hope that they will offer something to eat; generally considered rude behavior.

kariitáani rt. kariíta (i.v.) recover from being intoxicated by alcohol, ayahuasca, or some other drug.

kariijíni rt. kariíji impf.rt. kariíji 
drv.rt. kariíji (i.v.) be thirsty.

kariíji impf.rt. of kariijíni

kariíni rt. kaáti Nanay dialect.var. of itííni drv.rt. kári

káriitáani rt. káriita (i.v.) fall short, not be enough, or be insufficient in some respect, e.g., for a quantity of food or drink to be insufficient for a given number of people, or for a piece of wood to be too short in a given dimension, e.g., length, to serve a desired purpose. ► Gram. The object denotes or indexes the entity or activity that is insufficient, while the subject denotes the entity, typically a person, affected by the insufficiency. The thing that falls short or is insufficient can also be denoted by an event-nominalized verb if the activity denoted by the verb is conceived of as involving the cumulative satisfaction of a need that involves a desirable quantity of the activity in question, e.g., sleeping or eating. Ex. lina  
mitiija ki = káriitarii (asáani), kw = arakiíka. That turtle is what I lack (eating), nephew. Ex. lina  
kaaya nu = káriitarii asáani. This person hasn’t eaten enough. Ex.  
Ki = káriitarii makíini. I haven’t slept enough.

kásami (n.) 1. one’s possessions; this term may refer to the totality of one’s possessions, or to a contextually relevant subset thereof, e.g., all of one’s possessions in a given boat. ► Gram. There is no singular form of this noun. Poss.pref. Ex. Nu = atitiiyaa  
piyíni iími nu = kásami. He is placing all his things in a line. 2. goods; in the context of the patróon-peón relationships that formed the basis of economic life in
the Iquito communities for much of the 20th century, this term also referred to the goods owned by the *patrón* with which he compensated his *peones*. ▶ Gram. Poss. pref.

**kasi namijana** rt. *kasi namija* lit. gray-eyed (adj.) cataract-eyed; the quality of having cataracts, which manifest as cloudiness in the cornea.

**kasina** rt. *kasi* (adj.) gray or ash-colored.

**kasina sikíaaja** (n.) venado cenizo or Gray Brocket Deer, a species of grayish-brown dear that stands some 1m tall at the shoulder and has straight, horn-like antlers. *Sci. Mazama gouazoubira.*

**kasirátáani** rt. *kasírata* (t.v.) stab something with a spear without releasing the spear, i.e., without throwing it.

**kasirátáani** rt. *kasírata* fst.spc. *kasírta* (t.v.) steer canoe from the stern, using a paddle in a manner similar to a rudder.

**kasirááni** rt. *kásiita* drv.rt. *kasíra* 1. (t.v.) grab; grasp; carry out the action of closing a hand around something in order to grasp it. ▶ Gram. This sense typically bears perfective aspectual marking. *Ex.* *Jaari = na Iísuujá kásiitaki nu = juwáana.* Then Iísuuja grabbed her spear. 2. (t.v.) grasp, hold, typically in one’s hand. ▶ Gram. This sense typically bears imperfective aspectual marking. *Ex.* *Iína sákúújaaja nu = kásiitaa.* *He is holding the piripiri.* 3. (t.v.) catch, capture, or bring under one’s physical control; typically said of living beings, e.g., game animals, in the case of a human hunter; or prey, in the case predatory animals or demonic beings; also extended metaphorically to the acquisition of other entities, such as money or sexual partners. *Ex.* *Atií = na = jaa, iína paápaaja nu = kásiitaárika = na, íímina amíyaja = na, piýíni nu = kapiaárika nuu.* Then, those fish he had caught, a canoe load, he cooked them all. 4. (t.v.) infect, afflict, said of illnesses and maladies. ▶ Gram. In this sense, the verbal subject is an NP denoting or indexing the illness, while the object denotes or indexes the person affected by it. *Ex.* *Aákari nu = kásiitaakurá = yaa kííja, iína iwariyaaka.* Just recently it is infecting me, this illness.

**kasiri** irreg.pl. *kasiriíwa* (n.) unidentified tree species that reaches some 1m in diameter, and whose wood is used to make dugout canoes, and is also cut for planks. It produces very sweet, edible, round, greenish-gray fruits that that reach some 8cm in diameter.

**Kasiríimu** (prop.n.) *Cashirimo*, a tributary of the Chambira River, on the right bank (when traveling upriver), about half an hour of travel by *peke peke* motor from the mouth of the Chambira.

**kasirtíini** rt. *kasiríi* (t.v.) hit, in the sense of reaching and successfully striking a target with a range weapon, e.g., shotgun or spear, or with a blow.
kasiíniika (n.) variety of huitina, a plant species with several fleshy stalks that grow up to 1m in height, each with a single large, roughly triangular leaf. This variety has elongated, edible starchy tubers with purple flesh. Sci. Xanthosoma sp.

kásiiri irreg.pl. kásiiriwa (n.) 1. moon. 2. month.

kásiiri ipiráani nunamija-jata lit. the moon is fighting with the sun (clause) occur, speaking of a solar eclipse. This expression reflects the traditional belief that a solar eclipse occurs when the moon, believed to be a cold and water-filled entity, attempts to overcome its rival, the sun; fortunately, this effort always fails, since were the moon to succeed, the world would be covered by a devastating flood. ▶ Gram. The verb ipiráani exhibits TAM marking appropriate to the eclipse event.

kataraa irreg.pl. kataraka • from Sp. catalán. (n.) Ringed Kingfisher, the largest species of Kingfisher found in Iquito territory, reaching some 32cm in length. The males have a gray-blue head, back, and wings, with a red chest and belly, and fine barring on the underside of the tail; the female differs in having a blue bib bordered in white. Sci. Megaceryle torquata.

katáani rt. kati (t.v.) harvest or gather a fruit from tree or palm, or a grain from its plant. act./mid. katíni (middle) Rel. katatáani (rt. katata) (t.v.) harvest a fruit with its stalk attached.

katáawa • from Sp. catalhua. (n.) catalhua, species of tree that grows in elevated areas with clayey soils, far from rivers, reaching 1.5m in diameter. Its wood is used for timber, canoes, and to make bases for plank boats, while its sap is used in the treatment of maladies believed to be due to witchcraft, applying it to the surface of the affected part. Sci. Hura crepitans.

kati impf.rt. of katíni

katija (n.) term applied to two distinct cultivars: 1) sachapapa a somewhat lumpy starchy tuber with a grainy texture that comes in both white and purplish-fleshed varieties; and 2) sweet potato (camote), a tapered tuber with pinkish, sweet flesh; the former is simply eaten, boiled or roasted in coals, while the latter is an important ingredient in masato, or manioc beer, serving as a source of sugars for the fermentation process. Sci. Dioscorea trifida (sachapapa), Ipomea batatas (camote).

katíyasi (n.) gap-toothed person, a person with many gaps in their teeth.

katíyáaku (n.) a gap in the teeth; the empty space left when one or more teeth are lost. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

katíni rt. kati impf.rt. kati 1. (i.v.) fall off or break off, said of fruits or tubers that are attached to a trunk, branch, or root stock at a relatively small point, e.g., a bunch of palm fruits that falls from their trunk, a támuu fruit that falls from a branch, or a single manioc tuber that breaks
of from its root stock when it is being pulled from the ground. 2. (i.v.) for a tooth to fall out. act./mid. katáani (active)

**kawáayi aniáasi** free.var. of nawiyinakaaja lit. horse tail

**lambilna**, a species of slender toothless bottom-feeding fish with small silvery scales that reaches up to 15cm in length. It is distinguishable from the similar **kaawadinaari** (boquichico) and sipari (yaraqui) both by its smaller size and plain tail. **Sci. Potamorhina altamazonica.**

**kaa** (negation) no or not; negation particle. Ex. Kaa, kw=átuuyaa=kiia kiáaja, aníkuma tííra=ji. No, I’m telling you, don’t come here.

**kaa aríwatiyyáana** irreg.pl. kaa aríwatiyyáapi (animate) (n.) disobedient person, someone who does not follow orders.

**kaa aatiáana** (prtcl.) 1. fixed expression that imparts a counterfactual conditional meaning to the clause in which it appears.

▶ **Gram.** This element only appears in clause-initial position, and although the clause in which it occurs may be linked to a second clause that supplies the state of affairs on which the counterfactuality depends, it need not do so, being a potentially complete sentence in its own right. In such a case, the additional state of affairs on which the counterfactual conditionality depends is inferred from context. The verb of the clause in which this element occurs obligatorily appears in its non-finite event-nominalized form. If the subject of the clause is third person, and not expressed by a referential noun, it is omitted (that is to say, third person pronouns do not surface to express the subject). Ex. Kaa aatiáana iwaríini. She wouldn’t have died. Ex. Kaa aatiáana tííra iwáani kiija. I wouldn’t have gone there. 2. utterance-initial fixed expression used to make extremely polite requests; minimizes a negative face threat to the addressee by hedging the request as a reverse polarity ability question; although speakers have some difficulty in translating this expression, they tend to gloss it as “are you not able to...” (“no sería capáz de...”), or “how could it not be...” (“cómo no sería...”). ▶ **Gram.** The verb of the clause bearing this element must appear in its non-finite event-nominalized form. Ex. Kaa aatiáana tííra iwáani kiáaja=na kurikúura, kia=nikíini=fííra, kia=nikisakari íímina tííra, p=íwáani=fííra íipi=níwaji pí=kujímaka? How about you go down to the port to have a look, perhaps you will see a canoe there, for us to go (following) behind our companions. 3. fixed expression used by shamans in incantations to command some being or entity to do something or undergo some change; the fixed expression imparts the illocutionary force of a directive to the utterance that follows it, and is directed towards the entity being manipulated by the
kaa karanakiáana

shaman. *Ex. Siuu, kaa
aatíaana = na jawiíni = na kíáaja,
náaji jíita iina taa = ná paatíi
jawana. Shuu (onomatopoeia of
shaman blowing), dry up, like this,
which is dry balsa wood.

kaa karanakiáana *irreg.pl. kaa
karnakiáapɨ *lit. unashamed person
fst.spch. kaa karanakiáana *(n.)
person who habitually does or says
shameful things, but does not feel
shame or remorse about them.

kaá *tii *(interj.) “Oh no!”;
interjection expressing surprise and
dismay at the arrival of news of an
unfortunate occurrence.

kaajapaárika *(adv.) fortunately,
luckily. *Ex. Atii = na iina
makwaati nu = aátiikiaaki = ná
nuu, “Kaajapaárika
kia = iníkarɨi.” *Then the toad said to
the man, “Fortunately, you woke up.”
ELY pers.var. kájapaki.

kaajáani *rt. kaaja *dialect.var. of
kijáani

káaji *(n.) species of large stinging
caterpillar, said to reach 10cm in
length, whose hairs deliver a very
painful sting. Grayish in color, it
tends to hang from the undersides
of leaves or branches, both features
similar to sloths, káaji, as reflected
in its name.

káaji *(n.) pelejo or Southern
Two-toed Sloth, sloth species that
reaches about 95cm in length and
8.5kg in weight, and is generally
Choloepus didactylus. Maájanakáani
dialect.var. wáisiuua.

kaaji *(n.) metal axe head.

káaji ajírìna *lit. sloth seat *(n.)
asiento de pelejo or ‘sloth seat’,
unidentified species of liana notable
for being unusually flat and broad,
measuring some 15-20cm in width
and some 3cm thick. *JPI pers.var.
káaji ijírìna.

káaji ámaaka *lit. axe pole *(n.)
species of zúngaro-type fish that
reaches approximately 1m in
length, notable for its long and
slender tail, from which its name
derives. Mostly gray, with a pale
chest, it is generally captured with
hook and line in deep parts of the

káaji ámaaka *lit. axe pole *(n.) axe
handle.

káaji ánaasi *lit. sloth mosquito *(n.)
species of small mosquito, bluish in
color and with long legs, that
buzzes noisily when it flies.
Encountered in shady areas of the
forest, it is said to feed on sloths by
biting them on their exposed noses.

káaji ijírìna *JPI pers.var. of káaji
ajírìna *lit. sloth seat

káaji námati *irreg.pl. káaji
namátìkìka *lit. sloth arm *(n.)
plátano bellaco, variety of plantain
that produces very thick, long, and
unusually curved fruits. Plants of
this variety generally only produce
three bunches of plantains, much
fewer than other varieties. *Sci.
Musa sp. dialect.var. niiki ríwaasi.

káaji námati *irreg.pl. káaji
namátìkìka *lit. sloth arm *(n.)
species of shimbillo with
particularly large fruits about 25cm
in length, and curved into a
káaji támuu
dialect.var. of káaji námati lit. sloth guaba
kaajíriwi irreg.pl. kaajíriwiya, kaajíriwikåa lit. piece of axe (n.) piece of metal, especially steel or iron.
kaajíya irreg.pl. of kajinani
kaajuwu irreg.pl. kaajuwwaa • from Sp. cajón. (n.) 1. box. 2. coffin.
kaakáraka irreg.pl. of kaakáraaja
kaakáraaja irreg.pl. kaakáraka (n.) chicken.
kaakáraaja muúruwa lit. chicken quitamuro (n.) cuchipe, a frequently fatal illness suffered by chickens, whose symptoms include red spots on their faces.
kaakáawu • from Sp. cacao. (n.) cultivated cacao; variety of cacao introduced to Iquito territory in the 20th century as a cash crop. Sci. Theobroma cacao.
kaakíija irreg.pl. kaakíijawaaka (n.) 1. vocative term for father. 2. referential term for father (see Sociolinguistic note). ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. in this sense. ▶ Socio. Historically, kaakíija was exclusively a vocative term, with aki being its referential counterpart; in the course of the 20th century, however, the former has come to be used referentially (especially for 1st and 2nd person possessors, though less so for 3rd person possessors), with the result that the latter referential root is now relatively rare in everyday speech, although it is common in traditional narratives.
kaakííjiisana dialect.var. of maákata
irreg.pl. kaakííjiisanaaaka ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.
kaakuusíini rt. kaakuúsii (t.v.) rub or massage a body part to alleviate pain.
káami (loc.dem) 1. up there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is above the origo (generally, the speaker), e.g., on an upper floor of a house, or uphill. Ex. Nu = maakariikiaana káami iijaku, siiki = niíjina. He climbed up to the high ground, on top of the restinga. 2. upriver there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is upriver of the origo (generally, the speaker). Ex. Kia = pariýaa kuuta k = ináani káami k = fyiku, Niikamúumu anáka = jina? Can you perhaps take me upriver to my place, in the headwaters of the Chambira river? 3. outside there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is inside a vessel or enclosed space. Ex. Aniwa = aákuji taa kaá tií inásana pi = sinaaki káami pakariku. This is why our clothes are not put there on the patio.
kaamíira (loc.dem) 1. there, further up or above; distal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is further above the origo (generally, the speaker) than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. 2. there, further upriver; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further upriver of the origo (generally the speaker) than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

kaamííraata (adv.) 1. upriverwards, in the upriver direction; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented in an upriver direction. 2. upwards; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented upwards.

kaanaji (n.) one’s safety or self-defense. ► Gram. Both this noun and its variant, naatimííra, are only known to appear as complements to the verb karíini ‘watch’ as part of a conventionalized expression which indicates that the subject of the verb is watching out for their safety against either an immediate threat (e.g., during a spear duel), or a suspected one (e.g., after having received a death threat). Poss.pref. Ex. Jaa Saákisa naajáaja, nu = niíkiriikiaaná nu = juwáana, nu = karíini = fíra nu = kaanaji. Then Saákisa too, she raised her spear to defend herself (lit: to watch her safety). free.var. naatimííra.

kaanawara irregular plural kaanawarawaaka (n.) casual friend; reportedly originally an archaic term for non-kin with whom one is on friendly or intimate terms. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

káani (n.) spirit companion of shaman that comes to him in dreams or trances to inform him of important things, especially the causes of illnesses of patients he is treating. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

kaániwaaka (postp.) after. ► Gram. This element appears in temporal sequence clause-linking constructions in the irrealis non-finite clause that expresses the temporally anterior eventuality. The subject of the two clauses must be coreferential, and this element appears following the non-finite verb in the temporally anterior clause. Ex. Íyya íína = na, nu = iíkuuyaáiríkiaaki = ná nu = kuwasííni kaániwaaka, tíira niíkuma. Then he walked off, after speaking to her, along the path.

kaántaakííni rt. kaántaakíí (t.v.) threaten to carry out an action, typically of a violent nature. ► Gram. This verb may take a non-finite event nominalization as its complement. Ex. Íína ikwani, nu = kaántaakiíyaa waaraata kaaya. That man is threatening another person. Ex. Nu = kaántaakiíkurá masííni. She threatened to run away.

kaapaasííni rt. kaapaásii • from Sp. capar. (t.v.) castrate; generally done to pigs in Iquito territory, but equally applicable to other animals, and even humans; some Iquitos
believe that certain other indigenous groups would do this to boys they captured from their enemies, so that they would get fat and be suitable to be slaughtered for cannibalistic feasts (it should be pointed out that there is no evidence to believe this is true).

**kaapiita** (adv.) at any moment; characterizes a state of affairs as something that is likely to occur at any moment, e.g., the arrival of someone who is overdue. This adverb can have a warning or admonitory sense when characterizing a potentially dangerous state of affairs, e.g., a child climbing a tree. *Ex. Iina síruku rimúsija, kaapiita nuu itíwii. That shot woolly monkey, it will fall at any moment.*

**kaara** irreg.pl. **kaarawaaka** (n.) referential term that expresses sympathy for a person who is in exigent circumstances, e.g., poverty, or has suffered a misfortune, e.g., death of a spouse or a severe injury; reminiscent of local Spanish *pobrecito* or English ‘poor guy/woman’.

**kaáraaja** (n.) Dusky-headed Parakeet, species of mostly green parakeet that reaches some 25cm in length, and has a gray head with a large white eye-ring. These birds often visit village edges and gardens in noisy flocks of 5 to 10 birds. *Sci. Aratinga weddellii.*

**kaáruukwaaja** (n.) Orange-winged Parrot, species of short-tailed parrot that reaches 33cm in length. Mostly green in color, it has a small yellow patch on its forehead, a large yellow patch on its cheek, a small orange patch on its wings, and red and yellow markings on the underside of its tail.

**kaasi** (n.) **sajino** or Collared Peccary, the smaller of the two peccary species; this species is distinguished by a thin, pale ‘collar’ around its neck, and reaches a weight of some 35kg. Found in smaller groups that the larger **anitáaki** (*huangana*) or White-lipped Peccary, often of fewer than ten individuals, this species is considered the tastier of the two species. *Sci. Tayassu tajacu.*

**kaasi katija** lit. collared peccary sweet potato (n.) variety of **sachapapa** that was formerly cultivated by Iquitos. It was not a favored variety, since it tended to make the mouth itch unless very well cooked.

**kaasi sirija** lit. collared peccary bird (n.) White-Flanked Antwren, bird that reaches some 10cm in length, and is overall black, except for white spots on wings and tail tip, and some white streaking on underside. It is encountered in the vicinity of creeks, near the ground, alighting on stalks and branches, and notable for its chattering call, which Iquitos find reminiscent of the clattering of **kaasi** or Collared Peccary tusks.

**kaasi táraati** free.var. of **taasíta táraati** lit. collared peccary **pashaco**

**kaasiáasa** • from Port. *cachaça.* (n.) aguardiente, trago, or cashasa,
kaasimajáana (n.) species of carahuasca-type tree most commonly encountered in purmas, reaching a diameter of only 15cm. Its wood is used for roof poles, and its bark, which strips off easily, is used for tumpines and provisional rope. When its bark is stripped it emits an odor reminiscent of the scent of kaasi or Collared Peccaries, which is reflected in the name of the tree. Sci. Guatteria sp.

kaasiija (n.) variety of sakújaaja (piripiri), a medicinal plant, that was traditionally used to treat dogs to improve their ability to hunt kaasi, Collared Peccaries. During the treatment, the dog was kept tied up and was only fed cooked manioc, without salt, into which the grated tubers of this plant were mixed; its chest and forehead were also painted with karásiika or achiote. Sci. Cyperus sp.

kaasímpu • from Sp. cachimbo. (n.) pipe for smoking tobacco; introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century with the more general use of tobacco.

kaatiríina (n.) conta, species of palm strongly reminiscent of niraasi (shapaja) that grows in areas with clayey soil; its leaves are used to weave matákaari (cumbas), or coverings for roof peaks. Its small edible fruits are prized for their oily flesh which also often contain small suri, or edible grubs. Sci. Attalea tesmannii. ► Socio. Although Iquitos use this term for conta (Attalea tesmannii) palms, this word is most likely a borrowing of Loreto Spanish catirina, a term that is used regionally for Orbignya polysticha and Scheelia spp. palms, but which are also referred to as shapaja, and which are quite similar in form to the palm species denoted by kaatiríina.

kaawaánaari (n.) boquichico, bottom-feeding fish species that can reach to 50cm in length, with a sucker mouth, silvery, scaled body, and tail with fine, horizontal, alternating yellow and black stripes. Uncommon in the Pintuyacu River basin, this species is generally found in larger rivers such as the Nanay. Sci. Prochilodus nigricans.

káawsi • from Sp. caucho. (n.) 1. caucho, species of latex-producing tree that was one of the most prized species of such trees during the Rubber Boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The method employed for harvesting the latex of this species required that the tree be felled, leading to its extirpation in Iquito territory by the 1920s or 1930s, with the result that few present-day Iquitos have seen one. Apart from its latex, it produces an edible fruit. This species was essentially absent from the Pintuyacu River basin, being restricted to the clayey soils of the Chambira River basin. Sci. Castilla ulei. 2. the natural rubber harvested from the káawsi tree.
káawu (n.) pavo pishco, huayero, or Purple-throated Fruitcrow, a species of black bird that reaches 33cm, with the male exhibiting a distinctive purple neck ruff. Often heard in elevated areas far from rivers, it is rarely seen, due to its tendency to forage in the canopy. This bird’s name is based on its cawing song, while its alarm call sounds like raspy coughing. Sci. *Querula purpurata*. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this bird was once a woman who cheated on her husband. When her husband discovered her betrayal, he killed her lover and cut off his penis, cooking it and serving it to his wife as a meal, except for the head of the penis which he waited to show to his wife after she had consumed the meal, who began to spit and vomit in disgust. This was the source of its cough-like call, after the woman transformed into a bird. ELY pers. var. *saniri*. JPI pers. var. *siniri*.

kaaya irreg.pl. kaayaaka (n.) 1. person or human being. 2. peón, someone working for a patrón (*paaturuu*). The classic patrón-peón relationship flourished in Iquito territory from the beginning of the 20th century but began to wane in the 1950s, largely disappearing by the 1980s. The peón was generally advanced material goods, from working implements to clothing and other personal affects, for which the patrón charged exorbitantly high prices in comparison to the wages he paid the peón, effectively keeping the latter in a quasi-slave-like debt relationship with the patrón.
▶ Gram. Poss. pref. in this sense.

kaaya amuútaja lit. that with which one kills people (n.) variety of sakújaaja (*piripiri*), a medicinal plant, that, according to Iquito oral tradition, was used to kill people. Reportedly the killer would grate the bulbs of the plant, and rub them on his body, after which he would blow (*aruúkïi*) in the direction of the intended victim (who need not be in sight) and say jaa kia = *tiwiriki* ‘you’re dead’ three times, upon which the victim would become ill and die, sometimes within a day. *Sci. Cyperus sp.*

kaaya nikiiití li. person seer (n.) variety of miiïiti (*chacruna*), a medicinal plant, that is said to induce the ability to see kïwasiija, demonic souls of the dead, and siwaara, demons. To induce this magical ability, the plant was chewed, some of the juice was swallowed and the resulting pulp was rubbed in the eyes. *Sci. Psychotria viridis.*

kaayaaka irreg.pl. of kaaya

kaayííini rt. kaayííi (t.v.) take someone on as a peón (kaaya).

kí = (pro.) I, me; first person singular pronoun.
kí = (pro.) my; first person singular possessive pronoun.
kia = (pro.) second person singular pronoun.
kia = (pro.) second person singular possessive pronoun.
**kiánɨ̀ɨni**

*rt. kiaani* impf.*rt. kiaani*  
*drv.* rt. *kiání* (i.v.) become fat.

**kiáaja** (pro.) you; second person singular pronoun, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function.  
Ex.  
**Nu = áátikiaaki = ná iína taana**  
**nu = áátamajani, “Kiáaja, kiáaja amáriyaaja áákusana katarîi.”** He said to his other brother, “You, you will harvest red píjuayo.”  
Ex.  
**Kániika taa = na kiáaja? Who are you? (he said)**

**kiaájaati** (n.) species of legendary chacruna-type plant that looked like a bijao and was, according to oral tradition, used to confound one’s enemies. The plant’s leaves were said to have been chewed, some of its juice swallowed, and the pulp rubbed on one’s body, and if an attack on an enemy settlement planned, on one’s spear. When the enemy was encountered, the plant left them befuddled, only able to say kiáaja, kiáaja, kiáaja ‘you, you, you’, and leaving them open to attack. *Sci. Psychotria viridis* var.

**kiaani** impf.*rt. of kianíini**

**kiaárika** (pro.) you (singular) alone; second person singular exhaustive focus pronoun.  
Ex.  
**Kiaárika = na manánuumaari = na kia = árata miisaji = na. You alone are always bothering your fellow women.**  
Ex.  
**Kiaárika = jaa niwa nakusiki = yaa, iína taa kiáaja. Only you are going to know what you are.**

**kimakáani** rt. *kimáka* (t.v.) compress or flatten plant matter, e.g., stamp down on cuttings to reduce the size of a pile, trample undergrowth in an area to clear it somewhat, or press down on a layer of i jáwɨɨmɨ (irapay) leaves in putting together an ikija bundle to carry.

**kimaki** (n.) *cosho*, a type of trough traditionally made from the bark of the isakúuna (tahuari) tree, and used to store large quantities of liquid, such as manioc beer or water. To make one, cuts were made in a rectangular piece of bark so that the two ends could be folded upward to make the sides of the trough, the overlapping pieces were pierced and tied together with núriyi (tamshi), and iwaana kirija.

=kija (grammatical clitic) but.

**Gram.** This clitic is a second-position enclitic, and it bears a mobile HLL tonal melody.
(beeswax) or kiriíja (tree pitch) was used to seal the holes and gaps. These containers continued to be made until about the 1940s.

kimakíini rt. kimákii (t.v.) make a kimaki (cosho) trough.

kina = (pro.) 1. second person plural pronoun. 2.

kina = (pro.) 1. second person plural possessive pronoun. 2.

kináaja (pro.) 1. second person plural pronoun, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function. 2. highly respectful pronominal form for second person singular referents, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function. ▶ Gram. The use of this plural pronoun as a means of conveying respect to a singular referent is part of a broader pattern of using plural forms as the respectful counterparts of singular forms.

kinaárika (pro.) 1. you (plural) alone; second person plural exhaustive focus pronoun. Ex. Kinaáriká = yaa kí = raritiyiáákiaana. Only you (plural) am I inviting to drink. 2. you (singular) only; highly respectful second person singular exhaustive focus pronoun.

= kiniji (postp.) postposition that denotes that the complement of the postposition is an entity from which an argument of the associated verb has been unwillingly separated by the subject of that verb.

kiniki (loc.dem) 1. here, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both relatively proximal to the speaker (but still more proximal to the addressee) and located horizontally with respect to the speaker. 2. here, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both relatively proximal to the speaker (but still more proximal to the addressee) and located perpendicular to the direction of flow of the river with respect to the speaker.

kinikiíra (loc.dem) 1. there, at the same level, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is located both distally and horizontally away from the speaker with respect to the gravitationally-oriented spatial reference frame. 2. there, in a direction perpendicular to the river, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is located both distally from the speaker and in a direction perpendicular to the direction of flow of the river with respect to the speaker. Ex. “Aákari = na kí = miyikiíkiaaná = yaa kinikiíra

Iquito–English Dictionary  |  219
kiniku

p = iyakíra. Just now I am returning there to our place.

kiniku (loc.dem) 1. up there, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both distal from the speaker and above the speaker. Ex. Máttaka taá kiina imatáaja kiniku nu = pakarikuji. That’s a leaf-covering there, put over the door. 2. there upriver, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where location of demonstrative reference is both distal from the speaker and above the speaker.

kinikúura (loc.dem) 1. there, further up; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is distal from the speaker, and both above the speaker and further above the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. 2. there, further upriver; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is distal from the speaker, and both upriver of the speaker and further upriver of the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

kinikuúraata (adv.) 1. upriverwards towards addressee; in the upriver direction, towards a point proximal to the secondary deictic center (typically position of the addressee), where the origo (typically position of speaker) is downriver of the secondary deictic center. 2. upwards, in the direction opposed to gravity, towards a point proximal to the secondary deictic center (typically position of addressee), where the origo (typically position of speaker) is below of the secondary deictic center.

kinima (loc.dem) 1. down there, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both distal from the speaker and upriver of the speaker. Ex. Jaakinaá kiniku kárii, tii tipaniíri asakurá iina kí = maaya. Be careful there upriver, where the demonic stingray ate my child.

kinimíira (loc.dem) 1. there, further down; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is distal from the speaker, and both below the speaker and further below the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. 2. there, further downriver; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is distal from the speaker, and both downriver of the speaker and
further downriver of the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

**kinimiíraata** (adv.) 1. downriverwards towards there; in the downriver direction, towards a point proximal to the secondary deictic center (typically position of addressee), where the origo (typically position of speaker) is upriver of the secondary deictic center. 2. downwards, in the direction opposed to gravity, towards a point proximal to the secondary deictic center (typically position of addressee), where the origo (typically position of speaker) is above of the secondary deictic center.

**kirísiija** (n.) Yellow-crowned Parrot, species of short-tailed parrot that reaches 35cm in length, notable for its yellow forehead and the red markings on its shoulders. *Sci. Amazona ochrocephala.*

**kiríini** rt. *kiri* (i.v.) fart.

**kisaati** (n.) term applied to two distinct species of *cumala*-type trees that bear similar fruits. The first grows in low-lying areas, has soft white wood that floats, and is harvested for timber, with a trunk that reaches 1m in diameter, and exterior roots that arc down from the trunk to the ground but do not form buttress roots as such. Its fruits reach 5cm and burst when ripe, scattering their seeds. The second variety grows in elevated areas with clayey soils and has reddish-yellow leaves, and grows to 2m in diameter, but its wood is heavier and red in color, tending to sink in water. *Sci. Virola spp.*

**kisijuutáani** rt. *kisijuúta* 1. (t.v.) carry something, typically an infant, in a *kísiika* (*aparina*, baby sling). 2. (t.v.) carry in the arms in front of the body, e.g., an infant or a bundle of sticks.

**kisiriikuutáani** rt. *kisiriikuúta* (i.v.) bare or show the teeth, either as a smile, or as an aggressive display, as in the case of many animals.

**kísiika** (n.) *aparina*, a type of sling traditionally used to carry babies close to their mother’s breast, made of a length of fabric, some 50cm in width and 1.5m in length, whose ends are sewn together to create a loop that is worn over one shoulder and under the opposite arm.

**kísíi** rt. *kiísi* impf. rt. *kiísi* drv rt. *kísi* (i.v.) become thin or slender, typically said of a person or animal who has lost body weight, but also applicable to things that have become slender for other reasons, e.g., a swollen limb whose swelling has gone down.

**kitáaka** irreg.pl. *kitáakayuuri* (n.) teenage girl, typically 12 to 18 years old. The prototypical *kitáaka* does not yet have a husband or children, therefore females in this age group with children are typically not referred to with this term; in contrast, older childless women may be referred to with this term.

**kiti** impf. rt. of *kitíini*
kitíini rt. kiti impf.rt. kiti (t.v.)

cease; stop performing some action, e.g., clearing a garden, with no implication regarding any possible completion of the task; or cease to be in some state, e.g., being sick or cold. ► Gram. This verb cannot take a nominal object, but can take a non-finite irrealis clause. Ex. Niwa = aákujinu nu = kitikiaakí paajúunijaa. Because of that he stopped teaching. Ex. lina = wajá anapa, atii nu = íyyaa, iinawaji nu = kitíini nu = námaku amuutáani. But the macaw, there he flies, and he never stops flapping his wings.

kiwakíini rt. kiwákii (t.v.)
squeeze together multiple long, slender, and relatively rigid objects transversely to their length, e.g., hold someone tight with their arms trapped against their torso, or squeeze irapay leaves together in order to tie them into a bundle for transport.

kiwáani rt. kiika drv.rt. kiwa 1. (t.v.) hug or hold something tightly against one’s chest using one’s arms, e.g., a person, to express affection, an animal to subdue it and keep it from escaping, or a fraying bundle, to keep it from falling apart. 2. (t.v.) grasp or hold an quantity of small things tightly in one’s hand, so that they do not scatter, e.g., a bunch of kanuu (chambira fibers), a small faggot of sticks, or a fistful of corn kernels. Rel. kiwaakúuni (rt. kiwaákku) (t.v.) embrace or hold to one’s chest repeatedly (either a single person repeatedly, or multiple people).

kiwiínari irreg.pl. kiwiínariwaaka (n.) niece of male ego; male ego’s brother’s or sister’s daughter. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

kíyiína (n.) depression, concavity, or sunken part in a surface, prototypically the ground, which in the rain forest environment of Iquito territory tend to fill with water, but equally applicable to depressions in other surfaces, including vertical ones, such as tree trunks, or even the skin of animals and people, e.g., smallpox scars in the skin.

kíyiítaníini rt. kíyiítáníi (t.v.)
make depression or indentation, e.g., by denting a pot or carving a hollow in a piece of wood. ► Gram. The object takes the general locative = jina.

kíyiítáani rt. kíyiíta (i.v.)
be sunken: for part of surface to be depressed or sunken with respect to the surrounding part of the surface, whether the surface be horizontal or otherwise.

kiyuuka (n.)
cocoon, the protective container in which beetle grubs and caterpillars metamorphose into their mature, winged, phase. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

kiyuuka dialect.var. of kíyuuna ► Gram. Poss.pref.

kiyuukúuni rt. kiyuúkuu (i.v.)
form cocoon, speaking of beetle grubs and caterpillars.

kíyuuna (n.)
fontanel, the soft and sometimes somewhat depressed
spot at the top of a baby’s crown.

- Gram. Poss. pref. dialect var.

**kiija** (pro.) I, me; first person singular pronoun, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function. *Ex.* Aákari, kíja, mirajaarika, kí=jawitííyaa iína aaka. Now, I, children, I will dry up this water. *Ex.* Kí=tásiyaakura tíra nuu, nu=tásiyaakurá naajaa kíija itti. I was waiting for her there, and she was waiting for me here.

**kiijawaja** pers. var. of kiiwaja

- Socio. Consultant JPI remarked that this is a more old-fashioned counterpart to the more modern-seeming kiiwaja.

**kiimi** (dem.) plural inanimate addressee-proximal demonstrative; a demonstrative used to index multiple inanimate entities located close to the addressee. *Gram.* Plural inanimate addressee-proximal demonstrative.

**kiina** rt. kii irreg. pl. kiimi (inanimate), kiipi (animates) (dem.) general number addressee-proximal demonstrative; a demonstrative used to index an entity (either animate or inanimate) located close to the addressee.

**kiíníiya** from Sp. guineo. (n.) guineo, variety of sweet plantain, measuring up to 10cm in length, introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century.

**kiipi** (dem.) plural animate addressee-proximal demonstrative; a demonstrative used to index multiple animate entities located close to the addressee. *Gram.* Plural animate addressee-proximal demonstrative.

**kiírika** (pro.) I only, me only; first person singular exhaustive focus pronoun. *Ex.* Kiírika miițiisaaákari k=itińiija, pí nuu raatiki nuúkiika amářiyaana, kaa nu =paájií jiítikari píyíni. With only me serving my manioc beer, we can drink it for a year and we will never finish it.

**kiísana** rt. kiísa (adj.) thin, slender, or skinny, generally said of humans or animals when they have lost weight, but also applicable to fruits, such as támuu (guaba), when they are not as thick and plump as could be. This term is not applicable to inanimate entities that do not grow or do not change size on their own.

**kiisara** (n.) Gray-necked Wood-Rail or unchala, species of largely terrestrial bird that stands about 35cm tall, with a relatively long neck and beak, and short cocked tail; generally reddish-brown in color, except for its gray neck and bib. It has a very loud and distinctive call consisting of see-sawing hoots or caws, often realized as a duet between a pair of birds. *Sci. Aramides cajanea.*

**kiisátúura** from Sp. guisador. (n.) guisador or turmeric, cultigen introduced in the early 20th century, used as food coloring, and
more recently, to dye kanuu (chambira palm fiber) a bright yellow for the manufacture of goods intended for the tourist trade. The plant grows to some 25cm tall, with broad leaves, with the rhizomes being harvested. The liquid from boiled rhizomes was also formerly used as a treatment for hepatitis. Sci. Curcuma longa.

kiísi impf.rt. of kisíini
kiísi (interj.) “puppy!”, “here puppy!”, interjection used to call the attention of a puppy.
kiisi (n.) puppy, an immature dog, principally a term of affection. Ex. Kí = miiyaa kuupi miyaarikiika kiísi. I have two puppies.
kiiwaja (interj.) 1. “give it!”; interjection used to communicate a directive to an addressee that they give the speaker some contextually relevant object. ▶ Gram. This interjection bears no morphology, but can optionally take a nominal complement. 2. “and me?”, “but what about me?”, interjection that expresses that the speaker feels inappropriately excluded, overlooked, or forgotten in the concurrent state of affairs. pers.var. kijjawaja.

kijisi (n.) 1. general term for bayucas, or hairy caterpillars, all of which are presumed to sting. 2. bayuca, species of caterpillar that reaches some 2cm in length with white stinging hairs.
kijitáani rt. kijita (t.v.) be shorter in height or length than another object. ▶ Gram. The subject denotes or indexes the shorter of the two objects. Ex. Iina kia = maaya, nu = kijitaa iina taana maaya. Your son is shorter than the other child.

kikitáani rt. kikita (t.v.) hold onto a person with one arm across their shoulder, while standing side by side.
kinitáani rt. kiníta (t.v.) push or lift a heavy load, which is attached to, or supported by, a tumpline, up onto someone’s back, so that they can secure the tumpline on their forehead. ▶ Gram. The object denotes or indexes the load lifted.
kiniini rt. kiini drv.rt. kíi (t.v.) shove, give something that is close to rolling, sliding, or falling over, or otherwise easily displaceable, a sharp and sudden push, so that it moves, e.g., causing the thing pushed to roll, slide, or fall over. Rel. kinitáani (rt. kiníta) (t.v.) push vessel, e.g., canoe or cosho. dialect var. ijkíáani.

kiraájuuna (n.) species of chimicua-type tree that mostly grows in clayey soils, its trunk reaching a diameter of some 50cm. This tree produces edible red fruits, roughly the size and shape of olives, which are covered with thin, soft, hair-covered skins that are typically peeled to reveal sweet flesh similar in flavor and consistency to that of paaríkwana (coconilla). Its long leaves reach some 40cm in length, and its trunk, when cut, produces a thick, white resin. Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.
kiráani rt. kiita drv.rt. kira 1. (t.v.) peel, remove the exterior layer of a tuber, fruit, or vegetable. 2. (t.v.) skin, remove the skin of an animal. 3. (t.v.) unwrap something that has a close-fitting wrapper consisting of a single piece, e.g., a candy wrapper, packet of crackers. act./mid. kiríini (middle)
kiriija (n.) general term for both traditional pitch and commercially purchased chunks of hard pitch. Both are used to seal holes and gaps in ímina (canoes), and are especially important for the construction of waatiruu (botes enfalcadas, plank boats), which became increasingly common from the 1980s on. The traditional pitch, which is still made occasionally, requires obtaining the white latex sap from trees such as anuuti (leche caspi), sisiwíi (chingonga), or tipakííti (caucho masha) and cooking it until it thickens and acquires the necessary texture, turning black in the process. If available, a small quantity of sirííti (copal) is added, which more quickly brings the pitch to the desired texture.
kiriijúuni rt. kiriíjuu (t.v.) apply hot pitch, prototypically, to the seams or cracks of a canoe or plank boat, in order to seal them and prevent leaking.
kiriijúusi (n.) a metal pot used for heating and melting pitch; once used for this purpose, the pot is essentially impossible to fully clean, so it comes to be dedicated to this particular function.
kirikíkíita (adv.) with a popping, snapping, crackling, or crunching sound, e.g., when someone walks across a pile of slender dried sticks, or when chewing fariína (manioc meal).
kiritatáani rt. kiritata (t.v.) separate, tear apart, or tear off, speaking of an entity that was attached to something else by a region of contact conceived of either as two-dimensional surface, e.g., a piece of paper glued to a wall or a chunk of clay that forms part of larger piece of clay; or as a one-dimensional line, e.g., part of a sack connected to the remainder of the sack by a seam. The action denoted by the verb, in these respective cases, is tearing the paper off the wall, tearing off the chunk of clay, or tearing apart the sack at the seam. act./mid. kirititiíni (middle)
kirititiíni rt. kiritííti (i.v.) detach, fall off, tear apart, speaking of something attached to something else adhesive, sewing, or similar means, e.g., a piece of paper glued to a wall or a part of a sack connected to the remainder of the sack by a seam. The action denoted by the verb is, in each case, the paper falling off the wall or the sack tearing apart at the seam. act./mid. kiritatáani (active)
Kiriwiiti (prop.n.) name of a woman born in the mid-19th century, who died in the early 20th century, and lived the last decades of her life at a site on the Pintuyacu River, 4 to 5 hours upriver of San
Kiriwiiti Iwatáani by peke peke motor, and a small distance downriver of Puma Quebrada.

Kiriwiiti Iwatáani (prop.n.) a sacarita, or riverine shortcut, that formed in the early 20th century near the site called Kiriwiitiiku, roughly 4-5 hours upriver from San Antonio and just downriver of Puma Quebrada. Considered dangerous for several decades due to the strong current there, the sacarita has now widened to the degree that it has become the main course of the river and is no longer dangerous.

Kiriwiitiiku (n.) a site on the Pintuyacu River were a woman named Kiriwiiti lived, some 4-5 hours upriver of San Antonio by peke peke motor, and a small distance downriver of Puma Quebrada, near the where the sacarita called Kiriwiiti Iwatáani formed in the early 20th century.

kiriíni rt. kííti impf.rt. kííti drv.rt. kíri 1. (i.v.) peel, speaking of the skin, e.g., from sunburn. 2. (i.v.) shed one’s skin, speaking of snakes that molt their skin, or insects that molt their exoskeleton. act./mid. kiráani (active)
kisíkitina rt. kísíkiti (adj.) wrinkled and relatively loose or slack, speaking of a surface layer that hangs somewhat loosely on the entity it covers, e.g., the skin of an old person, or the skin of an overly ripe ikaja (cocona) fruit.
kisíkííni rt. kísíkíi (i.v.) become wrinkled and loose, speaking of the surface of an object, typically as a consequence of the interior of the object shrinking in size, e.g., the skin of certain fruits, such as ikaja (cocona), when they become overly ripe; or as the surface of the object loses its elasticity and tautness, e.g., the skin on the limb or face of an elderly person. Ex. K=imɨɨjɨɨ́jina jaa nu=kísíkíí. My forehead has already become wrinkled (with age).
kisíni rt. kisi (adj.) strong with respect to pulling forces, said of slender objects, such as ropes and vines, and essentially two-dimensional objects, such as leaves or pieces of fabric. Objects with this quality may exhibit elasticity (those that do not would be additionally considered irísina ‘hard’), but they do not break under significant force.
kisiníikuuní rt. kisiníikuu (i.v.) talk loudly, speak with raised voices, or shout, e.g., when speaking in anger. ▶ Sem. This verb specifically entails that the verbal subject is producing words and utterances, and not merely screaming unintelligibly (cf. ruruukúuni). Rel. kisiníikuutíini (rt. kisiníikuúti) (i.v.) shout repeatedly at one another.
kisirííni rt. kísíríi (t.v.) close, patch, or darn a hole in a woven object, such as a basket, net bag, woven sack, or clothing, by tying together individual fibers or threads on opposite sides of the hole, and then weaving additional fibers...
through the weave of the object and across the hole. Rel. kisiriitáani (rt. kisiriíta) (t.v.) repair hole in a full sack (or similar container).

kiti (n.) sp salamanca grande or Tropical House Gecko, species of gecko that is a somewhat mottled tan in color and reaches up to 13cm in length. According to Iquito traditional beliefs, these geckos are dangerous to infants, since they can insert their tail into a baby’s fontanel (soft spot), killing them. Sci. Hemidactylus mabouia.

kiyátatáani rt. kiyáta (t.v.) vomit for someone else’s benefit as part of certain traditional curative practices, in order to cure that person’s illness. This practice typically involved drinking adákuta (ayahuasca), but was sometimes also achieved by eating soft fresh river mud, which is believed to be especially nauseating. This practice was typically carried out by parents, especially mothers, to cure the illness of their child, because it was believed that eating certain foods was the cause of certain illnesses, especially thrush and diarrhea, and so a parent vomiting on their child’s behalf would cleanse the child’s body of the illness-causing agent. ▶ Gram. The subject denotes or indexes the person who vomits, while the object denotes or indexes the person who benefits from this action.

kiyatáani rt. kiyáta (i.v.) purge onself; vomit in order to cleanse the body of contaminating elements. This action is associated with ritual and shamanic practices, in which vomiting was induced by the consumption of adákuta (ayahuasca); such cleansing is often considered necessary in order to exercise shamanic powers, such of those of healing or clairvoyance. Ex. Kaa kana = ìtkwasaákari = na atii = ná = yaajaa, kinaa kapiíniíaana aákuta kanáaja, kana = kiyátataaja = na, kana = iwáani = íirá kamijiíráji suváani kana = marasi, kaa suúkwarana. Before we go, cook ayahuasca for us, our purge, in order to go to heaven (with) clean guts, not dirty. Ex. Ki = kiyátaa kí = sikitáani = íirá kí = marasi. I am going to vomit (purge) in order to clean my guts.

kiyáani rt. kiika drv.rt. kiya (t.v.) spit something out of the mouth, e.g., a beverage or food with a disagreeable taste, or masticated manioc, as part of making a batch of manioc beer mash.

kiyaáwina (n.) cedro, a prized hardwood tree species that, in Iquito territory, grows in elevated areas with clayey soil and reaches up to 2m in diameter. Highly commercially valuable, trees of this species were completely logged out of most of Iquito territory in the 20th century; they are now only found in remote areas of the Chambira River basin. Sci. Cedrela odorata. ELY pers.var. kiyaaawina.

kiyaawina ELY pers.var. of kiyaáwina

kiiitáani rt. kiiíta (t.v.) rub a liquid, paste, or powder on a
surface, e.g., a cream on one’s skin, oil on the metal of a shotgun, or salt on fresh fish in order to preserve it.

**kiina irreg.pl. kiípi (n.)** guilty party, a person guilty of a serious crime against another person, such as murder, rape, theft, or the killing of a domestic animal. ★ Gram. Poss.pref.; the possessor corresponds to the person who was affected by the crime, e.g., iína kiína ikwani ‘person who committed a crime against this man’, or to the crime itself, e.g., nu = aamúuni kiína ‘person guilty of his/her murder’. Ex. Anuutaa iína kiína miisají. He is the woman’s assailant (lit. the woman’s guilty party). Ex. Anuutaa nu = aamúuni kiína. He is the one guilty of her murder.

**kiínaajúuni rt. kiínaajúu (t.v.)** make thinner, speaking of something that is roughly plank-like in shape, such as the gunwales of a canoe, the side of a clay cooking pot, or, of course, a wooden plank.

**kiínaana rt. kiínaa (adj.)** thin, speaking of something relatively flat, like a plank, a piece of cloth, or the side of a canoe.

**kiíni rt. kíi 1. (i.v.)** choke on something sharp that gets stuck in the throat by its point, e.g., a fish spine or a sharp piece of bone; in such cases, the flow of air is typically not entirely blocked. Ex. Kí = kíi paâpaaja niíki = jata. I choked on a fishbone. 2. (i.v.) be partially blocked, speaking of a pipe, tube, or similar object that is partially blocked by something, often something hard, e.g., a broken piece of cement, such that air or fluid cannot flow through it easily.

**kiíra (interj.)** “my god!”,”shit!” interjection indicating that the speaker is startled in a negative manner, e.g., due to fear, after having narrowly escaped serious injury, or due to being shocked by someone’s offensive behavior. Ex. Kiíra nu = apiitaki kíija. My God, it almost got me (speaking of a river monster that almost grabbed the speaker). Ex. Kiíra, iína ásaki ámaaja! My God, how my uncle eats! (thought his nephew)

**kiíraka (n.)** fear. Ex. Kiíraka miíyaa kíija. I am afraid (lit. fear has me).

**kiíraki lit.** frightening or dangerous place (n.) 1. frightening or dangerous place; e.g., a house which spirits frequent, or a rough section of the river. 2. menstruation; a woman’s period. ★ Sem. The semantic extension of the sense ‘dangerous or frightening place’ to ‘menstruation’ is explained by contemporary speakers as arising from the traditional Iquito view that women were more likely to conceive when menstruating, thereby making sexual activity more perilous at such times.

**kiíraki iwííni (i.v.)** menstruate. ★ Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. Ex. Kiíraki nu = íifikíi. She is menstruating. Rel. kiíraki iikiáana (n.) menstruating woman.
kiirana  rt. kiira (interj.) “whoa!”, interjection used to express amazement, often also of an apalled or alarmed nature. Ex. “Jii, kiirana = jaa, iina samukwaati miñakáana, suwa ípiija!” “Wow, whoa! These browned plantains (are) good and ripened!”

kiirana  rt. kiira (adj.) frightening or scary. Ex. Kiirami tii iina kí = makiki. My dream is frightening.

kiiriíni  rt. kiirií (a.v.) fear; be afraid of some entity, e.g., a jaguar, or of some state of affairs, e.g., walking in the forest. ► Gram. This verb can take either an NP object or a non-finite irrealis clause as its complement to express the entity or situation that is feared; these arguments may be omitted if recoverable from context. Ex. Nu = kaajiya nu = sirikuma, miyaaraa, niwa = aákuji = na nu = kiiriijiaárikí = na kaa niínaki. Her dogs at her side (while she slept), because of that she was not afraid of the night. Ex. Kí = kiiriijiaákiaana káami iwíini kiírika, niwa = aákuji = na kw = anikurá ití, itaka = jina iwíini = ánuura. I am afraid of living upriver by myself, and because of that I came here to live in the village. Ex. “Kia = kiiriijiaákiaana, máaya, niwa = aákuji kia = aáttii náaji,” n = ani imatiijiaárikí náaji nuu. “You are afraid, daughter, and that is why you speak thus,” her mother responded to her thus.

kiiriyáana  irreg.pl. kiiriyáapi (n.) coward; cowardly or excessively fearful person or animal, e.g., someone who is afraid of going places alone, or one who tends to flee when unknown people approach.

kiíti  impf.rt. of kirííni

kiíwasiija  (n.) soul of a deceased person that has been transformed into a demonic creature. ► Anth. Iquito oral tradition relates that the kiíwasiija is a spirit raised from the grave of a recently deceased person, leading some speakers to speak of this spirit as a second form of soul, one being the nawiíni, which passes on to the next world when we die, and the second being the kiíwasiija, which remains in the body after death. According to one belief, the kiíwasiija is a spirit raised from the grave when the souls of its previously deceased relatives come to stamp on the body’s grave, asking “Why are you sleeping so much?”, to rouse this soul to accompany them. Another belief is that the kiíwasiija are the souls of those who have committed sins like incest when alive, and remain on the earth after death as a punishment. In either case, the kiíwasiija comes to take the form of dangerous animals, such as jaguars and snakes, which attack their family members in the forest if encountered there. It is also said that kiíwasiija could be raised by shamans to extract vengeance on others, by causing them to attack selected victims.

kiíyapi  (n.) general term for tarantulas of a wide variety of species. Sci. Theraphosidae.
kujímani irreg.pl. kujímani (n.) companion, typically, someone with whom one lives, someone with whom one frequently carries out activities (e.g., hunting), or someone who accompanies one on a long trip. Also extended, however, to inanimate entities that are paired with each other, e.g., letters in a word. ► Gram. Poss. pref.

kújii1. (t.v.) live with someone, either in the same household, or as a neighbor. Ex. Jaari iina aátikiaaki = na maákata nuu, “Kí kiaa iriaárii k = iyikíria, kia = kújíini = ííra kújia.” Then that ancestor said to him, “I will take you to my home, so that you’ll live with me.” 2. (t.v.) accompany someone in an activity, often, but not necessarily, involving travel or movement to another location. Ex. Kí = paani nuúkiika maaya iina = jaa ki = kújiikkwaa síratáani = ánuura. I am going to look for a young woman who will go and accompany me to harvest (manioc). Ex. Kí = kújiyiákiaana kaakíja, kw = ánítáani = ííra iina paápaaja, ki = parijtáani = ííra = na nuu. I will accompany my father, to carry the fish, to help him. Rel. kújiyáiana (n.) companion (of a short term nature; cf. kújímani).

kújíini rt. kújii (n.) yacu shapana or cojón huayo, tree species with smooth yellow bark and a high crown of branches, whose wood is used to make boats, and whose heartwood is used for house posts. It has a sweet, edible, soft-skinned yellow fruit, roughly the size and shape of ipíti (ungurahui) fruits. Sci. Terminalia oblongata. ► Socio. According to consultant JPI, the name cojón huayo is a local term derived from the Iquito name for this species.

kújíyáana (n.) companion (of a short term nature; cf. kújímani).

kujúuni irreg.pl. kujúuniwa (n.) yacu shapana or cojón huayo, tree species with smooth yellow bark and a high crown of branches, whose wood is used to make boats, and whose heartwood is used for house posts. It has a sweet, edible, soft-skinned yellow fruit, roughly the size and shape of ipíti (ungurahui) fruits. Sci. Terminalia oblongata. ► Socio. According to consultant JPI, the name cojón huayo is a local term derived from the Iquito name for this species.

kújíyáana (n.) companion (of a short term nature; cf. kújímani).
**shimbillo**-type tree with edible fruits with one side tapering to a relatively fine edge, that measure some 15cm in length. The trees are relatively small, with their trunks reaching only 20cm in diameter, but have many branches. Its name stems from the fact that the narrow edge of the fruit resembles the eyebrow ridge of the *kukwanárasi* frog. *Sci. Inga sp.*

**kukwanárasi** (n.) *sapo rallador* or Crested Forest Toad, species of toad mottled brown toad that reaches some 7cm in length and has distinctive ridges above its eyes. It is notable for its song, which Iquitos liken to the sound of something being grated. *Sci. Bufo margaritifer* (*typhonius*). ► Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, the sound of it song originates in the fact that in the distant past, when it was a person, it was industrious in grating *katija*, or sweet potato, for its manioc beer mash. *dialect.var.* **kukwanaati**.

**kukwanárasi** (n.) stye; small abscess that appears on the edge of the eyelid. This term is said to stem from the similarity seen between this affliction and the eyebrows of the frog species of the same name.

**kukwanaati** *dialect.var.* of **kukwanárasi**

**kukwanaati** (n.) variety of *miúmiiti* (*chacruna*) used in the preparation of *áakuta* (*ayahuasca*); this variety has somewhat smelly leaves and reportedly has the effect of making those that consume it hear the song of the *kukwanaati* (also *kukwanárasi*) frog. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

**kukwaaja** (n.) *sapo puquiador*, species of tree frog known to sing during the dry season, with a distinctive musical hooting that can be heard great distances. *Sci. Leptodactylus sp.* ► Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this call is produced while the frog is sitting at the edge of its pool of water, which in perspectivist fashion, is its cornfield, in order to scare off *maátaaka* or locusts, which are threatening its crop.

**kukwáani** rt. **kukwa** (t.v.) break something relatively brittle, such as a clay vessel or a mirror, into pieces. *act./mid.* **kukúuni** (middle) *Rel.* **kukwatáani** (rt. *kukwata*) (t.v.) break vessel with contents into pieces.

**kuma** (adv.) promptly or soon; within an expected or appropriate time frame. *Ex.* Anuu iyúújukiaajá kuuta, niwa = aákuji nu = anijji kaa kuma. *She apparently stayed, that is why she isn’t coming quickly.*

**kumakija** *irreg.pl.* **kumaki** (n.) general term for *suri*, or edible beetle grubs. These grubs, which range from 2cm to 10cm in length, depending on the species of beetle, are harvested from the trunks, or in some cases, the fruits, of palm trees, and are prized for their very high fat content.

**kumaku** (n.) old man.

**kumaku** (adj.) old, speaking either of objects or living beings.
**Kumaku Ásaaja** lit. old man's eaten (thing) (prop.n.) Viejo Cocha, lake located some 3km downriver of the community of San Antonio, on the opposite bank from the community, and connected to the main river by a small waterway. The Iquito name reportedly stems from an incident where long ago an old man consumed an amazing quantity of food on the banks of this lake.

**kumakúsíini** rt. kumakúsii (i.v.) become old, speaking of men.

**kumakúusi** (n.) ‘old timer’, affectionate vocative form used with old men.

**kumáani** irreg.pl. kumaániwaaka (n.)
1. paternal great-uncle; referential term for father’s father’s brother, male or female ego.
   ➤ Gram. Vocative counterpart: ámaaja. Poss.pref. 2. general referential term used for uncles (maternal or paternal), or any adult male of a person’s parents’ generation or older, to whom one wishes to refer to with respect and affection; traditionally there was a very warm relationship between a father’s brother and his nephews and nieces, and in the context of this relationship the latter often used this term instead of the more specific referential terms for uncles (i.e., ákuma ‘maternal uncle’ and paati ‘paternal uncle’). ➤ Gram. Poss.pref. ➤ Socio. The use of this term in the second broader sense strongly resembles the use of Spanish tío in the region (and elsewhere), suggesting that the broadening evident in the second sense may be a contact-induced phenomenon.

**kumáani** (n.) God; term used for the Christian God and, in traditional narratives, the principal diety in traditional Iquito society.
➤ Gram. This noun conventionally takes the first person plural inclusive possessive marker pí=. free.var. Taataayúusa.

**kumaániisana**
irreg.pl. kumaániisanawaaka (n.) referential term for deceased paternal uncle.

**kumaati** irreg.pl. kumaatiwaaka, kumaatika (n.) old woman.

**kumaati pájiiti** lit. old woman’s jaw (n.) unidentified species of bright yellow wasp that measures some 1cm in length and most frequently stings people during the dry season. The nest is described as hanging from the underside of branches, having the form of a dome made of earth, some 15cm in diameter, with a flat, projecting edge at the bottom that resembles a jaw. This distinctive nest is said to resemble a wrinkled cheek stuffed with something, as when women masticate manioc to make beer mash, as reflected in the name. This species of wasp resembles the more common siikiyúuni but is a little longer, and with a somewhat more bulky body.

**kumaátíini** rt. kumaátíi (i.v.) become old, speaking of a woman.

**kumi** impf.rt. of kumíini
**Kuminíini**

**Kuminíini rt. kuminíi** (t.v.) raise a human child or young animal, typically to adulthood. ► **Gram.** Historically, probably formed with the benefactive applicative -nii, but now clearly lexicalized.

**Kumítííni rt. kumítííi** (t.v.) raise, grow, or make grow, whether as the result of human intervention, e.g., by fertilizing plants or feeding children; or as the result of a natural process, e.g., the effect of rain on plants.

**Kumííini rt. kumi impf.rt. kumi** (i.v.) grow, said of humans, animals, and plants, or their parts such as hair, feathers, or leaves.

**Kunajííni rt. kunajííi** (t.v.) toast or roast meal-like substances constituted of small particles, e.g., fariña, corn kernels, or coffee beans.

**Kuni irreg.pl. kuniwa** (n.) general term for snakes.

**Kuni anákaasi** (n.) species of spider whose body reaches some 4cm in length with a leg-span that can exceed 10cm; quite aggressive, they will rear up and extend their two fore-limbs together on either side in a threatening gesture, revealing yellow and brown bands on the underside of their limbs; their bite is extremely painful. Sci. *Phoneutria sp.* ► **Anth.** According to Iquito oral tradition, these spiders are transformed from the heads of dead snakes, whence this species’ name.

**Kuni ifíkaka** lit. snake teeth (n.) *muela de víbora*, species of creeper with broad leaves that grows on trunks of trees, its attachments resembling snake fangs. Its leaves are used to treat snakebite, either by boiling them and drinking the cooled liquid, or by pulping them and drinking their juice.

**Kuni pakiti** lit. snake butterfly (n.) *chicharra machaco* or *machacuy* or Dragon-headed Bug, species of insect which looks somewhat like a moth, except for its head, which carries a large, but hollow and light-weight growth that mimics the head of a reptile. It is said (erroneously) to have a stinger on its chest which can deliver a fatal sting and, probably influenced by widespread Amazonian folklore, many current-day Iquitos believe that the only effective cure for this sting is to have sex. Often found on trunks of *maatíyuyúti* (marupá), it is said to be the *imííni* (madre) of this tree. **Sci. Fulgora sp.**

**Kunímaaja** lit. swallowed by snake *(kuni ímaaja)* (n.) *Cocha Cunímaja*, or Cunímaja Lake, an oxbow lake near the Pintuyacu River, about half an hour of travel downriver by peke peke motor from the community of San Antonio, and on the same side of the river as the community. ► **Anth.** The name of the lake derives from a storied event in the late 19th or early 20th century in which one of two youths who went fishing there was eaten by a boa. This lake is now quite shallow, a fact associated with the belief that the boa that was the madre of the lake was driven to flee from it due...
to excessive use of barbasco in the course of the 20th century.

**kunitaaka** *(n.)* smoked

**patarashca;** a type of ijiika *(patarashca)*, or bundle of food wrapped in leaves, that is cooked by placing it on a rack above a fire, where the heat and smoke, but not direct flames, cook it.

**kunitaakííni rt. kunitáákii** *(i.v.)* wrap leaves around foodstuffs to make **kunitaaka** a type of **patarashca** made specifically for smoking food over fires.

**kunííni rt. kuníi** *(t.v.)* roast by placing directly in, or very close to, the coals of a fire, e.g., a peeled plantain placed among the coals, or a fish speared on a stick and held just above the coals. ▶ Gram. In the specific case of a roasting manioc tuber, the verb **kuwaniijúuni** is used for roasting it with its skin on, and **kutííni** is used for roasting it peeled. In the specific case of roasting something on a stick, the borrowed verb **kankaasííni** is used by some speakers. **dialect.var. ranííni.**

**kunííni rt. kuníi** *(i.v.)* swerve; suddenly and unexpectedly diverge from a trajectory, e.g., one boat that swerves to avoid colliding with another on the river, or a kicked soccer ball which diverges from its path due to a gust of wind. Also said of the motion of a falling star.

**kúniíri** *irreg.pl. kúniíriwa* *(n.)*

**torreja,** type of traditional manioc cake made from cooked manioc that was subsequently pounded into dough and shaped into patties 10-15cm across and 2-3cm thick.

These patties were placed in the bottom of a clay pot that was put directly on coals and heated to the point that the ceramic itself began to glow red. The resulting cakes were wrapped in leaves and remained edible for many days.

**kuniirííni rt. kuniíríi** *(i.v.)* make **kúniíri** patties out of manioc dough for cooking.

**kuraja Chambira dialect.var. of iyákuni**

**kuraja kapííriiki irreg.pl. kuraja kapííriikiwa** *lit.* boa toucher *(n.)*

**san pedro,** species of fish that reaches 15cm in length, covered with glittering scales that are sufficiently tough to turn aside harpoon points; its flanks and tail are tinged red.

**kurajaayí** *irreg.pl. kurajaayíwa* *(n.)* camotillo or boa camote, a creeper that grows in gardens, climbing the trunks of manioc and other cultigens and inhibiting their growth; it produces bright red flowers and small inedible black fruits. **dialect.var. iyákuni katija.**

**kurátatáani rt. kurátata** *(t.v.)* tear open a container, e.g., a bag, an envelope, or the wrapping of a package.

**kuráani rt. kuuta** *drev.rt. kura* *(t.v.)* tear, e.g., fabric, leaves, paper. **act./mid. kurííni** *(middle)*

**Kuriásiija** *(prop.n.)* Maájanakáani man, also known as Kuriyáani, who was born in roughly the 1860s and lived in the Chambira river basin before moving to the new community of San Antonio in the
kúrija (n.) 1. mullaca, species of bush that reaches 1m in height, with small, sweet purple berries that reach some 1cm in diameter, and leaves that are covered with small hairs, generally growing in grassy areas. Sci. Clidemia hirta. 2. aguaymanto or bolsa mullaca, species of bush that reaches 2m in height, with sweet, edible fruits some 1.5cm in diameter, yellow when ripe, that are surrounded by a papery envelope. Sci. Physalis angulata.

kúrija free.var. of paaríkwana

kurija (n.) wrist or ankle. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

kurijatáani rt. kurijata (t.v.) dislocate any joint in the body (e.g., finger, wrist, or shoulder). ▶ Gram. This active transitive verb is used when speaking of the action of an agent in dislocating a joint; to speak of a joint becoming dislocated, the middle form is used.

act./mid. kurijatííni (middle)

kurijatííni rt. kurijati impf.rt.

kurijati (i.v.) become dislocated, speaking of any joint in the body (e.g., finger, wrist, or shoulder). ▶ Gram. The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the dislocated joint. act./mid. kurijatáani (active)

kurijaaki irreg.pl. kurijaakiwa, kurijaakiya (n.) traditional adornments in the form of bands some 5cm in width, worn around the wrists, upper arms, and below the knees. Last worn in the 1940s or 1950s, they were woven out of iniyi (chambira fiber cord) and decorated with seeds.

kurika (n.) hand, from the wrist to the fingertips. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Nanay dialect.var. awánaka.

kuríkiija (n.) loro daran-daran or Blue-Headed Parrot, species of parrot that reaches some 27cm in length; green except for blue head, neck, and bib, and side tail feathers, and red vent. A bird of this species plays a pivotal role in the myth that recounts how a demonic jaguar at one point caused a large group of Iquitos to flee from the headwaters of the Pintuyacu River to the site of the modern city of Iquitos: once the jaguar had been killed by a grandmother who had remained behind, she made a hoop of the jaguar’s claws by fitting the tip of one into the base of the other and placed it around the neck of her pet kurík ja, which was instructed to search out the Iquitos who had fled, so that they knew it was safe to return. Sci. Pionus menstruus.

kurima rt. kuri (loc.n.) port, a place at the river’s edge where canoes are regularly moored and which serves as a regular access point to the river for bathing, washing, and getting water; traditionally, each house typically had its own port. ▶ Gram. The default form of this locative noun is kurima.

kúrina (n.) mullaca caspi or mullaquilla, species of slender tree
with pinkish leaves that grows in purmas in areas with clayey soils; it has hard heartwood that is used for house posts.

Kuriyáani free.var. of Kuriásɨɨja

kurisííni rt. kurísii (i.v.) make a Christian cross, e.g., to serve as grave marker.

kuritiija (n.) Amazon Whiptail, species of lizard that is common around human habitations. Measuring up to 35cm in length, its head and upper neck are brown, with darker mottling, while the rest of the body is typically green, sometimes shading to blue towards the belly, with transverse lines of white spots along the sides. Sci. Ameiva ameiva.

kurííni rt. kúúti impf.rt. kuúti dvr.rt. kúrí (i.v.) tear, e.g., fabric, leaves, paper. act./mid. kuráani (active)

kurííni rt. kúrii (t.v.) eat all available food by oneself, without leaving anything for others; this is typically used in contexts where others expect to have a share of a given quantity of food, especially family members. ▶ Gram. The objects of the verb denote or index the person who has had no food left for them, and, optionally, the food that was finished off.

kuriinníini rt. kuriinníi (d.v.) leave food for another, taking care not to eat all of an available quantity of food. Ex. Nu = kuriinníi

samúkwaati nu = majáana. He left (set aside) plantain for his wife.

kurjisi (n.) species of machimango-type tree that mostly grows in varillales and inundating areas. It reaches about 1.25 in diameter, its branches start relatively low on its trunk, and it produces bell-shaped fruits whose bottom falls off, scattering seeds that are eaten by pacas and other animals. Its bark peels off easily and is used for tumplines, and it has dark brown heartwood that is used for house posts.

kurjisi (n.) muscle cramp.

kurjisi irreg.pl. kuriisíika (n.)

mono huapo (or simply huapo) or Monk Saki Monkey, species of monkey with extremely long but coarse and somewhat sparse fur that is gray to black in color. The fur is somewhat curled, and stands away from the body to give seemingly reasonable bulk to a quite thin body, which can measure almost 50cm in length, with a fluffy tail of similar length. Iquitos traditionally believed that the flesh, and especially bones, of this monkey will drive dogs mad and kill them if they eat them. Sci. Pithecia monachus. dialect.var. kwariyuua.

kuruja (n.) beeswax.

kurukukúuni (n.) Tropical Screech Owl, species of owl that reaches 23cm in length; grayish or reddish-brown in color, it is notable for its horn-like ear tufts and its call, for which its Iquito name is a reliable guide. It was traditionally said that the call of this bird
kúrusu


kúrusu • from Sp. cruz. (n.) cross; the religious symbol of the Christian faith, as found in churches and cemeteries.

kurúuku irreg.pl. kuruúkuya (adj.) worn or old, said of anything made of fabric, but especially clothes.

kusákúuja (n.) Ruddy Pigeon, one of the larger pigeon species in Iquito territory, slightly exceeding 30cm in length, and reddish-brown in color. Sci. *Patagioenas subvinacea.*

kusakúuni (n.) Plumbeous Pigeon, the largest pigeon in Iquito territory, reaching some 32cm in length and gray-brown in color.

kusakúuni aákuta lit. plumbeous pigeon ayahuasca (n.) suelda con suelda, a parasitical plant that attaches to the trunks of trees and grows as a creeper. The leaves are boiled to make a beverage that is believed, on the basis of the strength with which the plant attaches to its host, to speed the healing of broken bones. Sci. *Phthirusa adunca.* 🔷Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this creeper is planted by *kusakúuni* (Plumbeous Pigeon), who is said to eat its fruits and become intoxicated from them, as if from *aákuta* (ayahuasca).

kusáaka (n.) apacharama, tree species whose trunk reaches up to 1m in diameter, and whose bark was traditionally used in the manufacture of ceramics. The bark was stripped from the tree, dried, and then burned, and the resulting ashes were ground into a fine powder, which was added to clay before it was formed into vessels, in order to render the fired clay less brittle. Sci. *Licania sp.*

kusí (n.) cooking pot, either a traditional ceramic cooking pot, or a metal one.

kusí pákiiti (n.) species of spider that lives in a solitary burrow in the ground, where it awaits prey; when disturbed, the spider suddenly retreats, closing behind it a trapdoor-like covering which may close with an audible pop. It was traditionally believed that this sound would cause people who heard it to become ill, unless one could promptly return to the same place without hearing the sound. Its effects could be forestalled, however, by marking the sole of one’s foot with a hot coal in a cross shape. This spider was also gathered in large numbers to eat, the spiders being toasted for consumption.

kusiaami irreg.pl. kusiaamiya (adj.) brave; prototypically, but not exclusively, in the sense of being unafraid of fighting, and as such, a quality traditionally attributed to *kuuráaka* or leaders, who acquired and maintained their positions in part by their ability and willingness to face other men in physical confrontations.

kusíúuri • from Sp. cushuri. (n.) cushuri or Neotropic Cormorant, species of long-necked, dark brown, aquatic bird that measures some 70cm in length and has a long and

kusíini rt. kúsii (i.v.) make a clay pot.

kúsiitti (n.) tamal or humita, a dish consisting of ground dry or green corn ground, respectively, and wrapped into a packet of ikwasími leaves about 20cm long and 10cm wide, and then boiled, so that the corn becomes a solid cake.

kusíitiíni rt. kusííti (i.v.) make kúsiitti, i.e., corn tamales or humitas, shaping the corn cakes and wrapping them in leaves, prior to boiling them.

kusuja (n.) water-filled cyst that forms below the surface of the skin, sometimes producing quite a large protuberance. ▶ Gram. Poss. pref.

kutatáaniaákuji (adv.) in or during the madrugada, or pre-dawn hours, between approximately 2am and 5am. ▶ Gram. Although kutatáani is clearly a nominalized verb, neither that form nor the inferrable root is now a viable free form or root, respectively; the erstwhile nominalized form is presumably related to kutítíini ‘dawn (v.).’

kutatáani = aákuji (n.) dawn and the pre-dawn hours. Ex. Kana = maakatúuwa, na = sanitaáríki

kutátáani = áákuji, taariki, níiya jíritiku nunamija, nínííni = aákuji, niínaki, nínííni iýjakiya; anuu taáríki = na na = kuwasííni. Our forefathers, they counted dawn, morning, noon, afternoon, night, and midnight; those were their words (for time).

kútii na (n.) peeled manioc that has been roasted in coals.

kutíini rt. kútii (t.v.) roast peeled manioc in a cooking fire; once a manioc tuber is peeled, a space is opened for it among the coals, so that it can cook from the radiant heat of the coals. Rel. kutííjúuni (rt. kutííjuu) (t.v.) roast multiple peeled manioc tubers in a cooking fire.

kutítíini rt. kutítii 1. (i.v.) dawn, speaking of a new day. ▶ Sem. In this sense, the notional subject must be ‘the day’, which is expressed either by a noun phrase, (iína) yaawííni, or by the third person subject clitic nu=. Ex. Yaawííni kutítíírii, jiíta aáárí = na, nu = aátií kííja... Another day dawnded, like today, and he says to me ...

... 2. (i.v.) wake up and experience the start of a new day. ▶ Gram. In this sense, the subject must denote something other than ‘the day’, typically, but not necessarily, a human experiencer. When accompanied either by a subordinate clause with an event-nominalized verb, or by a resultative participle, the subject of the main verb is understood to be realizing the eventuality denoted by the subordinate clause, or resultative participle, while the day begins; this typically yields the inference that the eventuality was being realized all night long or, in the case of resultative participles, that the denoted state was achieved.
kutíini rt. kutii (a.v.) give birth, speaking of both humans and animals. ► Gram. The optional object denotes or indexes the offspring to which the woman or animal has given birth. Ex. Kí=maaya, kí=kutíiciakí kí=maaya iti Sanantiúuni=jina. My child, I gave birth to my child here in San Antonio.

kutiitíiní rt. kutitii (t.v.) care for a woman while she is giving birth.

kutiitiiyáana irreg.pl. kutiitiiyáapi (n.) midwife.

kúwaku 1.poss. of awaku

kuwana rt. kuwa (adj.) hard-working and industrious, said specifically of a person’s character; traditionally, the prototypical manifestation of these character traits was an impressive dedication to clearing, planting, and maintaining swidden gardens.

kuwaniíjía (n.) manioc that has been roasted in a fire with its skin on; the steam inside the skin cooks the tuber.

kuwaniijíiní rt. kuwaniijii free.var. of kuwaniijúuni

kuwaniijúuni rt. kuwaniijuu (t.v.) roast a manioc tuber in the coals of a fire with its skin on. ► Gram. On the basis of the existing participial form, kuwaniija, ‘roasted (manioc, in skin)’, (and not kuwaniijúùjía or kuwaniijtíjía), together with the fact that the two synonymous modern roots end in the active and middle pluractional suffixes, -juu and -jí, respectively, it seems clear that historically the relevant root was kuwáani, ‘roast manioc (in skin)’, but the pluractional form came to displace the monomorphemic root in having the basic non-pluractional meaning. Similarly, although speakers accept both kuwaniijúuni and kuwaniijíuni as active verbs, without a consistent preference for one or the other, these two verbs were presumably once an active/middle pluractional pair, with the former being the active, and the latter the middle. free.var. kuwaniijíini.

kuwariikúuni rt. kuwariikuu (i.v.) speak repeatedly, when said of an individual who speaks repeatedly to herself or another person; speak repeatedly and simultaneously, when said of multiple individuals. ► Gram. This verb can be understood either as reflexive, e.g., said of a very drunk person who intermittently babbles to himself; or as intransitive, with an unexpressed but contextually understood addressee.

kuwariikuutáani rt. kuwariikuítá (i.v.) speak repeatedly to a recipient, utter words repeatedly at someone or something; unlike kuwasiiitáani ‘talk to one another’, this verb is reserved for cases in which the
kuwasíini rt. kuwasi 1. (i.v.) speak or talk. ► Gram. The recipient of the talk expressed by this verb can be expressed by an NP licensed by the comitative postposition =jata. Ex. Nu = kuwasíaārikí = na naaraatá = yaa ji=ta na = kuwasíaārikí. He (a shaman’s spirit reincarnated as a jaguar) spoke exactly like they spoke. Ex. Kaa kia = nakusiaaário iipi = jata kuwasíini kaayaaka, kaa na = paājii náaji nakusíini, saakaaya taa kia = saminijúuni. If you don’t know how to talk to the people, then they won’t know what your thoughts are. 2. (a.v.) argue or criticize, talk in an critical, angry, or argumentative fashion. Ex. Naa = kaa jaa kia = aātamaajati = jata, saaka = aákuji kiaa kiaa aātamaajati kuwasikíi = waja? And not with your sister either; why would you argue with your sister?

kuwasíini (n.) 1. language. 2. speech. 3. word.

kuwasiitáani rt. kwasiita 1. (t.v.) talk to someone with a goal in mind, e.g., to make a request, plan an activity, or arrange the sale or purchase of something. ► Sem. This verb tends to have connotations of positive relations between the two conversing people, thus yielding the sense below. 2. (t.v.) verbally court or chat up a person of the opposite sex.

kúwaaja (n.) liver. ► Anth. In traditional Iquito society, the liver was reportedly understood to be the locus of thought, emotion, and moral judgement. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

kuwaajíini rt. kwaaajii (i.v.) behave properly or reform oneself, typically after having been counseled or punished for bad behavior.

kuwitíini rt. kuwiti (t.v.) change or alter a quality or characteristic of some object, e.g., make something red, or make something wider. Ex. Júura parína kí = kuwitíi nuu. I made it wider.

kuwiíini rt. kuúki drv.rt. kúwi 1. (cop.) will be; copular verb used in irrealis contexts, e.g., for future temporal reference, optatives, prohibitives, and conditionals. Ex. Suwáani niaatíija = jaa kuúkimaa. She will be a good mother. Ex. Kiaá amátanana kuúkiríi, kia = kuwiíi = ííra kuuráaka, iyaamíákuji kíáa piyiíni nakusíki, jaáataaraata kíía iipi íyaakitaki, íí = kuújímakí íikíi íííí ííi = íííikí. You have to be strong, to be chief, because you have to know about everything, (including) how you should govern those who live here where we live. Ex. Kuúkikuma iyújusana! Don’t be lazy! Ex. Kuupi = ti kuúkii kí = maaya, nuúkiika miisaji, nuúkiika ikwani. I would have had two children (lit. two would have been my children), a girl and a boy. Ex. Kiíja,
iina kia = aátirii náaji kííja, “Tí kuwitííri miisaji kiáája, kíí kíaa akuúmiki.” It’s me, the one to whom you said thus while passing, “If only you were a woman, I would get together with you.” Ex. Manaja kuúkisakari kiaája = jaa, jaa kí = nikií pupuú tikííni itíi iita = jinakuma jaa, iyaamiaákuji jaa íta manaja kiáája. If you get pregnant, and I see a pygmy owl enter here inside the house, it will be because you are pregnant. 2. (cop.) be; this form of the copular verb is used in subordinate clauses. Ex. Jítííkíí kí = kuukiaárikíi siísanurika = na, wáari kw = anííriti irííkiaiki kííja nu = ííta = jíína. When I was little, my aunt took me into her home.

kuuííni rt. kuúki drv.rt. kúwi (t.v.) become, experience a change in quality, nature, or status. ► Gram. The entity experiencing the change may be either animate or inanimate, and the complement may either express a quality concept, e.g., become pregnant or become fermented, or express an entity concept, e.g., become a chief or become the moon. Ex. Naawaaka naajáája, na = kuukiaárikíi = na siíímaa itíi niíyá = jíína tííí p = ííkíí. They also, they became shamans here on the earth where we live.


kuyíísi (n.) avispa solo, largest species of wasp in Iquito territory, reaching some 5cm in length, and black in color, with a metallic blue sheen. A solitary wasp known for hunting large spiders, it paralyzes them with its sting and then drags its victim home to its burrow. The body of this wasp, dried near the fire in a patarashca, is used in a treatment intended to improve dogs’ hunting ability: the dried body of the wasp is powdered and put in the dogs food, after which the dog is tied up for three days and fed a diet exclusively of manioc.

kuyíísi (n.) protruding navel.

Kuyíísi (prop.n.) woman who lived in the 19th century, dying in the 1910s. Little is known about her, except that her name is attributed to her having a protruding navel.

kuyíísi lit. Blue-Throated Piping-Guan (n.) an affectionate term for men with white hair, stemming from the bird with the same name, which has white feathers on its head.

kuyíísi (n.) pava or Blue-throated Piping-Guan, galliform bird that reaches some 70cm in length; a commonly hunted bird, it has distinctive long white feathers on its head that reach its upper neck, pale blue flesh on its face, and darker blue wattles. Sci. Pipile cumanensis.
**kuyíisi amáriyaaja** lit. Blue-throated Piping-Guan pijuayo (n.) variety of amáriyaaja, pijuayo palm, whose distinctive fruits are yellow with vertical white stripes, reminiscent of the pale stripe on the heads of kuyíisi, Blue-throated Piping-Guans. *Sci. Bactris gasipaes var.*

**Kuyíisiyúumu** lit. Blue-throated Piping-Guan creek (prop.n.) a small creek, with no name in Spanish, that connects Pava Cocha (which has no Iquito name) to the Pintuyacu River; it is located a short distance upriver of the confluence of the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers, on the same side of the river as the community of San Antonio. Two accounts are given for the origin of its name: by one account, the creek was named after an old man called Kuyíisi (for his white hair) who used to live along its banks; by another, its name came from the fact that many kuyíisi (Blue-throated Piping-Guans or pavas del monte) were found in its vicinity.

**kuyúkuyu** (n.) turushuqui, species of dark-colored catfish-like fish that reaches some 1m in length, that is rare in the Pintuyacu River basin, and not particularly prized, due its flesh having a peculiar musty flavor. Its mouth is reminiscent of the sucker mouths of carachama, and it has a single line of short, sharp spurs, running longitudinally down the center of each side of its body, and a pair of long, hard spurs by each pectoral fin. *Sci. Oxydoras niger.*

**kuyútíina** rt. kuyútíi (adj.) striped or stripey, specifically in the case of lengthwise stripes.

**kuyuútíina** rt. kuyuútíi (i.v.) have lengthwise stripes, e.g., a striped shirt, or smaller markings arranged in stripe-like formations, such as the markings markings of pacas and juvenile tapirs.

**kuuja** (n.) general term for the two species of smaller spotted wild cats in Iquito territory, the Ocelot, *Leopardus pardalis,* and the Margay, *Leopardus wiedii.*

**kuujúuni** rt. kuújuu (t.v.) punch, deliver a blow with a closed fish. ► Gram. The object obligatorily takes the locative postposition = jina. Ex. *Kuújuunuu = jina,* námii nuu náají jiíta nu = kuújuu kiáaja = jina. *Punch him, return the blow just like he punched you.*

**kuujúuni** rt. kuújuu (t.v.) block, be in the way, impede. The obstacle may be something that literally blocks movement or otherwise impedes an activity, or it may be more metaphorical, as when a child is underfoot and distracts someone in a way that impedes them in carrying out a task. ► Gram. The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the impeding entity and the object the entity affected. Ex. *Kaa kí = paajiia aríini iyamiaáküji iina náana nu = kuújuuyaa kíja. I can't pass, because this tree is blocking me.*
kuukisaákari (adv.) 1. perhaps, maybe; epistemic modal possibility adverb employed in the contexts of alternatives that are being weighed, where it is uncertain which one holds. Ex. Na = aátikiaáki = na, “Kuukisaákari aasamu = jina nu = itiwii, jiita kaa nu = nakúusii musíini = na, nu = siisiki.” They said, “Perhaps he fell in the creek, and since he doesn’t know how to swim, he drowned.” 2. or, nor; disjunction employed for constituents ranging from NPs to full clauses; this disjunctive sense is often, but not necessarily, combined with the epistemic modal possibility sense given above. Ex. Kiaá nuu paaniki makísí = jina, kuukisaakari kia = nasikúura. You look for it in a purma, or maybe in your garden. Ex. Miisaji pi = paanii pi = nakaríini = íra nuu; kaa = waa pií nuu kjuunííjuu, kuukisaákari pií nuu majaki, kaa. We look for a woman (i.e., a wife) to love her, not to hit her, nor to whip her, no.

kuukiwaku (adv.) two places or locations, whether two places on a single object, or two different locations in space, e.g., where loads could be placed.

kuukúuni rt. kuúkuu (t.v.) sharpen edge or point, e.g., of a machete or harpoon tip.

kuúkuusi (n.) a type of evil spirit that takes the form of a skeleton that attacks people in the forest.

kuukwaka (n.) sharp edge or point, e.g., of a machete or harpoon tip.

kuukwana rt. kuukwa (adj.) sharp, speaking of either an edge or a point, e.g., of a machete or harpoon tip. Ex. Kuukwaná tii k = ijúuti íijinaji, tikiná tii ki = naajuútaa jajinaji sakumatáani. The point of my needle is sharp, however the point of my pencil is blunt.

kuukwaata (adv.) sharply or pointily. Ex. Kuukwaata kuukúuja tii íina paaniíwi. That knife is sharpened sharply.

kuumaki irreg.pl. of kumakija

kuumakimari (n.) species of nocturnal ant that measures some 3-4mm, with a dark body and slightly reddish head, notable for constructing very shallow tunnels, visible under the surface of the ground, as transit routes out from their nest. They are very aggressive, swarming anyone who breaks open one of these tunnels, and delivering painful bites. They are also noted for their tendency to raid palms with suri growing them, which they attack and consume.

kuumakija (n.) variety of sakújaaja (piripiri), a medicinal plant, that was believed to make suri grow abundantly in felled palms. The bulbs of the plant were grated and rubbed on the head and handle of the axe that would be used to fell the trunk. Sci. Cyperus sp.

kuumáaka (n.) cumaca, a species of liana that reaches some 5cm in diameter and hangs from the upper branches of tall trees; when cut, it produces a thick red sap. This bark
of liana was traditionally used in the same way as the bark of the *sinakina* (*palometa huayo*) tree to make a black lacquer used to coat the interior part of clay vessels and gourds, and the surface of paddles, to protect them from damage by liquids. *Sci. Ichnosiphon* sp.

**kuumi** rt. *kuu* (num.) two, in the case of inanimate referents, i.e., things that are not living beings capable of independent motion.

**kuuna** irreg.pl. *kuunawaaka* (n.) cousin, general referential term insensitive to the gender of the referent or the gender of the individual with respect to whom the kinship relationship is reckoned. ► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: *aakuuna.* Poss.pref.

**kuuniísana**

*irreg.pl. kuuniísanawaaka* (n.) deceased cousin.

**kuupáara** free.var. of *sɨrɨ́ɨti* • from *Sp. copal*.

**kuupíkuuja** (n.) *pihuanero* or Musician Wren, species of brown bird that reaches 14cm in length, with a short tail. It is rarely seen, but noted for its distinctive and complex multi-note song. *Sci. Cyphorhinus aradus*.

**kuupi** rt. *kuu* (num.) two, in the case of animate referents, i.e., living beings capable of independent motion.

**kuupikiiraata** (adv.) realize an activity as a pair, do something as a group of two people. *Ex. Atii = na iina aátikiaana maníini, “Kia = nakúusii, máana, kanaa íta ánii kuupikiiraata.” Then the youth said, “You know, elder, we were coming together.”

**kuuraríina** • from *Sp. curarina.* *(n.*) *curarina*, species of bush with broad leaves, from whose crown grow yellow flowers. Reaching some 2m in height, it grows mainly in inundating areas, and its leaves have medicinal uses. They are boiled, with the resulting bitter cooled liquid consumed to treat colds and flu, malaria, diarrhea, and snake bite, among other afflictions. *Sci. Potalia amara*.

**kuuráaka** irreg.pl. *kuuraákawaaka* • from *Sp. curaca.* *(n.)* *curaca*, chief, or local ’big man’, a leadership role that arose in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, in the context of increasing contact with mestizo society, which was significantly mediated by *patrones*. Oral history indicates that Iquito *curacas* played an important role as intermediaries between the *patrones* and the rest of the Iquito population, but that relationships between *curacas* and *patrones* were not always smooth. Oral tradition also suggests that a *curaca’s* influence over his fellow Iquitos generally resulted from a combination of his charisma, physical intimidation grounded in fighting ability, and his pivotal role as intermediary with the *patrones*. The *curacas* are not known to have ruled over any large settlements; rather, their power was most concretely reflected in their access to trade goods and the number of
kuuráakamakwaati
wives one was able to have and maintain.

kuuráakamakwaati lit. chief frog (n.) unidentified species of frog whose call is said to resemble the phrase piikwaa, kuuráaka! ‘let’s go, chief!’.

kuuraasuu free.var. of akánataaja irreg.pl. kuuraasuwa • from Sp. corazón. ▶ Socio. Although a loanword from Spanish, this form is in fact more commonly used by current Iquito speakers than the original Iquito term.

kuúriki • from Q. kuriki. (n.) money.

kuusáana • from Sp. cocina. (n.) kitchen; clearly separate cooking areas in homes were adopted by in the mid-20th century as the household fire lost its important as an area for sleeping and socializing as well as cooking. Now kitchens tend to built as additions on the sides of the principal house structure, or as smaller separate buildings.

kuusi • from Q. cushi. (n.) pig.

kuuta (adv.) maybe, perhaps, might. Ex. Tiiríira nu = makikiaaná kuuta = na. Perhaps she slept a little further away. Ex. Iina aátkiaakí waarata tawi nuu, “Kía = pariíyaa kuuta k = ínání káami k = íyiku, Niikamúumu anáka = jína?” The other mestizo said to him, “Can you perhaps take me upriver to my place, in the headwaters of the Chambira river?”

kuutanaakáana (adv.) “how surprising!”, “wow!”, sentence-initial adverb expressing the remarkable or surprising nature of the eventuality denoted by the sentence it introduces.

kuúti impf.rt. of kuríini

kuuwaa (n.) 1. game animal, animal that is hunted for food. Ex. Piíini kuuwaa, sikiáaja, miyaara, iina nu = nikiaárika nu = aámuyaaárika nuu. All game animals, deer, jaguars, what she saw, she killed. 2. meat, i.e., flesh conceptualized as food. Ex. Aajaa, kíí = ti = jaa kíaa = jata iikwaáriikíaaja, kí = nikíini = ííra iiipi kaayaka iína miitiíyaa kíáaja iína kuuwaa turiíja. Well then, I’d better go with you, so I can see these people who give you smoked meat.

Kuuwaa Níiki lit. game animal bone (prop.n.) man born in the mid-19th century, renowned for being a skilled fighter with a spear; he lived in the headwaters region of the Pintuyacu River, and died around the time that San Antonio was founded in 1911. He is remembered for a song, which had the line maakwaáríka, kíí = paakiki síiiíkuku ‘careful, you are going to step on something sharp along the edge of the restínga’.

kwakúsiaaja (n.) huishhuincho or Screaming Piha, a gray bird that measures some 25cm in length with its somewhat long tail, generally found in areas away from large rivers, inhabiting the midstory of the canopy. Although rarely seen,
its distinctive and startlingly loud whistling call is one of the classic sounds of the forest. These birds reportedly tend to be found near creeks, making it possible to use their calls to find creeks if one is lost in the forest. Sci. Lipaugus vociferans. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this bird’s call is its response to thunder, which is often too distant for humans to hear. Iquito oral tradition also indicates that this bird, when it dies, transforms into the nísira or Black-Necked Red-Cotinga.

**kwarákiija** (n.) camu camu, species of bush that grows near the edge of still or slow-moving bodies of water, and produces small fruits about 2cm in diameter, which turn red when ripe; traditionally Iquitos ate these tart fruits with salt. Sci. Myrciaria dubia.

**kwarákiina** (n.) capirona, species of tree whose wood is valued for firewood, as it burns well even when fresh. Its trunk, which reaches up to 1m in diameter, is covered with green bark, which used in a traditional treatment for hernias: first, a piece of bark the size of the hernia is cut from the tree, then the bark is replaced and fixed in place with a previously unused sewing needle, and finally, a black thread is wrapped around the trunk to further secure the piece of bark. It was believed that as the bark healed and reattached the cut piece, the hernia associated with the cut piece of bark would heal. Sci. Calycophyllum spruceanum.

**kwarana** (n.) hamaca huayo, species of tree whose trunk reaches up to about 80cm in diameter, and is best known for its distinctive edible fruits, which hang from a long stem about 10cm in length. The fruits themselves, which were traditionally gathered when they ripened and fell from the tree, are roughly tubular, 15cm long and 5cm in diameter, with soft skin and fibrous husks, which when split open reveal rich, oily, nut-like seeds. Sci. Couepia dolichopoda.

**kwaráani** rt. kwaata drv.rt. kwara (i.v.) weed; carry out maintenance on a nasi (chacra, swidden), especially by removing weeds.

**kwariku** (n.) coro coro or Green Ibis, dark green wading bird typically encountered near water that reaches about 58 cm in length. It is notable for its long, dark, curving bill and for its distinctive hooting, which it is said to produce from areas of flooded forest when the water is rising. Sci. Mesembrinibis cayennensis.

**kwariku sapáani** dialect.var. of sikiitakúuni lit. Green Ibis worm

**kwaríyuuja** dialect.var. of kuríisi

**kwaríini** rt. kwarii (i.v.) need to do something, or need to have something done, have not yet done something or have not yet had something necessary or important done. ▶ Gram. This verb takes a non-finite irrealis clause as a complement, but cannot take an NP complement. The complement clause can be elided if recoverable from context. The subject of the
matrix verb denotes or indexes the entity which either needs to do something, if the verbal complement is intransitive, or needs to have something done to it, if it is transitive. Ex. Kí = nasi kwariyyaa = na kwaráani. My garden needs to be weeded. Ex. Kí = kwariyyaa Ikiítu = jina iwáani. I need to go to Iquitos.

kwariiínií (t.v.) lacks something that one is in need of, e.g., food to eat, or a machete to clear a garden. ▶ Gram. The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the thing lacking, and the object the person or thing lacking it. Ex. Kaa kuuuwaa kwariíniíyaárikí kííja. I didn’t lack meat. Ex. Kuumi kusi kwariíniíya kííja. I lack two pots.

kwasimi socio.var. of ikwasimi

kwasini irreg.pl. kwasiniwa (n.) choshna grande or Kinkajou, species of nocturnal arboreal mammal with smooth, reddish brown fur and prehensile tail. It is considered edible and is valued for its white body fat. Sci. Potos flavus.

kwaaki irreg.pl. kwaakíwaku (n.)
1. a clear space, a space free of vegetation, e.g., a recently cleared and burned garden, the patio surrounding a house, or a supay chacra (ikwaniaasi), a clear area in the forest resulting from the activity of certain ant species qwsfe. 2. an illuminated, brightly lit space; perhaps originally used to refer to open, and thus bright, areas in the forest, this term is now equally applicable to spaces illuminated by artificial light.

kwaakíína (n.) polvora caspi or pusanga caspi, species of relatively low tree whose trunk grows to about 50cm in diameter. Its wood is oily and burns even when fresh, making it valued as firewood. Its pale bark is covered with a dusty powder, which is the primary ingredient in the pusanga ‘love magic’ powder of the same name. dialect.var. iinamináana.

kwaakíína (n.) 1. a type of powder with magical properties, the prototypical instance being the powder used by non-shamanic individuals to work love magic, made with the fragrant powder from the bark of the kwaaká na (polvora caspi) tree. Typically made by men, it was necessary for the woman who was the intended target to have direct contact with the powder for it to be effective, and was often cast in her face by the man enamored of her. The man had to follow a specific diet while preparing it, which if violated, led the man to go insane. This term is also applied to powders used by shamans, of now unknown preparation, which they used to accumulate and store their power for later use. 2. small gourd into which shamans placed powders with magical powers (see sense above), typically used by breaking it open and blowing the powder at the person or thing they wished to affect.
kwaana rt. kwaan (adj.) 1. well-lit, illuminated, bright, or easily visible. 2. clear of plants or obstructions, generally said of an area that has been cleared for a nasi (chacra, swidden), or a path from which plants have been cleared.

kwáani irreg.pl. kwaáníwa (n.) perrito de dios or Mole Cricket, species of cricket that makes its burrows in sandy soil and leaf litter, and sings in the small hours of the morning. Iquitos would traditionally say, when they heard its song, kwáani isaa, ‘the Mole Cricket is urinating’ (i.e., it has gotten up to urinate). Also according to tradition, the song was the cause of cavities in teeth, its song being the sound of a drilling action in the affected person’s tooth, perhaps the source of its alternate names (see below).
dialect.vars. iikanásuujía, iika súniija.

kwaaríyaaka (n.) 1. minga organized for weeding a chacra. 2. manioc beer prepared for a weeding minga.

kwaasiija (interj.) “OK!” “alright!” “fine!”, a much-used interjection typically indicating assent or agreement; it can also serve as a back channel interjection to indicate simple acknowledgement of an utterance in the preceding conversational turn.

kwaata (adv.) 1. clearly visible, easily visible. 2. clearly or freely, without obstacle or impediment. Ex. Kwaata nu = káriiyaa. She sees clearly.

kwaata anákanà rt. kwaata anáka irreg.pl. kwaata anákapi lit. cleared (i.e. cleared of hair) head (adj.) naturally bald, either entirely so, or with a small fringe of hair.

kwaata kariyáa rt. kwaata kariyáana lit. clear-looking one (adj.) the quality of having a receding hairline that leaves the front of the head bare.

kwaata kariyáana rt. kwaata kariyáa irreg.pl. kwaata kariyáapi lit. clear-looking one (n.) person who sees well, person with good vision.

kwaata kariyáana play.var. of jaakáana irreg.pl. kwaata kariyáapi lit. clear-looking one (i.e. cleared of hair)

kwaata nikíjaati (n.) sapo machín, species of frog whose call, which resembles the call of the White-fronted Capuchin, is said to announce the coming of high water during the wet season. Sci. Leptodactylus sp.

kwaátaraku (n.) manacaracu or Speckled Chachalaca, galliform bird that reaches 60cm in length, generally brown, with pale speckling on breast and neck, and a small reddish dewlap. Found near bodies of water, it has a raucous, braying call that it tends to produce in the late afternoon, often inciting other individuals within earshot to respond. Sci. Ortalis guttata.
majániwiítáani rt. majániwiíta
(t.v.) throw an opponent to the ground repeatedly while fighting.

majániwiítáani rt. majániwiíta
(i.v.) repeatedly cast fishing line and hook into water, a fishing technique effective for certain types of fish.

majarúwaaka (n.) general term for small fishes (typically 10cm or less, and often much less) of a wide variety of species, including some species that can grow to large sizes and other species that remain small. Such fish are typically encountered in small creeks, typically captured using nuíruu (barbasco, fish poison) and typically prepared and consumed in the form of kunitaaka, smoked patarashca.

májaaka (n.) blood. ► Gram. mass noun. Nanay dialect var. naanaka.

majaakííni rt. majaákíi (i.v.) bleed. ► Gram. The subject of the verb may either be the person or animal who is bleeding or the body part or injury that is bleeding.

májaana rt. májaa (adj.) raw or uncooked, speaking of meat, fish, or plant matter foods.


majáani rt. maja 1. (t.v.) whip, strike something relatively flexible against something else. 2. (t.v.) clear a young mákisi (purma, fallow swidden) by swiftly felling the saplings and undergrowth with a machete, in contrast to the much more protracted process of clearing an area of more established forest, which requires felling trees with an axe. 3. (t.v.) give an electric shock, speaking of electric eels. ► Gram. This sense typically takes takes the momentary perfective -rìi.

majaániisana

majaatayi (n.) whip or lash.

majaatáani rt. majaata (i.v.) whip or cast a fishing rod forward so as to flick its attached line, weight and hook out into the water.

majiti impf.rt. of majitííni
majitííni rt. majiti impf.rt. majiti (i.v.) suffer a miscarriage or spontaneous abortion. Iquitos consider miscarriages to be due typically either to an injury suffered by the mother (e.g., a fall or...
májiiti (n.) bee larva. Among the species that Iquitos are familiar with, the larvae are housed in a layer of cells filled with royal jelly found below the section of the hive occupied by honey-holding cells.

májuuku irreg.pl. májuukuwa (n.) chambira cord bundle, a method of storing chambira cord that kinks it less severely than simply winding it into a ball. A rod-like core is first made by coiling the cord around a loop that has been collapsed into a length that serves as the core; once the rod-like shape is relatively rigid, the remaining cord is wrapped lengthwise on the rod in a figure-eight pattern, with the extrema of the figure-eight anchored against the ends of the rod.

makáampa (n.) macambo, a cultivated tree species introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. Its large fruits, which reach some 30cm in length, resemble cacao fruits but with more rounded ends, and its somewhat sweet flesh surrounds large edible seeds, which are typically roasted or fried before eating. Sci. Theobroma bicolor.

makika (n.) immature manioc tubers that have grown sufficiently that they can be harvested and cooked, but have not yet reached their full size; these tubers are much softer than their mature counterparts, and are generally

májuuku irreg.pl. májuukuwa (n.) Short-tailed Nighthawk, species of dark-colored insectivorous bird seen at dusk and often mistaken for a bat due its body shape and flight habits. Sci. Lurocalis semitorquatus.
makina

only harvested when mature manioc is not available.

makina rt. maki (adj.) unripe or not fully mature, speaking of cultigens, e.g., asúraaja (manioc), amariyaaja (pujuyao), samiukwaati (plantain), or támuu (guaba) fruits.

makina isíiku lit. unripe sarna (n.) obero, sarna blanca, or vitiligo, a skin malady in which pale, depigmented patches appear on the body; these patches neither hurt nor itch. It was traditionally believed that this malady was caused by failing to follow dietary restrictions associated with the consumption of aákuta (ayahuasca). free.vars.
sakina isíiku, musútina isíiku.

makina kásiiri lit. green (unripe) moon (n.) new moon; the extremely slender very first phase of the moon.

makínaata (n.) area in the process of being colonized by riverside successional plants; in Iquito territory these are typically the low, sandy areas on the interior side of river bends, with the primary successional species being asinaja (pumapanga), tamíina (tangarana), and a number of lianas.

mákisi irreg.pl. makísiva (n.) purma, a nasi (chacra, swidden) whose crops have been mostly or entirely harvested, and that is in the process of reverting to secondary forest.

mákisi támuu lit. purma Inga sp. (n.) purma shimbillo, species of shimbillo-type tree that grows in purmas and in clayey-soiled forests.

its flat pods contain seeds about 1cm diameter, arranged longitudinally in the pod and surrounded by very sweet flesh, with flat fleshless segments between the seeds. Formerly abundant in the San Antonio area, this species is now rare due to the practice of felling the tree for its fruits. Sci. Inga sp.

Mákisiyúumu lit. purma creek (prop.n.) a small creek located a few kilometers downriver of the community of San Antonio, and on the same side of the river; its source is an aguajal, and according to Iquito oral tradition, it had a small Iquito settlement along its banks in the late 19th century; being very small, this creek was never given a Spanish name, although its Iquito name could be faithfully glossed as Purma Quebrada.

makísiina (n.) pichirina, term applied to two similar species of trees, one that grows in inundating areas and on river banks, with broad leaves and rough brown bark, and another that grows in elevated areas, especially in purmas, with small leaves with smooth bark. The former species reaches a diameter of 40cm and is used for roof poles, while the latter does not grow large enough for this purpose; both species produce a thick yellow sap that is used to treat certain types of skin fungus. Sci. Vismia spp.

makitiaani rt. makita 1. (t.v.) harvest young, not fully grown manioc tubers, typically from a relatively recently planted garden
makiijáani

in which the plants have not yet had time to mature. 2. (t.v.) harvest unripe fruits.

makiijáani rt. makiija 1. (t.v.) put out flame source, such as a cooking fire or a kerosene lamp. 2. (t.v.) turn off electrical aparatus, e.g., lightbulb or radio.

makiijiyi (adv.) backwards or reverse, specifically in the case of spinning cord (*iníini*), especially *chambira* cord (*iniyi*); instead of the principal spinning gesture being away from the body, the gesture is directed towards the body, resulting in cord with left-handed, rather than right-handed chirality; the resulting backwards-spun cord is considered by some to be prettier than normally spun cord, although it is more difficult to make. HDC pers.var. makajaya.

makíñaaaja (n.) sleeping place; this term is generally applied to regular sleeping places, such as one’s bed, or places at which one regularly sleeps on hunting and fishing trips, where one may have built shelters. ► Gram. Poss.pref. free.var. makiiñajina.

makíñrajina rt. makíra

irreg.pl. makíräkajina (*loc.n.*) a riverside or forest site regularly used as a place to sleep, often involving the construction of temporary shelters, i.e. *miyiti* (*tambos*), by fishermen and hunters on fishing and hunting trips that take them away from their homes for many days at a time.

makisiniwiitáani rt.

makisiniwiitá (i.v.) blink repeatedly in a strong manner, generally as a nervous tic, but also in cases when something is irritating the eye. Rel.
makisiniwiitáana (n.) person who suffers from a nervous tic that causes them to wink or blink frequently.

makisiitáani rt. makisíita (i.v.) close eyes.

mákiija *Chambira dialect.var.* of amákiija irreg.pl. mákiíya, mákiijaka

makiíka (n.) mosquito net, adopted by Iquito people in the early 20th century.

makiíkujina free.var. of makíñaaaja irreg.pl. makiíkukajina

► Gram. Poss.pref.

makiína (adv.) in one’s sleep, while sleeping. ► Gram. The fact that this element bears a possessive marker but does not require a postpositional licenser suggests that it has some of the grammatical properties of a locative noun. Ex. Kaa kíaa = ti iníkarii, kia = kúwaaja íti kíaa átuukííana, kií = ti kíaa aámuu kía = makiína. *If you had not woken up, your heart (lit. liver) would have told you that I would kill you in your sleep. Ex. Kí = makiína, guardiawaaka inákiaaki kííja waatiíruruu = jinakuma. In my sleep, the recruiters put me inside the boat.*

makiíni (n.) dream.

makiíni rt. maki 1. (i.v.) go out or extinguish itself, speaking of a flame source such as a cooking fire or a candle. 2. (i.v.) for the sun to
dim, for sunlight to diminish and become less strong, e.g., due to clouds. ▶ Gram. This sense requires inceptive aspect -aárii.


makíni rt. maki impf.rt. maki 1. (i.v.) sleep. Ex. Jaa kí = makíiwíikurá kami. I already went and slept there (upriver). 2. (i.v.) go on a multi-day hunting or fishing trip, with at least one night spent sleeping away from home. ▶ Gram. In this sense, the verb appears in its event-nominalized form as an adjunct to iwáani ‘go’ and bears the postposition = ánura. Ex. Kana = ikwaa makííni = ánura. We are going to go hunting/fishing (lit. sleep). 3. (i.v.) sit fermenting, said of manioc beer mash. Ex. Jiítikári taa suwáani, nu = makíki kuumi yaañíini = na, wáari kia = puúrii nuu. When it is ready, when it has sat fermenting for two days, then you hand-strain it. Rel. makíítííni (rt. makííti) (i.v.) sleep (plurational), either iteratively for a single individual within a relatively short time period (e.g., waking and going back to sleep several times in one day), or for multiple individuals to sleep simultaneously.

makiiníta (adv.) sleepy. ▶ Gram. This adjective is only known to appear with inflected forms of iwáini, e.g., makiiníta k = íkii, ‘I’m sleepy’.

makiítaaja irreg.pl. makiítaakami (inanimate) (n.) bedding, prototypically sheets or blankets.

makiíti irreg.pl. makiítiwa (n.) hierba dormilón, species of plant with small leaves that react, closing in on themselves, when touched. This plant was traditionally used by Iquitos to cure excessive crying in young children by burning its leaves under the child, so it is enveloped by the smoke; the bones of huasaco (páasi) were sometimes burned with the leaves as part of the treatment. Sci. Mimosa pudica.

makusáari irreg.pl. makusaáariwa (n.) macusari, species of slender, extremely spicy pepper, up to 8cm in length, that turns red when ripe. Formerly a critical ingredient in jikuriáaka or manioc stew, it is now rarely cultivated. Apart from its use as a condiment, this pepper played an important role in the kajíini menarche celebration, when the celebrated young woman had the pulped flesh of this pepper applied to her teeth and gums to assure that her teeth remain healthy and without cavities. This pepper was also rubbed on the nose and snouts of dogs to make them better hunters. Sci. Capsicum sp.

makúuja (n.) species of leafcutter ant that makes its nest out of leaf
litter in the notches of trees and is known for cutting clothing to pieces in order to carry it off. Sci. Acromyrmex sp. dialect var. kakuuja.

makwaa ímaaja lit. swallowed toad (n.) asna charapa, species of edible aquatic turtle whose shell is similar in color and shape to that of the better known mitiija (taricaya), but is somewhat more domed and about some 30 cm in length. Its relatively large head has yellow markings near the base of its jaws. The name of this species stems from its habit of preying on anitāaki makwaati (huangana sapo) toads during their egg-laying season. Sci. Phrynops sp. free var. muusiaarāaja.

makwaati irreg.pl. makwaa (n.) general term for anurans, i.e., toads and frogs.

mamatiiri (n.) species of mojarra-type fish that lives in creeks and lakes with very still water. Its flat body reaches some 10 cm in length and some 2-3 cm in width. Silvery in color and with thick scales, it has a single black spot on its tail, and is distinctive for its eyes being red around its pupils. This fish is considered especially tasty when cooked in large numbers in ijiika (patarashcas).

manaja (adj.) pregnant, speaking of both humans and animals.

manajini rt. manajii (i.v.) become pregnant. ► Gram. The subject is obligatorily feminine.

manajúuni rt. manájuu (t.v.) impregnate. ► Gram. The subject is obligatorily masculine. free var. miríini.

mananúuni rt. manánuu 1. (t.v.) bother or harrass someone deliberately, typically by criticizing or taunting them, or by pressing a request beyond its appropriate point. Ex. Iína ikwani, nu = saníti nuu, iyaamiaákuji nu = manánuuyaa iipi kaayaaka. That man made him prove himself (by giving him a punch), because he (always) harrasses people. 2. (t.v.) bother, obstruct, or distract, speaking of objects and states, such as illness or injury. Ex. Nuúrika = kijá iína kí = namíja nu = manánuuyaa kíja. It’s just that my vision that is bothering me. 3. (t.v.) make romantic or sexual advances overtures to an uninterested party. Ex. Íyaa iína = na, jaari iína aníkiaaki = ná ikwani nu = mananúuni = ánúura imiráani. So, they say, soon that man approached to harrass her again.

maniákaaja (n.) dark bujurqui-type fish with a thick body that reaches 30 cm in length and lives in lakes and dark-water isunaaja (ñejilla) swamps, where it is often found with asúwaja.

maníini irreg.pl. maníinskiuri (n.) male youth, roughly 15 to 20 years old.

maniti irreg.pl. manitiwa, manitika (n.) kneecap. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

maniti irreg.pl. manitiwa, manitika (n.) callana or
traditional clay bowl, these shallow bowls ranged from some 10-20 cm in diameter, and up to some 5 cm in depth. *dialect.vars.* tamíriija, niiri. **maníini rt. maníi** (i.v.) open one's legs. *Rel.* maníitáani (rt. manííta) (i.v.) have or keep one's legs open. **maniitáani rt. manííta** 1. (i.v.) keep or hold one's legs open. 2. (i.v.) for something with a roughly concave or hinged form to be opened, e.g., an opened canoe, an animal that has been gutted and spread open, or an open book. **maniitíini rt. maníítíi** (t.v.) open something with a concave shape or hinge-like form, e.g., a person's legs, a canoe, the torso of an animal that one is gutting, or a book. **mantaasíini rt. maantaásíi** • from Sp. manta. (t.v.) spread out bedding, such as a sleeping mat, blanket, or sheet, to ready it for being slept on. **marakuja** (n.) hardened bodily effluvia, prototypically sleep in the eyes, but also hardened matter that emerges from pimples, certain skin cysts, and wounds. ▶ *Gram.* Poss.pref. **maraniuu** free.var. of miiti *irreg.pl.* maraniuuwa • from Sp. marañon. ▶ Socio. Use of this term is deprecated by more purist native speakers. **marasi** *irreg.pl.* marasiwa (n.) intestines. ▶ *Gram.* Poss.pref. **maratásíija** (n.) species of small black bee similar in appearance to suruku (arambas), and also a producer of honey, but smaller, about 0.5 cm length. Unlike the latter, this bee is not particularly aggressive and typically makes its nest on branches, rather than on tree trunks. *free.var.* maárakuuja. **maratáani rt. marata fst.spch. marta** (t.v.) gut an animal or fish, cutting open its torso and removing its internal organs. **marimuusi** *irreg.pl.* marimuusíwa (n.) frog species similar to muusi (hualo), but somewhat smaller, reaching some 12 cm in length, and with yellowish mottled coloring. Considered edible and especially prized for their chubby limbs, they were traditionally hunted by digging them out of their burrows, located in areas of flooded forest. Their song was traditionally believed to predict the dropping of the water level after a major rise; another traditional belief held that if the hunter swallowed his saliva while approaching one of their holes, they would notice the hunter and flee. *Sci.* Leptodactylus sp. **marísaka** (n.) doubled teeth, a condition where one tooth grows in the same place as another, so that one tooth sits in front of the other. **marísana** (n.) type of forest demon who lures its victims by taking the form of a recently born infant who cries piteously. When an unwitting person picks up the creature to cradle it, it attacks its victim; by one account, the demon fastens onto the chest of the victim and sucks out all their blood, leaving a drained husk behind, while according to another account, it
transforms into a ferocious clawed monster who devours the victim alive.

marísapi irreg.pl. marísapiwaaka (n.) 1. a pair of twins. ▶ Gram. This term obligatorily refers to a pair of individuals; there is no conventionalized way to use this term to refer to a single individual of a pair of twins. 2. two people, fruits, or the like that grow very close together.

marisiikiini rt. marisiikii (i.v.) become stiff, painful, and difficult to straighten, speaking of the joints, especially the knees, elbows, or knuckles, typically of someone suffering from arthritis or rheumatism, but also applicable to a healthy person who has been in a particular position for long enough that a joint has become stiff and painful. It was traditionally believed that inducing this condition in a person’s hands was one way that siimapi (shamans) punished thieves. ▶ Gram. The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the affected body part(s).

maruukíini rt. maruúkii (t.v.) tie together multiple stick-like objects, typically in the context of tying together bundles of firewood or manioc cuttings for carrying.

maruukítáani rt. maruukiíta (t.v.) tie together any two slender, rigid things, e.g., two sticks, but especially the limbs of a person or animal.

marúuni rt. máruruu (t.v.) tie a rope or string around something, e.g., around a board that is splitting so that it does split further, or around several objects, e.g., a bundle of sticks. ▶ Gram. The object corresponds to the thing around which the rope or string is tied. Ex. N = akúmiiti aatiaáriki nuu, “Kw = akúumi, kina = máruukwaa p = aminákana.” His mother-in-law said to him, “Son-in-law, go and tie up our (bundle of) manioc stalks.”

masakana irreg.pl. masakaa (n.) ichichimi negro, species of black ant that reaches some 5mm in length and typically constructs its nests out of plant litter in the branches of trees, in the stock from which súyi (itininga) liana grow. This ants swarms and bites those who disturb the tree they inhabit, for example, when the tree is felled to clear a garden but, unlike the similar aákusana masakana, their bites are not especially painful. Sci. Dolichoderus sp. ▶ Anth. According to oral tradition, this ant is the guardian ‘mother’ (imíini) of the súyi liana, and it was believed that all such vines grow from the bodies of dead ants of this species. The nests of these ants were sometimes harvested as the key ingredient in a treatment for dogs intended to make them better hunters; for this treatment, the dog was tied up and the nest, from which an acidic
liquid dripped, was squeezed over their upheld nose and snouts. The dog thrashed about from this, and was kept tied up and fed for three days, with especial care taken to keep it away from cooking fires. After this treatment, some of the aggressiveness of the ants, as well as their sensitivity to interlopers, were believed to have been passed to the dog.

**masakana ijiırana** free.var. of aákusana masakana
irreg.pl. masakaa ijiırana lit. sharp-smelling ichichimi

**masánakíini** rt. masánaki 1. (i.v.) move one’s arms in large arcs, or wave one’s arms about, either in a deliberate, goal-oriented fashion, as in swimming or in defending oneself in a fight, or relatively unconsciously, such as in gesturing while speaking or flailing about while delirious with fever. 2. (i.v.) ask for or receive gifts from multiple individuals.

**masiaarííina** • from Sp. mashadiño. (n.) mashadiño, type of hatchet used in late 19th and early 20th century rubber-tapping work, principally to cut grooves in the bark of latex-producing trees, to tap them; later replaced by the raskíita (rasgueta), a specialized tool for this task.

**masikatatáani** rt. masikatáta dialect.var. of nasikatatáani

**masikááni** rt. masika dialect.var. of nasikááni

**masikííini** dialect.var. of nasikííini

**masiku** (n.) 1. raft. 2. general term for racks, typically made of four vertical supports and multiple parallel horizontal sticks on top, typically used to smoke meat or fish, or dry them in the sun, when salted.

**masiku amúuku** lit. oropendola cheek (n.) a skin disease, likely erysipelas, in which raised red patches appear on the face, reminiscent of the face patches of certain species of oropendolas, masiku, from which the name derives.

**masiku túruuja** (n.) Green Oropendola, vocal species of greenish-brown bird that reaches some 40cm in length; it has a pale
and somewhat long pointed beak, tipped with red, and long tail, with distinctive yellow feathers making a stripe on each side of the tail. *Sci. Psaracolius viridis.*

**masíikuuka** (n.) smoking rack for fish.

**masikúuni** rt. **masíiku** (i.v.) make raft, smoking rack, or salted fish drying rack, i.e., make an object consisting of multiple parallel sticks, poles, or trunks that are secured by cross pieces to which the former are secured.

**másiiku** irreg.pl. **másiikuka,** **másiikuwaaka** (n.) widow.

**masiikúuni** rt. **masíiku** (i.v.) become a widow or widower.

**másiina** (n.) a type of immense, legendary boa that lived in the deep spots of rivers, and was capable of causing whirlpools to suck boats under, subsequently vomiting the boat back up without its passengers, who it had devoured.

**Másiina Irítku** lit. abandoned residence of **másiina** (prop.n.) former oxbow lake, now dry, located about a day and a half upriver from San Antonio by peke peke motor, on the same side of the river as the community. It is said to have been inhabited in distant times by a legendary giant boa, or **másiina,** and when the lake began to dry up at some point in the 19th century, this was attributed to the **másiina** having left the lake.

**Másiina Íjinaku** (prop.n.) a straight stretch of river, or estirón, about a half day upriver of San Antonio by peke peke motor which has back eddies near the bank on both sides. It is reported that during the early 20th century a young man who was fishing there was swallowed by a large whirlpool; and that in subsequent decades, boats passing through at night would suddenly hit something, as if they had run aground, only to find themselves in deep water; these events led people to believe that a **másiina,** or legendary giant boa, lived there.

**másiina kíwaaku** (n.) tamborero, species of añashua-type fish that reaches some 30cm; it is encountered principally at the mouths of creeks and in relatively still back-eddies, especially those next to overhanging cutbanks. Its body is green, lightening to yellow around its gills, with transverse pale stripes along its length.

**másiínaami**

irreg.pl. **másiínaamiya** (n.) species of bijao that grows in moist soils. This plant has a tall slender stalk that reaches up to 1.5m in height and from which emerge relatively small leaves reaching 30cm in length; traditionally a fiber was extracted from these stalk and was spun into a slender cord out of which were woven decorative grips for spears. *Sci. Heliconia sp.*

**masíini** rt. **masi** 1. (i.v.) flee or run away. 2. (i.v.) for something to be lost. ► Gram. This sense requires use of general perfective aspect -ki.

**másiiti** (n.) type of flat sieve woven from tasiina, that is to say,
fiber from the muwaasi (sinamillo) palm, used principally for straining manioc mash in the preparation of manioc beer.

masiíyaaka
irreg.pl. masiíyaakawaaka, masiíyaakaka (n.) widower.

masíyaja (n.) Swallow-tailed Kite, tijera chupa or veranero, raptor species with a dark body, white underparts, and a striking forked tail. It is an occasional visitor in Iquito territory, generally coming in the early dry season (September-November), and it is reputed to throw hard fruits on people's heads. Sci. Elanoides forficatus.

masiýajaiíwaasi lit. tail of Swallow-tailed Kite (n.) cola de veranero, type of knot used to tie two sticks or poles together when they are oriented perpendicular to each other. Used principally in tying poles together in constructing a roof, this tie is characterized by the cord passing in an alternating X-shaped pattern at the point where the two pieces cross.

masííni rt. masii 1. (t.v.) buy; pay someone for something. Ex. Aámiikáaka, jiítikari Vidal siwaáníriikura = ná, nu = masiíkurá naami taniija. Yesterday, when Vidal arrived, he bought thatch (lit. woven leaves). 2. (d.v.) request; ask someone for something. ▶ Gram. Though ditransitive, it is unusual for both the entity requested and the person from whom it is requested to be expressed simultaneously; one of them is normally left to be recovered from context. Ex. Ki = sájiri, nu = masiíkurá kíja kuuwaa kí = miitííni = íra nuu. My grandmother asked me to give her game meat. 3. (d.v.) receive; take something that is being offered or given by someone. Ex. Níyiti masííkiaaki íina sakújaaja íinu. Her daughter received the piripiri from her.

masiítáani rt. masííta (i.v.) spread arms or hold arms open, e.g., to embrace someone.

masiítííni rt. masiíitií (d.v.) sell. ▶ Gram. The recipient argument is optional.

mátaka free.var. of matákaari
matákaari irreg.pl. matákaariwa, matákaariika (n.) cumba, a mat-like covering, some 2-3m in length and 1.5-2m in width, that is placed along the peak of a thatched roof to seal the gap between the two sloping sides of the roof. They are mostly commonly woven from the fronds of niraasi (shapaja) and tíkuja (yarina) palms, and less frequently ipíiti (ungurahui), which does not last as long as these other palms. free.var. mátaka.

matákaari sikiíja
irreg.pl. matákaari sikiikami lit. skewered roof peak cap (n.) roof peak covering (cumba) skewer; dowels made from tatii (pona) palm wood that were traditionally used to secure matákaari (cumba), or roof peak coverings, the dowel being driven transversally through the matákaari, after it was placed over the gap at the peak of the roof,
so that the dowel passed under the topmost longitudinal roof pole, holding the matåkaari in place. They are now rarely used, as cumbas now tend to be secured with pairs of heavy poles tied together in V-shape and place over the matåkaari to weigh it down.

matakɨ́ɨni rt. matáki (i.v.) make and install a matåkaari (cumba or roof peak covering).

matáani rt. mata ELY pers.var. of mitáani

matu irreg.pl. matuwa, matuka (n.) gamitana, species of fish that resembles a piranha in its overall body shape, but is much larger and bulkier, reaching 1m in length, and instead of having sharp teeth, has blunt teeth that it uses to pulverize fruits. Generally dark colored, with pale cheeks, it is found in the larger rivers in Iquito territory, such as the Nanay. Sci. Colossoma macropomum.

máa (n.) affectionate vocative term for a child, either a literally young person, who may or may not be one’s own offspring, or one’s own older offspring.

Maájanakáani irreg.pl. Maájanakaániwaaka (prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that traditionally lived in the headwaters of the Chambira, Momón, and Mazán Rivers, i.e., in areas with clayey soils.

maájarakúuna (n.) species of shimbillo that grows on the banks of rivers in areas of sandy soil and reaches a diameter of about 50cm. Like all shimbillos, this tree produces bean-like pods whose seeds are covered with sweet flesh; the pods of this species are quite thick for their short length, but they are not especially sought after because their seeds have a bitter taste, which is difficult to avoid when sucking the flesh off of them. Sci. Inga sp.

maajariáaka (n.) manioc beer prepared from manioc beer mash without using a sieve or strainer, instead straining out lumps and fibers with one's hands (puríini); the resulting beverage has considerably more manioc fibers and small lumps of manioc than properly strained manioc beer.

maájarina (n.) small lumps of manioc found in itíniija (manioc beer), which are generally the result of imperfect straining, especially when manioc beer mash has been diluted and strained with the hand (puríini), rather than using a sieve.

maájarina rt. maájari (adj.) lumpy, speaking of liquids, meals, or powders that have lumps in them, e.g., manioc beer that has not been well strained, fariña that has not been properly sifted, or sugar that has formed lumps due to humidity.

maakánaaja (n.) ladder, steps, or any other means for climbing up to a greater elevation, e.g., on tree leaning against another, which one uses to climb up to some point on the latter. free.var. iskaníra.

maákata irreg.pl. maakatúuwa (n.) 1. an individual, be it a direct ancestor of the speaker or not, from
maákata iyáisiika

a previous generation, generally of a generation that died before the speaker was born, or in their early childhood. 2. deceased father.

Gram. Poss. pref. in this sense. dialect.var. kaakiíjiisana.

maákata iyáisiika lit. ancestors' grass (n.) tururco, species of grass that sends out multiple long runners from a single root stock, each runner setting down roots as it advances. Its leaves are used to treat hair loss. Sci. Paspalum sp. HDC pers.var. maákatausi.

maákata kániisi free.var. of maákatausi lit. ancestors' jicra (net bag)

maákatausi HDC pers.var. of maákata iyáisiika

maákatuusi (n.) type of kániisi (jicra, or net bag woven from chambira fiber) that stretches considerably when filled, making it suitable for carrying large quantities, such as loads of manioc from gardens. Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this type of kániisi was named in memory of an ancestor who was capable of drinking a tremendous amount of manioc beer, his belly swelling as he did so in a manner that resembled this kind of bag stretching with its contents. free.var. maákata kániisi.

maákata túuwa irreg.pl. of maákata

maakáani rt. maaka (i.v.) go up, move from a lower position to a higher one, whether by literally climbing, e.g., up a tree, walking, e.g., up a hillside, or by jumping or even flying to a higher place, e.g., jumping up onto the elevated floor of a house, or flying up to a branch.

Maákina nickname of Apúriija

maaki irreg.pl. maakiya (n.) type of trap deployed at the mouths of tiímaaka (Paca or majás) burrows. The trap consists of a tube-like net bag made with chambira palm fiber cord, with an opening about 20-25cm in diameter, corresponding to the approximate size of a pacu burrow entrance, and a drawstring closure. To set the trap, the open end of the bag is first tied with fine, easily-broken fibers to a hoop of stiff liana of the same diameter. This hoop is then secured more solidly to the area around the opening, the bag is folded up against the hoop, and the end of the drawstring closure is secured to something solid. Once the trap is set, the pacu is harassed, typically by thrusting sticks into one of its other burrow openings, which provokes it to flee out of the opening where the trap has been set. When the trap works successfully, the pacu runs into the folded bag and extends it fully, thereby breaking the fibers connecting the bag to the hoop while simultaneously pulling the bag against the drawstring, which closes the bag and leaves the animal securely trapped inside the now-closed bag.

maakíini rt. maákii (i.v.) make a traditional maaki Paca trap.

maakiisi dialect.var. of maasi
maakiísíini rt. maakiísii
*dialect.var.* of maasiíini

maákuwa (n.) huancahui or Laughing Falcon, a raptor that reaches some 50cm in length, with brown back and wings, pale mottled stripes across the tail, and a pale front and head except for brown patches around the eyes that are connected by a brown ‘strap’ around the back of the head. It is best known for its loud distinctive call, *maam*, *maam*, *maam*, which is the source of its Iquito name, and which it is said to make from within the hollow of a tree in order to amplify its call. *Sci. Herpotheres cachinnans.* ➤ Anth.

According to Iquito oral tradition, when this bird calls while sitting on an upper, live branch of a tree, it is announcing the onset of the wet season and the rising of the rivers; when it calls from a lower, dead branch, it is announcing the dry season and the dropping of the rivers.

maákuwa (n.) species of *cunchi*-type fish that reaches up to 30cm and lives in creeks and rivers that drain areas with clayey soils; it is yellowish brown in color with a single transverse black stripe some 1cm wide that runs from its dorsal fin to its belly.

maakwaárika (adv.) slowly.

maamáaja • from Sp. mamá. (n.) mother, vocative term. ➤ Gram. Referential counterpart: *maāmaaja*. ➤ Socio. This use of this Spanish loanword is deprecated by more purist native speakers.

maámaaja • from sp. mamá. (n.) mother. ➤ Gram. Poss.pref.

maámaati (n.) Amazonian Milk Treefrog, species of greenish-blue frog with brown mottling, about 7cm in length. It is best known for its loud distinctive call, *maam*, *maam*, *maam*, which is the source of its Iquito name, and which it is said to make from within the hollow of a tree in order to amplify its call. *Sci. Phrynohyas resinifitrix.*

maamii irreg.pl. maamiiwa • from Sp. *mamey*. (n.) *mamey*, cultivated fruit tree introduced to Iquito territory during the 20th century; it fruits are roughly pear-shaped, with crisp, watery, tart flesh. *Sci. Mammea americana.*

máana rt. máa irreg.pl. máapi (n.)
1. adult; a person who is no longer a youth or child; in traditional Iquito society, young men and women were considered adults from their early twenties on.
   ➤ Socio. The plural form may be used for a singular referent as a means of showing respect. 2. vocative term used for adults of approximately the same age as the speaker.

maánakaja (n.) chopped manioc for making manioc beer; manioc that has been, peeled, washed and chopped into chunks for cooking and mashing to make manioc beer mash. *dialect.var. suúrukuuja.*

maanaakaajúuni rt. maanakaåjuu (i.v.) peel and chop manioc tubers into small chunks for boiling, generally to make manioc beer mash (*sakîka*); traditionally, this activity was most commonly carried out in the garden in which
máankwa

the manioc was harvested, so that
the manioc is already brought back ready to boil. *Nanay dialect var.*

**suurukuujúuni.**

**máankwa** • from Sp. *mangua*. *(n.)*
mangua or mango, a fruit-bearing tree introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. *Sci. Mangifera indica.*

**maantáana** • from Sp. *manta*. *(n.)*
blanket.

**maánuurika** lit. elder (diminutive) *(adj.)* a little older, prototypically speaking of children. *Ex. iína maaya, anuu taa júura maánuurika piyííni iípi=jinaji mirajaarika. That child is the oldest of all the children.*

**maárakuuja** free.var. of 
maratásiija

**maaraaka** *(n.)* notch cut around the circumference of a log or pole to help secure a rope tied around the object, typically for purposes of dragging it.

**maaraakííni** rt. *maaraákíí* *(t.v.)*
cut a notch (*maaraaka*) around the circumference of a log or pole, generally to help secure a rope tied around it.

**maaraakúuni** rt. *maaraákkuu* *(t.v.)*
give a haircut, cut someone’s hair.

**maáriji** impf.rt. of *maárijííni*

**maárijííni** rt. *maárijí* impf.rt.

**maáriji** 1. *(t.v.)* commit an error or make a mistake when carrying out an action or task, especially a prolonged, goal-oriented task such as weaving, fixing a motor, or doing homework, but also said of briefer actions such as using a name or a word incorrectly. ► *Gram.* This sense must bear momentary perfective aspect, -rìi, and it cannot take an NP complement, but it may take a nominalized irrealis complement clause. 2. *(t.v.)* attempt unsuccessfully, try but fail to do something. ► *Gram.* This sense cannot bear momentary perfective aspect, -rìi, and it cannot take an NP complement, but it may take a nominalized irrealis complement clause. 3. *(t.v.)* not know how to perform some action or task. ► *Gram.* This sense cannot bear momentary perfective aspect, -rìi, and it cannot take an NP complement, but it may take a nominalized irrealis complement clause. act./mid. *maárijúuni* (active)

**maáriji** 1. *(t.v.)* cause to err, cause a person to make a mistake while they are carrying out a task, typically by interrupting them and breaking their concentration, or by distracting them. *Ex. iína maaya, nu=maárijúu kîíja tanííni=jina. That child caused me to make an error in (my) weaving.*

**maáriji** 1. *(t.v.)* disable, injure, speaking of a game animal, such that it cannot escape.

**maáriji** 1. *(t.v.)* stun, specifically in the context of a fight, stun or knock out an opponent, e.g., with a strong blow, or break their fighting spirit so that they no longer have the ability or the courage to continue fighting. 4.

*Iquito–English Dictionary | 263*
maáruwa (t.v.) render speechless, silence a person, typically in the context of an argument, by saying something that leaves them humiliated or incapable of responding effectively. *act./mid. maárijîíni* (middle)

**maáruwa •** from Sp. *malva*. *(n.)*

*malva*, species of bush that reaches 1-2m in height, with somewhat rounded leaves that are used medicinally to treat ‘interior fevers’ and ‘high pressure’ in the head. The leaves may be crushed in water, or sometimes in urine, and the resulting liquid drunk; or the pulped leaves may be used as a poultice, either on the head or, in the case of babies, on the sides of the body. *Sci. Malachra alceifolia.*

**maasa (n.) trompetero** or Gray-winged Trumpeter, species of largely terrestrial interior forest bird that reaches some 50cm in height, with a long neck, long legs, and a hunched, somewhat heron-like posture. Often encountered in small groups, they are prized as pets, as well as game. According to Iquito oral tradition, these birds mob jaguars when threatened, and drive them off with a flurry of blows from their beaks and limbs. *Sci. Psophia crepitans.*

**maasa anásiiki irreg.pl. maasa anásiikiwa lit. trompetero’s shank (n.)** plant that grows up to 1.5m as a slender stalk without any branches or leaves until the very top, where it opens up into an umbrella-shaped canopy of leaves. The plant is used medicinally, to help children walk at an earlier age, by heating the leaves near the fire and rubbing them on the child’s knees. The bare stalks are said to resemble the legs of the *maasa* (trompetero), from which comes the plant’s name. *Sci. Abuta sp.*

**Maasayúumu lit. trompetero river (prop.n.)** the Mazán River, a tributary of the lower Napo River at the extreme north of traditional (19th century) Iquito territory, whose upper reaches were formerly inhabited by an Iquito subgroup called the *Maasikuuri.*

**maasaati (n.)** variety of *miímiíti* (chacruna) used in the preparation of *adkuta* (ayahuasca); this variety causes those who take the drug to hear humming sounds reminiscent of the call of *maasa* (trompetero) birds. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

**maasi (n.) illica, type of hand net traditionally used for fishing, primarily in conjunction with *nuúruu* (barbasco), when large numbers of fish float stunned to the surface of the water due to the effects of the *barbasco*, and can be easily scooped up. The net is bag-like in shape, and made of *kanuu* (chambira fiber) cord, with a mouth some 20-30cm in diameter, and a depth of some 30-40cm; a single stiff piece of *maasi ánaaja* liana is bent so as to form both a handle and a rim to which the net can be attached. *dialect.var. maakiisi.*

**maasi ánaaja free.var. of siwiikaayi**

**maasi ánaaja irreg.pl. maasi ánaaka (n.)** the wooden part of a
maasi hand net, consisting of the rim and handle, typically made of a length of stiff liana bent in the appropriate shape.

maasia (adv.) for a long time.

maasiaakíwaku (adv.) many locations or many places, said of e.g., going to many places, or placing objects in many places.

maasiáana rt. maasiáa (adj.) a large quantity or number of entities, denoted by a count noun. ► Gram. Despite the intrinsically plural meaning of this root, it typically bears general number agreement, -na, and it never bears inanimate plural agreement, -mi; it can bear animate plural agreement, -pi, but generally only does so for human referents. When used with a mass noun, this quantifier has a unitizing effect, coerding a count interpretation. Ex. Atii = na na = tiitakiaaki = ná iina amaki, na = jíwiitakiaaki = ná, juu, maasiáana nasi, iitaka = jina. Then the followed the path and they encountered, wow, many chacras and a settlement. Ex. Nu = imítarii kutitiíni, nu = imítakwaa síratáani waarata iitimira = jata, maasiáapi. Then it dawned again, and she harvested manioc again with her fellow women, many (of them).

Maasikuuri
irreg.pl. Maasikuuriwaaka (prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that formerly lived on the Mazán river, constituting a subgroup of the larger Maájanakáani group that spanned the Chambira, Mazán, and Momón River basins. The last contact between the Iquitos of the Pintuyacu River basin and those of the Mazán River basin occurred in the early 20th century when a man from that region, Nišíjíanau, fled to the Pintuyacu River basin.

maasiini rt. maáii (t.v.) capture something with a maasi hand net, typically in the context of the use of nuúruu (barbasco), which causes fish to float stunned to the surface water. dialect.var. maakiisiíni.

maasiisi irreg.pl. maasiisiwa (n.) tanrilla or Sunbittern, bird species, rare in Iquito territory, that reaches about 48cm in length and has the basic body shape of water bird. Generally mottled brown in color, it has a long, sharp, yellow beak and white stripes above and below its eye, which is dark in color. It is most notable for the ornate pattern on the upper surface of its wings that is visible when it flies. Sci. Eurypyga helias.

maasiítaaja (n.) poroto tunchi or Pavonine Cuckoo, bird species that reaches some 40cm in length, with a long tail and crest, grayish-brown on the back and wings, rufous stippling on the neck and chest, and a white belly and vent. More often heard than seen, its high piping call is said to be like the sounds made by nawiyini (ghosts, spirits). Sci. Dromococcyx phasianellus. ► Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, its song is the result of having been the object of love magic (kwaaktína) performed by the aaka páatu (sachapato). free.var. maasiítaaja siríija.
maasi táaja (n.) type of evil spirit that manifests as an articulated skeleton consisting solely of bones and is said to take the spirits of those it encounters.

maasi táaja sirija free.var. of maasi táaja lit. spirit bird

máasu free.var. of ajírataaja • from Sp. mazo.

maatarinaaja dialect.var. ofipaaka fst.spch. maatarnaaja

maátaaka (n.) species of locust that formerly descended in large numbers to eat produce in chacras, although elders report that they have not been seen in Iquito territory in decades. It is said that the kukwaaja frog sings its song in order to scare this insect away from its corn crop, and the ponds in which these frogs are found are understood, in perspectivalist fashion, to be the corn fields that they are guarding. Sci. Schistocerca sp. Ex. Kukwaaja ápiiyaa

maátaaka nu = sakaáruluuki = iíkwaji. The puquiador frogs shoo the locusts away from their corn (fields).

maataamáata • from Sp. matamata. (n.) Matamata, species of aquatic turtle found in lakes and slow-moving river waters that reaches some 30cm in length. It has a distinctively lumpy, but not particularly domed, carapace, a long, flattened, wide neck, and a triangular head tipped with a somewhat slender snout, and is considered edible. Sci. Chelus fimbriatus.

maati (n.) bajial, a low-lying area of the forest that inundates in the wet season, becoming an ikwaana (tahuampa).

maatíyuuti (n.) marupá, species of tree that grows mainly in inundating areas, reaching some 1.25m in diameter. It is valued for its durable white wood, which is made into planks; its fruits are believed to be poisonous to humans, and it is believed that flesh of animals that eat the fruits are poisonous to dogs but not humans. It is also said that kuni paki (chicharra machacuy), Lantern-Headed Bugs, which are likewise feared for being venomous, are frequently found on this tree. Sci. Simarouba amara.

maatíni rt. maatii (t.v.) move something from a lower to a higher location, e.g., from a riverside port to a house up on the bank, from the ground to an elevated floor, or from the floor to a shelf.

maaya irreg.pl. mira, mirajaárika (non-possessed) (n.) 1. child, of any age, who is offspring of the possessor. ★ Gram. Poss.pref. in this sense. 2. a young child, generally of fewer than 9 or 10 years.

máaya irreg.pl. mirajaarika (n.) child, vocative term; term used to directly address one's own offspring. ★ Gram. Referential counterpart: maaya.

maaya iyúusi lit. child nest (n.) womb; uterus.

maaya iikuútaaja (n.) species of medicinal plant traditionally used
to speed up the process of children learning to walk; the leaves of the plant were chewed and the fluid was dribbled into the child’s mouth, to be swallowed, while the remaining pulp was rubbed over the surface of the child’s body.

**maayaakáani rt. maayaaka (i.v.)** reject food offered one impolitely or angrily; typically said of children, but also true of some adult men; Iquitos report that this behavior is indicative of a personality trait that leads them to reject most food offered them in this manner. **Rel.** maayaakáana (n.) person who customarily rejects food given them in an angry or impolite manner.

**maayaarika irreg.pl. mirajaarika (n.)** 1. small child; term used to refer to children who are old enough to walk but who still cry easily, i.e., between 1-4 years old, approximately. **Ex.** Iina maayaarika, nu = imákura nuu, imákura iina kaimítu. That little girl ate it, she ate the caimito(s). 2. in childhood, in the early period of life characterized by a child being dependent on their mother.  

**Gram.** This noun has the syntactic distributional property of a locative noun, in that it appears in clauses without being licensed by a postposition; it does not, however, take locative suffixes.  

**Poss.pref.** in this sense. **Ex.** Kíija, k = iikiaárikí kí = maayaarika Kuyiisiyúúmu = jina; akami kí = kumíkíáaki. I, in my childhood, I lived on Pava Quebrada; there I grew up.

**maayaasíini rt. maayaási 1. (t.v.)** play.  

**Gram.** An optional object denotes the object played with, e.g., piirúuta ‘ball’. 2. (i.v.) dance. 3. (i.v.) joke around, be playful.

**maayaasíini (n.)** 1. festivity or party. 2. a dance or style of dance.

**maayaásitáani rt. maayaásíita 1. (t.v.)** play a trick on someone, joke with someone by deceiving them or deliberately lying to them. 2. (t.v.) play with.

**maayitiisi (n.)** Black Hawk-Eagle, a species of large raptor encountered in the forest and near forest edges, that reaches 65cm in height. It is generally black, except for its belly and vent, which have fine pale horizontal stripes, and its tail and the underside of its wings, which have broader pale bands. **Sci.** Spizaetus tyrannus. **Anth.** According to Iquito oral tradition, this eagle was once an old woman who had never succeeded in raising her own children past childhood, and who would lure away and play with other people’s children, over the years eventually transforming into this raptor. It was therefore believed that this eagle was an evil spirit who would take the souls of children if it could, so when it was sighted, or more commonly, when its call was heard, adults would mark the tips of the noses of any nearby children with charcoal, which was believed to protect their spirits from this threat.

**maayitiisi irreg.pl. maayitiisiwaaka (n.)** person whose children repeatedly
fail to survive into childhood, typically due to neglect, such that he or she is childless at an age when most people have several children.

**minákana** HDC pers.var. of aminákana

**minakíisi** socio.var. of aminakíisi

**minana** rt. mina (adj.) 1. tightly clustered together in a group, speaking of large numbers of small, roughly circular or spherical objects, especially leaves that are tightly clustered together, e.g., those of mírīi (sirena shimbillo), bunches of small fruit that are clustered together, e.g., those of namii (vino huayo), or a heap of small fish that results from the use of nuúruu (barbasco) in a creek. 2. tightly woven, speaking of, e.g., a hammock, a piece of fabric, or an iitaari (crisneja, panel of thatch).

**minatáani** minita fst.spch. minta 1. (t.v.) squeeze out with pressing (but not wringing) force, e.g., squeeze out juice from sugarcane by using a moledor, which presses sugarcane flat, or squeeze juice from the cut half of a citrus fruit by applying a symmetrical squeezing force at opposite sided of the circumference, towards the center; both liquids and solids may be squeezed out in this way.

**minikáani** rt. minika (t.v.) shake something, e.g., to shake something so that something on its surface or attached to it is shaken off, or to attract attention from a distance. act./mid. minikíini (middle) Rel. minikatasáana (n.) something with multiple parts that is regularly shaken (given as neologism for **shacapa** shamanic rattle used by mestizo shamans). Rel. minikaajúuni (rt. minikaájüu) (t.v.) shake something repeatedly, often understood as being done gently, e.g., in waking someone. Rel. minikatáani (rt. minikata) (t.v.) shake something with multiple parts, e.g., a branch with fruit on it.

**miniki** impf.rt. of minikíini

**minikiikíini** rt. minikiikíkii (i.v.) shake off one's body; shake one's body to rid it of something clinging to its surface, such as dust or water.

**minikíini** rt. miniki impf.rt. miniki (i.v.) oscillate rapidly, e.g., a thin branch in the current of a swift river, or a leaf from the frond of an aguaje palm that is facing edge on into a breeze. act./mid. minikáani (active) Rel. minikiikíini (rt. minikiikíkii) (i.v.) shake one's body, e.g., a wet dog seeking to dry itself, or a chicken getting dust off its feather. Rel. minikiikíjíini (rt. minikiikíjjii) (i.v.) oscillate relatively slowly, e.g., a branch oscillating in a wind.

**minitáani** rt. minita fst.spch. minta 1. (t.v.) squeeze out with pressing (but not wringing) force, e.g., squeeze out juice from sugarcane by using a moledor, which presses sugarcane flat, or squeeze juice from the cut half of a citrus fruit by applying a symmetrical squeezing force at opposite sided of the circumference, towards the center; both liquids and solids may be squeezed out in this way.
minkáátu

fashion, e.g., the seed from a fruit, or a bot-fly larva (*tuútuuja*) from the flesh of an animal or person.

▶ Gram. The object of the verb denotes or indexes the substance or object that is squeezed out. 2. (t.v.) strain to squeeze object out of body, typically used in reference to defecating when constipated or in giving birth. ▶ Gram. The object of the verb is the substance or entity squeezed out of the body.

minkáátu • from Sp. *mingado*. (n.) a thin gruel, typically made with rice or grated green plaintain.

mírija • ELY pers.var. of *miríjaaja*

miríjaaja (n.) *mishquipanga*, a cultigen with a fleshy stalk that reaches up to 1.5m in height, and from which multiple, long, broad leaves emerge. Near its base, it produces spears to which are attached multiple olive-shaped fruits that turn purplish-red when ripe. The fruits are edible: first they are husked, and then the seeds, which have a flavor reminiscent of cardamom, are removed; the fruits are then cooked as *ijiika* (patarashca), resulting in a stringy and somewhat glutinous pinkish-orange mass with a flavor strongly reminiscent of smoked salmon. The husks of the fruit are used to produce a purple dye, which is used to color *kanuu* (chambira palm fiber). *Sci. Renealmia alpina*. ELY pers.var.

míriya.

miriyáani rt. *mirifka* drv.rt. *miriya* (t.v.) squeeze between one’s finger and thumb, whether lightly, e.g., when pinching a friend, or sufficiently to deform the object, e.g., when squashing a ripe plantain between one’s fingers, or squeezing a fruit to force out a seed. ▶ Gram. A locative postposition (= *jina*) on the object indicates that it is not significantly deformed by the squeezing action (e.g., when someone is pinched), while absence of this postposition indicates significant deformation of, or damage to the object (e.g., when one kills an insect between one’s thumb and finger). Ex.

Nu = miriíkarii íiina ásapi

nu = aamúuni = íira nuu. He squeezed the ant between his finger and thumb to kill it. Ex.

Nu = miriíkakí kí = namáti = jina. He squeezed my arm. Rel.

miriyaajúuni (rt. miriyaájuu) (t.v.) squeeze repeatedly between finger and thumb, e.g., to get someone’s attention, or to soften a fruit, such as plantain, for eating.

mírii irreg.pl. *míriwa* (n.) *sirena shimbillo*, species of *shimbillo*-type tree that grows on river banks, its trunk reaching some 1m in diameter and having relatively hard wood for trees of this type; its fruits, of typical *shimbillo* form, reach some 10cm in length, but are not considered edible; the liquid resulting from cooking its bark is used to treat hepatitis. *Sci. Inga sp*. Rel. míriiwaajúni (loc.n.) grove of *sirena shimbillo* trees.

Míriiyúumu lit. *sirena shimbillo creek* (prop.n.) *Quebrada de Castilla*, a creek downriver of the
community of San Antonio, which formerly drained into the Pintuyacu a short distance downriver of the sacarita de Castilla, but due to the erosive action of the river, now emerges in the sacarita itself. The name of the creek comes from the fact that its mouth is surrounded by a large number of míría (sirena shimbillo) trees. The headwaters of the creek are a niisikajina (aguajal, palm swamp) several kilometers inland.

mísiaa irreg.pl. mísiaríwa (n.) 

lupuna, species of tree that reaches up to 40m in height and has a trunk that can exceed 2m in diameter; considered the largest tree species in the region, it grows principally in areas with clayey soils, and its relatively soft wood is used to make plywood; also traditionally called aasi niaatiija (lit. ‘rain mother’) as it was believed that beating the trunk of this tree would bring rain. Sci. Ceiba sp. free.var. ruupúuna.

Mitáyakana (prop.n.) affectionate nickname given by the former curaca Shinchijato one of his grandsons, who died young.

miyajáana (n.) 1. caña brava, species of wild cane that grows on the banks of relatively fast-flowing rivers (and therefore is quite rare in much of Iquito territory). In other parts of Peruvian Amazonia the stalks of this cane are commonly used to construct temporary shelters, and also as material for walls when nothing better is available, but Iquitos make only limited use of it in these ways. Sci. Gynerium sagittatum. 2. isana, the long and light, but quite rigid and strong, flowering stalk that emerges from the top of caña brava plants; this stalk is used throughout most of Amazonia to make arrows and light fishing spears. HDC pers.var. miyajáana.

miyíikiiri irreg.pl. miyíikiíriwa (n.) sábaló grande, fish species similar to the smaller aaka ñyuuri or ‘true’ sábaló, which reaches 50cm in length and lacks the dark markings of the smaller species. It is not found in the Pintuyacu River basin, but inhabits larger rivers, such as the Nanay, where it is often found in large schools. Sci. Brycon melanopterus.

miyíiri Nanay dialect.var. of miitári irreg.pl. miyíiiriwa

miinajína irreg.pl. miinarijína (loc.n.) chacra or garden consisting principally of pineapples. free.var. minatikajína.

miinari irreg.pl. of minati

míini rt. mii 1. (t.v.) make, fabricate, construct, build, or create something, e.g., a canoe or garden. 2. (t.v.) do.

míini (n.) 1. custom or habit. 

▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Iipi maakatúuwa, na = míini taáríki kuuwaam aamuúni juwáána = jata. The (our) ancestors, their custom was to kill game with spears. 2. something that is a person’s fault or responsibility, an act for which that person is culpable. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Kaá tii ki = míini! Kina = míini = fiku kinaá tikitaki.
míini

It is not my fault! It is your fault that you'll be inundated.

míini rt. mii 1. (t.v.) have, possess; have an object in one’s control or possession. ► Gram. When used in this sense, the possessor is denoted or indexed by the subject of the verb, and the possesum, by the object. Ex. Kí=miiyaa kajijia. I have a (hafted) axe. 2. (t.v.) have an illness or disease. ► Gram. When used in this sense, the illness is denoted or indexed the subject of the verb, and the person suffering from the illness, by the object. Ex. Siisaramaajitáami iwariyaaka miiyaakura kíija. I had three illnesses. 3. (t.v.) be a particular age; be a certain number of temporal units old. ► Gram. The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the entity of which the indicated age is being predicated, while the object is an NP indicating the number of temporal units. Ex. Jiitikari nu=miiyaárioiki seis meses=na, wáari kana=iriaariikiaakí Yarinacocha=jina nuu. When she was six months old, then we brought her to Yarinacocha.

míini rt. mii (t.v.) happen; for something to happen to someone. ► Gram. The subject denotes or indexes an eventuality, while the object the person to whom the eventuality happened. ► Socio. The meaning conveyed by this sense of míini, which could conceivably be an extension of either its ‘do’ or ‘have’ senses, (speakers’ free translations suggest the latter), are also expressed by aaríini ‘pass’; the latter is likely a calque from Sp. pasar ‘happen’. Ex. Saakaa miínyaakíáaja, miísaají? What is happening to you, woman?

míinti káníisi fst.spch. míinti káníisi (n.) curuhuara de banda negra, species of fish reminiscent of a large piranha in shape. It reaches about 25cm in length, but with a very thick body 8-10cm in width; it has a distinctive back stripe in its middle, running vertically from its back to its belly; and it lives in large rivers and lakes, feeding on fruits that fall in the river, such as those of the asinaja (puma panga) plant. Sci. Myleus schomburgkii.

míinka irreg.pl. mínkaka (note no tone shift) • from Sp. minga. (n.) minga, a type of collaborative work party found in similar form throughout much of Peruvian Amazonia; in modern Iquito society mingas are organized by a given household to obtain labor for a task that involves a large number of person-hours of work; most commonly, mingas are dedicated to agricultural tasks such as clearing a new garden, subsequently planting one, or weeding an already planted one, but mingas are also organized for the raising of house frames or for the weaving of thatch for a roof, among other things; the host household issues invitations to specific individuals and households, who typically assemble at the host household to eat food and drink considerable quantities of manioc beer prepared for the occasion, after which the group moves to the
location where the work needs to be carried out, continuing to drink manioc beer while working; a halt to the work is typically called in the mid- to late afternoon, after which the group returns to host household to finish of the manioc beer, typically continuing the festivities into the evening; hosts of a given minga are expected to accept invitations to subsequent mingas hosted by guests of that minga, ideally resulting in a web of reciprocal collaborative work party relationships; there is good evidence that collaborative work parties were also found in traditional Iquito society, but the obligation that hosts of a work party provide food and drink, which is the distinctive feature of mingas as such, appears to have been adopted by Iquitos in the early 20th century, probably inspired by contact with mestizo society.

miíra • from Sp. miel. (n.) molasses, an important product of commercial sugar cane farming, adopted by patrones in the San Antonio after the decline of profitability of rubber-tapping in 1920s.

miíra • from Q. mishi. (n.) domestic cat.

miíra jíina lit. cat penis • calque of Q. mishi uiyu. (n.) mishi uyiyu, variety of red, slender, and pointed and very spicy hot pepper, some 2-3cm in length; its name stems from its perceived similarity to a cat’s penis. Sci. Capsicum sp.

miíti • from Q. mishi. (n.) casho, marañon, or cashew, a cultivated fruit tree with edible fruits of the same name that grows well both in sandy soils (jiška) and in clayey soils (tipaaka). The wood of this tree is soft, and is at most used as firewood after the tree dies. Iquitos eat the fruit, but they discard the nut, since the layer underneath the shell and covering the nut proper causes the mouth to itch unpleasantly. Sci. Anacardium occidentale. Socio. Some speakers indicate that this name only denotes a wild variety that has

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miiṯ̱iíni fruits very similar to the cultivated variety, giving the cultivated variety the name maraniuu; other speakers, on the other hand, insist that miiti is the Iquito name for both varieties. free.var. maraniuu.

miiṯ̱iíni rt. miiṯ̱ii (d.v.) give.
Gram. Either the theme or recipient argument can be omitted when recoverable from context. Ex.
Nu = miitiikuraaná n = ani nuu. He gave it to his mother. Ex.
Na = miitiíyaa kíja turíija. They give me smoked (meat). Rel.
miitiijui (rt. miitiijuiu) (d.v.) give repeatedly, to one or various people.

miji impf.rt. of miiṯ̱iíni

mijika (n.) huanchaca blanca or Magpie Tanager, large tanager that measures over 25cm in length, with a black head, chest, and nape, as well mostly black wings and tail; its belly, vent, shoulders, back and rump are sharply contrasting white. Sci. Cissopis leveriana.

mijiráani rt. mijíita (i.v.) occupy a hammock, whether sitting or lying. Ex. Iísuujamijíita nu = iníísi = jina. Iísuujawas in her hammock.

mijiráani rt. mijíita drv.rt. mijíra
1. (i.v.) live well-established in a place, with a well-maintained house and productive gardens. Ex.
Iiti ki = mijíitaakina = árata, náaji jíta kína = íkíi k = ísákuji. I live well here, like you, as you live upriver of me. 2. (i.v.) be a powerful and influential head of a household, in the sense of commanding respect within the household and also with surrounding neighbors; being able to mobilize a significant amount of labor to make and maintain large gardens; and hosting large gatherings and parties on the basis of this abundance.

mijííni rt. miji impf.rt. miji (i.v.) be completely or thoroughly cooked, regardless of cooking method. Rel. mijiṯ̱íni (rt. mijiṯ̱ii) (t.v.) cook completely.

mijítáana irreg.pl. mijítáapi (n.) a person (typically, but not necessarily, a man), who is respected for their exemplary behavior, and the maintenance of their household, e.g., in maintaining ample chacras and a home well-stocked in food and other essentials, and who is consequently sought after for advice and for leadership roles.

mínina (n.) rifari de altura, tree species with straight trunk, reaching a diameter of 1m, and valued for its timber; it grows in relatively elevated areas, away from watercourses. Sci. Miconia sp.

mínikiitáani rt. mínikiíta (i.v.) alternate repeatedly between cloudy and sunny during a given day.

míníini rt. mííni impf.rt. mííni
drv.rt. míní 1. (i.v.) blacken, become black, e.g., by painting oneself with a black pigment, such as aamina (huito). 2. (i.v.) ripen, of fruits that turn dark when ripe, e.g., ípiíti (ungurahui) palm fruits.

mínítáani rt. mííita 1. (i.v.) be overcast, speaking of the weather.
Ex. Iina yawíní, nu = míniitaa. 
The day is overcast. 2. (i.v.) be dark and indistinct, speaking of an entity that cannot be seen clearly, due to, e.g., low light conditions, or being underwater. Ex. Jaa nu = karijata = yaa jaari nu = míniitäamaa aaka = karikuma = ji. Something dark was already visible, approaching under water.
míra irreg.pl. of maaya ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.
mírajaarika (n.) children, speaking specifically of young children, generally of fewer than 9 or 10 years. ▶ Socio. This form, which is historically a diminutive, must be used if no possessor is indicated for the children in question.
míriija (n.) huanchaca azul or Blue-Gray Tanager, a bird species that reaches some 18cm in length. It is mostly bluish-gray, with noticeable white shoulders and wing stripes, and more markedly blue wing and tail tips, and it is deemed beautiful by many elderly Iquito speakers. This species is frequently seen at forest edges near communities, often traveling together in flocks of 8 to 12 birds. Sci. Thraupis episcopus.
míríní rt. mírii free.var. of manajúuni act./mid. míríní (middle)
míríní rt. míri 1. (i.v.) become pregnant, speaking of female humans and animals. ▶ Socio. speakers split on the meaning of this verb, with JPI strongly favoring the ‘become pregnant’ sense, and ELY strongly favoring the ‘engender’ sense; note, however, that there at least one textual instance of JPI employing the ‘engender’ sense. Ex. Jiíta = na na = makikiaaki = ná tíi iíina = siriku na = kaakíija aákisiija = na, atii = na na = mírikiaáki = na. Since they slept by the side of their father while drunk, there they got pregnant. 2. (i.v.) procreate, engender, or have a child (i.e., go from not having a child to having a child) speaking of both males and females, and both humans and animals. act./mid. míríní (active)
misíañi (n.) species of cunchi-type fish that lives in creeks and rivers, and reaches some 10cm in length; black, with a slightly paler, dark brown head, this fish has spurs by its pectoral fins that are considered venomous and are capable of producing painful injuries.
imíáñi rt. mita ELY pers.var. of iímítáñi
imíáñi rt. mita (t.v.) remove a thorn, spine, or similar object from someone’s or one’s own flesh. ELY pers.var. matáñi.
miti impf.rt. of mitiíni
mitíkiriirreg.pl. mitíkiriwa (n.) langosta, species of caterpillar some 4cm in length, with longitudinal green and white stripes, considered a serious pest; one they invade a garden, they consume the leaves of all the plants, and they tend to attack gardens when manioc plants
are not yet mature. It is believed that they emerge from eggs attached to the underside of aámɨɨka (airambo) plants.

**mitiija** irreg.pl. mitiiya (n.)

Taricaya or Yellow-spotted River Turtle, species of large aquatic turtle that previously was numerous in the San Antonio area but is now found mainly in distant lakes and far up the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers. Its eggs, laid in beaches during the dry season, are much prized as food, and the combination of subsistence gathering plus commercial harvesting of these eggs, as well as hunting of the turtles themselves, led to their significant decline over the course of the 20th century. *Sci. Podocnemis unifilis.*

**mitiijákana** irreg.pl. mitiijákiaaki (n.)

Motelo rumo, manioc variety with a short stalk and many branches that produces long, thick tubers with white flesh and purplish skin. It is ready to harvest in a year, but may be harvested as late as 18 months after planting without the tubers suffering; it is also valued for making fariñá, because the tubers have relatively few inedible fibers in them.

**mitiiya** irreg.pl. of mitiija

Mitini (n.) cotolo-type catfish that reaches about 10cm in length, with a cylindrical body 1.5-2cm in diameter and small mouth feelers. Dark brown with some yellowish mottling, its skin is slimy and it has few perceptible bones, which makes it prized for cooking in ijiika (patarashca).

**mitíni** rt. miti impf.rt. miti 1. (i.v.) lose one’s head hair. 2. (i.v.) lose leaves, typically speaking of trees at a change of season.

**miyajáana** HDC pers.var. of miyajáana

**miyaki** free.var. of siika

*irreg.pl. miyákiwa*

Miyáaja (n.) Ruddy Ground-Dove, species of small dove, reaching some 18cm in length. It is reddish-brown in color, except for its head, which is somewhat more gray, and its bright red-orange legs. The species is often encountered in small groups feeding on fallen fruits. *Sci. Columbina talpacoti.*

**miyáaku** (n.) general term for any introduced hat or traditional headdress.

**miyaakúuni** rt. miyaákuu (i.v.) put on hat or headdress.

**miyaara** irreg.pl. miyaaraa (n.) 1. general term for wild cats, including jaguars (ikíiku), pumas (nakiráaru), the smaller spotted cats (kuuja), such as ocelots, and the jaguarundi (muuti miyaara). 2. domesticated dog. *Sci. Canis familiaris.*

**miyaara añaásiija** lit. wild cat’s tail (n.) grips placed towards each end of a spear (juwáana); made from tasiina (sinamillo fiber), these grips were carefully woven with detailed, intricate patterns.

**miyaara jíína** irreg.pl. miyaara jíínaka lit. dog penis (n.) variety of huitina, a plant species with several
fleshy stalks that grow up to 1m in height, each with a single large, roughly triangular leaf. This variety has elongated, edible starchy tubers that reach about 15cm in length and 4cm in diameter, with yellow flesh and a thin soft skin; it is distinguished from the otherwise very similar *ikiyáani* variety by having a red tip, which is reportedly the inspiration for the name of this variety. *Sci. Xanthosoma sp. free.var. miyaara jiínaari.*

**miyaara jiínaari** free.var. of *miyaara jiínaariwa*

**miyaara júuti** irreg.pl. *miyaara juútika, miyaara juútiwa* lit. jaguar Rufescent Tiger Heron (n.) Rufescent Tiger-Heron, species of heron that stands up to 75cm tall with a long, narrow bill, a relatively stout reddish brown neck, and pale stripe running down the front; it produces a low grunting call that is said to be reminiscent of sounds produced by jaguars and pumas. *Sci. Tigrisoma lineatum. free.var. júuti.*

**miyaara saapi** lit. jaguar stingray (n.) *tigre raya*, species of stingray that can reach 1.5m in diameter, brown in color, and covered with roughly circular markings some 5cm across, from which comes its name. *Sci. Potamotrygon motoro.*

**miyaara titikaaríina** lit. jaguar's paw (n.) species of *chimicua*-type tree that reaches some 50cm in diameter and is best known for its lobed fruits, tan when ripe, which measure some 10cm in diameter, and resemble the feet of jaguars. These sweet fruits are covered with fine hairs, which irritate the lips and cause them to split and peel if they fruits are eaten without peeling, as when people suck the flesh out of them. Formerly eaten in large quantities, but now rarely consumed, Iquitos would fell the trees to harvest the fruit once they were especially tall. The wood is sometimes used for planks, but is deprecated for the ease with which weevils invade it. *Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.*

**miyaaraa** irreg.pl. of *miyaara*

**Miyaaráamu** lit. jaguar creek (prop.n.) *Puma Quebrada*, a small creek located approximately an hour upriver of the community of San Antonio, on the same side of the river.

**miyikáani** rt. *miyika* (t.v.) return or give back something that has been borrowed from someone or taken from a place. ► **Gram.** The object denotes or indexes the thing being returned. *act./mid. miyikíini* (middle) **Rel.** *miyikaaníini* (rt. miyikaánii) (d.v.) return (something to someone).

**miyíki** socio.var. of *miyikíini*

**miyiti** (n.) *tambo*, temporary shelter, typically made of palm leaves, for overnight stays in the forest or on river banks during hunting or fishing trips.

**miyitina** (n.) species of *chimicua*-type tree with a very straight trunk that reaches some
30cm in diameter. It is harvested and sold commercially for roof poles, but is not used very much locally due to its tendency to become infested by weevils. This species produces small, sweet, red fruits that are similar to those of kiraðjuuna, with very thin skins, but of somewhat smaller diameter (2cm) and more elongated (5cm). Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.

miyítíini rt. miyiti (i.v.) construct a tambo or temporary shelter.

miyíki impf.rt. of miyikíini

miyikíini rt. miyíki impf.rt. miyíki (i.v.) return to a location. Gram. All speakers exhibit a root allomorph miyíki in the imperfective (note the irregular change in the penultimate root vowel), additionally exhibiting variable realization of the root as miyíki in non-imperfective contexts. act./mid. miyikáani (active) socio.var. miyíki.

miyuujáana HDC pers.var. of núyuujáana

miija (n.) general term for hummingbirds.

miija jikuriáaka lit. hummingbird’s manioc beer stew (n.) species of bush found in purmas, forest edges, and along paths. Its distinctive flowers, which are red with blue interiors, stand upright and tend to fill with water; this water was traditionally used to treat ear aches. Sci. Palicourea elata.

miika (n.) añuje avispa, a large, aggressive wasp species measuring 2.5-3cm in length and dark red in color. It builds its nests in fallen logs and is known to attack in large numbers those that approach their nest.

miímiiti irreg.pl. miímiitíwa (n.) chacruna, general term for all varieties of this species of plant, which produces glossy, broad leaves emerging from a single stalk. These plants were traditionally cultivated in marshy areas near creeks for the preparation of aðkuta (ayahuasca), and many varieties were cultivated, each of which was reported to induce visions of different kinds. Sci. Psychotria viridis.

miínaka (n.) soot. Gram. This noun is homophonous with the regular abstract quality nominalization ‘blackness’.

miínana rt. miína (adj.) black, and extremely dark shades of other colors such as green and brown. Rel. miínakáana (adj.) black tapered fruit (e.g., over-ripe plantains). Rel. miínanúuni (rt. miínanuu) (t.v.) blacken. Rel. miínaka (n.) blackness. Chambira dialect.var. sapatina.

miínana amáriiki irreg.pl. miínana amáriikiwa lit. black zúngaro (n.) species of zúngaro-type catfish that reaches 1.5m in length; black, with a slightly paler belly, it is prized for having a lot of body fat, and soft, tasty flesh. This species is known for being a very strong fish that requires much effort to bring to shore. Chambira dialect.var. sapatiki.
mɨɨˈnanaisíiku (n.) sarna negra, skin malady, probably a form of ringworm, that appears as itchy red rings on the skin which gradually grow in size and then turn black.

mɨɨˈnana siirɨ irreg.pl. mɨɨˈnana siiriviwa lit. black caiman (n.) lagarto negro, the largest species of caiman, reaching up to 4m in length, predominantly black in color. Once relatively numerous in large rivers in Iquito territory, and feared for their great strength and aggressiveness, they are now relatively rarely seen, probably as a result of both the trade in caiman hides during the 1950s and overfishing of the lakes and rivers on which they rely for food. Sci. Caiman niger.

mɨɨni rt. mii (t.v.) singe fur off skin of game animal, typically in preparation for cooking it.

mɨɨni impf.rt. of mɨɨˈnini

mɨɨˈníaaja (n.) kinship term of uncertain reference; now considered archaic, possibly a dialectal form for ‘cousin’.

Miɨɨˈniiikáani (prop.n.) father of Saarraku, the much feared Iquito shaman; born in the mid-19th century, he died in approximately 1920.

mɨɨˈnii irreg.pl. mɨɨˈniiwa (n.) Brown Capuchin, a numerous and frequently-hunted species of monkey in Iquito territory, noted for its playful and mischievous nature. Sci. Cebus apella.

mɨɨˈnii siirija lit. Brown Capuchin bird (n.) Fasciated Antshrike, species of dark-colored bird some 18cm in length with white transverse stripes all over its body, somewhat more densely on its underparts. Its distinctive call is said to be reminiscent of the call of the mɨɨˈnii, Brown Capuchin Monkey. Sci. Cymbilaimus lineatus.

mɨɨˈrataaki = nakariisana = na, aákari kiaā nu = jũnĩina mɨɨˈrataki. As (he is) your beloved, now you have to tolerate his smell. Ex. Naárikaa ki = mɨɨˈrataakura = yaa iina iwarinyaaka = na. Just day by day I endured that sickness.

mɨɨˈriaaka dialect.var. of riiniáaka

mɨɨˈriaaka (n.) thrush, malady common to children, in which white spots appear in the mouth.

mɨɨˈsajji irreg.pl. iɨtimira (n.) 1. woman, adult human female. 2. female. ▶ Gram. In this sense the form functions as a nominal modifier, as in the expressions pisiki mɨɨˈsajji ‘female tapir’ and iina pisiki mɨɨˈsajji ‘this female tapir’. While the plural form for the adult human sense of this noun (see sense 1) is iɨtimira, the plural form for either of the female senses mentioned here is mɨɨˈsajiika.

mɨɨˈsajjįį akira irreg.pl. mɨɨˈsajjįį jįįiwaaka (n.) man who is excessively sexually active.

mɨɨˈsajjįįkáani (n.) affectionate vocative term for a single young
woman, whether kin or not, between roughly 14 and 17 years old.

**miisaka** (n.) Linnaeus’s Mouse Opossum, the largest species of mouse opossum in Iquito territory, whose body reaches some 20 cm in length, with a tail some 25 cm in length. *Sci. Marmosa murina.*

**miisaka ariyająana** lit. Mouse Opossum testicle (n.) *pericote caspi*, tree species that grows to some 30 cm in diameter in *purmas* of relatively elevated areas away from rivers; it produces small inedible fruits that hang from long stems, reportedly remiscent of the dangling testicles of Mouse Opossums; it is believed that the ash from the wood of this tree, when used as firewood, causes itching when it comes in contact with the skin.

**miisaa** irreg.pl. of **majáana**

**miisiákau** (n.) species of forest rat considered edible, and often captured in *chacras*; gray with a white chest, its body is approximately 6 cm long, and it has both a long tail and large ears. *Sci. Rhipidomys sp.*

**miisíiya** ELY pers. var. of **miisíiyi**

**miisíiyi** irreg.pl. **miisíiyiwa** (n.) *sacha ajo* (or *ajo sachá*), a creeping vine with broad leaves that grows along the banks of creeks, especially in areas with clayey soil, and is capable of forming dense hedges; it is also cultivated near homes. Its leaves, which emit a strong, pungent smell, are used medicinally to treat colds, fevers, and vomiting, as well as *saladera*, or chronic bad luck. It is used either by pulping the leaves in water or urine, and then bathing in the liquid; or by scraping the bark off the vine, soaking it in water, and drinking the resulting liquid. *Sci. Mansoa alliacea. ELY pers. var. miisíiya.*

**miitári** (n.) *musmuqui*, a nocturnal monkey species with a loud call. It was traditionally believed that this call was from a demonic creature that ate people, and that imitating its call would cause it to attack people. *Sci. Aotus vociferans. Nanay dialect.var.*

**míyíiri**

**mujari** irreg.pl. **mujariwa** (n.) species of dark-colored worm, up to about 20 cm in length and about 1 cm in diameter, that lives in the banks of creeks in areas with clayey soils. Formerly, these worms were dug out of their long burrows to serve as fish bait. *Nanay dialect.var.*

**mujariini**

**Mujariyúumu** lit. worm creek (prop.n.) *Mojarra Yumo*, a creek located about 10 minutes downriver of the community of San Antonio by *peke peke* motor, on the same side of the river as the community. It has been an important area for harvesting *ijáwɨɨmɨ* (irapay palm) and timber since the 1970s, when the residents of community began to sell these forest products in Iquitos. ► Socio. The Spanish name of the creek appears to stem from a folk analysis of the Iquito name.
mujaríini Nanay dialect. var. of mujari irreg.pl. mujariíniwa

mujinana (n.) meto huayo or maní huayo, species of tree that grows in elevated areas away from rivers, especially in areas with clayey soils, with a relatively hard wood and a diameter up to 2m. It is used to make bases for plank boats and is known for its round fruits, about 8cm in diameter, which have oily seeds inside that are eaten boiled, toasted, or raw. Sci. Caryodendron orinocense.

muki impf.rt. of mukúuni

mukúraasi Chambira dialect. var. of saápara

mukúuni rt. muku impf.rt. muki (i.v.) rot or spoil, speaking of the flesh of animals.

múkuuti (n.) Blue Morpho, species of large butterfly with iridescent blue wings whose wingspan reaches 15cm. Sci. Morpho sp.

múkuutiríkana irreg.pl. múkuutiríkiaaki lit. Blue Morpho Butterfly manioc (n.) mariposa rumo, variety of manioc with a grayish trunk and leaves that are more bluish-green in color than is typical for manioc, and thus somewhat reminiscent of the wings of the múkuuti, Blue Morpho butterfly. Its tubers have white flesh and yellow skin, and can be ready to harvest in six months if planted in clayey soil.

múkuutiríkiaaki irreg.pl. of múkuutiríkana

mukwájatina rt. mukwájati (adj.) bruised all over the body, e.g., due a beating.

mukwana rt. mukwa (adj.) smell rotten. Rel. mukwawaasa (adj.) smell-mouthed.

mukwani irreg.pl. mukwaka, mukwaniwa (n.) type of ijiika (patarashca) made with mayaco or slightly spoiled fish.

mukwatáani rt. mukwata (i.v.) mayaquear, gather mayaco, i.e., somewhat spoiled fish, typically on the day after nuúruu (barbasco) fish poison has been used in an area; it is not unusual for some fish that were killed by the poison when it was first used to be missed during the first round of gathering them; the next day it is possible to return and gather some of these fish, now slightly decomposed.

muníini rt. muúni drv.rt. múni (t.v.) drill (not punch) a hole through a relatively flat and thin object.

murajúuni rt. murájuu (i.v.) turn over soil, push soil around, as when looking for something in the top layer of soil, e.g., earthworms for fishing, or when levelling and area of ground.

murákati (n.) sacha coconilla, species of softwood tree that grows quickly in recently cleared areas, but dies when other trees exceed its height; when mature, it measures 4-5m in height and its trunk reaches a diameter up to 20cm. The trunk is covered with large thorns that come off relatively easily, and
its leaves resemble those of *cocona* in shape and in having thorns, but its fruits are not edible.

**murákatiri** free var. of 
**takuúnaari** irreg pl. *murákatiririwa*  
▶ Socio. This variant name (lit. ‘like *murákati*’) stems from the small sharp-pointed lumps on this stingray’s tail, which are reminiscent of the thorns on the trunk of the *murákati* tree.

**muráani** rt. *muuta* drv rt. *mura*  
1. (i.v.) dig a hole.  
   *Na = muutakiaaki = na niíya = jina, na = jímuukiaaki = ná nuu.* They dug a hole in the ground and buried him.  
2. (t.v.) excavate something, dig something up, e.g., a manioc tuber; dig something out, e.g., an animal in a burrow.  
   *Jaa nu = muútaa iina nu = kuúriki, iina nu = jímuukiaaki tii niíya = jina.* He is digging up the money that he buried there in the ground.  
   *Rel. muraakúuni (rt. muraákkuu) (i.v.) dig multiple deep holes.*

**múrina** (n.) *zorro* or Common Opossum; care is taken when preparing it to cook to remove its scent glands, which impart an unpleasant taste and smell to the meat.  
*Sci. Didelphis marsupialis.*

**muriyuujátina** rt. *muriyuujáti*  
*dialect var. of pakijatina*

**muriyuukwáani** rt. *muriyuukwa*  
1. (i.v.) roar repeatedly, said of jaguars.  
2. (i.v.) grunt deeply or roar repeatedly, said of particular conventionalized vocalizations of Iquito men, which were traditionally produced in two main contexts: 1) as an aggressive display, at the beginning of a spear duel or in issuing a spear duel challenge, in which case the man typically held his spear in both hands above his head and punctuated his rhythmic grunting by extending his arms above his head in sharp jabs; and 2) at the birth of a male child, when the father would carry out a similar performance, with or without an actual spear.  
   *Rel. muryuukwáani (rt. muryuukwa) (t.v.) grunt towards, or in honor of, a particular individual.*

**muriyúuni** rt. *muryuu* (i.v.)  
make something with a circular shape, e.g., form the round mouth of a piece of pottery or a basket, or paint a circle.

**muritiíni** rt. *muriti* impf rt.  
*múruti* fst sch. *múrti* (i.v.) fall over, speaking of something standing in or inserted into the ground, e.g., a tree or a house post.  
*act./mid. muritáani (active)*

**murutáani** rt. *muruta* fst sch.  
*múrta* (t.v.) knock over something inserted in the ground, such a tree or house post.  
*Ex. Kwaaki, kwaaki, náana murútasisiia tii na = ipúruuyaáriki.* Open space, open space, (all the) trees knocked over where there were fighting.  
*act./mid. muritiíni (middle)*

**múruti** impf rt. of *muritííni*

**muruwíira** (n.) *huicungo*, name for two very similar species of palm that grow up to 20cm in diameter and 10m in height, principally in areas with clayey soils. The trunk
and fronds are covered with spines, and the trunk is sometimes used for house posts. The fruits are edible by humans and are a favorite food of peccaries; and its cogollo, or immature frond, is used to treat hepatitis, by boiling it and drinking the cooled liquid. Sci. Astrocaryum chonta, Astrocaryum javarense.

murúuni (n.) river cut; section of river where, through erosion, a river has cut through a narrow neck of land separating two sections of the river that are connected by a curve, generally creating an island of the land that was previously on the inside of the curve. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.; the possessor is the land that has been cut.

murúuni rt. muúti impf.rt. muúti irreg.pl. múru (i.v.) erode away or wear through, most commonly said of the erosion of land due to the action of the river in eroding away a thin neck of land between two sections of a river, so as create a shortcut between them, but also more broadly applicable, e.g., to the thin part of a cooking pot that is wearing through due to age and heavy use.

murúunku (n.) huambé, two varieties of liana, both 2-3cm in diameter, one covered with blunt thorns and the other not. Both combine flexibility with considerable strength, making this liana a prized material for making baskets. The sap from this vine was used to treat toothaches, by applying it directly on the affected tooth. Iquitos know that the bark of this liana, which can be stripped off in long papery strips, was used by neighboring groups in manufacturing blowguns, to wrap the two halves of the blowgun tube and bind them together. Sci. Philodendron solimoense.

músati (n.) Cream-colored Woodpecker, a species of woodpecker that reaches 25cm in length, with an erect crest, buff-yellowish plumage except for its brown wings and tail tip, and, in males, a small red stripe next to its beak. Generally found near flooded forest as well as river and lake edges. Sci. Celeus flavus.

músati (n.) gallinazo panga, a bush, common in purmas, with broad leaves that, when rubbed, emit a strong smell reminiscent of rotting matter; the leaves, crushed in water together with músiyi (ajo sacha) and other strong-smelling leaves, are used to prepare a liquid in which one bathes to rid oneself of saladera or chronic bad luck. Sci. Cyphomandra hartwegii.

musaami irreg.pl. musaamiya (n.) young fronds of the musaasi (huasaí) palm, which open in a broad fan and are prized as material for making temporary forest shelters against rain. Sci. Euterpe precatoria.

musaasi (n.) huasaí, species of palm whose trunks range from 10 to 20cm in diameter and whose wood is made into the ripas (slats) that serve as material to make house walls. Its young fronds (musaami) are used to make shelters
against the rain, and its heart is harvested and eaten, but IQUITOS did not traditionally eat its fruits, which they consider bitter. Sci. Euterpe precatoria.

músiaaki play.var. of arasaaki irreg.pl. músiaakiwa socio.var. amúsiaaki.

músiaakíta takíina lit. punchana stick (n.) estaca, small sharp stick poking up from the ground, which can cause significant injury if stepped on while barefoot. Its Iquito name reflects a traditional belief that such sticks are gnawed to a sharp point and then deliberately placed by músiaaki (punchanas, Green Acouchies) as traps to injure humans, in revenge for their tendency to hunt them.

musíyuukwáani rt. musíyuukwa (i.v.) swim repeatedly to and from various points within a given area.

musíini rt. muusi drv.rt. musí 1. (i.v.) swim, said of both terrestrial or aquatic creatures. 2. (i.v.) wade through water, e.g., to cross a shallow creek.

musútina rt. musúti (adj.) white, speaking of solid or opaque entities; clear, not turbid, when speaking of water. Rel. musustinúuni (rt. musútínunu) (t.v.) whiten.

musútina aasi lit. white rain (n.) a light rain that endures for many hours, often the majority of a day.

musútina isíiku free.var. of makina isíiku ▶ Socio. This variant, with the adjective musútina ‘white’, rather than makina ‘unripe, green’, is reported to be a 20th-century calque of the Spanish term sarna blanca.

musútina katija lit. white sweet potato (n.) camote blanca, the largest variety of sweet potato, reaching some 25cm in length and 10cm in diameter, with pale flesh; it used to sweeten manioc mash and is eaten boiled or roasted. Sci. Ipomea batatas var.

musútina káarsa lit. white egret • from Sp. garza blanca. (n.) term applied to both Snowy Egrets and Great Egrets, large white herons found in Iquito territory; Snowy Egrets reach some 60cm in height, with a dark beak, while Great Egrets reach almost 1m in height, with a yellow beak; both have long dark legs and are found near water. Sci. Ardea alba, Egretta thula.

musútina siiri irreg.pl. músutina siiriwa lit. white caiman (n.) Spectacled Caiman, the lightest-colored caiman in Iquito territory, pale brown and olive green in color with dark markings; though the species can reach up to 2m in length, individuals typically only reach about 1.5m. Formerly abundant in the area, the trade in caiman hides during the 1950s rapidly depleted their numbers. Sci. Caiman crocodilus. free.var. taasíita siiri.

Musutiriíkwaa (prop.n.) Iquito woman born in the late 19th century, who became one of the wives of Siíkani, the famed Iquito leader, and lived with him at the Pihuayal settlement, dying in the 1950s; known in Spanish as
**muturuniika**

Blanquiña, an allusion, like her Iquito name, to her comparatively pale skin.

**muturuniika**

irreg.pl. muturuniikapi *fst.spch.

muturniika (n.) avispa dura, species of small black wasp that reaches some 0.5cm in length, and noted for being very difficult to crush because of its tough exterior; mostly found in areas with many kúrijá (mullaca) bushes, it builds its nest, attached to the underside of their leaves, in a shape reminiscent of a rounded-bottomed cooking pot some 10-15cm in diameter.

**muwanaaja** (n.) cunchi aceitero, species of cotolo-type fish that reaches some 12cm in length, being brown except for a pale belly; it has large, bulging eyes, spurs by its pectoral fins and a spine by its dorsal fin; mostly seen near dusk, it is attracted to oily slicks on the surface of the water (e.g., as caused by motors leaking oil) and is often seen in the company of kanúru (canero).

**muwaasi** (n.) sinamillo, species of palm similar in appearance to the musaasi (huasaí) palm, but smaller, with a slender trunk that rarely exceeds 10cm in diameter and reaches a maximum height of 5-6m. Its fruits are reminiscent of those of the musaasi, but smaller and round; its wood is used to make ripas for crisnejas when pona is not available; and its fibers, tasiina, are extracted from the palm frond petiole to weave baskets and sieves.

**muwɨ́ɨna** (n.) machimango blanco, species of tree that grows in low-lying inundating areas. Its trunk reaches about 1.75m in diameter and its wood is unusually heavy, making it unsuitable for commercial harvesting. Its bark, which peels off easily in longitudinal strips, is used to dye chambira cord black, and when the trees are slender, is used as tumplines (tuuku). Sci. Eschweilera sp.

**muyúuni** (n.) a type of nocturnal forest demon that has the form of a person, but can see perfectly in the dark; it tends to grunt as it walks through the forest, and if people remain sufficiently quiet, it will walk past them; if it hears them, however, it will spear its victims, smoke their bodies, and carry them off to be eaten.

**muyuujáana** (n.) pacutilla, variety of amariyaaja (pijuayo) palm, characterized by producing fruits of two sizes at the same time; the larger ones mature first and have the seed typical of these fruits, while the more numerous smaller ones mature later and lack seeds. Sci. Bactris gasipaes var. HDC pers.var. miyuujaana.

**muyúuni** rt. muyuu (i.v.) be arched or bent, have a curved shape, e.g., a rainbow, an arched branch, or someone with an arched back. Rel. muyuuutáani (rt. muyuúta) (i.v.) be arched or bent,
muyuüníini speaking of an entity with multiple parts, e.g., a branch bearing fruits.

muyuüníini rt. muyuunii (i.v.) bend repeatedly into an arched or curved shape, e.g., a tree in a strong wind.

muyuuri irreg.pl. muyuuriwa (n.) a type of shallow round basket woven from the relatively hard veins of young niükami (chambira) leaves, which are left after stripping off the softer and more pliable portion of the leaf for use as fiber (i.e., kanuu). This type of basket was made with a loose weave that left large openings, and it was hung above fires to store cooked food, in the path of the smoke, to prevent spoilage. dialect.var. iyúuri.

muyuutakwáani rt.
muuyútakwaa (i.v.) move with a curving or circular trajectory.

muujínáana (n.) yacuruna sacha, species of plant traditionally planted in the patio areas of houses, and used to prevent the malevolent attentions of muújinaapi (merpeople), who were believed to cause illness in their victims. From a single root stock of this plant grow some 10-20 stalks, which are segmented by large ridges every 5-7cm, and from which leaves grow directly. When crushed, the leaves emit a pleasant smell that was believed to repel muújinaapi. These leaves were rubbed over the bodies of those needing protection, especially those of young children and menstruating women, who were thought to be especially vulnerable to muújinaapi.

muújinaapi (n.) yacuruna or person of the water; a race of creatures that, according to Iquito oral tradition, lives underwater, though they are all now believed to have withdrawn to the distant headwaters regions. When appearing above water, they had the form of very small people, and were believed to have magical powers, including maintaining the water in rivers and lakes. Children were traditionally cautioned not to throw stones in the water near dusk, since this was the time at which these creatures tended to appear, and it was believed that if one of them was struck, they would harm the child. It was also believed that shamans could exact vengeance on victims by inducing these creatures to capture a particular individual to live with them underwater; in this new life the victim saw these creatures as normal people and all the underwater creatures as the things they were familiar with on land, e.g., certain species of fish were perceived as cultigens like corn, or as objects like manioc mashing troughs.
muújinaapɨ júniina lit. merpeople smell (n.) fishy smell sometimes found near the water’s edge; this smell was traditionally said to be left by muújinaapi (merpeople) when they came out of the water. In former times, presence of this smell would heighten people’s caution regarding encounters with these potentially dangerous creatures.

muukúruuja (n.) species of cotolo-type catfish whose body reaches 15cm; it is dark brown with smaller dark circular markings, and orange-brown belly.

muúkuya (n.) large pile of manioc peels, typically accumulated after peeling a large quantity of manioc.

muúkwanasi (n.) Neotropical Otter or nutria, species of otter that reaches some 1.35m from head to tail, found principally in lakes in Iquito territory. *Sci. Lontra longicaudis.*

muúkwaaya JPI pers.var. of muúkwaayi

muúkwaayi irreg.pl. muúkwaayi naamiya lit. rainbow urine (n.) the light rain that sometimes accompanies rainbows; this rain was traditionally believed to be very dangerous, as contact with this rain was believed to cause ‘rainbow burn’ muúkwaayi ítuuja (quemadura de arco iris).

muúkwaayi ísaaka lit. rainbow urine (n.) the light rain that sometimes accompanies rainbows; this rain was traditionally believed to be very dangerous, as contact with this rain was believed to cause ‘rainbow burn’ muúkwaayi ítuuja (quemadura de arco iris).

muúkwaayi naami irreg.pl. muúkwaayi naamiya lit. rainbow urine (n.) the light rain that sometimes accompanies rainbows; this rain was traditionally believed to be very dangerous, as contact with this rain was believed to cause ‘rainbow burn’ muúkwaayi ítuuja (quemadura de arco iris), a skin malady believed to be caused by contact with rain while a rainbow is visible. As a remedy, the leaves of the plant are crushed and rubbed, which produces a froth that is applied to the affected area. *Sci. Asplenium serratum. free.var. waka niiti.*

Muumúumu (prop.n.) Momón River, a tributary of the lower Nanay River whose mouth is a few kilometers upriver of the Nanay’s confluence with the Amazon; the headwaters of this river were part of the traditional territory of the Maájanakáani subgroup.
muúniimi irreg.pl. muúniimiya
(n.) type of epiphyte, found on the trunks of trees in inundating areas, which produces large leaves about 1m wide and 1.25m in length; these leaves were traditionally used as coverings to shelter from rain.

muunúuni rt. muúnuyu (t.v.) blacken, e.g., by rubbing a surface with charcoal, or dying chambira fibre with miríjaaja (mishquipanga).

muúruwa (n.) quitamuro, an illness that historically ravaged the Iquito people. It first manifested with a high fever, followed by red spots on the skin which swelled and burst. In severe cases, the skin peeled off in large patches, requiring those affected to sleep on banana leaves so that their open wounds would not stick to bed clothing. Now this illness only affects children, but in the more distant past, adults also suffered from it, and some young children and older adults have died from it. Although similar in its symptoms to measles (siarampitiwa), Iquito elders distinguish the two illnesses.

muúruuki irreg.pl. muúruuwa, muúruukiwa (n.) Ivory-billed Araçari, species of toucan-like bird that reaches some 35cm in length; its back and tail are green, its head has a dark cap, its face and neck are brown, its bill is mostly pale, its chest is dark with a dark red bib, and its belly and vent are yellow. Sci. Pteroglossus flavirostris.

muusajákwaa aariwati lit. ungurahui grub palm weevil (n.) Bearded Palm Weevil, palm weevil species that measures some 3cm in length, and is noted for having a hairy-looking proboscis; preferentially lays its eggs in the trunks of ipiiti (ungurahui) palms, which grow into the muusajákwaa palm grub. Sci. Rhinostomus barbirostris (weevil).

muusajákwaaapi irreg.pl. of muusajákwaa

muúsaka (n.) 1. body odor, especially the disagreeable musky smell of human armpits. 2. musky odor of the scent gland or pisaki, of the two peccary species, anitáaki and kaasi.

muúsana rt. muúsa (adj.) musky smelling, speaking either of the musky smell of strong human body odor, or the smell emitted by certain animals, especially kaasi (Collared Peccaries) and anitáaki (White-lipped Peccaries), but also others such as sikuja (Brazilian Porcupines) and puukúru (Marbled Wood Quails).

muusaníkwaa (n.) isula, species of giant hunting ant that reaches 2cm in length and delivers an extremely painful sting. Iquitos traditionally believed that when this type of ant dies, it affixes itself to a tree trunk and gradually turns into a núriyì (tamshi) vine; all such
vines were thought to begin their life-cycle as *muusaníkwaa* ants. *Sci. Paraponera clavata.*

**muúsaniika** (n.) nest of *isula* (*muusaníkwaa*) giant hunting ants, generally underground, and made at the base of a tree.

**muusayúuna** (n.) *pichu huayo*, also known less commonly as *isula huayo*, species of tree whose trunk reaches 10-15cm in diameter, with several trunks often growing from a single root stock. It is best known for its small red berries, of the shape and color of ripe coffee berries, which emit a distinctive smell said to be reminiscent of a woman’s vulva, leading women to rub the peeled fruit on men during *carnaval*. The juice of the fruit is also said by some to alleviate the pain of an *isula* (*muusaníkwaa*) ant sting when rubbed on the site of the sting. *Sci. Siparuna guianensis. HDC pers.var. muusáyuuti.*

**muusáyuuti** *HDC pers.var.* of *muusayúuna*

**muúsaari** irreg.pl. *muúsaariwa* (n.) type of *callampa*, a species of very soft white mushroom, up to 10cm in height and with a cap about 5cm in diameter, that grows on the trunks of fallen trees. It is considered edible and its consumption was traditionally said to help with resistance to illness.

**muusi** (n.) *hualo* or Smoky Jungle Frog, a species of toad up to 18cm in length with smooth, brown, mottled skin, and red patches on its sides. It is edible, and was traditionally eaten either in *jikuríada* stew or cooked in *ijiika* (*patarashcas*). It is believed to have poisonous skin, which led people to peel it before eating it, although traditionally it was also believed that the poison could be expressed from the skin by repeatedly trampling the frog; it was also believed to have a venomous bite, which while painful, was not believed to be fatal. The dried bones of this toad are used medicinally, by scraping them to produce a fine powder, which is added to warm water and given to birthing women to reduce the pain of childbirth. *Sci. Leptodactylus pentadactylus.* ◀ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, the venomous nature of this toad was discovered when a woman died after her husband, angry with her, struck her vulva with one of these toads.

**muusiaaráaja** free.var. of *makwaa ímaaja*

**múuta** (n.) nature of the kinship that one person stands in with respect to another. ◀ Gram. The possessor of this term serves as the ego for calculating the kinship relation. Poss.pref. Ex. *Jaátaaraata kia = múuta tii iína miisaji? How is that woman related to you?*

**muuti** (n.) *añuje* or Black Agouti, a diurnal rodent that reaches some 75cm in length, with a tiny, almost vestigial, tail. It is hunted for its meat, and is known to eat manioc from swidden gardens. *Sci. Dasyprocta fuliginosa.*

**muúti** impf.rt. of *murúuni*
muuti asúraaja free.var. of puusuukwáana lit. Black Agouti manioc

muuti asúwaqa lit. Black Agouti bujurqui amarillo (n.) species of bujurqui-type fish found in creeks and lakes, similar to the larger asúwaja but with a less prominent, more rounded snout, reminiscent of that of the muuti or Black Agouti. Measuring up to 12cm in length, it has distinctive bluish coloring on its face.

muuti áwasi lit. Black Agouti finger (n.) pata de añuje, species of large black hunting wasp that reaches some 3cm in length and delivers a very painful sting. It is known for its small but distinctive nest, typically found hanging on the underside of branches, which consists of just three cells merged together in a shape reminiscent of the paw of a muuti (Black Agouti).

muuti ikkaaja lit. Black Agouti feces (n.) achira, a small herbaceous plant that produces small hard, dark fruits that are said to resemble the feces of muuti.

muuti jiniija free.var. of muuti jiniiri irreg.pl. muuti jiniirika lit. rubbing of Black Agouti

muuti jiniiri irreg.pl. muuti jiniiriva, muuti jiniirika lit. rubbing of Black Agouti (n.) ‘Black Agouti rub’ style of weaving iitaari (crisneja thatch panels), in which the ijáwɨɨmɨ (ipapay) palm frond stems are woven over the palm wood lath in a way that creates a herringbone pattern running along the length of the lath; the name of this style comes from the conceptualization of the V-shape of the herringbone pattern as resembling the way the Black Agouti’s forepaws rub together in its characteristic manner of eating. free.var. muuti jiniija.

muuti miyaara irreg.pl. muuti miyaaraa lit. Black Agouti wild cat (n.) añushi puma or Jaguarundi, the smallest of the species of wild cats found in Iquito territory. Typically gray in color, its body reaches about 65cm in length and its tail is almost as long as its body. Sci. Herpailurus yaguarondi.

muuti siriija lit. Black Agouti bird (n.) general term for gray and black Myrmotherula Antwrens, known locally as batará, such as the Amazonian Streaked-Antwren, Gray Antwren, Long-Winged Antwren, and White-Flanked Antwren. These small birds reach about 10cm in length, with short tails and, for their size, relatively long beaks. They often forage with mixed-species flocks near the ground and their distinctive calls are, according to Iquito oral tradition, a sign that they have seen a muuti or Black Agouti. Perceived by Iquitos to lead the mixed flocks in which they participate, their dried bones are the key ingredient in a form of traditional men’s love magic: the bones were ground to a fine powder, which, when rubbed on the skin of the desired woman, caused her to fall in love with the man, and follow him around in the manner that the other birds of the
flock follow the muuti sirija. Sci. Myrmotherula spp. (gray and black).

muutíina (n.) medicinal plant traditionally used to treat dogs so that they become better hunters of muuti (Black Agouti); the plant is soft-stemmed and herbaceous, with soft, roundish, green leaves, and reaches about 1m in height, at which point it tends to lean over and continue growing on the ground. To treat a dog, the animal is tied up and the liquid squeezed from the leaves of the plant is dripped into its mouth. This plant reportedly looks very similar to anajúuti, a medicinal plant used to protect gardens from pests.

muúturuna rt. muúturu (adj.) 1. thick, tough, or stiff, speaking of relatively flexible materials such as leaves, e.g., macambo leaves; fabric, e.g., denim or canvas; or heavily callused skin. 2. hard-shelled, speaking of entities as varied as animals, e.g., turtles and armadillos; certain insect-species with hard exoskeletons; and hard-shelled fruits, e.g., unripe ipiitti (ungurahui) fruits.
na = (pro.) they, them; third person plural pronoun.

na = (pro.) their; third person plural possessive pronoun.

najaápusa ELY pers.var. of najaápusi

najaápusi

irreg.pl. najaápusiwaaka,
najaápusuuka (n.) 1. orphan.

▶ Socio. For certain speakers, especially JPI, this term exclusively has the sense of ‘orphan’, and they strongly disagree with its use as a kinship term; for other speakers, however, including ELY, this is the default term for nephews and nieces, and they rarely use the more specialized terms for these kinship relations. 2. nephews and nieces of female ego; female ego’s brother’s and sister’s sons and daughters. ELY pers.var. najaápusa.

najaápusuuka irreg.pl. of najaápusi

naji 3.poss. of aji

nakaríni

rt. nakaríi 1. (t.v.) want, experience a desire for a thing or for the realization of an eventuality.

▶ Gram. This verb may take a nominal complement, or one of three kinds of clausal complements. The most common kind of clausal complement is a non-finite irrealis clause, which requires the subject of the complement clause, which is unexpressed, to be coreferential with the subject of the matrix clause. The second type is also a non-finite irrealis clause, but with an overt subject (expressed as a subject proclitic) that is not coreferential with subject of the matrix clause, and whose nominalized verb takes the postposition =íira. The third type is a semi-finite irrealis clause, which exhibits an overt subject that is not coreferential with subject of the matrix clause, and which bears the same tense as the matrix clause, but obligatorily bears perfective aspect (which may be an associated motion morpheme that expresses perfective viewpoint aspect). Ex. Kí=nakaríiyaa karásíika. I want achio. Ex. Kí=nakaríiyaa kí=nasi kamaráani. I want to clear my garden. Ex. Ki=nakaríiyaa samúkwaati asáani naajáaja. I also want to eat plantains. Ex. Kana=nakaríiyaakiana kíaa nuu síwiirákwa. We want you to go and visit him. Ex. Íyya iína=na, nu=aátkiaaki náaji, “Kí=nakaríiyaa kí=nikííni =íira kí=kaakiíjawaaka.” Then she said to him, “I want you to see my parents.” 2. (t.v.) like.

▶ Gram. This sense takes a nominal complement. Ex. Nu=tuújiyyaa, nu=nakaríi=na pí=kuwasiíni iína señorita, Ikíítu jíanaa. She was listening, and the young woman from Iquitos liked our language (she said).

3. (t.v.) love. ▶ Gram. This sense takes a nominal complement. Ex. Nu=nakariiyaárika íína taá taara miíyáana. He loved those who were poor.

nakaríísana

irreg.pl. nakaríísamí (inanimate), nakarííspápi (animate) (n.) beloved; something or someone that is habitually or typically liked or loved. Ex. Jiíta kí=nakaríísana=na, aákari kíáa nu=júííína mírátaí. As (he is) your beloved, now you have to tolerate his smell.

nakásími

3.pos. of akásími

nákati

3.pos. of ákati

naki

3.pos. of aki

naki

irreg.pl. nakiwa (n.) forest in general.

naki ímííka

irreg.pl. of naki ímííni lit. forest almendra

naki ímííni

irreg.pl. naki ímííya, naki ímííka lit. forest madre (n.) madre de la selva or sacharuna, beings with magical abilities who live in the forest and have the appearance of people. Generally invisible, they appear before people whom they select, offering them the assistance of their powers, often in hunting. They typically become jealous of their humans, putting them in conflict with their neighbors and family, often leading
to the death of family members or the supposed ‘master’ of the naki imíni.

naki imíni siriija free.var. of sirímaaja lit. forest madre bird

naki páraaka (n.) variety of kami (Coati) that is larger and more reddish in color than the more common variety, which is darker, almost black, in color. This variety is known for traveling at most in pairs, unlike the latter, which forms groups of up to a dozen individuals. Sci. Nasua nasua.

naki páriiki dialect.var. of náana páruuti lit. forest Spix’s Guan

naki tawiíkiri lit. forest Black Fronted Nunbird (n.) Yellow-billed Nunbird, distinguished from the more common Black-fronted Nunbird by living far from forest edges and human habitations, and by having a yellow, rather than red, bill. Sci. Monasa flavirostris. ▶ Anth. According a humorous piece of Iquito oral tradition, its notable call is addressed to the Great Tinamou (ráana), and says, ‘A jaguar is about to get you, so I’ll stay with your widow!’.

nakikuuja irreg.pl. nakikuuya (n.) tortoise or motelo; this term is used for both Red-footed and Yellow-footed Tortoises. Mostly found in areas of greater elevation, far from rivers, their flesh is highly prized and the live animals may be kept for some time before they are consumed. Sci. Chelonoidis denticulata, Chelonoidis carbonaria.

nakikuuja ámaki free.var. of nakikuuja maakánaaja irreg.pl. nakikuuja ímakiya lit. tortoise path

nakikuuja marasi dialect.var. of nakikuuja maakánaaja lit. tortoise intestine

nakikuuja maakánaaja lit. tortoise stairs (n.) species of relatively broad, flat, and rigid liana which is undulated in such a fashion as to vaguely resemble steps. The variant name nakikuuja marasi (lit. tortoise intestine) stems from the fact that the undulated nature of the vine resembles the intestines of a tortoise. dialect.var. nakikuuja marasi. free.var. nakikuuja ámaki.

nakikuuja napinijia irreg.pl. nakikuuja napinika lit. tortoise pepper (n.) uvos, species of tree that grows in areas of greater elevation with clayey soil, its trunk reaching some 75cm in diameter. The tree has very hard wood and it produces small yellow fruits some 1.5cm in diameter that are both sweet and tart in taste, and are eaten desultorily by Iquitos, but not collected in large quantities. The bark is used to treat bleeding and gynecological problems; the bark is boiled in water and this water is used to wash the interior of the vagina. The name of this tree derives from the fact that its fruits are commonly eaten by tortoises. Sci. Spondias mombin.

nakikuuja titikaaríína lit. tortoise foot (n.) motelo chaqui, species of chimicua-type tree very
similar to miyaara titikaarína, but with smaller fruits, reaching only some 5cm in diameter. Likewise sweet and edible, these fruit were traditionally harvested by felling the tree, such that they are now no longer found in areas close to communities. Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.

nakikuujákana
irreg.pl. nakikuujákiaaki lit. tortoise manioc (n.) variety of manioc characterized by short stalks reaching only some 1.5 in height, and prized for producing large numbers of purple-skinned tubers.

nakikuujákiaaki irreg.pl. of nakikuujákana

nakimííti irreg.pl. nakimiítiwa (n.) variety of miííti (chacruna) used in the preparation of aðkuta (ayahuasca); this variety is said to allow one to see forest spirits and demons. It is also used to achieve the same effect by placing a small bit of chewed leaf mixed with saliva directly in the eyes. Sci. Psychotria viridis var.

nakiráaru irreg.pl. nakiraáruwa (n.) puma, considered by Iquitos to be more aggressive than the jaguar. Sci. Puma concolor.

nakitaaka (n.) a strongly intoxicating beverage, speaking both of manioc beer (itíniija) and ayahuasca (aðkuta). Among other uses, strongly intoxicating beverages were prepared as punishments for those who offended or harmed someone, with the offended party inviting the guilty one to drink until they were incapacitated.

naki 3.poss. of aki
nakújumi socio.var. of anakújumi
nákuma 3.poss. of ákuma
nakúmari 3.poss. of akúmari
nakúmiíti 3.poss. of akúmiíti
nakúmiisana 3.poss. of akúmiisana

nákusi 3.poss. of akusi

nakusitiíni rt. nakusitií 1. (d.v.) show; show or demonstrate something about a person or thing, e.g., where it is, what it is, or who the individual is that is associated with a particular name or social role. Ex. Nu = nakusitiíkura kiija nu = iímina. He showed me his canoe. Ex. Nu = nakusitiíkura kiija tíi tii nu = ifkii. She acquainted me (with the place) there where she lives. 2. (d.v.) introduce; introduce someone to someone else or acquaint someone with someone else. Ex. Nu = nakusitiíkura kiija niyaaka. She introduced me to her husband.

nakusii (interj.) “you know?”, “guess what?”, interjection employed as an opening to a turn of talk in which the speaker gives news to their addressee. ► Gram. This interjection obligatorily bears a second person singular or plural subject marker, and it appears either utterance initially or preceded at most by a vocative; it is typically produced with a marked rising intonation, followed by a clear intonational break. Ex. Kia = nakúsii, ámaaja, jaa mitiija
nakusíini. You know, uncle, the turtle has already escaped.

nakusíini rt. nakusi 1. (t.v.) know or be familiar with; know a fact, know how to carry out a particular action or task; be familiar with an individual, place, or other entity in the world. ► Gram. This sense can take five types of complements: 1) a referential NP or pronominal object; 2) a discourse anaphor, i.e., an element anaphoric with a proposition in the preceding discourse, in which case the verb is construed as indicating knowledge of the proposition by the subject; 3) a non-finite irrealis clause, in which case the subject of the main clause is construed as knowing how to realize the eventuality denoted by the non-finite complement clause; 4) a finite complement clause, consisting of an embedded interrogative introduced by an interrogative element; 5) a finite complement clause, introduced by the adverb náaji ‘thus’, with the deictic characteristics of a reported speech complement, construed as propositional knowledge of the proposition conveyed by the complement. Ex. Jaa kí = nakusiaárikí naajá
siisaárika tawi kuwașiini. By then I also knew a little Spanish. Ex. Jaátaararí pi = nakusiríi niwa!
How we would like to know that (i.e., how the jaguar died)! Ex. Nu = nakusiaárikí naajá
puraajíííi puraájakí = jíina. He also knew how to play flutes. Ex. Kaa kí = nakúsii kániika taa kiáaja. I don’t know who you are. Ex. Jiítikari nuúkiika iwiiriáana
iíkíi = na, jiítikari nu = nawiıyini
puwaajíi = na, jaa kana = nakúsii
náaji, “Aákari = na káa iína
ápíriiyaa iwaríííííi pi = kújímani.”
When there is a sick person, and when his spirit has whistled, then we know, “Now our companion will not escape death.” 2. (t.v.) feel, perceive a sensation on the skin or in the flesh. ► Gram. This sense requires the use of the momentary perfective -rìi and takes an NP complement or an irrealis non-finite complement clause. Ex. Jaa kí = nakusiríi iína
anásaka kuni. I’m already feeling the pain of the snake (bite). 3. (t.v.) realize or become aware of. ► Gram. This sense requires momentary perfective aspect -rìi. Ex. Jiítikari = na iína
nakusiríikuraaná miyaara náaji,
“Jaa k = iwiiri,,” jawaari = na
nu = nitimaakuraana nuúkiika
náana = ánuura, náaji jiíta iína
náana, uumáana. When the tiger realized, “I’m dying,” he ran towards a tree, a tree like this one, large.

nakusííí (n.) 1. wisdom or knowledge. Ex. Iína
nu = nawiyyini, nu = nawiyyini,
nu = miitiikuraaná nu = nakusííí
nuu. That spirit of his, his spirit, he gave it his wisdom. 2. with caution or care. ► Gram. In this sense, the noun appears with the instrumental postposition = jata, indicating that an action is carried out carefully or cautiously. Ex. Kw = áatìi nuu,
“Nakusííí = jata kiaa
aamíyaakiki, nakijína.” I say to
nakuta (n.) unidentified species of palm that grows primarily in areas with clayey soils (tipáaka); it grows to some 3m in height with a trunk about 10cm in diameter, and has leaves reminiscent of those of the musaasi (huasai) palm. It produces long bunches of fruits, which are the size of pájaati (chambira palm fruits) and yellowish when ripe, but not edible by humans; this palm is not used for any purpose.
	nakutáani rt. nakuta (t.v.) harvest a racimo or bunch of palm fruit from a tree by pulling the bunch off the tree, typically with a hook.

nakúumi 3.poss. of akúumi

namájata (adv.) be strongly by affected by the hallucinogenic properties of aákuta (ayahuasca).

namájatina rt. namájati (adj.) have the quality of being mind-altering or intoxicating, to the degree that one’s perception of reality is significantly changed, said of ayahuasca or strong alcohol.

námaki 3.poss. of amaki

namákijina 3.poss. of amákijina

námaku (n.) wing, be it of a bird, bat, insect, or aeroplane.

nami (adv.) 1. there downriver.

nami (adv.) 2. down there.
taami iita, taapi kaaya ifkii, náaji jiita p=ifkii iti. Below, under us, here where we live on this earth, below, under us, down there, there are also other houses and other people, like those that are here. 3. in there, inside there. ▶ Gram. This is the anaphoric counterpart of naami, used to refer back to an interior location already established in discourse. Ex. Siisanurika aaka kina = saatarii nami samaku = jina. Pour a little bit of water there inside, in the gourd.

namija (n.) 1. coco, or eye-like opening in the weave of a woven item like a net bag or a basket. 2. base of a basket or ceramic vessel; the use of this term probably originated with baskets, since the base of basket often has an eye-like hole in the center, and was subsequently was extended to ceramic vessels.

namija irreg.pl. naamiya, namijaka (n.) 1. eye. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. 2. vision or sight, the visual sense. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Kí = namija ajakuúsikura naajáaja, iyaamiaákuji kw = amáiyaakii nakijina irákana tıkii kí = namija = jina. My sight has deteriorated too, because I walk in the forest and the pucacuro ants fall in my eyes. 3. gaze, the direction of vision. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Nu = namija ti = kíjá ti aaka = jina, tii iina jimátií samuu. But his gaze was (directed) there to the water, where the paiche was going to emerge. Rel. pika namijana (adj.) watery-eyed.

namijiíraji (loc.dem) 1. there downriver; demonstrative that indicates a location in the downriver part of an enclosed space that is defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the upriver part of the space, e.g., speaking of something located in the downriver part of a clearing in the forest, where the transition between the cleared space and the forest defines the space, and where the deictic center is located in the upriver part of the clearing. 2. down there, in the lower part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the upper part of the space e.g., speaking of something located on the lower floor of a multi-story house, where the walls of a house define the enclosed space, and where the deictic center is located on one of the upper floors of the house.

namíjiita (loc.dem) 1. there, a little below; distal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is below the origo (generally, the speaker) but less far below the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. Ex. Nu = apárakiaaki = na niíya = jina muráani = jina, nu = iwáani = íira namíjiita, niíya karikumaji. It (the armadillo) began to dig in the earth, to go to the other side, under the earth. 2. there, a little downriver; distal locative
namijíini

in the former case, traditional clay pots were made using the coil method, and this verb denotes the act of placing a long ‘rope’ of shaped clay along the edge of the pot, thereby building up its sides. In the latter case, plank boats are built by adding two or three rows of planks, one above the other, to a solid wooden base, thereby constructing the sides of the boat; in this context, this verb refers to adding a plank to one of said rows.

namikúuna (n.) species of chimicua-type tree that grows in ríka (varillales), with their trunks reaching a diameter of some 50cm. It produces edible sweet finger-like fruits some 5cm in length that are red when ripe, and whose thin skin, which is peeled before eating, is covered with fine hairs. Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.
namísaana rt. namísa (adj.) 1. healthy, in good health, or uninjured. 2. alive, living, i.e., not dead. 3. whole, without damage, speaking of inanimate entities. 4. entire or whole, speaking of the quantity of some referent. ▶ Socio. This sense is used and accepted by HDC only; JPI and ELY do not recognize it.

namisu irreg.pl. namisuwa (n.) general term for swifts, martins, and swallows. Sci. Apodidae spp., Hirundidae spp. ELY pers.var. samisu.

namítîni rt. namitii (t.v.) begin an activity by initiating the preparatory steps for realizing the activity, e.g., for eating, getting together dishes and food; for gardening, getting a machete and looking over the field; for making a basket, gathering the materials necessary for weaving the basket. ▶ Gram. This verb may take either an nominal or a non-finite irrealis clause complement.

namii irreg.pl. namiiwa (n.) vino huayo, species of tree that grows along river banks and has a trunk that reaches some 20cm in diameter. It is best known for its sweet round fruits, which are about 1.5cm in diameter and black when ripe. Sci. Coccoloba sp.

namíiku rt. namíiku (adv.) eat only meat or fish, without accompanying the consumption of the former with carbohydrates, especially manioc, but also alternatives such as plantains or rice; this is considered ill-advised and potentially dangerous behavior, as the consumption of meat without carbohydrates is believed to be harmful to the stomach. ▶ Gram. This form typically modifies asaani ‘eat’. Ex. Namíiku nu = ásaa. He is eating only meat. Ex. Piyíini yaawiínun = jina, nu = ásaa namíiku iina kuuwaa. Every day, he eats meat alone (with no manioc).

namíini rt. námi 1. (t.v.) repay a gift with an equal or similar gift. 2. (d.v.) cutipar, return a portion of drink; specifically, the custom of either giving a serving of an alcoholic beverage, typically manioc beer or distilled cane alcohol, to a person who has just served you a portion, or insisting that they serve themselves a portion, in a context in which that person is circulating among a group of individuals, often their guests, to whom they are serving the drink in question. ▶ Gram. The theme argument (typically itíniija ‘manioc beer’) of this distransitive verb is rarely explicitly expressed, as it is easily recoverable from context. Ex. Kaa waaraatá iiyáana jámiisáakarti nuu iina itíniija, kaa nu = paajiaáriki jiítiikári piyíini. If his fellows had not served him back that manioc beer, it would never have run out. Ex. Kw = árata iiyáana, ki = jámiisáakarti kinaaajá. My fellow, I am going to serve (manioc beer) back to you (polite form). 3. (t.v.) return a blow, typically in the context of a fight. Ex. Jawáari = na = jaa, nu = aátikiaaki = ná, “Kaa
aatiáana kina = akúmariwaaka iyiküura namíiní kináaja, iipi iikwaa amaki = jina, kina = aamúuni kaániwaaka.”

Then indeed, he said, “May it be that you return the blows for your masters, to those who are going on the path after killing you.”

namíini (adv.) first, be the first of a series of acts, or the first person to perform an act or occupy some role. Ex. Nu = nikitiikiaakí namíini nuu tii tii nu = iikiaáriki, nuúkiika ikwaniáasi = jina = na. First she showed him there (the place) where she lived, in a ‘supay chacra’. Ex. Anuu taárika namíini niyaaka. He was her first husband. Ex. Kiáaja namíini sanitaki kíija. You test me first. dialect.var. iítfííni.

namíini rt. nami (t.v.) begin, do for the first time, carry out the first steps of an activity, be in the early part of some state. ➤ Gram. This verb obligatorily takes a non-finite irrealis complement. Ex. Náaji jiáa kia = namikurá iiína nakarííni ikwani = na, naaraata kiaá nuu nakaríí = kiyaa piyííni yaawáííni. Thus, since you have begun to love this man, in this same way you will love him forever.

namíiti (n.) lucerna, type of firefly which is notable for having two bioluminescent spots on its head, resembling eyes. Sci. Pyrophorus sp.

námisi 3.poss. of ámisi namúriija 3.poss. of amúriija
námusi 3.poss. of ámusi
námúuku 3.poss. of amúuku namuuri irreg.pl. namuuriwa (n.) 1. earring; according to current Iquito oral tradition, the dangling ear ornaments traditionally worn by Iquito men and women. Their use having ceased being in late 19th century, the details of their form and use are now unclear, and indeed there is some doubt as to whether they were ear ornaments per se, and not, for example, nose ornaments. ➤ Gram. Poss.pref. 2. wattle; the lower wattles that hang from the jaws of chickens. ➤ Gram. Poss.pref.

námuusíika 3.poss. of amuusíika
nánaka 3.poss. of ánaka
nanákaku 3.poss. of ánákaku
nanákaaja 3.poss. of ánákaaja
nanákuja 3.poss. of ánákuja
nánani 3.poss. of ánani
nanániisana 3.poss. of ánániisana
nanásaka 3.poss. of anásaka

nanati (n.) clotted or coagulated blood, typically encountered accumulated in the bodies of game animals whose butchering has been delayed, and having a somewhat gelatinous texture.

nanatina rt. nanati (adj.) clotted or coagulated, said of blood.

nanatííni rt. nanátii (i.v.) coagulate or clot, said of blood.

nánaaja 3.poss. of ánnaaja
nani 3.poss. of ani
naniáasi 3.poss. of aniáasi
nánija 3.poss. of aniija
nanikákwaa 3.poss. of anikákwaa
nániimi 3.poss. of animi
nánimi 3.poss. of ánimi
nanríriti 3.poss. of aníriti
nanirítiisana 3.poss. of anirítiisana
nániija 3.poss. of aniija
naníijúuni rt. naníjuu (i.v.) sweep, using a broom.
nániija 3.poss. of aniija
nanúusi irreg.pl. nanusíika (n.) broom; Iquito brooms were traditionally made of the stiff central vein of chambira leaves (kanuu ánaaja), which were a by-product of the process of extracting fiber from them. These veins were either simply tied together at one end, or their tips were first woven together in a line, and then rolled up and tied together.
nanúusi (n.) verbena negra, bushy plant whose branches were formerly dried to use as provisional brooms (from which stems its Iquito name). Its leaves are used medicinally, either in steam baths intended to cure colds, rheumatism and ‘interior fevers’, or as a source of juice that is taken to treat the same ailments.
nanusíika irreg.pl. nanusíika
nanuúsíini rt. nanúusii (t.v.) use a broom or brush to clean something off, be it the floor, or any other surface, such as a cobweb-covered wall or a dusty object.
napana rt. napa (adj.) tight, with minimal gaps; for the slender sub-parts of a larger object to be placed adjacent to one another in such a fashion as to leave minimal gaps between them, e.g., a tightly woven fabric, a wall made of palm wood slats, or a thatch roof.
napana rt. napa (adj.) runty, stunted, or underdeveloped, speaking of a plant or an animal that has reached its maximum size, but is smaller than normal for its species.
nápisi 3.poss. of apisi
nápiika 3.poss. of ápiika
napiki irreg.pl. napiya, napikiwa (n.) general term for ají or spicy chili peppers; according to the current generation of Iquito elders, earlier generations tended to eat very spicy food that outsiders found almost impossible to consume. Sci. Capsicum frutescens.
napiki íísakwana lit. sweet pepper • calque of Sp. ají dulce. (n.) bell pepper or sweet pepper, a cultigen introduced to Iquito territory in the course of the 20th century. Sci. Capsicum anuum.
napinija irreg.pl. napiniwa (n.) general term for chinches or Heteroptera (‘true bugs’), many of which are known for emitting noxious and stinging liquids from their rear. Iquitos consider most of these to be pests due to the
tendency of some species to
damage the leaves and fruits of
napiniwa irreg.pl. of napinija
napiya irreg.pl. of napiki
napíni rt. nápii 1. (t.v.) add chili
to food, spice food with chili
pepper. 2. (t.v.) apply chili pepper
to a person or animal for ritual or
medicinal purposes. Traditionally,
the menarche celebration (kajíni)
involved the application of chili
pepper to the mouth and eyes of
the young woman, to guarantee
that her teeth and eyes would
remain strong and healthy
throughout her life. Chili pepper is
also applied to the mouth and nose
do dogs to make them good hunters.
napíisi 3.poss. of apíisi
narakíka 3.poss. of arákíka
narámaaja 3.poss. of arámaaja
narapu irreg.pl. narapuwa (n.)
species of aňashúa-type fish that
reaches some 30cm in length and is
most commonly found in larger
creeks. Like all aňashúas, it has
large eyes, a long, flat body covered
in very small scales, and a single
dorsal fin running from its neck to
its tail. This species has red irises
and reddish coloring on its head
and chest. Sci. Crenicichla sp. HDC
pers.var. niírapi.
narapuuri irreg.pl. narapuuriwa
(n.) aňashúa style of weaving
másítti, i.e., sieves made out of
tasiina (sinamillo palm fiber); the
name of this style comes from its
similarity to the scale pattern of the
narapu (aňashúa) fish.
narati (n.) cetico, a very common
type of tree with large, palmate
leaves, light, soft wood, and a
hollow heart. These grow rapidly
and are early colonizers of gardens
reverting to forest as well as river
edge habitats. The wood is used for
fencing material, as it splits
lengthwise easily, and it can also
serve for outrigger floats or
firewood, though it is not ideal for
these purposes. Sci. Cecropia spp.
naráani rt. naara drv.rt. nara 1.
(i.v.) bathe (oneself). Ex. Jaa
na = naarákwaa aasamu = jina.
They went to bathe in the creek. 2.
(t.v.) bathe (another person). Ex.
lina niaaltíija, nu = naáraa nyíti
aasamu = jina. The mother is
bathing her daughter in the creek.
naraati dialect.var. of anaraati
naríkuma 3.poss. of aríkuma
narísaka 3.poss. of arísaka
nariíkuma 3.poss. of aríkuma
naríini rt. naári impf.rt. naári
Nanay dialect.var. of takúuni drv.rt.
nári
náruu 3.poss. of áruu
nasáriina 3.poss. of asáriina
nasaani irreg.pl. nasaaniwa (n.)
hiluli, very fine, white intestinal
worms that measure some 1cm in
length; known for accumulating
near the anus and causing intense
itching in the region. Sci. Enterobius
sp.
nási irreg.pl. násiwa (n.) chacra,
the common type of traditional
swidden, or slash-and-burn garden,
found throughout much of
Amazonia, typically about a half
hectare to a full hectare in size. They are created by felling all the major vegetation in an area, letting that vegetation dry, burning it, and finally planting the area with a variety of cultigens.

nasíkana dialect.var. of ajirákan
irreg.pl. nasíkaka

nasikatánaaja (n.) the remaining root stock of a manioc plant after all of its stalks have been removed and cut into sections (nasikáani) for subsequent replanting.

nasikatatáani rt. nasikatáta
fst.spch. nasikata 1. (t.v.) snap or break something relatively slender and brittle, but with the result that some material, typically a part of the outer layer of the object, remains flexibly connecting the two broken pieces, e.g., snapping a green stick into two pieces, with the bark on one side remaining unbroken, or breaking the leg of a chicken, where the bone is broken in two, but the skin remains whole. 2. (t.v.) fracture a bone, especially the shin bone or a bone of the forearm. ► Sem. If the bone breaks entirely into two separate pieces, the verb tijakáani ‘break’ is employed instead.

Ex. MISSING act./mid. nasikatitíini (middle) dialect.var. masikatatáani.

nasikati HDC pers.var. of nisikati

nasikáani rt. niska 1. (t.v.) break something slender, e.g., a stick, into two pieces, such that two surfaces resulting from the break are not clean, but have splinters, fibers, or other irregularities projecting from them (compare tijakáani). 2. (t.v.) break, or more commonly, cut, manioc stalks into pieces some 50-100cm in length, with the intention of planting them; note that in this case, the breaks or cuts between the resulting segments is typically clean ones. act./mid. nasikíini (middle) Rel. nasikaaajúuni (rt. nasikaajúu) (t.v.) break multiple stick-like objects in two (e.g., when marking a trail through the forest by snapping twigs, or breaking multiple manioc stalks into pieces for planting). dialect.var. masikáani. ELY pers.var. nisikáani.

nasiki impf.rt. of nasikíini

nasikilitíini rt. niskikitíi 1. (i.v.) partially snap or break in two, speaking of relatively slender and brittle objects that nearly break but retain some material as a flexible connection between the two broken pieces, e.g., a green stick that breaks except for the bark on one side which connects the two pieces. 2. (i.v.) fracture a bone, especially the shin bone and the bones of the forearm. ► Gram. If the bone breaks entirely into two separate pieces, the verb tijakâini ‘break’ is employed instead. act./mid. nasikatatáani (active)

nasikíini rt. nasiki impf.rt. nasiki (i.v.) break in two, speaking of slender objects that break in two such that the resulting end surfaces are not clean, but instead have splinters, fibers, or other irregularities projecting from them. act./mid. nasikáani (active) dialect.var. masikíini.
nasipánaaja (n.) huanchaca colorada or Masked Crimson Tanager, species of bright red tanager with black face and wings that reaches some 19 cm in length. It is a common visitor to garden and forest edges. *Sci. Ramphocelus nigrogularis.*

nasiwáani (n.) chacarero or gardener, a person who habitually works hard in clearing, planting, and maintaining their *nasi* (chacras, or swidden gardens).

nasíni rt. násii (i.v.) make a chacra, or swidden garden, referring to the entire process, from felling the trees and plants in the chosen plot, to letting that vegetation dry, burning it, and subsequently planting cultigens.

nasiirɨnamajaáti HDC pers.var. of siiri namajaati

nasíina (n.) species of bush whose long slender leaves were traditionally used to dye chambira fiber by boiling the leaves with the fibers, imparting a pink color. *Sci. Arrabidaea chica.*

natákiña 3.poss. of atákiña

natánaka irreg.pl. of natánaaja

natánaaja irreg.pl. natánaka, natánaajaka (n.) cultigen, planted plant of any species, e.g., manioc, plantain, or amariyaaja (pijuayo).

nataajúuni rt. nataájuu (t.v.) plant incrementally, or little by little; typically said of someone who is planting a garden by themselves, without holding a natáyaaka planting party to obtain the assistance of their neighbors and family, since without such help, planting a garden is a process that requires many days of work.

nataaka (n.) a planting, a set of plants that were planted at more or less the same time in a given contiguous area.

natáani rt. nata (t.v.) plant a cultigen, be it by planting a cutting, as in the case of manioc or plantains, or by planting seeds, as in the case of corn or squash.

▶ Gram. The object of the verb can denote or index either the seed(s) or cutting(s) planted, or the area in which they are planted. Ex. Jítikari taa piyiíni nataaja nuu=na, atii=ji kia=nátaa katija, kia=nátaa minati, kia=nátaa uumaarii. When the whole thing is planted (with manioc), then you plant sachapapa, you plant pineapples, you plant umari. Ex. Naajaa jíta na=nataáriki nasi=na, na=maayaasiaáriki waarata iitimira=jata. Also as they planted garden, they joked with other women.

natáyaaka (n.) 1. minga or work party organized to plant a recently cleared and burned chacra. 2. manioc beer prepared for a natáyaaka minga.

náwaku 3.poss. of awaku

nawánaasi (n.) species of large mosquito; considered by Iquitos to be the largest kind in their territory, it is only encountered in deep forest, and is noted for its overall pale color.
nawánaati (n.) huimba, or Kapok, large softwood tree whose trunk can reach 2m in diameter. It produces large flowers that produce fruits with a soft, white, woolly or cottony fiber that was traditionally used in preparing blowgun darts, the fiber being wrapped around the butt of the dart to create the seal in the blowgun tube. The fiber of this tree is distinguished from the similar fiber of the míssia (lupuna) by its somewhat metallic sheen. Sci. Ceiba samauma.

nawániina (n.) blowgun dart; some 10-15cm in length, the shafts of these darts were made from the exterior layer of sakunaaja (inayuga palm) petioles. One end was sharpened and its tip covered in poison, while the other end had aramáasi (cotton) or nawánaati (huimba) fiber wrapped around it to create a seal in the blowgun tube. ► Anth. The status of blowgun technology in traditional Iquito society is somewhat perplexing. Iquito elders maintain that blowguns were not traditionally used by Iquitos, but rather were a weapon that they learned of in the early 20th century through exposure to other blowgun-using groups, especially the Yagua. Other Zaparoan peoples, however, such as the Záparo, continue to use blowguns, and key Iquito lexical items related to blowguns, such as nimúuna ‘blowgun’ itself, are reflexes of reconstructed Proto-Zaparoan words for the relevant items. These facts suggest that Iquitos may have used blowguns in the distant past, but ceased to use them in recent centuries, while maintaining their knowledge of the technology due to contact with neighboring indigenous who used them, e.g., the Yameo, a Peba-Yaguan group. JPI pers.var. nawíniina.

nawáriijíni rt. nawáriijji (i.v.) disappear or vanish; said either of someone who has passed from sight, e.g., because they abruptly departed from a location, got lost in the forest, or vanished below the surface of the water while drowning; or of an object that has been misplaced, lost, or stolen.

nawaríni (n.) red clouds seen near sunset; traditionally such clouds were believed to be associated with a spirit that brought severe illnesses, but which could be placated by bringing out vessels of jikuriáaka (uchiyacu, manioc-pepper stew) as offerings.

náwasi 3.poss. of awasi

nawatajúuni rt. nawatájuu 1. (i.v.) hide oneself. 2. (t.v.) hide something.

nawítaka 3.poss. of awítaka

nawíniina JPI pers.var. of nawáníina

nawiyakaka irreg.pl. of nawiyni

nawiyinakaaja (n.) rabo de caballo, a reed that grows in grassy areas; traditionally, the stalk of this plant, glossy when fresh, was used to make decorative ear ornaments thrust through the earlobes. In the course of the 20th century, visiting
curanderos introduced the use of the root of this plant, together with the leaves of chancapiedra, to treat kidney stones. Sci. Andropogon bicornis. free.var. kawáayi aniáasi.

nawiyini irreg.pl. nawiyakaka (n.) 1. the soul of a living or dead person. ► Anth. According to Iquito traditional beliefs, the souls of living people are generally not encountered separate from their bodies, but it is believed that the soul of a person who is about to die may detach from its body a few days prior to death and haunt friends and family (known in this form as a tunchi), by flying around their homes and emitting a characteristic reedy whistle, and also sometimes appearing in their dreams. Once a person dies, their nawiyini typically passes to the next world, although it is also believed that some nawiyini remain on the earth for years after the person’s death, harassing kin or neighbors with whom they had antagonistic relationships. Ex. Aniwa = aákuji taa iipi maakatuúwawaaka, iipi miiyaáriki na = mira siísanurika = na, na = naájuuyaáriki nísija = jata nu = mira najika = iijinaji, kaa nu = iríini = íira nu = nawiyini. That is why the ancestors who had small children marked the tips of their noses with charcoal, so that she would not take their spirits. 2. shadow cast by the sun, whether of a person or any other entity. 3. photograph; when Iquitos first encountered photographs in the early 20th century, they believed that they were the spirits of the people depicted, leading many Iquitos born before 1930 to have considerable fear of having their photograph taken, since they believed that they would thereby be stripped of their souls. Ex. Kia = nawiyini na = jimataki, na = iríini = íira Ikíitu = jina nuu. They took your photograph in order to bring it to Iquitos.

nawiyii irreg.pl. nawiyiiwa (n.) species of machimango-type tree which grows in areas of higher elevation far from rivers. It reaches about 1.5m in diameter, it has buttress roots, and its distinctive fruits, about 10cm in diameter, burst when ripe, scattering its seeds, and leaving a small umbrella-shaped remnant attached to the stem. It is known as a host to a particular species of edible caterpillar.

nawiyiija (n.) pájaro matón or Piratic Flycatcher, species of bird with a distinctive whistling call, a yellowish streaked chest, and horizontal pale and dark stripes on its head. Although rather small, measuring some 15cm in length, they are well known among Iquitos for their habit of driving masiku and siaruuja (types of paucar) from the hanging nests that the latter build, by harassing them mercilessly, in order to use those nests to lay their own eggs. Sci. Legatus leucophaius.

náwiita (adv.) secretly, sneakily, or in a covert manner. Ex. Nu = kitiri niíya = jina karíini,
nawiítana rt. nawiita (adj.) deceased or late, speaking of humans or domestic animals that have died. ► Gram. This adjective may modify either a kinship term or a personal name. Ex. Kí = saakiíniyiaa kiáaja nuúkiika saakiini, iiímí kí = nakúsií siisaárika, jiitaaraata
k = íyaasuújuusana saakiíniyíaárika kíjia, Irisiúu
nawiítana, anúuja. I will tell you a story, which I know a little, as my late grandfather told it to me, the late Eliseo, him. Ex. Kw = aájiya
kí = kuminikiiaaki
kí = tarawaajá = jata,
na = iiyaasúúuja nawiítana = jata. I raised my grandchildren with my work, with their deceased grandfather.

nayajííni rt. nayajíi HDC pers.var. of niyajííni

náa (pro.) they, them; this is the information-structurally neutral counterpart of naawaaka and anaawaaka; it appears principally in verbal object and postpositional complement functions.

náaja 3.poss. of áaja

naajaa (adv.) also. ► Gram. This adverb exhibits different forms depending on whether it appears in a prepositional (naajáaja) or a non-prepositional (naajaa) position in the utterance. The typical prepositional positions are the right edge of a clause-initial topicalized constituent, and utterance终于, while most other positions in the clause are non-prepositional. The non-prepositional form bears a final high tone and is followed by two floating low tones. Ex. Kaa nu = paájií jiitaaraa miíni, iyaamiáákuju nu = kíirişyaária
naajáa íína tipaniiiri. He couldn’t do anything, because he also feared the demonic stingray. Ex. Jaa Saákisa naajáaja,
uu = níkiriiikiaaá nu = juwáana,
uu = karííni = íra nuu = kaanaji. Saákisa also, she had raised her spear to defend herself. Ex. Jaa
kí = maákata simíririi naajáaja. My father was tired also.
prepos.form naajáaja.

naajáaja prepos.form of naajaa

náaji (adv.) thus, so, in an indicated or otherwise contextually salient way or manner. ► Gram. This element is often used in conjunction with demonstrations, including gestural demonstrations, e.g., of the size of a referent, or the number of referents, and verbal demonstrations, i.e., instances of reported speech. It also commonly collates with jiíta 'like' in simulative constructions. Ex. Náájií
k = iikiaárika kí = níyaaka = jata. In that way I lived with my husband. Ex. Kaa úumáana, itinuúrika
samaku náaji, suwáani samaku
pí = nikii. Not big, a little gourd.
versel like this (gesture indicating a diameter of 15cm), a gourd we see (as) very nice. Ex.
N = aátikiaaki = ná náaji, “iina taa = na p = iíaasuúja kiíwasiija, iina íkii íiti...” They said thus, “This is the soul of our grandfather, that which is here...” Ex. íiti ki = míjiítaa kina = árata, náaji jiíta kina = íkii k = isákuji. I live well here, like you, as you live upriver of me.

naájijina 3.poss. of aájijina
naájinani 3.poss. of aájinani
naajínániisana 3.poss. of aajínániisana
naajínati 3.poss. of aájinati
naajínátiisana 3.poss. of aajínátiisana
naajúuni rt. naajuu 1. (t.v.) write. 2. (t.v.) draw. 3. (t.v.) paint stripes, lines, or other figures using relatively narrow or fine strokes, as opposed to painting the entirety of a surface.

naajuútaaja
irreg.pl. naajuútaakami (n.) writing instrument of any type, including pens and pencils.

naajuútaakami irreg.pl. of naajuútaaja

naajuúwaaka (n.) design or pattern, be it natural, e.g., the pattern on the pelt of a jaguar, or of human orgin, e.g., a painted pattern on fabric; this term does not apply to extensions of solid color.
▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

naaka irreg.pl. of náana

naaki (n.) egg, be it of a bird, fish, amphibian, reptile, or insect.

naakíini rt. naákii (i.v.) lay egg.

náaku 3.poss. of áaku

naakuna (n.) machimango-type tree species with soft wood and substantial buttress roots, that grows in elevated areas away from rivers, and serves for firewood and charcoal-making. Its inedible fruits are reminiscent of the fruits of kurúsi (machimango del bajial), having long stems and large caps, from which the main body of the fruit detaches when ripe, falling to disperse its seeds.

naami (loc.dem) 1. down there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is below the origo (generally, the speaker), e.g., on a lower floor of a house, or downhill. Ex. Na = ajatáii naami pi = kurima. They landed down at our port. 2. downriver there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is downriver of the origo (generally, the speaker). Ex. Pi = káriiyaa pi = síruuma naami, nami = ji pi = miyíkikwaa. Let’s keep an eye on our barbasco downriver, and from there downriver we will return. 3. inside there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is inside a vessel or enclosed space. Ex. Jiítikari nu = kuukiaáríiki niínaki = na, niínama naami na = íyama. When it became night, it was very dark inside their house.
naamiya (n.) face. ► Gram. Poss.pref.
naamiya irreg.pl. of namija
naamiiji (adv.) 1. from downriver. ► Gram. One would expect the form *naamiiji from the compositionality of the elements naami ‘where’ and the ablative clitic =ji. 2. from below.
naamíra (loc.dem) 1. there, further down; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further below the origo (generally, the speaker) than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. 2. there, further downriver; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further downriver of the origo (generally, the speaker) than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.
naamíráata (adv.) 1. downriverwards, in the downriver direction; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented in a downriver direction. 2. downwards; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented downwards.
naami irreg.pl. naamiya (n.) leaf, speaking specifically of leaves detached from the plant on which they grew, e.g., a leaf found lying on the ground. ► Gram. This form does not appear in possessive constructions where the possessor is the type or species of plant to which the plant pertains, which is otherwise the construction that one employs to indicate species membership relationships. For such constructions, the form íimi must be used instead. If the form naami occurs in a possessive construction, the possessor must refer to an entity or person who own or controls the possessum (e.g., a human who owns leaves for thatch). Ex.
Nu = inakuraaná naami = níjína nuu. He put it on a leaf.
naami jimuútaaja lit. inserted leaves (n.) huayhuashi tambo, a temporary shelter that one makes from niraasi (shapaja) or iptitì (ungurahui) palm fronds stuck in the ground, to provide shelter from sun or rain.
naámutina rt. naámuti (adj.) multi-colored, having patches of different colors, e.g., kajíyaaki, a variety of corn with multi-colored kernels; the pelt of animals such as jaguars; or certain colorful fabrics.
naamúuni rt. naámuu (t.v.) add color to something, whether by painting its surface, drawing a design on it, or adding colored fiber to something being woven.
Naamuutújuri irreg.pl. Naamuutújuriwaaka (prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that traditionally lived on the lower stretches of the Nanay River (Takarnáaku), upriver of the confluence of the Nanay and Pintuyacu Rivers. dialect.var. Aamuutújuri.
náana irreg.pl. naaka, naánaka (n.) tree; this term applies to woody plants (hence, not palms) whose stalk exceeds about 2cm in
náana iíjaaku

_ájaaku_ lit. tree’s center (n.)

ratón chinganero or Yellow-crowned Brush-tailed Rat, species of forest rat noted for having a pale stripe on the crown of its head, bordered on either side with black. Considered edible, Iquitos indicate that it is most commonly seen in areas of flooded forest, peering from holes in trees, as is reflected in its name. *Sci. Isothrix bistriata.*

náana páriiki _dialect.var. of náana páruuti_

náana páriina (n.) an area of a tree trunk or branch that has been worn flat and smooth by repeated rubbing against tough vines, other branches, or the trunk of another tree. During the dry season, the rubbing action against these flat areas produces a distinctive moaning sound that can be heard for many kilometers.

náana páruuti (n.) moaning or groaning sound sometimes heard coming from the forest during the dry season, and attributed to the friction of trees trees rubbing against each other, or against rigid vines, due to wind. _dialect.vars._

náana páriiki, naki páriiki.

naanaka _Nanay dialect.var. of májaaka_

naanakíkajina rt. naanakíka (_loc.n._) _palizada_ or natural timber pile found on land; an accumulation of logs and branches that naturally occurs piled together, often resulting from tree falls that bring down several trees, leaving a big tangle of trunks and broken branches. ► *Gram.* Though clearly historically derived from náana áika ‘tree branch’, the root *naanakíka* is synchronically a single word.

naanakíkaaku rt. naanakíkaa (_loc.n._) riverine _palizada_; a natural accumulation of logs and branches piled together in a body of water, generally resulting from the accumulation of floating timber around snags in the river. ► *Gram.* This locative noun does not appear to have a default locative suffix form.

náani (n.) 1. body, speaking of the entirety of the body of a human or animal, and not simply its surface (cf. íkuku). ► *Gram.* Poss.pref. Ex. Kinaa naarakwaákiaana, kina = náani irikatijíini = líra. _Go bathe, to put your body in order (he said)._ 2. the greater part or larger remaining part of a quantity of a mass noun, e.g manioc beer, food, or gasoline. ► *Gram.* Poss.pref. Ex. lína k = itíniija, nu = náani iikii tíira k = íitakúura. _The remainder (or greater part) of my manioc beer is at my house._

naapínu • from Sp. napino. (n.) napino, variety of manioc brought to the Pintuyacu River basin in the course of the 20 century by Quichua settlers from the Napo River basin, and notable for it thick stalk, large tubers with strikingly white flesh, and the fact that it can be kept in the ground without
harvesting for over a year without it spoiling.

**naaráaja** • from Sp. *naranja*. (n.) orange, cultigen introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century.

**naaraajúuni** rt. *naaraájuu* (t.v.) *icarar*, perform a shamanic ritual to imbue an object with power. This act involves both a stylized form of blowing (*aruukíini*) on the object, and the uttering of relevant incantations. *Ex.* *Íyaa iina = na, iina = jata paatíina, iina = iíkuku = na nu = naaraájuukiaaki = ná, nu = iíkwakiaaki = nä iípi sanitáani = ánuura nu = kujímaka iwárikapi. Then, with that (piece of) balsa wood on which he had performed the ritual, he went to test the bodies of his dead companions (i.e., to see what type of witchcraft had killed them).

**naaraata** (adv.) thus, in a given way or manner; this element is a manner adverbial anaphor, which indicates that some event unfolds in a manner previously described in the discourse. *Ex.* Naaraata = na iina iikiaárika = na ikwani, piyíini yaawiíni = jina, náaji paápaaja kasiraáni = jata, tasikíi = jata. *Thus the man lived in this way every day, catching fish with his fish trap. Ex.* Náaji jiíta = namikurá iina nakaríini ikwani = na, naaraata kíáá nuu nakarí = kíyaa piyíini yaawiíni. *Thus, since you have begun to love this man, in this same way you will love him forever.*

**naári** impf.rt. of *narííni*

**naárika** (adv.) exhaustive focus form of adverb that indicates that an action or state is realized in a manner that is conveyed in the surrounding discourse. *Ex.* Naárika = na kíija kí = iíkii = kíyaa = na. *That is just the way I am.*

**naárika** (adv.) little by little, in multiple episodes, or in multiple stages. ❯ *Gram.* This adverb typically triggers the appearance the focus clitic = *yaa* on the verb of the clause. *Ex.* Naárika ki = paajikiaaki = yaa avión = jina aamiyaakíini. *Little by little I got used to traveling by plane.* *Ex.* Naárika = na kií kuuta ánaajikiáana. *I will get better little by little, perhaps.*

**naarikaja** (interj.) “that’s enough!”, exclamation indicating that the speaker is satisfied with the quantity of some relevant referent, e.g., the quantity of food or drink when one is being served or the amount of work one has done on a given task at particular time.

**náasi** 3.poss. of *aasi*

**naasi** (n.) 1. fish scale. ❯ *Gram.* Poss.pref. 2. scale-like piece of *nisikati* (*aguaje*) palm fruit exocarp (peel). ❯ *Gram.* Poss.pref.

**naásiraaja** (n.) species of *bujurqui*-type fish reaching some 20cm in length, with blue-green coloring on its face and belly, that is rare in Iquito territory.

**naásitáani** rt. *naásita* free.var. of *sitáani*
naasíija (n.) flesh or meat; flesh of a living or deceased person, the edible meat or flesh of a game animal, or the edible flesh of a fruit or tuber. ► Gram. Poss. pref.

naasíijataka (adj.) meaty, fleshy, the quality of having a great quantity of meat, generally said of animals such as tapirs and pigs, but also said of fat people.

naátamajani 3.poss. of aátamajani

naátamajániisana 3.poss. of aátamajániisana

naátamajati 3.poss. of aátamajati

naátamajátiisana 3.poss. of aátamajátiisana

naatimíira free.var. of kaanaji
► Gram. Use of this term is restricted to an idiomatic expression in which this term is the complement of karíini ‘look’, e.g., kia = naatimíira káriiri!, which serves as a warning to defend oneself, e.g., in fight or to watch out for one’s safety, as when someone warns one of the intentions of another to harm one. Poss. pref.

naawaaka (pro.) they, them; this alternant of the third person plural pronoun appears both in standard argument positions and in topic and focus positions, unlike the nāa alternant, which only appears in argument position.

niatíjiiisana free.var. of sipisana
irreg.pl. niatíjiiisanawaaka ► Gram. Poss. pref. ► Socio. This form tends to be deprecated in favor of its free variant sipisana.

niaatíija (n.) bee species associated with a particular hive; in practice, the names associated with different bee species, e.g., iwaana, denote both the bee and its hive. The compound formed from the name and niaatíija, e.g., iwaana niaatíija, serves to distinguish the bee from the hive.

niaatíija irreg.pl. niaatíjjawaaka (n.) 1. vocative term employed to address one’s mother. 2. referential term for mother. ► Gram. Historically, niaatíija was exclusively a vocative term, but more recently it has come to be used both vocatively and referentially, with the result that the former referential root, ani, is now rare in everyday speech, although it remains common in traditional narratives. Poss. pref. in this sense.

nijámiiki (pro.) they alone, them alone; third person plural inanimate exhaustive focus pronoun. ► Gram. This form replaces naárika, the form that would be expected on the basis of the process which otherwise yields the exhaustive focus form of pronouns on the basis of their non-focused form.

nijápiiki (pro.) they alone, them alone; third person plural animate exhaustive focus pronoun. ► Gram. This form replaces naárika, the form that would be expected on the basis of the process which otherwise yields the exhaustive focus form of pronouns on the basis of their non-focused form. Ex. Nijápiiki = yaa ikítuwaaka
Only the Ikíitu (people) lived there, where they (later) gave the name of Iquitos.

Ex. Kí=nakariyaa
nikákiika kia=kuwasiitáani. I want to talk to you briefly.

Ex. Iina nukwáana, nu=nikisatɨ́ɨiina kaakáraajaiina nu=nawatájuukura. The thief revealed the chicken he had hidden away.

Ex. Iinanáana, tíiranu=ímaa,kwaata nu=nikísaa. The treetrunk is over there, (and) it is clearly visible.

Ex. Aa, máaya, tiitíi kia = nikisarii? Oh, child, from where did you appear?

Ex. Iina kaaya, nu = nikitii nu = muutúuru
saámina nu = isíiku. The person showed his new motor to his friend.

Ex. Íyaa iina = na, na = nikiikiaana niikuma = ji aniáapi, piyíni
na=ániitaaja = jata. Then they see them coming from the path, all with their loads.

2. (t.v.) find. Ex. Tiiti = ti iina aaka nikiikiaaja, aájapaki aaka? Where would they find water, (since) there is no water (anymore)?

3. (t.v.) check on or inspect. Ex. Kí = nikii pí = tasiki. I am going to check on our fish trap.

nimaku (n.) palometa blanca, species of palometa-type fish that reaches about 20cm in length, with a thick fleshy body. Pale colored, it has light red coloring on the face, chest, and tail. Sci. Mylossoma duriventre.

nimúuna (n.) pucuna or blowgun; generally little used by Iquitos, whose weapon of choice for both hunting and war was the spear (juwáana). It is believed by the current generation of eldest speakers that blowguns were formerly unknown among Iquitos, but that in the early 20th century some Iquitos became familiar with them through contact with members of other indigenous groups that used them. Both blowguns and the poison necessary for them to be effective were purchased by Iquitos in the city of
Iquitos, where the patrones of indigenous groups from the lower Amazon (probably Boras and Yaguas), who manufactured them, brought them for sale. Note, however, that the Iquito word for blowgun is the expected reflex for the Proto-Zaparoan form for blowgun, suggesting that Iquitos retained familiarity with the item, even if they did not use it themselves.

**nimúuni** rt. nímuu (i.v.) fire blowgun dart from blowgun.

- **Gram.** A noun denoting or indexing the target of the firing of the blowgun may be added as oblique argument bearing the locative postposition =jìna.

**niníini** (n.) night. Ex. Niníini siwaánirii, aájapaki. It became afternoon and nothing (Agucha didn’t return).

**niníini** rt. niíni impf.rt. niíni drv.rt. nííni (i.v.) experience nightfall.

- **Gram.** The subject of the verb denotes or indexes an entity that experiences nightfall.

**niníini = aákuji** lit. before it gets dark (n.) afternoon. Ex. Jaa nunamija iwítariri tíra jaa, niníini = aákuji kuúkiriri. The sun is low in the sky, it is the afternoon. Ex. Kana = maakatúuwa, na = sanitaárika kutatáani = aákuji, taariki, niíya jíríjínu nanamija, niníini = aákuji, niínaki, niníini íjákiya; anuu taaríiki = na na = kuwasíini. Our forefathers, they counted dawn, morning, noon, afternoon, night, and midnight; those were their words (for time).

**niníini = aákuji** lit. before it gets dark (adv.) in the afternoon, during the afternoon. Ex. Atíja = jaa, niníini = aákuji, jiíta kumaku kííja = na, ki = siimííisii niníini = aákuji. After that, in the afternoon, since I am old, I feel cold in the afternoon.

**níníítáani** rt. nííitaa 1. (i.v.) become dark, e.g., due to heavy clouds or an eclipse, but most commonly, because the day is drawing to an end. **Gram.** In this sense, the verbal subject is a noun denoting or indexing the notion of yaawííni ‘day’, or a part of the day, e.g., niníini = aákuji ‘afternoon’. Ex. Náaji jiíta p = iíkii aákari, náaji yaawííni nííitaa. As we are now, thus the day became dark. Ex. Náaji niníini = aákuji nu = nííitaa. It became dark like (as if it were) the afternoon. 2. (i.v.) experience increasing darkness, typically due to nightfall. **Gram.** In this sense, the subject is a noun denoting or indexing the entity that experiences the fall of darkness. Ex. Jaa pi = raatikíi iína yaawííni, jaa pi = nííitaa, jaarí tii niínnaki píiia. We have drunk all day, night has fallen on us, (and) we are already in nighttime.

**nípaaki** irreg.pl. nípaakiwa (n.) White-Throated Toucan, species of toucan that reaches some 55cm in length, identical in patterning to the smaller siáaru, with a mostly dark body except for a white bib with red fringe, a golden patch on
the back above the tail, and red underneath at the base of the tail. *Sci. Ramphastos tucanus.*

**nípaaki kúwaaja** lit. toucan liver (n.) type of *callampa*, a species of edible yellow mushroom with a cap about 3cm in diameter that grows in large numbers clustered together on fallen tree trunks; its name derives from the fact that its yellow color resembles the color of toucan livers. It was traditionally prepared and eaten as *ijiika*, *patarashca*, but is now rarely consumed.

**nípaaki namii** lit. toucan vino huayo (n.) species of tree that grows along riverbanks and has a trunk that reaches about 20cm in diameter; its edible sweet fruits are very similar to those of *namii* (vino huayo) in both flavor and color (i.e., sweet and black when ripe), but instead of being round, they are somewhat elongated, about 1cm in diameter and 2cm in length. *Sci. Coccloba sp.*

**nípaaki niiti** irreg.pl. *nípaaki niittiwa* lit. toucan tongue (n.) species of bromeliad that grows on tree trunks and has slender, pink-edged, pointed leaves reminiscent of a toucan’s tongue, from which derives its Iquito name.

**niraasi** (n.) *shapaja*, species of palm whose trunk, in the Pintuyacu area, grows to a height of about 1.5m, with leaves that rise 3-4m above this. The mature leaves of this palm are used to weave *matákaari* (cumbas), coverings for roof peaks; and its immature bud (cogollo) was traditionally used to weave fire fans and mats. Its fruits are edible, with rich oily flesh surrounded by a very hard shell. Edible grubs (*símɨɨka*) are known to sometimes grow in the flesh if the fruits are left undistrubed. *Sci. Attalea huebneri. ELY pers.var. rinaasi.*

**nirikíini** rt. *nirikii* (t.v.) begin to weave an item, plying or knotting together the initial plaits or cords, from which the regular weaving pattern can be continued. dialect.var. *titikíini.*

**niriyáaku** (n.) rectum. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**niriyuuja** (n.) variety of chick that largely lacks feathers and has distinctively back-swept wings, which eventually acquires features when it approaches full size.


**niriyuusi sikiîtaaja** irreg.pl. *niriyuusi sikiîtaakapi* lit. discarded anus (n.) prolapsed anus, a condition from which children occasionally suffer, in which the rectum extrudes slightly from the anus, especially when defecating.

**niriikíini** rt. *niriikii* (i.v.) defecate repeatedly in a relatively short interval of time.

**niriikíini** rt. *niriikii* (i.v.) oxidize or rust, speaking of something made of metal, e.g., a steel axe head or a copper pipe.

**niriíkujina** irreg.pl. *niriíkukajina* (loc.n.) latrine; traditionally, Iquitos felled a large tree some distance from their homes, off of
which they would defecate on a
given side. If a suitable tree was
unavailable, they would place a
smaller tree on supports, to the
same effect.

nirfini rt. niri (i.v.) defecate or
shit. Rel. nirijijuni (rt. nirijjjuu)
(i.v.) defecate repeatedly in small
quantities.

nisikina dialect var. of anisikina

niwa (procl.) that; discourse
anaphor, element anaphoric with a
proposition previously introduced
in the discourse or otherwise
present in the common ground. Ex.
Nu = kaajiya nu = sirikuma,
miyaaraa, niwa = aakuji = na
nu = kiiriijiiairi = na kaa
niinaki. Her dogs at her side (while
she slept), because of that she was not
afraid of the night.

= niwaji (postp.) behind,
following; indicates a spatial
relation in which the figure follows
closely behind in the trajectory of
the ground, which is expressed as
the complement of the postposition;
typically the figure is actually in
motion, but this postposition is also
employed in cases of fictive motion,
e.g., as when someone’s gaze
follows a receding entity, or
someone calls after a departing
person. Ex. Ki = maakata nitiaaari
nu = niwaji. My deceased father ran
off behind it (the tapir). Ex.
Nu = kariiyaa nu = niwaji,
nu = riiwaa nu = iyikira. He
(Jesus) watched from behind him (as)
he went off to his residence.

niwajijuna rt. niwajii
irreg.pl. niwajjiipi (animate) (n.)
younger brother of male or female
ego. ► Gram. The plural form
niwajjiipi is gender neutral, denoting
both male and female younger
siblings. Poss.pref.

niwajjiipi irreg.pl. of niwajjiti

niwajjiti rt. niwaji
irreg.pl. niwajjiipi (n.) younger
sister of male or female ego.

► Gram. The plural form niwajjiipi is
gender neutral, denoting both male
and female younger siblings.
Poss.pref.

niwiini rt. niiki drv.rt. niwi 1.
(t.v.) hold up, hold something in a
manner that requires one to exert
oneself against gravity. ► Gram.
This sense does not allow the use
of momentary perfective aspect -rii.
Ex. Nu = niikkii nu = kajiija,
nu = kariiyaa. He held up his axe
(as) he looked around. 2. (t.v.) to lift
or raise something by exertion
against the force of gravity, without
the use of ropes or any other
intermediaries. ► Gram. This sense
requires the use of the momentary
perfective aspect -rii. Ex. Jaa
Saakisa naajaaaja,
nu = niikkiriikiaana nu = juwana,
nu = kaarini = ira nu = kaanaji.
And Saakisa also, she raised her spear
to defend herself. Rel. niwitaaani (rt.
niwiita) (t.v.) lift a container, or
something with multiple parts.

niyaaka irreg.pl. niyaakaa,
niyaakawaaka 3.poss. niyaaka (n.)
husband, referential term. ► Gram.
Vocative counterpart: ajaja.
Poss.pref.

niyaasujuusana 3.poss. of
iyaasujuusana
niyini irreg.pl. niyiniwaaka 3.pos.

niyini (n.) son, male child of a human or male offspring of an animal. ► Gram. This noun can form compound nouns with animal species names, e.g., pisiki niyini ‘tapir offspring’, iina pisiki niyini ‘this tapir offspring’, to refer to a young member of the species in question. Poss.pref.

niyiti irreg.pl. niyitiwaaka 3.pos.

niyiti (n.) daughter, female child of a human or female offspring of an animal. ► Gram. This noun can form compound nouns, e.g., muuti niyiti ‘paca offspring’, iina muuti niyiti ‘this paca offspring’, to refer to a young female member of the species in question. Poss.pref.

niyịni rt. niyaáki drv.rt. níyí (i.v.)

get a husband, speaking of a woman. Ex. Jiítikari
kia = niyaákimaa, nái ji kiaá
kia = niyaaka = jata tarawaájuu.
When you get a husband, thus you will work with your husband.

niiki irreg.pl. niikiwa irreg.poss.

niiki. (n.) 1. bone, from the large bones of mammals such as humans, to the tiny bones of small fish.
► Socio. Consultant JPI does not exhibit a possessed/non-possessed alternation for this root, neutralizing in favor of the possessed form, niiki. 2. manioc cutting; section of manioc stalk, typically cut to some 25-35cm in length for planting; the cutting is typically planted by driving it almost entirely into the soil at a shallow angle.

niíki ríwaasi dialect.var. of káaji
námåti lit. bent bone

niíkitina rt. niíkiti (adj.) 1. bony, speaking of flesh that contains numerous, often small, bones, typically said of fish. 2. thin, speaking of a person or animal, to the point that their bones, especially their ribs, are plainly visible.

niíkuma rt. niíku (loc.n.) path, understood as the trajectory along which one moves. This may be a well-defined, cleared path through the forest, or a path over a relatively open surface, such as a beach. ► Gram. The default form of this locative noun, niíkuma, is largely bleached of locative semantics in its common use. Locatively inflected forms include niíku-ma, niíku-ku, and niíku-kúura, where the locative suffix reflects the orientation of the trajectory of movement with respect to the deictic center. If the path is the ground in a figure-ground relationship, the use of this root is only felicitous if the figure is moving along the path; in all other cases, e.g., if the figure is stationary on the path, or is crossing it, the root amaki must be used instead; that is, niíkuma contrasts with the similarly glossed amaki in that the latter denotes the cleared spatial region which constitutes the path, while the former denotes a directed path trajectory. Ex. Káami
k = ifkwaakura niíkuku. I went upriver along the path. Ex.
Ki = maákata apárakuraaná

Iquito–English Dictionary | 317
niimi irreg.pl. niimika, niimiya (n.)
paña negra, largest species of paña-type fish found in the Pintuyacu river basin, reaching 50cm in length. It is dark colored, with some red markings around the eyes, and is principally found in rivers. Sci. Serrasalmus spilopleura.

niínaki irreg.pl. niínakiya (n.)
night. ▶ Gram. While clearly a noun (e.g., in being able to form an NP with a determiner), this element does not need to be licensed by a postposition to appear in a clause, a characteristic typical of locative nouns. Indeed, the final syllable is likely to have historically been the proximal locative suffix -ki, but synchronically it does not alternate with other locative suffixes, suggesting that this is a lexicalized form. Ex. Maasiáananiínakiya kaa kí = makikura suwaata; ásapi manánuukura kííja. Many nights I have not slept well (because) ants have bothered me.

niínana rt. niína (adj.) dark, lacking light. Ex. Jiítkií
nu = kuukiaáriki niínaki = na, niínama naami na = íyama. When it became night, it was dark inside their house.

nííni impf.rt. of niíníni

niíníti (n.) 1. traditional device for climbing trees, consisting of a loop of strong rope. The climber would put his feet in the loop, stretching it lengthwise, and simultaneously hold his feet against the tree and spread them as far around the trunk from each other as possible, so as to also press the rope against the trunk, with the additional friction provided by the rope making it easier to climb the tree. According to Iquito eld., such loops were also used as targets in training young men in the use of spears. 2. hoop, circle, or loop; a closed hoop or loop of any material, be it rigid or flexible.

niiniitíiíni rt. niiniítiíi (i.v.) make a hoop out of something relatively stiff that will keep its shape, e.g., thick nüvüyi (tamshi) lianas, as when making the frame to stretch a skin over when making a drum.

niítina rt. niíti (adj.) skittish or fearful, typically said of animals that seek to avoid humans, but also said of a person who is similarly fearful of other people, e.g., an accused criminal who seeks to avoid capture. Rel. niitínúuni (rt. niitínuu) (t.v.) make skittish or fearful, generally said animals, e.g., a dog by beating it, or forest animals by repeatedly hunting in their vicinity or by injuring them, but also said of people who become fearful of, and seek to avoid, their fellow humans. Rel. niitíníni (rt. niitíníi) (i.v.) become skittish and fearful, generally said of animals, but also said of people who have reason to avoid their fellow humans.

niitimíini rt. niitimíi (i.v.) become skittish and fearful, generally said of animals, but also said of people
who have reason to avoid their fellow humans.

nîiya irreg.pl. nîyakiya, nîyaka (n.) 1. soil or earth, speaking of the substance of which the ground is constituted. Ex. Nu = kápuu
imiráni nîiya = jata nuu, suwa kápuuja. He filled it (the hole) up with soil again, well filled up. 2. ground, speaking of the surface of the land, regardless of what precise substance it is constituted of. Ex. Kaa nu = itíwii nîiyama. He didn’t fall on the ground. 3. land or territory, the region of the world to which a person or group belongs or to which they can lay a claim. Ex. Átiiji = jaa, jíta kana = nîiya = na, kanánaja tii naarataá = yaa iiña akúmari nîiya iiku. Then, as (it is) our land, we are the very owners of the land upriver here. 4. Earth or world. Ex. Kwaasija, pí = masii tíira, nîiya nuutikúura. OK, we’ll run away to the end of the world.

nîiya imíija (n.) unidentified species of bird that is encountered in grassy areas; difficult to see, it tends to walk and fly close to ground to avoid detection. free.var. iyásiika imíini.

nîiya imíini irreg.pl. nîiya imíika lit. ground madre (n.) madre de tierra or Ant Lion, larval form of a dragonfly-like insect, which makes funnel-like traps in loose soil, at whose bottoms they sit, waiting for terrestrial insects to unwittingly walk into the funnel and slide to the bottom to be devoured. Sci. Myrmeleon sp. (larva).

nîiya jíritiku lit. in the middle of the earth (adv.) at midday or at noon. Ex. Nunamija íkirií nîiya jíritiku. It is noon.

nîiya jíritiku (n.) noon, midday.

nîiya namija lit. earth eye (n.) sacha jergón, species of plant characterized by having a single tuber from which numerous stalks grow, arranged in circle, leaving an open space in the center, from which arrangement presumably derives the Iquito name. The stalks, some 1cm in diameter, grow to some 1.5m in height, and bear pale horizontal markings that Iquitos find reminiscent of the coloring of jergón (sajina) snakes; a small portion of grated tuber applied to the site of snake bite is believed to be efficacious in neutralizing the effects of snake venom. Sci. Dracontium lorentense.

nîiya namija JPI pers.var. of nunamija

nîiya pániiija lit. moulded clay (n.) Mud Dauber Wasp, species of wasp that builds small structures out of mud on the surface of human habitations; the wasp itself is all black and has a distinctively long waist, and the nest structure it builds consists of several parallel elongated cells some 2cm long, each cell closed up with a wasp egg and an incapacitated insect, which serves as food for the larva. The mud from these nests was traditionally used to treat fevers and pain from tooth aches, by making a paste of it and applying it to the sides of the body in the case
of fever, or to the cheek and jaw in the case of tooth ache. *Sci.*

*Sceliphron sp.*

**niíya = karikuku** lit. in the upper part of the interior of earth (n.) sky. ► *Sem.* The core use of this expression to refer to the sky stems from traditional Iquito cosmology, in which the empty space above the ground is understood to be an interior space enclosed by an upper celestial layer. ► *Gram.* This collocation can also be construed literally, to refer to the upper region of a cavity underground, e.g., of an animal den.

**niíyamiika** (adj.) 1. low, not far from the ground, speaking e.g., of an elevated floor of a house, or the branches of a tree. 2. short, speaking of the height of something that stands vertically such as a person or tree. ► *Gram.* In this sense, this adverb appears modifying the verb *takúuni* ‘stand’.

**niíyaákiisana**

*irreg.pl. niíyaákiisanawaaka* (n.) deceased husband.

**Niíyaaku** lit. upriver clay site (prop.n.) *Sapira Cocha*, an oxbow lake located near the Pintuyacu River four river bends upriver of its confluence with the Chambira River; its Iquito name stems from the fact that high quality clay for pottery used to be dug from its banks.

**Niíyaamu** lit. clay creek (prop.n.) *Cunimaja Quebrada*, a creek located near Cunimaja Cocha, which drains into the Pintuyacu River on the same side as the community of San Antonio; its Iquito name stems from the fact that this creek was a source of clay for pottery in the early 20th century.

**niíyaasi** *irreg.pl. niíyaasiwa,*

**niíyaasíka** (n.) clay vessel or pot. *ELY pers.var.* *iniyaasi.*

**niíyaasúuja** 3.pos. of *iíyasúuja*

**niíjanjiija** *irreg.pl. niíjanjiiwa*

(n.) *novia*-type fish species, a dark yellow catfish that reaches about 20cm and has large, serrated spurs next to its pectoral fins. *Sci.* *Auchenipteridae sp.*

**niíjanjiiwa** *irreg.pl. of niíjanjiija*

**níkina** 3.pos. of *íkina*

**níkiniisana** (n.)

**nímaaja** 3.pos. of *ímaaja*

**nímaayi** 3.pos. of *ímaayi*

**nímiijjíjíjina** 3.pos. of *ímiijjíjíjina*

**nímuki** 3.pos. of *ímuki*

**nímúkina** 3.pos. of *ímúkina*

**nínija** 3.pos. of *ínija*

**nínisi** 3.pos. of *ínisi*

**nínikí** *impf.rt. of nínikííni* *Rel.* nínikíáana (n.) someone who trembles or shakes habitually, e.g., someone suffering from Parkinson’s disease.

**nínikííni** *rt. nínikí *impf.rt.* nínikí (i.v.) tremble, shiver, quiver, or shake, speaking of both animate and inanimate entities. *Ex.*

*He shook with fear. Rel.* nínikííjííni (rt. nínikííjíí) (i.v.) shake or tremble for a prolonged period, e.g., a person with a nervous system.
malady, or a stick in a river which is made to shake by the current.

nîraaka 3.poss. of fraaka
nîrkumaji 3.poss. of irîkumaji
nîrimakiîna (n.) pucuna caspi, species of cumula-type tree with a very straight trunk that reaches some 80 cm in diameter, and is covered in bark that flakes off in brittle sheets. Its wood is soft, except for its red heartwood, which is used for house posts and, formerly, to make blowguns. Its fruits are described as being similar to those of nurîna, bursting when ripe to scatter oily red seeds that are eaten by various species of birds. Sci. Iryanthera tricornis.

nîrîmaati 3.poss. of irîmaati
nîrîmaatiisana 3.poss. of irîmaatiisana
nîrîmiina free.var. of nîsîniina
nîrîmiina sawija lit. lightning stone (n.) type of stone believed to result from a lightning strike; if this is correct, such stones would be fulgurites.

nîrîmiina siriija dialect.var. of ijântuuja lit. lightning bird Sci. Formcarius analis.

nîrîmiïtari free.var. of nîsîniïtari
nîrikikaaja ELY pers.var. of nîrikikaaja
nîrikikaaja (n.) cielo pihuicho or Blue-winged Parrotlet, species of rarely seen small parrot, that reaches some 12 cm in length. Green except for blue wing edges, it is distinguished from the quite similar Dusky-billed Parrotlet by its pale, rather than dark, beak. Generally seen in groups of 4-6 individuals, Iquitos report that these birds make their nests by digging cavities out of termite nest. Sci. Forpus xanthopterygius. ELY pers.var. nîrikikaaja.

nîsaasi 3.poss. of ísaasi
nisikánaaja (n.) trunk of an nîsiki palm (aguaje).

nisikáriiyi irreg.pl. nîsikáriiyuwa (n.) general term for nacanacas or Coral Snakes, highly venomous but not particularly aggressive snakes that are known by their brightly colored transverse stripes, the most common combination in Iquito territory being red, black, and white. These snakes are mostly commonly encountered under leaf litter and, according to Iquito oral tradition, they strike not with their fangs, but rather with their tails. Sci. Micrurus spp.

nisikáti irreg.pl. nîsiika, nîsikatika (n.) aguaje, a species of palm abundant in swampy or frequently inundated areas. The fruits of this palm, which are covered with small reddish-purplish scales, over a thin layer of tangy and somewhat oily orange flesh, which itself covers a large seed, are harvested in large quantities for local consumption and for commercial sale. Sci. Mauritia flexuosa. HDC pers.var. nasi.ka.

nisikáani rt. nîsika ELY pers.var. of nasi.ka
nîsiku 3.poss. of ísiku
nisíniina (n.) lightning bolt that strikes the ground, typically burning something and creating a great deal of noise. free.var. nirímiíña.
nisiniítari irreg.pl. nisiniítariwa, nisiniítarika (n.) variety of miimiitíi (chacruna) used in the preparation of adkuta (ayahuasca); this variety is said to produce visions of lightning for those who consume it. Sci. Psychotria viridis var. free.var. nirimiítarìi.
nísira JPI pers.var. of nísiri
nísiri (n.) Black-necked Red-Cotinga, species of frugivorous bird that lives in elevated areas far from rivers, and is only infrequently seen, as it spends most of its time in the midstory and forest canopy. Sci. Phoenicircus nigricollis. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this species of bird is the form taken by another bird, the kwakúsiaaja (huishuinsho or Screaming Piha), when it dies. JPI pers.var. nísira. HDC pers.var. nísíri.
nísiri HDC pers.var. of nísiri
nisírinákkii irreg.pl. nisírinákkiiwa (n.) sencillo caspi or plata pashaco, a type of táraati (pashaco) tree with flakey bark and small leaves that grows on the banks of creeks and lakes. Its fruits, which are flat and disc-shaped, turn a shiny silvery color that resemble coins when dry, and are used as decorations. Its wood is yellow and hard when dry, and is sometimes logged for timber, but since the wood does not float, it is not often harvested. Individual trees of this species sometimes develop cavities that fill up with water, which, when these trees are felled, gushes out unexpectedly. Sci. Macrolobium acaciaefolium. dialect.var. aaka puriríkáana.
nísiiija irreg.pl. nísiiya (n.) an unlit piece of charcoal, or a live coal in a burning fire. ▶ Gram. count noun.
nísiiya irreg.pl. of nísiija
nísiki 3.pos. of ésiki
nitàti 1. (t.v.) make run. 2. (i.v.) for one's foot to slip out from underneath; note that this stem does not entail that the affected person falls to the ground. ▶ Gram. In this idiomatic expression, the subject indexes or denotes the foot of the person who slips.
nítápuma 3.pos. of itápuma
nítitíi 1. (t.v.) make run. 2. (i.v.) for one's foot to slip out from underneath; note that this stem does not entail that the affected person falls to the ground. ▶ Gram. In this idiomatic expression, the subject indexes or denotes the foot of the person who slips.
nítiyuukwáani rt. nítiyuukwa (i.v.) run around, run without resting from one point to another within a given area, e.g., as said of playing children.
nítiíi rt. níti impf.rt. níti (i.v.) run. Nanay dialect.var. níjjáani.
niya karíini rt. niya kárii (i.v.) be palid or jaundiced, generally said of people suffering from anemia. ▶ Gram. The verb in this

322 | Iquito–English Dictionary
construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. Ex. Niya nu=káriiyaa. He is palid.

niyajíini rt. niyajji (i.v.) burp or belch. HDC pers.var. nayajíini. JPI pers.var. niyíjíini.

niyaká (n.) pallor, paleness, or yellowness of the skin, especially as seen in the face, typically due to illnesses or conditions that cause anemia. Ex. Niyaka miyaa nuu, iyaamiaákují nu = ipákanii. He is pale (has pallor), because he has vicio.

niyana rt. niya (adj.) color term that encompasses yellow, green, and blue. Rel. niyanúuni (rt. niyánuu) (t.v.) make yellow/green/blue. Rel. niyáku (adj.) yellow/green/blue, said of tapered objects such as plantains or penises.

niyari irreg.pl. niyariwa (n.) general term for pañas, a class of piranha-like fish. Sci. Characidae.

niyari sawíjatíni irreg.pl. niyari sawíjatípi lit. glittery paña (n.) paña blanca, species of piranha-type fish that reaches 20cm and is found mainly in rivers, being rare in oxbow lakes. Its jaw has some reddish coloring, and it has especially shiny scales that give it a glittering appearance, from which its Iquito name derives. Sci. Serrasalmus rhombeus.

niyaaka 3.poss. of niyaaka

niyini 3.poss. of niyini

niyiti 3.poss. of niyiti

niyajíini rt. niyijii JPI pers.var. of niyajíini

níja 3.poss. of íja

niýakúura 3.poss. of iýakúura = niýina (postp.) on, on top of, on the superior surface of something. Ex. Nu = sájiri, ki = maaya, nu = sikiaáriikurá naa = niýina. His grandmother, my daughter, she jumped over on top of them.

niýjíina (n.) 1. back. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Kí = nikikurá Yenny tásiyyaa ki = niýina. I saw Yenny pinching my back. 2. the upper surface of an object, e.g., the surface of a table, the upper surface of one’s shoulder, the surface of a lake, or the roof of a house. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

niyíjíini rt. niyiji socio.var. of aniýjíini

níka 3.poss. of iika

niikájúuni rt. niikájuu 1. (t.v.) cut lengthwise into multiple pieces, e.g., a papaya, cut in this fashion. 2. (t.v.) divide up something into multiple parts or portions, e.g., sugar, a pile of fruit, or even abstract entities such as a set of tasks.

niýkámi (n.) chambirina, the largest species of huapeta-type fish, reaching 1m in length. This silvery fish has multiple long sharp fangs, 3-4cm in length, emerging from its mouth, similar to other huapeta (akaári) species, but its long body is somewhat rounder and bulkier than other huapetas, which tend to have quite flat, compressed bodies. Iquitos indicate that its name stems
from the fact that the flesh of the torso of the fish contains a tremendous number of long, fine bones reminiscent of the fiber extracted from the niíkami (chambira) palm. Sci. Raphiodon vulpinus.

niíkami irreg.pl. niíkamika, niíkamiya (n.) chambira, species of palm with a spine-covered trunk; this palm was traditionally very important to Iquitos as the source of kanuu, or chambira fiber, which was spun into cord that was used, among other things, for making hammocks (inűsĩ). The central vanes of the young leaves, a by-product from fiber processing, were used for brooms (nanius)i or for weaving small baskets. This palm also produces edible fruits, chambira huayo (pájaati), which were traditionally harvested in large quantities. Sci. Astro Caryum chambira.

Niíkamúumu lit. chambira river (prop.n.) Chambira River, principal tributary of the Pinutyaçu River (Anatimu), on which the mixed Iquito-Quichua community of Atalaya is located.

niíkari irreg.pl. niíkarikiya (n.) underarm area, encompassing the underside of the upper arm and the corresponding area, when the arm is held against the body, on the torso.

niíkarikiya irreg.pl. of niíkari

niíkaríira irreg.pl. niíkarikiya (n.) armpit, referring specifically to the area in which body hair tends to grow.

niíkáani rt. niika (t.v.) cut something lengthwise into two pieces along its longest axis, e.g., a log cut lengthwise into two pieces. act./mid. niíkíini (middle) Rel. niíkatáani (rt. niikata) (t.v.) split something in two, where each of the two halves is an entity that itself consists of multiple parts, as when one splits in two, e.g., a bunch of plantains, or the trunk of an niísikati (aguaje) palm to harvest grubs inside it.

niíkaawíini rt. niíkaáwii (t.v.) tear or split something lengthwise into multiple pieces by pulling its sides apart, e.g., a piece of aged fabric or a piece of pona.

nìiki 3. poss. of iiki

niíki impf.rt. of niíkíini

niíkika irreg.pl. niíkikawaaka (n.) a healthy and chubby baby.

niíkitíini rt. niíkíiti (i.v.) split lengthwise without falling into two separate pieces, e.g., for one end of a plank to crack; or for a piece of cooked manioc to split along its length, but not split all the way through.

niíkíini rt. niiki impf.rt. niíki (i.v.) split lengthwise, either partly, so as to develop a lengthwise crack, e.g., a newly cut plank that splits in this fashion as it dries, or wholly, so that the object falls into two pieces, e.g., the husks of certain forest fruits. act./mid. niíkáani (active) Rel. niíkijúíni (rt. niíkjíji) (i.v.) split lengthwise in various places, e.g., drying soil, or old plank.
niiku (n.) height of an entity.  
▶ Gram. Poss. pref. Ex. lití tii nu = niiku. This (lit. here) is its height (with gesture).

niiku (adv.) 1. high off the ground, up high. Ex. Na = juúkuriikiaaki = na niíya = jina, káami = ji, niiku = ji, tii na = iiyaárikī. They came down to the earth from above, from up high, where they were flying. 2. tall, said of people or of objects that are vertically extended from the ground. ▶ Gram. In this sense, this adverb appears modifying the verb takúuni ‘stand’.

niiku takuuyáana rt. niiku takuuyáa irreg.pl. niiku takuuyáapi lit. high stander (n.) tall person.

niirapi HDC pers.var. of narapu
niiri dialect.var. of maniti irreg.pl. niiriwa

niirisíwiija irreg.pl. niirisíwiiya fst.spch. niirisíwiija (n.) Black-headed Parrot, species of parrot prized by Iquitos as house pets. Sci. Pionites melanocephalus.

Niísijaanu (prop.n.) an Iquito man who migrated to the Pintuyacu River basin from the Mazán River basin in the early decades of the 20th century, reportedly because he was a shaman who had lost a conflict with another shaman in the Mazán River area, and been afflicted with leishmaniasis (siaraku), which eventually left him without any nasal cartilage. Receiving the Spanish name Anastasio, he eventually married an Iquito woman from San Antonio and had children, before dying in the 1940s.

niísika irreg.pl. of nisikati

niísika ásaaja lit. eaten aguaje (n.) Red-bellied Macaw, species of smaller macaw that reaches some 45 cm in length, and is green in color, with faint red on belly, and distinctive pale face, without the darker lines characteristic of other macaws. Formerly seen feeding on nísikati (aguaje) palm fruits in large flocks of 30 to 50 individuals, they are now very rarely encountered in Iquito territory. Sci. Orthopsittaca manilata. HDC pers.var. niísikaaja.

niísikajina rt. niísika irreg.pl. niísikakajina (loc.n.) aguajal, grove of nísikati (aguaje) palms, generally found in swamplike areas; apart from being important places to harvest aguaje fruits, these groves draw animals who eat the fruit, which makes them good hunting places. ▶ Gram. The default form of this locative noun is niísikajina; the final vowel of its stem lengthens when followed by the locative suffixes -ku, -ma, or -kúura. free.var. niísika.

niísikayúumu (n.) a creek whose source is an aguajal (niísikajina), that is, a swampy grove of aguaje (nisikati) palms; such creeks generally have black but sediment-free water.

niísikaaja HDC pers.var. of niísika ásaaja

niísina (n.) raptor, general term for raptors such as eagles and hawks,
especially the larger members of this class of bird. *Sci. Accipitridae.*

**niitamu irreg.pl. niitamuwa (n.)** 1. vulture, general term for the three smaller species of vulture found in Iquitos territory: *pasúuja*, the Black Vulture, *niitamu ádkusa kariyáana*, the Turkey Vulture, and *niitamu proper*, the Greater Yellow-headed Turkey Vulture (see below). 2. Greater Yellow-headed Turkey Vulture, a species-specific term for this carrion bird, which is distinguished by its partly yellow head. *Sci. Cathartes melambrotus.*

**niitamu áákusa kariyáana irreg.pl. niitamu áákusa kariyáapi lit. red-faced vulture (n.)** Turkey Vulture, species-specific term, this bird is distinguished by its entirely red head. *Sci. Cathartes aura.*

**niítana free.var. of aamina**
**niiti irreg.pl. niitiwa (n.)** tongue. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**niitiiri irreg.pl. niitiiriwa (n.)** pan flute, traditional instrument used by Iquitos until the late 1950s.

**niíwaasi 3.poss. of íiwaasi**

**níiyi 3.poss. of íiyi**

**nu =** (pro.) her, his, its; third person general number possessive pronoun.

**nu =** (pro.) he, she, it; they; third person general number pronoun.

**nujiwa irreg.pl. of nujiwa**

**nujija iriráana irreg.pl. nujija irráami lit. thing for mojarra (n.) mojarrero, type of minute fish hook used to fish for *nujija* (*mojarras*).**

**nujijaiíráana irreg.pl. nujija iíráami lit. thing for mojarra (n.) mojarrero, type of minute fishhook used to fish for *nujija* (*mojarras*).**

**nujiwa irreg.pl. of *nujija***

**nunamija (n.)** the sun, speaking specifically of the celestial object and not the heat or atmospheric conditions associated with it. *JPI pers.var. niíya namija.*

**nunáani irreg.pl. nunáaniwa, nunáanika lit. his/her body (n.) river; waterway of significant size and depth, characterized by being navigable at all times of year.**

**nunáani sisa lit. river cashorro (n.) species of cashorro-type fish that reaches some 30 cm in length, and lives in rivers, being found mainly in back-eddies and other still waters. Like the *sisa* proper, which principally lives in oxbow lakes, it has a slender, tubular body, a long, pointed snout, and large, sharp teeth. *Sci. Acestrorhynchus sp.***

**nuñíini rt. nuni (i.v.)** shine or give off light, speaking of entities which generate their own light, such as fires, flashlights, and celestial bodies. ► Gram. An entity that is illuminated by the light source is expressed as an oblique argument bearing the locative postposition = *jina.*
núriyɨ nuni

núriyɨ irreg.pl. nuríyuwa,

nuríyiwa (n.) tamshi, a type of
tough and somewhat stiff liana that
is highly valued for binding poles
together when building house
frames and similar heavy duty uses;
it is also used for weaving certain

Nuríyiyúumu lit. tamshi creek
(prop.n.) *Tamshi Quebrada*, a
small tributary of the lower Nanay
River, located near the modern
community of Yuto. A group of
Iquitos of the *Maájanakáani*
subgroup lived on this creek, but in
the late 19th century they began to
intermarry with Kokamas and
Quechua speakers in the area, with
the result that the last Iquito
speakers there died in the mid-20th
century.

nuríyuwa irreg.pl. of núriyɨ

nuríyuwajina (loc.n.) an area in
which núriyɨ (tamshi) lianas cluster
together abundantly.

nuríina (n.) cumala colorado,
species of tree that grows in areas
of higher elevation away from
rivers. Its very straight trunk, which
grows to some 80cm in diameter, is
used for roof poles when slender;
when larger, it contains hard black
heartwood that is sometimes used
for house posts. It produces fruits
that burst and scatter oily red
seeds; these are eaten by toucans,
tinamous, and other birds.

nuriisi irreg.pl. nuríisiwa (n.)
species of edible toad a bit larger
than the *muusi* (hualo), reaching
some 15cm in length, and generally
of quite similar appearance,

although the red markings on its
sides are darker and less distinct. Its
call is quite different, however,
from that of the *muusi*. *Sci.*
*Leptodactylus* sp.

nusíini rt. nuusi dialect.var. of

ipiíni drv.rt. nusi

nuwáani rt. nuukwa drv.rt. nuwa
(t.v.) steal.

nuu (pro.) third person general
number pronoun; this is the
information-structurally neutral
counterpart of *anuu* and *anúuja*; it
appears principally in verbal object
and postpositional complement
functions.

nuúkiika (det.) a or an, indefinite
article or determiner. *Ex.*
*Pi = paaniriikiaana tiira*

nuúkiika, taamáana, siríija. *We’ll
search there for a, any, little bird.*

nuúkiika (num.) one. *Ex.* *Piyíini*

nuúkiika káisiirí aáriyyaa
kanáaja. *One whole month passed us
by (waiting for her to call).*

nuukwáana irreg.pl. nuukwáapi
(n.) thief.

núuma irreg.pl. númawaaka (n.)
sister-in-law of female ego;
brother’s wife or husband’s sister.
▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

núuni rt. nuu (a.v.) blow or blow
on something, e.g., to make a fire
flame up, to cool down hot soup, or
núuni

to cure a patient, in the case of a shaman. Gram. The (optional) object denotes the thing blown on; note that the subject can be akíra 'wind'.

nüuni irreg.pl. núuwa, nuúniwa (n.) the largest species of shuyo-type fish, reaching some 40 cm in length in Iquito territory, with a dark back, yellow face, reddish belly, and a longitudinal stripe along its side. This fish is noteworthy for making overland migrations in large groups to nearby bodies when its former body of water begins to dry up. Sci. Hoplerythrinus unitaeniatus. Rel. núuwatakinajina (loc.n.) lake with numerous shuyos.

núuni rt. nuu (i.v.) burn or flame up, speaking of a fire at the point that it is producing large flames.

nuúrika (adv.) only; exhaustive predicate focus. Ex. Nuúrika kí = nikikurá nu = itiwiikurá aaka = jina. I only saw that he fell into the water.

nuúrika (pro.) she or her alone, he or his alone, it alone; third person general number exhaustive focus pronoun. Ex. Nuúrika iwitaãrika kanáaja, kí = niaatiíja. She alone, my mother, cared for us. Ex. Nuúrika nu = asiíyaãrika kíja, jiiti kari taãrika maaya kíja. Only this did my father feed me when I was a child.

nuúruu irreg.pl. nuúruuwa (n.) barbasco, a cultivated plant whose long, slender roots contain rotenone, an effective fish poison that impedes the ability of fishes’ gills to extract oxygen from water. Iquitos traditionally used barbasco in creeks, but would also occasionally use it in larger rivers or lakes, pounding a bundle of the roots either on the bank or in the bottom of a canoe and rinsing the white liquid from the roots into the water. Once affected, the incapacitated fish float to the surface, where they are gathered by hand, with fishing spears, or with hand nets. Sci. Lonchocarpus nicou.

nuúruuwajina (loc.n.) barbascal, a garden consisting largely or entirely of nuúruu, barbasco.

nuusina rt. nuusi dialect.var. of aákusana

nuútima rt. nuúti

nuútiku

nuútikúura

nuútima

Gram. The default form of this locative noun is nuútima; the spatially informative forms nuútiku, nuútima, and nuútikúura are selected in light of the location of the point of connection between the two relevant entities relative to the deictic center. Poss. pref. Ex.
They fertilized the bases of the sugarcane, so it would grow well.
pajatáani rt. pajáta (t.v.) make a single hole that passes through the affected object. act./mid. pajatíini (middle)

pajáti impf.rt. of pajatíini

pajatíini rt. pajáti impf.rt. pajáti (i.v.) be punctured, get holed, such that the hole passes through the object in question. act./mid. pajatáani (active)

pájaati (n.) fruit of the niįkami (chambira) palm. Sci. Astrocaryum chambira. socio.var. apájaati.

pájaatíni free.var. of pájaatírikitáana lit. chambira fruit harvester

pájaatírikitáana lit. chambira fruit harvester (n.) a legendary snake of the approximate size and shape of a boa, and of the dark red color of ripe nisikati (aguaje) fruits, which was said to harvest bunches of pájaatí (chambira palm fruits) by anchoring its tail on something and then wrapping its neck around a bunch of fruits and pulling until they broke free; the snake would not, however, eat the fruits. free.var. pájaati nakutáana.

pajíini rt. pájii (i.v.) chew with the mouth full of food.

pájiiti dialect.var. of ámaani
  ➤ Gram. Poss.pref.

paka rt. paka (adv.) heavily, speaking of the falling of rain. Ex. Paka aasi ánii. The rain is falling heavily.

pakana rt. paka (adj.) thick, speaking of viscous or somewhat pasty liquids, such as manioc beer, gruel, or chapo (mashed plantain drink).

pakariku rt. pakari irreg.pl. pakarikuya, pakarikuka (loc.n.) patio, clear area surrounding a house, which was traditionally cleared down to the soil for a distance of some 3-4m around the house. ➤ Gram. The default form of this locative noun is pakariku; note that this stem cannot take the proximal locative suffix -ki.

pakarimaji irreg.pl. pakarikiya (loc.n.) opening or doorway, the open space separating two regions that communicate via a constructed opening. ➤ Gram. The default form of this locative noun is pakarimaji; note that this stem cannot take the proximal locative suffix -ki. When the locative suffix -ma is spatially informative (rather than used as a default), the inflected form is

330  |  Iquito–English Dictionary
interpreted in the interior/exterior reference frame as denoting the space near the doorway, and inside the enclosed space. Likewise, forms of this locative noun bearing -ku, and construed in the interior/exterior reference frame, are interpreted as denoting the space near the doorway and outside the enclosed space, while forms bearing -kúura are interpreted as denoting a small space centered on the doorway itself. In the gravitational and riverine reference frames, the inflected forms have their expected interpretations, denoting doorways, e.g., upriver and downriver of the deictic center.

**pakíriasíini** rt. **pakírasi** (i.v.) start to spoil or go bad, speaking of meat or fish, when the outer layer becomes somewhat soft, slimy, and smelly. In such cases, if the outer layer is washed or removed, the rest of the food can still be eaten.

**pakiitáani** rt. **pakiíta** 1. (t.v.) make the edges of two relatively flat things meet or touch, e.g., by placing two planks next to each other. 2. (t.v.) enclose or seal something with a covering of flexible materials, e.g., wrap something in a cloth, or cover the top of a load in a basket with leaves. 3. (t.v.) close something that has edges that can meet, e.g., a book, where the edges of two sets of pages meet to close the book; or a pair of window shutters, where the edges of the two shutters align when closed. ► Sem. The use of this sense is felicitous only when the two relevant edges actually meet, so it can only be applied to doors, windows, etc. if they are well enough made for the edges to align as expected. 4. (t.v.) hold something in the mouth with the lips sealed.

**pakiítíini** rt. **pakiítii** 1. (i.v.) touch or meet, said of the edges of two objects that are relatively flat, e.g., two planks, or a person’s lips. 2. (i.v.) close or close up, said of something that has edges that can meet, e.g., a book, where the edges of two sets of pages meet to close the book; or a pair of window shutters, where the edges of the two shutters meet when closed. ► Sem. The use of this sense is felicitous only when the two relevant edges actually meet, such that it can only be used for doors, windows, etc. if they are well enough made that edges to meet as they should.

**pakijatina** rt. **pakijati** (adj.) spotted, covered in multiple roughly round spots, not necessarily uniformly, said of, e.g., jaguars, most stingrays, and certain cattle, dogs, and printed cloths. dialect.var. **muriyuujátina**.

**pakisi** (n.) an open wound in and below the surface of the skin, such as a long wound resulting from a machete cut, or a substantial puncture resulting from stepping on something sharp. ► Gram. Poss.pref. free.var. **kapisí**.

**pakisiíini** rt. **pakísíii** (t.v.) wound, such that the injured party is left with an open wound. Rel.
pakisiikíini (rt. pakisifikii) (i.v.) suffer multiple wounds. free.var. kapisíini.
pakiti (n.) general term for butterflies and moths.
panaka (n.) huangana curo, species of army ant smaller than riitaki (sitaraco), the prototypical army ant species; although its bite is less painful than the latter, it is known for its tendency to swarm very quickly up the bodies of humans that encounter them, delivering a large number of bites.
panakaja (n.) 1. dew. 2. mist or falling damp, condensation that falls from cooled air.
panasi (n.) 1. general term for woodpeckers, woodcreepers, and similar birds. 2. term applied to two woodpecker species of very similar appearance, the Crimson-crested and Lineated Woodpeckers; both are among the largest woodpeckers, reaching up to 35cm in length, with distinctive red heads, large crests, and distinctive white lines along their black shoulders and backs; sometimes referred to as panasi iwítani to distinguish the species from the more general sense of panasi. Sci. Dryocopus lineatus, Campephilus melanoleucos.
panasi kumakija irreg.pl. panasi kuumaki lit. woodpecker surí (n.) 1. surí or beetle grubs that have grown in a trunk (typically a palm) without human intervention. Note that the majority of beetle grubs harvested by Iquitos come from palms that have been deliberately felled and pierced with holes to facilitate beetles laying their eggs in them; of the trunks that have grubs but do not have a human owner, it is said that the woodpecker, who also eats the grubs, is the owner. 2. any of a small number of dark grubs found among a mass of pale grubs in a trunk containing grubs; these dark grubs are believed to be especially liked by woodpeckers.
panáani rt. paana drv.rt. pana (t.v.) heal, using the traditional healing practices of tobacco-based shamanism in the region, which include blowing smoke, or sucking on, the affected area; Iquitos became increasingly familiar with this form of shamanism from the 1940s on, which came to be viewed as less problematic in light of Christian beliefs than traditional Iquito shamanism.
paniwi irreg.pl. paniwiya (n.) shitari, species of fish with exoskeleton-like scales similar to those of the wadýuuri (carachamas), but with a flatter body, and a long, tapering tail. Sci. Rineloricaria lanceolata.
paniijúuni rt. paniíjuu (t.v.) prepare clay for making pottery, a process that involves cleaning the clay by removing any detritus, mixing it with kusáaka (apacharama) and then kneading it to the proper consistency. Rel. núya páníija (n.) clay, typically shaped into balls, that has been prepared to make ceramic vessels.
paníini rt. paani drv.rt. pani (t.v.) look or search for.
pantási • from Sp. pandishu. (n.)
pandishu, species of fruiting tree, introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century, with distinctive large leaves and savory, starchy fruits that are eaten boiled. *Sci. Artocarpus altilis.*
papákiiti (n.) a thick raft of sticks, leaves, and other floating plant matter that gradually forms in back eddies of rivers. *dialect.var.*
papásiiti.
papaku *irreg.pl.* papakuwɨya (n.) rib.
papaku *irreg.pl.* papakuwɨya (n.) culata, the two vertical or near-vertical sections of the type of thatched roof typical for houses in Iquito (and most jungle) communities; these sections close the opposite ends of the roof, and are positioned inside and under the inverted-V angle formed by the two major sloped sides of the roof.
pápana (n.) hole, hollow or cavity in a tree, such that the hole constitutes an enclosed space; the tree may be alive or dead, and the trunk standing or fallen. Such holes are salient because they often serve as homes or hiding places for animals and birds.
papasika (n.) aerial root mass, term for the fibrous clump of small roots found at the end of the slender, liana-like, aerial roots that hang from certain species of riverside trees, especially the tamîna (*tangarana*); as a result of dangling in the water, these masses of small roots typically capture sand, leaves, and other detritus, such that a clump of material, perhaps 1-2kg in weight, hangs from the end of the aerial root.
papásiiti *dialect.var.* of papákiiti
papaaja (n.) term of uncertain meaning, probably archaic, used to refer either to kin whose relationship to ego is too distant to be referred to with a more specific term, or alternatively, to refer to intimate non-kin friends; it is possible that the latter use is a pragmatically creative extension of the former. ★ *Gram. Poss.pref.*
papáana *rt.* papáaa (adj.) hollow, speaking something that is either inherently hollow due to nature or manufacture, e.g., the stalks of certain types of cane or a blowgun; or something that has been hollowed out, e.g., a house post that has been hollowed out by termites.
papaaníi *rt.* papaánii (i.v.) become hollowed out. *act./mid.* papaanúuni (active)
papaanúuni *rt.* papaánunu (t.v.) hollow out, create a largely enclosed cavity in something, e.g., as termites do when consuming a piece of timber. *act./mid.* papaanfini (middle)
papii *rt.* papii (i.v.) have hollow spot, said especially of trees, e.g., one that is felled to make a canoe, but which, while being carved, is discovered to have a hollow spot.
paraja (n.) fellow, term used by members of the *Aámuuwáaja* dialect group as a form of address to members of the Iquito ethnic group.

*Iquito–English Dictionary | 333*
paránaja

Rel. parajiika (n.) fellow (diminutive).

paránaja (n.) species of bombardier beetle that squirts a caustic liquid from its rear when molested. Traditionally, the liquid was used to treat warts, and when encountered in sufficient numbers, the beetle was gathered for consumption.

paranaasi (n.) species of epiphyte with broad leaves that produces bunches of small yellowish and reddish hanging flowers that have a strong and pleasant scent reminiscent of vanilla; these flowers were traditionally harvested by Iquitos to perfume themselves.

paráana (n.) 1. crest, speaking both of birds, such the Harpy Eagle (struku nisina), and animals like the tapir, which have a crest-like ridge of hairs on the back of the neck.

paráatu • from Sp. plato. (n.) plate; manufactured plates, introduced by mestizos in the early 20th century; by the late 1940s manufactured plates of this type had almost wholly displaced traditional eating dishes such as maniti.

pariki

impf.rt. of pariki

pariki

shiririquiar, cast a paráana lure in a swift, flicking motion over the surface of the water to attract fish.

2. (i.v.) decorate a headdress or lure with feathers.

paráanîini rt. paraánii 1. (i.v.) shiririquiar, cast a paráana lure in a swift, flicking motion over the surface of the water to attract fish.

2. (i.v.) decorate a headdress or lure with feathers.

paríjatáani rt. paríjata (t.v.) help or assist, be it in the performance of a task, e.g., clearing a garden, by lending resources to someone in need, e.g., gasoline to someone who needs to make a trip, or by succoring someone who has come to harm or is in peril, e.g., someone who has fallen in the river and is danger of drowning.

parikaani rt. parika (t.v.) made something broad by flattening it, e.g., a lump of lead by pounding it, so that in can be subsequently shaped into a weight for a fishing line.

pariki • from Sp. plato. (n.) plate; manufactured plates, introduced by mestizos in the early 20th century; by the late 1940s manufactured plates of this type had almost wholly displaced traditional eating dishes such as maniti.
parikiini

parikiini rt. pariki impf.rt. pariki (i.v.) be flat against the ground, e.g., speaking of a person or animal, to hide from pursuer; or be collapsed into a low pile, as of a house that has collapsed completely to the ground.

parikiitáani rt. parikiita (i.v.) be low to the ground; for the bulk of an object or an animal to be close to the ground but not in contact with it, being held away from the ground by something, e.g., by short limbs, speaking of a toad or chicken; or by a base that is relatively narrow in comparison with the bulk of the object, as in the case of certain ceramic vessels; or by legs, as in the case of traditional carved wooden stools, which have very short stubby legs.

parina rt. pari (adj.) wide or broad, speaking of relatively flat objects, e.g., a plank or a piece of fabric; or of spaces that can construed as two dimensional extensions, e.g., a path or a river. Rel. pariki (loc.n.) broad flat proximal space. Rel. pariwaasa (adj.) wide-mouthed. Rel. pariwiika (adj.) broad-leafed.

parina irreg.pl. parimi (inanimate) (n.) width. ► Gram. This noun takes inanimate agreement even with animate referents. Poss.pref.

paríiku

paríiku irreg.pl. paáriwa (n.) pucacunga or Spix’s Guan, species of brownish galliform bird that reaches some 80cm in length, and has a long tail, red legs, and a large, distinctive red neck wattle. Sci. Penelope jacquacu.

paríini (n.) power, speaking of power that springs from a person’s ability, talent, or knowledge, e.g., the power of a shaman, due to his esoteric knowledge.

paríini rt. parii 1. (t.v.) be able to, have the capacity to perform some action. ► Gram. This sense takes a non-finite irrealis clause as its complement. Ex. Nu = wiiriítakiaaki = ná iipi nu = kaayaaka, “Tííti pí = pariýaa p = fiiki míini, p = iwiíini = íira tií?” He asked his people, “Where can we make our place (settlement), in order to live there?” Ex. Na = ináárika = na aasamu = akájianukuíraji na = infíyana, náana, na = parííni = íira iniyáani aasamu. They put a bridge across the creek, a tree (trunk), so that they could cross the creek. 2. (t.v.) be equal to, match, speaking of some quality of another entity, or an activity, and normally used in the context of a contest or fight, in which case equaling the individual in question corresponds to defeating them. ► Gram. In this sense, the complement often takes the instrumental/comitative posposition = jata, but this is omitted if the complement is an event nominalization. Ex. Kaa kia = paájiijí jíítikari kí = parííni. You’ll never be able to equal me (in fighting). Ex. Iyaamiaákují kúja, kaa kia = paájií k = íííi pariííni. Because as for me, you can’t match my flight (said the macaw). 3. (t.v.) do frequently or habitually.
Gram. The activity that is realized frequently or habitually is expressed as a non-finite complement clause. Ex.
Kía = pariíyaa samúkwaati asáani? Do you eat plantains? Ex.
Kíija, jiístikari kw = ákisii = na, aájapaki ki = pariíni kuwasíini kia = íyima. I, when I am drunk, I don’t argue at your place. 4. (t.v.) for something to penetrate the body, e.g., heat, cold, a sensation, or a substance like poison or a fungus.

In this sense, the verb takes only an NP complement. Ex. Íyaa iiina = na, iiina mitiija apárakuraana rinikiinií = jina, jiístikari iípanaka pariiriikurá nuu = jínakuma jaari. At that point, the turtle began to struggle, when the heat penetrated its interior.

Gramuni rt. pariínuu (t.v.) make something flat and relatively thin, e.g., by hammering metal; by applying force to something soft, such as dough; or by cutting, such as making planks from a tree trunk.

Páriiti (n.) species of pariñari-type tree that grows in sásaki (champal, leaf litter), whose trunk grows to some 75cm in diameter. Its roundish fruits, yellow when ripe, are about 10cm in diameter and have a layer of sweet flesh around a large hard seed, which when broken open, reveals rich, oily flesh, similar to that of the níraasi (shapaja palm) fruits. These fruits are an important food source for regularly hunted rodents such as the tiímaaka (majás, Paca).

Paruutáani rt. paruuúta (t.v.) put away, save, store; put something in a safe place such that it protected from harm or theft.

Páruuti (n.) pariñari de altura, species of pariñari-type tree, which grows in elevated areas far from
pasina  rt. pasi (adj.) successful, infallible, said specifically of an individual who is uniformly successful in bringing home game or fish when they go hunting or fishing; while generally said of men, this quality is also attributed to apex predators such as jaguars and the larger eagles.

pasiija (n.) general term for several species of small woodcreepers, a type of small bird that clings vertically to tree trunks and forages for invertebrates on and in the bark. They are reddish-brown, with or without pale streaking on the throat, and have proportionately long tails. Their color is said to resemble that of the crop of páasi (huasaco) fish, from which derives the alternate name for this class of birds. Sci. Dendrocolaptidae spp. (smaller species). free.var. páasi ípuusi.

pasiiita (adv.) uniformly successfully, speaking of hunting or fishing activity. Rel. pasiita sífyuyúyaana (n.) uniformly successful fisherman. Rel. pasiita aamíyaakiíáana (n.) uniformly successful hunter.

pasiiimi irreg.pl. pasiiimiya (n.) calzón panga, a short palm species that grows in clayey soils (tipáaka) and reaches some 1.5m in height. Its fairly broad and rigid leaves, which are forked at their ends, tend to stand nearly upright, but they are somewhat brittle, so nowadays they are rarely used for anything except to wrap things gathered in the forest when nothing better is available; historically, they were commonly used to wrap blocks of solidified anuuti (leche caspi) rubber. Sci. Geonoma macrostachys.

pasúuja (n.) Black Vulture, the most common carrion bird in Iquito territory, distinguished by its black head. According to Iquito oral tradition, it travels with flies under its wings, which make sorties to locate carrion for the vulture. Sci. Coragyps atratus.

pasúuja naami irreg.pl. pasúuja naamiya lit. black vulture leaf (n.) hierba santa, species of bush whose leaves, which give off a rank smell when bruised or torn, are used for medicinal purposes. To reduce fevers, the leaves are crushed by hand in water, to which is added urine and lemon, and the patient is given approximately a cup’s worth to drink, which is believed to cause the fever to break. Sci. Cestrum hediondinum.

payiíni rt. paáki impf.rt. paaki driv.rt. páyi (i.v.) injure oneself by stepping on something sharp, e.g., a thorn or nail.

paa (prtcl.) jussive particle; an element that indicates that an utterance has directive illocutionary force to a third person individual.
paajámani irreg.pl. paajámaka (n.) lover, boyfriend or girlfriend; a romantic partner outside a marriage bond, whether the relationship is exclusive of either partner being otherwise married, or an adulterous relationship for one or both individuals.

paajamánii rt. paajamánii (t.v.) acquire a boyfriend or girlfriend; begin relations as lovers with a member of the opposite sex.

paajanáaku (n.) 1. an aged and weakened clay pot that is protected by a netting of nuríyi (tamshi) which has been woven tightly around the pot so as to prevent it from breaking. 2. tinaja, a type of traditional large-mouthed ceramic vessel used to make manioc beer.

► Socio. This term is understood differently by different speakers; in particular, JPI only recognizes sense 1, while ELY only recognizes sense 2.

paaji impf.rt. of paajíni

paajiáana irreg.pl. paajiáapi (n.) student, any person who learns.

paajíni rt. paaji impf rt. paaji 1. (a.v.) learn. ► Gram. This sense can take a non-finite irrealis clause or an NP as its complement. Ex. Nu = paajikiaakí simiítáani. He learned to read. Ex. Paajíikwaa tíira tii nu = aniýaa kiáaja. Go learn over there where he is calling you. 2. (t.v.) become accustomed to, or fond of, an activity, practice, person, or thing. ► Gram. This sense can take a non-finite irrealis clause or an NP as its complement. Ex. Kana = paajikiaakí nuu = jata suwaata. We got along (accustomed) well with him. 3. (t.v.) be able.

► Gram. This sense occurs exclusively in negative polarity clauses, such that it only appears as an expression of inability, and takes an irrealis nominalized clause as its complement; the interpretation of this verb shades from an outright expression of inability as such, to a prediction that the eventuality denoted by its complement will (fail to) arise. Ex. Kaa nu = paáji kuta kí = kasiráani. He probably won’t be able to catch me. Ex. “Aa, kaa kia = paájií iwarííni, arííriíja. Oh, you won’t die, aunt.

paajúuni (active) Rel. paajíaana (n.) student.

paajúuni rt. paájuu (d.v.) teach.

► Gram. This verb can take an NP complement that denotes or indexes the person or people taught, as well as a second complement that indicates what was taught. This second complement can be an NP or a clause; if clausal, the complement may be: 1) a non-finite irreals clause; 2) a finite embedded interrogative clause; or 3) a reported speech complement. Ex. Na = paájuuyaa kanáaja na = kuwasííni. They taught us their languages. Ex. Pií naa paájuu nasi mííni, kuwaa panííni naki = jina, paápaaaja panííni aaka = jina. We will teach them to make gardens, to seek out game in the forest, to seek out fish in the waters. Ex. Atííra na = paájuukiaaki kanáaja jaátaaraata taá soldado kuwííni = na, jaátaaraata taá pií
There they taught us how to be soldiers, how we could look after ourselves during wartime, and everything. Ex. Atii nu = paájuuyárika kúja, “Iinátɨɨ náaji, iinátɨɨ náaji, iinátɨɨ náaji.” There he taught me, “This is thus, this is thus, this is thus.”

paájuuyáana irreg.pl. paájuuyáapɨ (n.) teacher, any person who teaches.

paakaniiri irreg.pl. paakaniiriwa (n.) a relatively large species of mojarra-type fish that reaches some 8cm in length. It is reminiscent of mamatiiri, but lacks the latter’s red eye and black tail. It is typically encountered in large groups in slow-moving creeks and small lakes. free.var. paakaniiri.

paakaniiri free.var. of paakaniiri

paakaraasííni rt. paakaraásii • from Sp. pagar. (t.v.) pay, pay off debt; for Iquito speakers, this term is strongly associated with the action of paying off one’s account or debt to a patron as part of the debt peonage system in which the Iquito people were enmeshed for much of the 20th century. ► Gram. The object of the verb may denote either the debt or account paid off, or the recipient of the money. Ex. Kana = sikitáani = íira nu = sinaaki, nu = paakaraasííyaárika kanáaja. For washing his clothes, he would pay us.

paaki impf.rt. of payíini

paájiija (n.) joint or hinge, whether a joint connecting two body parts, e.g., the elbows, knees, or finger joints, or a hinge connecting two parts of a manufactured object. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

paakiitáani rt. paakiítə (t.v.) attach two long objects by their tips or ends, e.g., tie together two pieces of rope by their ends so as to form a single long rope; or attach two planks to each other by their narrow ends, e.g., by overlapping them and nailing them together. act./mid. paakiitííni (middle)

paakiítííni rt. paakiitii (t.v.) rejoin, speaking of the two ends of something that rejoin and regrow, e.g., a part of a tree trunk that has been cut with a machete, but grows back together; or, according to Iquito oral tradition, certain supernaturally powerful boas that can join back together and come back to life after being hacked into pieces. act./mid. paakiitáani (active)

paanáana rt. paanáa irreg.pl. paanáapı (n.) curandero or vegetalista, practitioner of modern mestizo shamanism; the paanáana is now viewed as wholly benevolent, as opposed to the traditional shaman or siimana, who, while more powerful, is a much more ambiguous figure who is capable both of impressive acts of healing and terrifying actions of vengeful destruction.

paani (n.) ayaymama or Common Potoo, a mottled gray and brown nocturnal bird measuring some 40 cm in length.
paani jíína

cm in length, with large eyes and a short, very broad beak. This bird typically perches on a dead tree or tree stump during the day in a distinctive upright posture that camouflages it as a branch of the trunk or the tip of the stump on which it is perched. At night, it gives a distinctive mournful, descending multi-note call, from which is derived its Spanish name. 


According to Iquito oral tradition, the distinctive cry is a laugh in response to a question that the bird asks of the stump on which it is perched, regarding the shape of women’s vaginas, which the stump has the opportunity to spy as women step over it; the stump is said to answer that their vaginas resembles the bird’s broad mouth, causing the bird to laugh.

paani jíína lit. Common Potoo penis (n.) species of very small bee that produces a honey that is both sweet and acidic. It constructs its nest in the hollows of trees, and the entrance of the nest emerges from the hollow and points upwards from the opening in the tree, resembling the posture of a perching paani (Common Potoo or ayaymama); this entrance, measuring a little over 1 cm in diameter and some 5 cm in length, is quite fragile.

paaniiri Mąájanakáani dialect.var. of saapi

paaniíwi irreg.pl. paaniíwiya (n.) knife.

paankwáana free.var. of saakaákuuja • from Sp. panguana.

paapa iwííni rt. paapa ííki (i.v.) live calmly and quietly, without getting in arguments or fights.

▶ Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. Ex. Paapa nu = ííki. She lives peacefully. Rel. paapa íkiáana (n.) calm and tranquil person who does not get into fights or arguments.

paápaka naasiína JPI pers.var. of jaatîka asaakúuna

paápaka niisína lit. fishes’ eagle (n.) Osprey, species of raptora that subsists on fish. According to Iquito oral tradition, the call of this raptor brings fish to the surface, where it can capture them. Sci. Pandion haliaetus. free.var. paápaaja niisína.

paápaka simíráana free.var. of jaatîka asaakúuna lit. fishes’ parinari

paapana rt. paapa (adj.) quiet, tranquil; said specifically of the personal trait of being quiet and calm, and of living in a such a manner as to avoid disputes and arguments. Rel. paapa (adv.) calmly, quietly, tranquilly.

paápaaja irreg.pl. paápaka (n.) fish, general term for fish of any species, whether as a live animal or as food. Nanay dialect.var.

paápaaraaja.

paápaaja imííka irreg.pl. of paápaaja imííni

paápaaja imííni irreg.pl. paápaaja imíika lit. fish madre (n.) a flat, whitish parasite, some 1cm in
length, found clinging to the neck and gills of some fish.

paápaaja niisina free.var. of paápaka niisina lit. fish eagle

paápaaraja Nanay dialect.var. of paápaaja

paapaárika (interj.) “be quiet!”, “silence!”, exclamation employed as a directive to silence one or more people who are speaking or otherwise making noise.

paapáayi • from Sp. papaya. (n.) papaya, a cultivated fruit tree introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century. Sci. Carica papaya.

paari irreg.pl. paariwaaka • from Sp. padre. (n.) priest or Catholic father.

paári impf.rt. of paríni

páari kajikúuna lit. priest's cacao (n.) variety of wild cacao whose fruits are smaller than those of kajikúuna, reaching only some 10cm in length, and which do not become particularly yellow when ripe; this tree is now rarely seen in the San Antonio area, due to having been felled in large numbers in order to harvest the fruits, which grew high up on the trunks. Sci. Theobroma cacao var.

paaríkwana (n.) coconilla, species of cultivated bush that reaches up to 1m in height and produces small spherical fruits that are red and 1.5-2cm in diameter when ripe; the fruits are sweet and somewhat tangy, and the stalks of the plant are covered with thorns. Sci. Solanum coconilla. free.var. kúrija.

paáriwa irreg.pl. of paríku

páasi (n.) huasaco or fasaco, general term for several carnivorous species of fish with sharp teeth, large scales, and a bulky, tubular body. Sci. Hoplias malabaricus. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, these fish and the sajina snake transform into each other when they get old.

páasi ípuusi free.var. of pasiija lit. huasaco crop

páasi ípuusi lit. huasaco crop (n.) infection of the salivary glands, which causes them to protrude in a manner reminiscent of the crop of a páasi (huasaco). When severe, this infection makes it difficult to eat or talk; it is said to be cured by drinking hot water.

paasiíjuuni rt. paasiíjuu (t.v.) render someone, typically an enemy, passive and cowardly, a process that is called 'hypnotism' by modern Iquitos, typically by use of paasiiti, a plant believed to be able to induce this state.

paasiiti (n.) a variety of mímííti (chacruna) that was chewed and rubbed on one’s body to make people with whom one was likely to fight passive and cowardly (a process that modern Iquitos refer to as ‘hypnotism’), and was thus one of the preparations for raids carried out in the distant past between Iquito settlements; the plant was also used to make game animals meek and docile. Sci. Psychotria viridis var.
paataasíini  
rt. paataásii  
Maasikuuri dialect.var. of aratiiníini

paati  
dialect.var. of paatíija  
▶ Gram. Poss. pref.

paáttiku (n.) type of traditional seat for a single person, carved from a single piece of wood, typically a section of tree trunk, with short legs about 10cm long, reaching a total height of about 25cm.

paatíija (n.) vocative term for paternal uncle; father’s brother, male or female ego. ▶ Gram. Referential counterpart: kumáani. dialect.var. paati.

paatíina (n.) topa or balsa tree, species of tree with very light wood that grows in open spaces, such as fallow gardens; its wood is used for floats and rafts, and its bark is used as temporary ropes and tumplines. Sci. Ochroma pyramidale.

páatu • from Sp. pato. (n.) duck, domesticated fowl introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century.

paaturuu irreg.pl. paaturuuwaaka  
• from Sp. patrón. (n.) patrón, a class of mestizo ‘bosses’ who were active throughout Peruvian Amazonia from the late 19th century on, and who, through a combination of violence, intimidation, and economic inducement, monopolized, on the one hand, the extractive labor of indigenous groups, and on the other, the access that these groups had to manufactured goods. They made their appearance in Iquito territory during the Rubber Boom, and gained control over the Iquito people at about the beginning of the 20th century, exploiting them so mercilessly that their descendants regularly refer to that period as one of ‘slavery’. Control via violence and physical indimidation gave way to debt peonage in the 1920s and 1930s, with the patrones having gained hegemony over the Iquitos with the effective support of the local state and church. The power of the patrones began to wane in the 1950s, as more Iquitos came to have knowledge of mainstream Peruvian society, and from the 1960s on, gained access to education. By the 1980s the patrones had lost most of the power they once held. The patrón under whom the Iquitos founded the community of San Antonio was Ramón Ampuero, but after his accidental death, his territory was taken over by a neighboring patrón, Elías Guimack, who subsequently exercised a considerable influence over the Iquito people, together with his son, Eluterio Guimack, who assumed the role of patrón when his father became older. In particular, both patrones actively sought to suppress Iquito cultural practices, and actively shamed people for their use of the Iquito language.

páawu • from Sp. pavo. (n.) turkey, domesticated fowl introduced into Iquito territory in the 20th century.

paayuwa free.var. of tipaku
paáyuuku (n.) the clear, hardened resin of *padyuuna* (*azúcar huayo*) trees, which is found in large lumps on the trunks of this species. This resin was traditionally used like incense, and in particular, was used in the treatment of infants believed to have been afflicted by malevolent spirits, as manifested by symptoms such as excessive crying or diarrhea; the *paáyuuka* was burned, sometimes with other substances that gave off a strong smell when burned, such as toucan feathers, in a dish below the child, such that the odiferous smoke enveloped the baby, which was believed to drive off the spirits.

paáyuuna (n.) *azúcar huayo*, tree species whose bark is commonly added to *aguadiente* as a flavoring, and is said, in this capacity, to serve as a remedy for colds and arthritis, as well as mitigating the ill effects of *aguadiente* when drunk in excessive quantities. The tree produces bunches of elongated fruits about 10cm long, which when ripe can be broken open to reveal an edible, sweet, powdery substance (from which the tree gets its Spanish name). The tree also produces a valued hard resin (*paáyuuka*), and is sometimes felled for its hard heartwood, which can be used to make house posts, but these decay sooner than most heartwood posts. *Sci. Hymenaea courbaril.*

pikana rt. *pika* (adj.) wet. *Rel.* pikájaaka (adj.) watery or juicy fruit; wet vagina.

pikawaasa (adj.) drool-mouthed; a person with a great deal of saliva such that they are often drooling, e.g., when they are speaking.

piriki impf. rt. of *pirikíini*

pikíini rt. *piki* impf. rt. *piki* (i.v.) spoil and ferment, said of fruits when they have passed their point of optimal ripeness. *Rel.* pikiikíini (rt. *pikiikii*) (i.v.) ferment (multiple slender fruits).

pikúuni rt. *pikuu* (a.v.) become wet or get something wet. *Rel.* pikuujúuni (rt. *pikuújuu*) (t.v.) wet something bit by bit, wetting it slightly each time, e.g., patting one’s body with water to cool down.

pirikáani rt. *pirika* (t.v.) blunt the sharp tip or point of some object, e.g., the tip of a harpoon, by hitting it against a rock, or the sharp end of a cut stick, by hitting it with the side of a machete. act./mid. *pirikíini* (middle)

piriki impf. rt. of *pirikíini*
pirikíini rt. piriki impf. rt. piriki (i.v.) become blunt, speaking of something pointed, typically by having struck against a hard object. act./mid. pirikáani (active)

pirítíina fst.spc. piritíina (n.) species of chimicua-type tree with small, lobed fruits that measure some 3cm in diameter; these fruits have the same basic form and color as the larger miyaara titikaríina fruits but are softer and sweeter when ripe and, unlike the latter species, the rind does not cause the lips to crack or peel. Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.

pirííni irreg.pl. piriínika, piriíniwa (n.) Many-banded Araçari, a toucan-like bird that reaches some 40cm in length; it has a long bill and two distinctive stripes across the chest. Sci. Pteroglossus pluricinctus.

piruja (n.) bocón, species of catfish that reaches some 40cm in length, notable for having a very wide body and large mouth for a fish of its length. Dark gray in color, it is mainly found in larger rivers, and only rarely in lakes, and has quite soft flesh. Sci. Ageneiosus brevifilis. ➤ Anh. According to Iquito oral tradition, the jíauri toad turns into this species of catfish when it gets sufficiently old.

pirujákana irreg.pl. pirujákiaaki lit. bocón manioci (n.) yuca de bocón, a variety of manioc formerly cultivated in the San Antonio area, but now believed to be lost; it stalk was pale, while the tuber had purplish skin and relatively watery flesh marked by purplish veins. The name of the variety derives from the perceived similarity between its flesh and the soft and watery flesh of the piruja (bocón) fish.

pirujákiaaki irreg.pl. of pirujákana

pirusu irreg.pl. pirusuwa, pirusuka (n.) electric eel, generally found in blackwater lakes far from rivers; according to Iquito oral tradition, this eel uses its electric shock to knock down fruits from trees so that it can consume them, as well as to kill small swimming animals for food. Sci. Electrophorus electricus.

pisaja (n.) White-throated Tinamou, species of small tinamou that is distinctive call is heard much more commonly than the bird itself is seen, as is typical of tinamous, and it is generally found and heard in areas far from rivers. Sci. Tinamus guttatus.

pisaja namákuuri irreg.pl. pisaja namákuuriwa lit. White-throated Tinamou wing (n.) ‘White-Throated Tinamou wing’ style of weaving ittaari (crisneja thatch panels), in which the ijáwiími (irapay) palm frond stems are woven on the palm wood lath in such a way that they resemble wings extending from the lath.

pisaki irreg.pl. pisakiwa (n.) 1. skin abscess, swollen abscess full of pus that forms under the skin for any of a variety of reasons; such abscesses generally swell uncomfortably until they are lanced or they burst of their own accord. Ex. Pisaki imááriki = na nuu. He had a tumor
(and was unable to walk). 2. asnay or scent gland of the peccary, located on its back near its tail, which produces the muísaka, or strong distinctive scent, of these animals.

písaku (n.) trunk, generally used to store personal possessions.

pisiaari irreg.pl. pisiaariwa (n.) exposed penis or the clitoris, in the case that the foreskin or the lips of the vagina fail to cover the majority of the tip of the relevant organ; also said of the penis of certain animals who characteristically have penises of this sort, such as the tapir.

písiika (n.) general term for tanagers, a group of birds, of which a number of genera and species are named in Iquito. The prototypical písiika is the Masked Crimson Tanager or nasipánaaja. Sci. Thraupidae spp.

písiika katija lit. Thraupidae sweet potato (n.) a variety of katija (sachapapa) with purplish flesh. Sci. Dioscorea trifida var.

písíiku táraati dialect.var. of isíija táraati lit. Saddle-Backed Tamarin pashaco

pisúuni irreg.pl. pisuúniwa (n.) atinga, species of dark gray caecilian (an amphibian resembling an eel or snake) that reaches 1m in length, and tends to live in burrows below the waterline in muddy river banks. Considered edible, it is typically caught using barbasco. Iquitos traditionally believed that eating its flesh made a person, but especially a child, less likely to be bitten by snakes. Sci. Typhlonectes sp.

pitu Chambira dialect.var. of piyúuri

pițuuja (n.) penis of an infant or child, before it begins to show signs of sexual maturity.

piyúuri irreg.pl. piyuúřiwa (n.) paujil or Salvin’s Currasow, a large black galliform bird that measures up to 85cm in length, with a long tail, white vent, red legs, and large orange beak with a significant ridge. The largest game bird in the Pintuyacu River region, it is now only found in areas distant from settlements, due to heavy hunting. Sci. Mitu salvini. Chambira dialect.var. pitu.

piyúuri iiyii free.var. of siiviikaayi irreg.pl. piyúuri iyiywa lit. Salvin’s Currasow liana • calque of Q. paujil chaqui.

piipísika • from Sp. tipishca. fst.spch. The penultimate vowel is often reduced or elided, yielding the form piipíiska (n.) tipishca or incipient oxbow lake; a curved section of river that branches off and then rejoins the main course, formed when the river makes a shortcut by cutting through a thin neck of land that separates one section of a river from another section that lies nearby by virtue of the river doubling back on itself.

Piírnaja (prop.n.) woman born in the 19th century who died in approximately 1962 at a very advanced age (reportedly 110 years old); she was given the Spanish name Dolores Yareja and was thus
piirúura also known as Tururísa, as well by the affectionate name Piirnákuuja; best known as the wife of the last Iquito kuuráaka (leader), Alejandro Shinchiya. free.var. Tururíisa.

piirúura • from Sp. perol. (n.) type of large bronze cauldron used for processing sugar cane, especially in making molasses. In use from the early 20th century until the 1950s, when sugar cane ceased to be commercially cultivated in the San Antonio area, these deep vessels came in various sizes, with mouths up to 1.5m in diameter, curved sides, and flat bases.

piirúuta (n.) 1. ball of any type; prototypically, a soccer ball. 2. the sport of soccer of football. ► Gram. In this sense, this word typically appears as the object of maayaasiini ‘play’. Ex. KI = maayaasiárikì piirúuta tìi pakarikuji. I played soccer there in the patio (yard).

piisiáana • from Sp. pichana. (n.) pichana, ground cover plant that grows in cleared areas. The juice of this plant, extracted by pulping it, is used medicinally to cure fevers and throat ailments; when given in small quantities it induces vomiting, which is believed to remove fevers as well as other maladies believed to be related to fevers. Sci. Sida rhombifolia.

Piisíruuja (prop.n.) a Maájanakáani man from the Chambira River, originally living very close to its confluence with the Pintuyacu River, who became a peón de Ramón Ampuero and was one of the original settlers of San Antonio; he received the Spanish name Julio Peña and died in the late 1940s.

piisiini rt. piisi euph.var. of isáani • from Q. pichi. ► Socio. Some speakers indicate that this verb is used specifically to refer to the urination of women.

pí = (pro.) our (inclusive) first person plural possessive pronoun, inclusive of addressee.

pí = (pro.) we (inclusive), us (inclusive); first person plural pronoun, inclusive of addressee.

pisiki irreg.pl. pisikiya (n.) Brazilian Tapir, the largest game animal hunted in Iquito territory, and still relatively numerous in the area around the community of San Antonio. Sci. Tapirus terrestris.

pisiki maájarakúuna lit. tapir's shimbillo (n.) species of small softwood tree found in inundating areas, often in large numbers. Its trunk reaches about 15cm and it produces purplish fruits of the size and shape of olives; these are not edible by humans, but are eaten by tapirs and toucans. Short-lived, the tree fruits for only a few years before dying.

pisiki miyaara irreg.pl. pisiki miyaaraa lit. tapir jaguar (n.) species of legendary jaguar, not seen in the lives of any living Iquito person, that was much larger than the common jaguar, and was capable of capturing a tapir without difficulty.

pisiki piítaki lit. tapir's butt-wiper (n.) species of silvery-colored
huasaco-type fish (páasi) that reaches some 10cm in length.

Anh. According to Iquito oral tradition, this fish serves as the implement that tapirs use to wipe themselves after they defecate.

piyarúuna free var. of jinakuna

piyaánaami
irreg.pl. piyaánaamiya,
piyaánaamika (n.) hip bone of human or animal, referring to the entire cradle of the hip, excluding the coccyx. ▶ Gram. Poss. pref.

piyáani rt. piika drv.rt. piya 1.
(t.v.) finish or complete an activity or task, e.g., clearing a garden or making masato. ▶ Gram. This sense typically bears a non-finite irrealis clause complement, but it can also bear a nominal object that implicates the completion of an associated activity, or a pronominal object with anaphoric reference to some activity or task. Ex. Nu = piikariikuraana asáani. He finished eating. Ex. Jiitikari

na = piikakiaaki = ná
na = ííminaka mííni = na,
na = ifkwakiaaki = na. When they finished constructing their canoes, they left. Ex. Jaa kí = piikariikura
kí = kamaríita. I have finished my clearing (i.e., finished clearing a particular patch of land intended for a garden). 2. (t.v.) finish off a determinate quantity of entities or substance, e.g., finish off all of someone’s chickens, by killing them all; or finish off all the manioc beer that has been prepared for a given festivity by drinking it. ▶ Gram. This sense bears a nominal object.

piyíni (adj.) all.
piyíni (n.) 1. everything. 2. everyone.

piyíni rt. piiki impf.rt. piiki drv.rt. piyi (i.v.) come to an end or run out, referring either to temporal periods, e.g., a day, or to a determinate number or entities or quantity of substance, e.g., the quantity of food that one has to eat. act./mid. piyáani (active)

piija (pro.) we (inclusive), us (inclusive); first person plural pronoun, inclusive of addressee, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other grammatical contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function.

piika (n.) species of small frog that lives in small ponds and puddles in the forest, measuring 5cm in length, generally brown in color, with a yellowish belly and comparatively short legs; its name derives from its distinctive call, which is heard in the wet season.

piiki impf.rt. of piyíni

piíni rt. pii (i.v.) wipe or clean oneself after defecating.

piírika (pro.) we (inclusive) only, us (inclusive) only; first person plural exhaustive focus pronoun, inclusive of addressee. Ex. Piírika = jaa pi = miísana
mií=kiyaájaa. We alone will work (lit. do our doings).

piñsi (n.) maizero or Giant Cowbird; a species of black bird, reaching some 35 cm in height, that typically feeds while walking on the ground. It is notable for its large, out-thrust chest and also for eating corn, sometimes arriving in large flocks and decimating gardens. Sci. Molothrus oryzivor us. socio.var. apíisi.

piñisiríija (n.) Wire-tailed Manikin, small bird reaching some 10 cm in length. It has a yellow face, chest, and belly, a red head and neck, a black back, and a distinctive black tail ending with very slender, hair-like feathers. Sci. Pipra filicauda.

piñita (adj.) former or ex; this prenominal element indicates that the relationship or social status denoted or entailed by the nominal expression no longer obtains.

► Gram. This form is rigidly prenominal and does not take any adjectival morphology, despite its nominal modifying function; the noun it modifies may itself bear possessive morphology. Ex. Atii = na nu = nikkiiaaná iína piñita nu = majáana. Then he saw his ex-wife.

piñita káaniu (n.) type of invisible malevolent spirit that attacks people in the form of a powerful gust of wind (choque de aire) and can attack with such force as to break a person’s neck by twisting the victim’s head around; in less severe attacks, the victim is left with bruises on their bodies, but then subsequently sickens and dies.

► Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, Alejandro Sinchija, the last Iquito kuuráaka (leader), died as the result of a piñta káaniu attack, which was triggered when he violated couvade restrictions, shortly after one of his wives had given birth, by going fishing.

piñta kaaya irreg.pl. piñta kaayaaka (n.) mature adult male, generally 30 years or older.

piñta kitáaka irreg.pl. piñta kitaákayuuri (n.) a young woman, approximately 20-30 years of age, who typically has a husband and several young children.

piñta maníini irreg.pl. piñta maníínikuuri (n.) a young man, approximately 20-30 years of age, who typically has a wife and several young children.

piñta miisajji irreg.pl. piñta iítimira, piñta miisajjika (n.) mature adult female, generally 30 years or older.

piñtaki (n.) any material used to wipe o clean oneself after defecating. Traditionally, Iquitos split larger pieces of wood into short sticks some 2-3 cm wide and 0.5 cm thick, which where tied into bundles and kept ready for this purpose at suitable locations.

piñtana rt. piñta irreg.pl. piñtapi (n.) elder relative of either gender.

► Gram. Poss.pref.

piñtapi irreg.pl. of piñtana

piñtáaka (n.) manioc beer left over from a minga or other event.

piiiya ELY pers.var. of piiyi
**piiyi** (n.) puddle or small pond; term typically applied to depressions in the forest where water collects and remains for the length of the wet season, and which serve as a habitat for frogs and other amphibians; this term can also be applied, however, to puddles accumulating in human excavations, which in contrast generally drain quickly. *ELY pers.var. piiya. dialect.var. siniku.*

**pujújatina** *rt. pujújati* (adj.) lumpy, the quality of having relatively large lumps, speaking of surfaces, e.g., uneven ground on which one has to sleep, or poorly chainsaw-cut planks.

**pujuniwítáani** *rt. pujuniwítá* (i.v.) reveal motion; for the motion of a person or animal to be betrayed or revealed as a result of their moving or displacing something in their surroundings, e.g., humps moving in leaf litter due to an armadillo moving through it; branches moving due to a tapir moving through underground; or a bed frame shaking due to a person rolling over on the bed.

**pujuutáani** *rt. pujuúta* (i.v.) have a lump perceptible on the surface, typically speaking of the human body, e.g., a hernia, or a lump formed from an infected puncture wound, but also applicable to inanimate objects, e.g., an improperly smoothed cement floor.

**pukiku** (n.) a rotten wooden vessel, such as a bowl, but especially a canoe; such a canoe is typically just barely usable, with the user running the risk of it falling apart or getting holed from the most minor of collisions.

| Gram. | This noun exhibits a frozen -ku vessel classifier, now no longer productive in Iquito. *Poss. pref.* |

**Pukina** nickname of **Pukisíkwaapi**

**pukina** *rt. puki* (adj.) rotten or decayed, speaking of plant matter.

**pukípi** *lit. rotten* (pl. anim.) (adj.) the quality of being mature and ready to eat, at the perfect moment for being harvested, speaking of palm grubs; the term reflects the fact that when palm grubs have grown to their full size, they have typically reduced the interior of the palms they inhabit to powdery detritus.

**pukíraati** (n.) *cascarillo*, species of tree that commonly grows in areas reverting to secondary forest, such as former garden plots (*purmas*). Its trunk grows to some 75cm in diameter and is hollow in the middle, with ridged segments. Its bark is smooth but brittle, and is easily removed. It is used for roof poles when slender and is prized as firewood when large. *Sci. Ladenbergia magnifolia.*

**púkisi** (adj.) rotten, said specifically of a standing tree, or the remnants of a standing tree, that has rotted so completely that it crumbles into pieces when one tries to cut it; note that a fallen tree, or any other wood that has rotted, is referred not with this term, but with the term *pukíja* ‘rotten’.
Pukisíkwaapi (prop.n.) name of an Aámuuwáaja man, also known as Pukisíkwa and given the nickname Pukina, who was captured by the kuuráaka (leader) Alejandro Sinchiija on the upper Pintuyacu River in about 1920 and brought to San Antonio. He became a peón of Elías Guimack, married one of Alejandro Sinchiija’s daughters, and was given the Spanish name Gregorio Tutusima. He was known for being a skilled fisherman, and died at the settlement of Pucacuro in the late 1950s as an old man, during an especially virulent epidemic of influenza.

nickname Pukina.

pukíini rt. pukii (i.v.) rot or decay, speaking of plant matter, such as wood or leaves.

pupuja (n.) Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, species of small owl whose onomatopoeic name derives from its distinctive call. Sci. Glaucidium brasilianum. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this species has a tendency to take up residence in or near houses with pregnant women in them, thus its call sometimes reveals a pregnancy that was being hidden. Ex. Náaji ki = niatiija saakií尼亚árikii kíija, “Jíitikari taa = na manaja = na miisaji, pupuja tikiíkaana iita = jinakuma.” That’s what my mother would tell me, “When a woman is pregnant, the pygmy owl enters inside the house.”

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

púpuuku (n.) soft lump beneath the skin, typically a hernia or a water-filled cyst. Traditionally, it was believed that if a person planted manioc without carrying out the proper ritual preparations, which centrally involved a rite of pouring manioc beer infused with sakújaaja (piripiri) over the manioc stalk cuttings before they were planted, then all those involved in the planting would be afflicted with these lumps. It was also believed that a similar risk existed for men, especially young men or male
children, who came too close to a woman who had recently been engaged in manioc-planting magic and had not yet ‘cooled down’ from the activity.

pupuukúuni rt. pupúkku (i.v.) have or develop a hernia.

puráaja (n.) marona, species of bamboo from which flutes were traditionally manufactured; it is abundant in the headwaters regions of the Pintuyacu, Chambira, and Nanay Rivers. Sci. Guadua sp.

puráaja (n.) quena, traditional longitudinal flute that Iquitos played until the mid-1970s; this instrument enjoyed a brief revival in the late 1990s and early 2000s, when efforts were made to revive a number of traditional cultural forms.

puraajìini rt. puraajii (i.v.) play a puráaja (quena, traditional flute) or any other wind instrument.

puriki irreg.pl. purikiwa (n.) lapicero, a very slender species of fish that reaches 25cm in length, with a tubular body about 3cm in diameter, and a long snout that tapers to a point. An aggressive predator of small fish, it is normally found swimming very near the surface of the water. Sci. Boulengerella sp.

purikúuni rt. puríkku 1. (i.v.) make a puriku, or temporary small leaf vessel, by folding a anakújumi (bijao) leaf in a particular manner and securing the folds with a slender twig or similar item. 2. (i.v.) for a palm to grow a palm fruit pod, puriku. Rel. purikuusíni (rt. purikuusíi) (i.v.) make multiple leaf vessels; grow multiple palm pods.

purikuutaníini rt. purikuutáni 1. (t.v.) make concave, give something a concave shape, e.g., by carving, as when making a wooden spoon; or by bending, as when fitting a plank to the side of a canoe. 2. (t.v.) cup one hand, or cup both hands together, typically to hold a liquid, powder, or similar substance.

purikuutáani rt. purikuúta (i.v.) have a shallow concave shape, whether having been made with this shape, like a shallow bowl or a canoe; or having developed this shape, e.g., certain planks or leaves that become concave when they dry out.
puririkáani rt. puririka (i.v.) squirt water from one’s mouth.

púriija (n.) a type of drink made by hand-straining (puríini) an ingredient, typically cooked plantain (in which case the drink is called chapo), or uncooked but ripe palm fruits such as aguaje or unguaraihui.

puríini rt. puúri drv.rt. púrí (t.v.) sp chapear, mix a pasty substance into water by repeatedly squeezing the substance while one’s hand is submerged in water, thereby forcing the mixture through the fingers. This activity is most commonly carried out in making small batches of itníija (manioc beer or masato) from sakíka (manioc beer mash), in contrast with larger batches, which are are normally created by running the diluted mash through a sieve.

purújatina rt. purújati (adj.) bumpy, covered with small lumps, speaking of a surface e.g., the skin of a person who has been severely bitten by mosquitoes, or the skin of a caiman.

pururaaki irreg.pl. pururaakiwa (n.) float bladder of fish.

pururuuku (n.) unidentified bird species that lives in elevated areas with clayey soil, far from rivers; it has a distinctive call, imitated as a drawn out whoo whoo whoo whoo whoo, with a slowly descending pitch. ► Anth. In Iquito oral tradition, this bird was said to be the tapir’s brother, and when a tapir is killed, it is said to sing: kinaa anítamaa kw=ánaniika awákukaarika!, ‘bring me the nails of my brother!’.

pururuuku (n.) pururuca, fermented drink made from cooked and mashed sweet plantains.

► Socio. Iquito consultants indicate that local Spanish term, pururuca, is borrowed from the Iquito term.

purútaari irreg.pl. purútaariwa ∼ purutaáriwa, purútaarika ~ purutaárika fst.spch. purtáari (n.) term applied to several species of yulilla, a type of slender fish with a relatively tubular body and tapered head and tail, all characterized by having a generally silvery color and a single small black spot in the middle of each side of its body. The largest species reaches some 30cm in length and has a reddish-yellow belly and reddish fins and tail; the other smaller species lack the colored fins and belly of the larger species. Sci. Anodus elongatus, Hemiodus microlepsis.

puruujuutáani rt. puruujuúta 1. (i.v.) have multiple lumps, e.g., a person’s body, due to some illness; also said of a young girl whose breasts are beginning to bud. 2. (i.v.) bulge, of soil; for the soil around the stalk of any tuber-bearing plant, but especially manioc, to bulge upwards due to the growth of the tubers; such a formation is looked at favorably, since it suggests a good quantity of large tubers beneath the ground.

purúumu • from Sp. plomo. (n.) lead, mainly used in the Iquito communities to make fishing weights.
púruuna (n.) a type of cyst that results from an infection of the lymph glands of the groin; in times past, when left untreated, such a cyst would take two to three months to reach its full size and then burst, but these are now treated with antibiotics. Traditionally, earthworms were tied to these cysts in the belief that this would cause them to burst more quickly, through an analogy between the ability of an earthworm to quickly dig holes and the process by which a cyst bursts through a weak point.

puúruuni rt. puúruu impf.rt. puúrî
drv.rt. púru (i.v.) swell, e.g., a body part that has received a blow, the decaying carcass of an animal, a piece of baking bread. 

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puújari (n.) ponpón or Sungrebe, species of aquatic bird that reaches some 30cm in length. It has a roughly duck-like shape, but without significantly webbed feet, and with a sharper bill; it is most notable for the horizontal black and white stripes on its head. It is normally heard and seen in areas of flooded forest and, according to Iquito oral tradition, its distinctive call prophecies large floods. Sci. Heliornis fulica. free.var. aaka puújari.

puujáana (n.) cafesillo, species of tree that grows in areas reverting to secondary forest, such as mákisi (purmas, fallow swiddens). It grows to a diameter of about 50cm, and sometimes several trunks will grow up together from a single stump, but it dies when overshadowed by the larger trees that eventually grow up around it. It produces small fruits the size of olives, which turn black and sweet when ripe; these were traditionally eaten in a desultory fashion but were not collected in large numbers. Its wood is quite pale and light, and is used for roof poles when slender and for planks when larger, but it is not very durable in the latter capacity. Sci. Rinorea racemosa.

puujúuni rt. puújuu (t.v.) make a dam; traditionally, this was done to creeks in order to lower the water level below the dam and facilitate fishing; more recently, this practice
has been adopted to raise the water level of small creaks above the dam to facilitate the removal of timber being floated out. Such dams are made by constructing a fence-like structure in the creek, which is then covered with leaves to create a seal.

puukiáayi irreg.pl. puukiaáyiwa, puukiaáyika (n.) macana cinturón, species of macana-type fish; the largest species of macana in Iquito territory, this species is dark gray in color, reaching some 1m in length, with an eel-like body and and single long fin running along the underside of its body. It has a slender snout with a small mouth, and is generally caught using barbasco, since it difficult to capture with hook and line. Sci. Sternarchorhynchus mormyrus.

puukåitiáani rt. puukiíta (t.v.) close an open-mouthed container, whether inherently so, like a basket, or contingently so, like an over-filled bag, by covering the top of the contents with leaves, and then criss-crossing and tying a cord across the leaves, attaching it at multiple points to the edges of the mouth.

puukúru irreg.pl. puukúruwa (n.) porotohuango or Marbled Wood Quail, species of ground bird that reaches a height of some 25cm, whose onomatopoeic name derives from its distinctive call. Sci. Odontophorus gujanensis. ► Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, if its call is heard in the morning, it prophecies rain later in the day, while if it is heard in the evening, it prophecies that the next day will be sunny.

puukwáani rt. puukwa (i.v.) sound or roar, speaking of rain; said of an approaching rainstorm making its characteristic sound, which consists of a dull but increasing roar of wind and rain. ► Gram. The only acceptable subjects for this verb are aasi ‘rain’ and akíraja ‘wind’.

púuna free.var. of tatii • from Sp. pona.

púuna niyini irreg.pl. púuna mira lit. pona child (n.) species of palm similar to tatii (cashapona) but smaller, with a trunk reaching a maximum diameter of 10cm; found mainly along the banks of creeks, it is not regularly harvested for any purpose, due to its small size.

púnakajina free.var. of tatiwijina

púuni rt. puu (t.v.) cover the exposed roots of a plant with soil to help it grow; in some cases decaying plant matter is sought for this task, or ashes are mixed with the soil, to provide nutrition for the plant. This is typically only done for plants that are planted in the immediate vicinity of houses. Rel. puufini (rt. puúkii) (t.v.) fertilize multiple stick-like plants, e.g., sugarcane.

púunku free.var. of pakarimaji • from Q. punku. ► Socio. The use of this term, instead of pakarimaji
‘doorway’ or *iijuútaaja* ‘door’, is deprecated by more purist speakers.

**puúri** _impf. rt._ of *purúuni*

**púusa** • from Sp. *pozo*. (n.)
1. deep spot in a river; such places are important as fishing sites for certain species of fish that prefer deep water. ► _Gram._ The notional possessor is the river of which the deep spot is a part. _Poss. pref._ in this sense.
2. well, dug for access to water. Iquitos did not traditionally use wells, but as communities have grown in size, and as water contamination has come to be an increasing concern, community members have begun digging shallow wells in recent decades.

**puusíini** _rt._ **puusi** (i.v.) be constipated, suffer blockage of the digestive tract so as not to be able to defecate or fart.

**puusúraaka** (n.) an unusual form of manioc tuber which, instead of growing in the normal fashion at the end of a slender stem that connects it with the main stalk, grows from the very tip of the cutting that was planted, so that the tuber grows around the stalk, thus having the stalk at its center; such tubers are looked upon as marvels, but not especially desirable.

► _Gram._ The possessor is the plant that has a tuber of this sort. _Poss. pref._

**puusuukwáana** (n.) *añushi rumo*, species of tree that grows in areas of higher elevation, far from rivers. Its trunk reaches up to 1m in diameter, and its wood is used for dugout canoes and also cut into planks. It produces yellowish fruits about the size and shape of an orange that contain a large seed that can be roasted and then broken open to reveal starchy flesh reminiscent of potato. Traditionally gathered in large quantities, its fruits are now rarely eaten, but are consumed by rodents such as *muuti* (Black Agoutis). These fruits are said to have been an important food source for the *Aámuuwáaja* Iquito subgroup, who are believed not to have practiced agriculture. *Sci. Anaueria brasiliensis. free.var. muuti asúraaja.*

**puuwíika** (n.) painful cyst that forms at the finger joints, swelling for one to two weeks until it ruptures and passes.
rakanaaka *ELY pers.var.* of rikinaaki

rakáani *ELY pers.var.* of rikáani

rama (n.) mud. socio.var. arama.

ramákatina rt. ramákati (loc.n.) muddy, said of areas in which there are multiple heavily muddy spots. Ex. Aasi yaawiíni = kari, káami ramákatiku tii. When it is rainy, that there is a muddy area.

ramáasi socio.var. of aramáasi

ramúkwaa (n.) 1. ampiri, blowgun dart poison. ► Anth. Iquitos did not traditionally use blowguns or make dart poison, but other neighboring indigenous groups did. 2. species of plant that was an important ingredient in the preparation of blowgun dart poison; little knowledge remains regarding this plant, but some speakers suggest that it is a tree with aerial roots, and that it is the bark of the aerial roots that was the source of the poison.

ranaja (n.) lymph gland, whether located in the groin, the throat, or the armpits. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

ranajííni rt. ranajii (i.v.) suffer severe inflamation and swelling of the lymph glands, typically in the groin in response to an infected injury, but also in other locations, such as under the jaw. ► Gram. The subject denotes or indexes the lymph glands that experience swelling; the person experiencing the swelling may be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the goal postposition = íira.

raníini rt. raáni *dialect.var.* of kunííni *drv.rt. ráni* ► Socio. This variant was reportedly used by the family of Saáraku, a once well-known and feared shaman, who lived at the mouth of the Chambira River.

rankuríina • from Sp. francolín. (n.) francolín, a cock lacking its tail.

rapana rt. rapa (adj.) 1. fine, uniform in texture, or lacking large lumps, said of powders or meals, e.g., sugar without lumps, or well-made fariña with uniformly small granules. 2. small, said of multiple small manioc tubers, typically from the same plant.

rapi impf.rt. of rapíini

rapi impf.rt. of rapíini

rapííni rt. rapi impf.rt. rapi (t.v.) tear, cut, or break into small pieces, e.g., a piece of fabric by tearing, a piece of meat with a knife, or a
glass object by shattering it against a wall. *act./mid.* rapíini (middle)

**rapíija** irreg.pl. **rapiiya** (n.) skin malady consisting of small blister-like pustules, measuring 2-3mm in diameter, which form on the skin and burst open. These pustules are said to be due to insect bites.

**rapíini** rt. *rapi* impf.rt. **rapi** (i.v.) have small pustules (*rapíija*) on the body.

**rapíini** rt. *rapi* impf.rt. **rapi** (i.v.) fall or break apart into tiny pieces, shatter, e.g., a piece of aging cloth that falls into tiny pieces, or a dropped mirror that shatters into tiny pieces. *act./mid.* rapíini (active)

**rapiiya** irreg.pl. of **rapíija**

**rarákatina** rt. **rarákati** (adj.) frayed, the quality of having multiple frayed, split, and disordered fibers or fiber-like parts, e.g., a chambira leaf, which instead of coming out of its cogollo whole, comes out split into multiple pieces; or an electrical wire which has lost its outer plastic covering, such that the small copper wires unwrap in a disordered manner.

**raráana** rt. **rara** (adj.) burnt-smelling, said of, e.g., burned food, or a recently burned garden plot.

**raraajúuni** rt. **raraájuu** 1. (t.v.) split something up lengthwise into multiple slender pieces. 2. (t.v.) divide something up into several parts, generally for distribution to multiple individuals, e.g., divide up food to be served to multiple people, or split up a large task into small sub-tasks that are assigned to different people. *act./mid.* rariijíini (middle)

**raráana** (n.) name applied to two distinct species of tree called **tangarana**, one which grows near the banks of rivers, and a second which grows in areas of higher elevation. The first species grows to a maximum diameter of 50cm, and its branches die when they produce fruits, which are 5-8cm long and flat in shape. Its wood is used for planks and to make raft floats and outriggers for canoes. The second species grows up to 1.5m in diameter and grows rapidly, but its wood contains a large amount of sand, rendering it difficult to cut with saws. Both species are now scarce in Iquito territory due to over-harvesting.

**rariika** (n.) 1. type of very thick **masato** or manioc beer that, according to Iquito oral tradition, was prepared in imitation of Spider Monkeys, who consume thick salitrous mud, and whose consumption traditionally ended in whooping meant to imitate the call of these monkeys. 2. a celebration of thanks organized by a young couple who have recently formed their own household and planted their first garden, in recognition of the fact that to start the garden, it was necessary to ask others for cuttings and seeds. The particularly thick form of masato that bears the same name as the celebration was prepared for this event, and
presented to the individuals who supplied the bulk of the cuttings, prior to the remainder of the guests drinking. The celebration often lasted for several days, and during it, the house posts of the couple’s new house were coated with ráriika.

**ráriini** *rt.* raati *drv.* rt. rári 1. (t.v.) drink. 2. (t.v.) take medicine, e.g., a pill or a syrup.

If people for a prolonged period of time; in the prototypical case, this activity involves an invitation in which one household prepares a large quantity of manioc beer beforehand and invites many people to visit and remain drinking until the manioc beer is completely depleted.

**ráriitáani** *rt.* ráriita *(d.v.)* drink

surface open-mouthed, speaking of fish, when they come to the water's surface and seemingly gulp air. In Iquito territory, this behavior is associated with unseasonably cool weather, and can be an occasion for particularly successful spear fishing, when fish do this in large numbers.

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**rariijini** *rt.* rariiji *(t.v.)* bifurcate,

for the end of an object to split into two or more slender parts, whether literally, e.g., a plank whose end splits when the wood dries, or more metaphorically, e.g., speaking of rivers, their splitting into two or more tributaries, or speaking of path that splits into multiple paths. *act./mid.* raraajúuni (active)

**raskíita** • from Sp. rasgueta. *(n.)* rasgueta, tool formerly used to incise the bark of *leche caspi* and

**shiringa** trees to cause them to bleed latex for harvesting.

**raamíisi** • from Sp. ramichi. *(n.)*

ramichi, species of honey-producing bee that makes its nests in hollow tree trunks, with an entrance in the form of a white-lipped tube some 20cm in length and 5cm in diameter. This species produces a considerably quantity of honey, with a large nest yielding as much as 10 gallons.

**ráana** *(n.)* Great Tinamou, the largest of the tinamou species, greatly valued as a game animal. *Sci. Tinamus major.*

**ráana ajírina** lit. Great Tinamou seat *(n.)* a low clear tree branch, of the type preferred by tinamous as daytime roosts. Hunters traditionally memorized the locations of such branches as places to search for tinamous.

**ráana jirítiiki** lit. Great Tinamou chest *(n.)* *pecho de perdiz*, type of knot used to tie two sticks or poles together when they are oriented perpendicular to each other. Used principally in tying poles together in constructing a roof, this tie is characterized by the cord passing on the same side of a given cross piece, on either side of the piece that crosses it.

**raati** *(n.)* colpa or salt lick; a natural feature consisting of mud that has a high concentration of naturally-occurring salts. Because this mud is consumed by animals such as tapirs, deer, and monkeys, these sites are important destinations for hunting trips.
Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, a hunter should never say aloud that he is going to hunt large game at a salt lick, since its niaatíija (madre), or protector spirit, may overhear; instead he says that he is going to hunt rats, misleading the relevant spirits to cause rats to hide, but not the larger game that the hunter in fact wishes to hunt.

raatisami irreg.pl. of raatisana
drink or beverage.

rikatáani rt. rikata dialect.var. of amitáani

rikíjatáani rt. rikíjata 1. (t.v.) break an animal’s or person’s neck. 2. (t.v.) break off a shoot or sprout of a plant. act./mid. rikíjatíini

rikíjatí impf.rt. of rikíjatíini

rikíjatíini rt. rikíjati impf.rt. rikíjati 1. (i.v.) break one’s neck. 2. (i.v.) break off, speaking of a shoot or sprout of a plant. act./mid. rikíjatáani (active)


rikíini rt. rikíi (i.v.) sprout or grow, speaking of the early growth period of a plant.

rikíitáani rt. rikíita 1. (i.v.) resprout, for the remnant of plant that has been cut down to put forth new shoots or sprouts. 2. (i.v.) become overgrown, or become a purma, speaking of a garden which is no longer being weeded and cared for, such that weeds and wild plants grow, choking out whatever cultigens may remain.

rikutáani rt. rikúta 1. (t.v.) harvest a bunch (racimo) of palm fruit by tearing the stem of the bunch from the trunk of the palm, typically using a long pole with a hook on the end. 2. (t.v.) break in two something which consists of two parts that join at an acute angle, e.g., a branch that joins a tree trunk at an acute angle, breaking it into two pieces by exerting force to widen that angle. 3. (t.v.) pull open lever, or operate a mechanical device by pulling on a lever-like component which resists force, in such a fashion that the angle between the level and the remainder of the device is increased, e.g., cocking a rifle, setting a trap, or pulling a trigger. act./mid. rikutíini (middle)

rikúti impf.rt. of rikutíini

rikutíini rt. rikúti impf.rt. rikúti 1. (i.v.) break off, speaking of a bunch of palm fruits breaking away from its trunk. 2. (i.v.) break at a structural fork, speaking of an object that consists of two parts, joined at an acute angle, breaking as a result of a force that widens the angle, e.g., a broken finger. 3. (i.v.) fire or go off, speaking of a trap, especially taníiku, or dead-fall traps. act./mid. rikutáani (active)

rikúuni rt. rikuu (i.v.) hurt, speaking of a body part; this type of pain is prototypically pulsing or throbbing pain, e.g., a head ache, but it can also include dull, steady pain, e.g., from arthritis. Gram. The subject of this verb is the body part that is the locus of the pain.
The possessor of the body part can be added as an oblique argument to the clause with the benefactive postposition =íira. Ex. Nu = ánaka rikuúyaa. Her head hurts. Ex. Nu = titika rikuúyaa nuu = íira. Her foot hurts her.

rikúuni 
rt. rikuu (i.v.) have hiccoughs. ► Gram. The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the person experiencing the fit of hiccoughs.

rimúsiija (n.) firearm; general term that applies to shotguns, rifles, and pistols.

rimusíini rt. rimússi (i.v.) fire or shoot a gun. ► Gram. The target of the gunshot can be added as an oblique argument with the locative postposition =jina. Ex. Kí = ta iiníyaa kuríisi, niwa = aákuji kí = rimússi nuu = jina. I was mistakenly thinking it was a Dusky Titi, that’s why I shot it.

rimúti impf.rt. of rimuttíini

rimuttíini rt. rimúti impf.rt. rimúti (i.v.) fire or go off, speaking of sawúuna, or snare traps.

rinaasi ELY pers.var. of niraasi

riníkiniíini rt. ríníkiniíi (i.v.) thrash about, flop about, said of, e.g., a fish that has been recently pulled from the water, an animal that has been shot, or a drunk person who is struggling to rise and stand up. Ex. Jiíta nu = ríníkiniíyáárikí nááji, iína juwáana jimatiiriikiaaki nááji iití = ji nuu = íira. Because he was thrashing about, the lance came out like from here (gesturing), through him.

riníikíini rt. ríníikii (i.v.) ooze and solidify resin, speaking of a cut or other injury to the bark of a tree whose resin forms a hardened ball on its surface, particularly the tree species sírítí (copal) and paáyuuna (azúcar huayo).

riníiku irreg.pl. riníikuwa,
riníikuka (n.) ball of hard resin found on the trunk of certain tree species, due to a cut or other injury to the bark of the tree, especially sírítí (copal) and paáyuuna (azucar huayo), whose resins form balls of this type; note that the hard resin balls of the latter tree have the more specific name paáyuuku.
► Gram. Poss.pref.

riríkîtina rt. riríkiti (adj.) fluffed up or raised, speaking of hair, feathers, or materials with similar properties, e.g., when animals such as peccaries or dogs raise their hackles, or certain species, such as kuríisi (huapo, or Monk Saki Monkey), whose fur typically has this property.

riríikiíini rt. riríiki (i.v.) scatter, go in different directions, speaking of multiple entities, be they animate, and moving under their own power, e.g., people going to their different houses after a gathering, or inanimate, and moving due to external forces, e.g., manioc tubers scattering when a basket is knocked over, or the various logs in a raft floating off in different directions after a raft comes apart.
riříḵiitáani rt. ririñḵiita 1. (i.v.) have raised hackles, hair, fur, or feathers, speaking of, e.g., peccaries, porcupines, dogs, or cats.
   2. (i.v.) be ruffled; for something with roughly hair-like or feather-like qualities to be ruffled or raised, as opposed to lying down flat, e.g., the thatch of a newly built roof, in contrast to the same roof some months later.

riřikúuni rt. ririñkuu (t.v.) scatter objects in various directions, e.g., corn for feeding chickens, or pieces of thatch, when disassembling an old roof.

ritáami • from Sp. retama. (n.) retama, species of plant introduced to Iquito territory during the 20th century, whose flowers and leaves possess medicinal properties. The flowers are boiled, and the cooled water, which causes people to have diarrhea, is taken for liver diseases, while the leaves are placed in the nests of domestic fowl to eliminate fleas and mites. Sci. Cassia alata.

riwa anásiikina rt. riwa anásiiki lit. bent shanked (adj.) bow-legged.

riwa namijana rt. riwa namiña lit. bent eyed (adj.) wall-eyed; the quality of having one eye that habitually points in a different direction than the other.

riwakatáani rt. riwakata (t.v.) bend something into the shape of a loop, e.g., a green stick, or a liana that one uses to carry fish, by passing it through their gills, and subsequently tying the two ends together to make a loop.

riwakaajúuni rt. riwakaájuu 1. (t.v.) coil something slender like a rope or wire into a loop, e.g., to store a rope. 2. (t.v.) bend something rigid in multiple places, e.g., bend a wire into a zigzag shape.

riwakáani rt. riwaka (t.v.) bend something that resists being bent, e.g., a nail or a green sapling, so that it is bent or cuved, e.g., a nail that one bends after it having passed through a plank, so that it is not dangerous to others, or a sapling that one bends to arm a snare trap (sawínuna).

riwakaíini rt. riwaki impf.rt. of riwákííni

riwakííni rt. riwaki impf.rt. riwaki 1. (i.v.) bend or curve, speaking of something relatively rigid, e.g., a freshly cut plank that curves due to being left out in the sun.. 2. (i.v.) curl up, speaking of the manner of sleeping or resting of animals such as dogs or snakes. Rel. riwakííjííni (rt. riwakííjíí) (i.v.) bend or curve repeatedly, e.g., a tree swaying in the wind.

riwana rt. riwa irreg.pl. riwami (inanimate) (adj.) bent, curved, or crooked, speaking of something that should be straight e.g., a tree trunk that has grown with a bend in it. Rel. riwa (adv.) crookedly.

riwawsikaajúuni rt. riwawsikaájuu (t.v.) coil a rope or similar object repeatedly into a circular loop.

riwawsikíjíjííni rt. riwawsikíjíjíí (i.v.) coil oneself, said mainly of snakes.
riwasikútina rt. riwasikúti (adj.) zigzag, sinuous, sinusoidal, or wavy in shape, e.g., hair or bent wire.

riwasikúuni rt. riwasikuu (t.v.) coil a rope or similar object in a figure-eight form (manojo); this was traditionally a favored way of coiling nürtyi (tamshi) for transport and storage.

riwasiitáani rt. riwasiíta (i.v.) lie curled up on one’s side, in a bent or curled position, as in fetal position, said of, e.g., people and dogs.

ríwaata (adv.) crooked, not straight; for something to be bent, curved or angled so that it is not straight, as it should be or normally would be, e.g., a tree that grows with a dogleg in it, or a plank that is not nailed perpendicular to the ground, as it should be, but is nailed at an incorrect angle. Ex. Iina naánaríwaata nu=takuúyaa. This tree has a bend in it (lit. stands crooked). Ex. Ríwaata na=amákiiinaamakii. They cut this path crooked.

ríwiijáana (n.) species of unidentified tree that grows in areas of relatively high elevation with clayey soils, reaching some 1.5m in diameter; its hard red wood is used for canoes and planks.

ríwiisíini rt. riwiisii • from Sp. deber. (t.v.) owe money or goods to someone. ► Gram. The object of the verb is the person owed; the thing owed can be added as oblique argument with the postposition = iyikúura.

riyájii irreg.pl. riyájiwa (n.) palisangre, tree species that is found areas of relatively high elevation and grows up to 1.5m in diameter, with a very hard red heartwood that used for house posts. Traditionally the scrapings of this heartwood were used to treat post-partum bleeding by making a tea for the woman to consume. Sci. Brosimum rubescens.

riyakaka (n.) resin or sap with any significant viscosity, from any type of plant.

riyákiija (n.) general term for rebecos and rego regos, a class of small catfishes (10-15cm in length) which have sharp spurs near their pectoral fins, and many species of which produce a white liquid from glands near their gills. These fish are principally encountered in areas of flooded forest during the wet season. Sci. Doradidae spp.

riyamúuni (n.) species of shuyo-type fish that lives in small creeks and reaches some 15cm, similar in overall body shape and color to the smaller sĭinaakii, but of an overall darker hue.

riyiiti (n.) masaranduba, species of tree mostly found in inundating areas that grows to some 1m in diameter. It produces small fruits some 8cm in diameter, that are yellow when ripe, and are like miniature cainito fruits, and eaten by monkeys in their season. The heartwood is used for house posts, but is not the most durable wood for this purpose. Sci. Chrysophyllum venezuelanense.
**riyuuka** *ELY pers.var. of ariyuuka*

**riikáani rt. riika** (i.v.) grunt, speaking of the distinctive sound made by peccaries and pigs.

**riikíini rt. riikkii** (i.v.) exert force, e.g., resist being pulled by something, lift something heavy, or pull on something, whether succeeding in moving it or not.

**riimi** (n.) variety of plantain that is yellow even when unripe; it grows only in clayey soils and its flesh is slightly pinkish.

**riimíini rt. riimii** (i.v.) fire slingshot or bow. ► Gram. The target of the weapon can be added as oblique argument bearing the locative postposition = jina.

**riimítæaja** (n.) slingshot.

**riimu** irreg.pl. riimuwa • from Sp. limón. (n.) lemon.

**riimúuni rt. riimu free.var. of ríini**

**riimuutáani rt. riimuútta** (t.v.) disarm a trap, i.e., disengage the trigger of a trap so that it will not fire. act./mid. riimuutíini (middle)

**riimuuttíini rt. riimuúti** (i.v.) go off or fire, speaking of a trap, typically because an animal has triggered it. act./mid. riimuutáani (active)

**ríini rt. rii 1.** (t.v.) arm a trap, set the trigger of a trap so that it will go off when touched. 2. (t.v.) cock a gun, pulling back its hammer so that it is ready to fall when the trigger is pulled. Rel. riitáani (rt. riíta) (t.v.) disarm a trap. free.var. riimúuni.

**ríini rt. rii 1.** (i.v.) bloat or swell up, speaking of the belly, typically due to a bad reaction to food. 2. (t.v.) inflate by blowing into something, e.g., a balloon. A traditional toy was made by inflating sloth bladders in this way.

**riiíáaka** (n.) species of small frog that lives near the banks of small creeks. It is said to have small white spots in its mouth, like a person suffering from thrush (*miiráaka*), which is the apparent source of the alternate name for this species. Sci. *Ischonema sp.* ► Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this frog can be called by using its name, and asked if it will rain; if it calls soon thereafter, this is taken as a response that it will rain in the near future. dialect.var. *miíriaaka*.

**riiíini rt. rííni** (t.v.) make water muddy; this may be done unintentionally, as when stepping into a creek to cross it, or it may be done deliberately in the context of barbasco fishing by stamping on the bed of the creek and on soil dislodged from the banks of the creek. This activity is carried out to both disguise the barbasco and to attract fish closer to the surface of the water, where the barbasco is strongest, due to their habit of looking for food in floating detritus when the waters of creeks rise and become muddy. ► Gram. The object of the verb denotes or indexes the body of the water affected by this action.

**riiniitáani rt. riiniíta** (t.v.) make water muddy with the goal of
impeding the ability of fish to see the activity of humans who are attempting to capture them, especially in the context of fishing with nuiru (barbasco).

**Riisamíini** (prop.n.) a man who lived in the upper Pintuyacu River basin in the 19th century, who was known for his skill with sawúuna traps and his disinterest in gardening. There are a number of humorous tales in which he is the central figure, which often show him to be somewhat of a social misfit.

**riisaasíini** rt. riisaásii • from Sp. rezar. (i.v.) pray.

**riitaki** irreg.pl. riitakiwa (n.) sitaraco or army ant, general term for a family of ants that swarm in great numbers, hunting other insects. The soldiers of these ants have large mandibles that were traditionally used by Iquitos as hooks to fish for nujíja (small mojarra-type fish). Sci. *Eciton* spp. ► Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, these ants raid other nests for their eggs so as to raise them themselves, transforming them into riitaki and thereby further augmenting their numbers. Indeed, the soldier ants of the riitaki species are in fact believed by some to be transformed kaniyúuja (leafcutter ants).

**riitaki siriija** lit. Army Ant bird (n.) general term for a number of species of small antbirds that follow columns of army ants. Iquitos observe that these birds follow army ant columns to capture the insects disturbed by the ants. Sci. *Formicariidae* spp.

**riítaja** (n.) trigger, either of a trap or firearm, which when displaced will cause the trap to be triggered, or firearm to fire.

**riítina** rt. riíti (adj.) turbid, speaking of water with some non-transparent admixture, prototypically, mud in a creek, but also, e.g., water with some masato mixed into it. Rel. riitinúuni (rt. riitínuu) (t.v.) make turbid, e.g., a stream, by stirring up its bed by walking through it.

**riitiri** irreg.pl. riitiriwa (n.) general term that includes huitinas and patiquinas, cultivated plants from distinct genera that share the property of having multiple stalks emerging from a single set of roots, each of which ends in a single large roughly triangular or heart-shaped leaf. The huitinas, plants of the genus *Xanthosoma*, reach some 1m in height and have green leaves, triangular leaves, and edible starchy corms; there are four named varieties, *anapa anákaari*, *ikijáani*, *kasiíniika*, and *mɨyaara jíina*, and these names are typically used in preference to the more general term riitiri to avoid confusion with the smaller patiquina-type plants. The patiquinas, plants of the genus *Dieffenbachia*, reach some 30cm in height and have correspondingly smaller heart-shaped leaves, edged in green with red or pale centers. The corms of these plants are considered poisonous, and the pulp of some varieties is used to kill...
botfly larvae (*tuítuujia*) infesting the skins of animals. Other varieties were traditionally used for a number of magical practices associated with taming and attracting game animals, e.g., treating the rope and harpoon used in fishing for *sámuu* (*paiche*) with a liquid derived from the corms, which is said to make the giant fish docile and attract it to the fisherman; similarly, application of a similar liquid to trees where deer (*sikidája*) are known to rub their horns, or collared peccaries (*kaasi*) their sides, is supposed to attract these animals to the area, making them easier to hunt. *Sci. Xanthosoma* spp., *Dieffenbachia* spp.

**riitíini** rt. *riiti* (i.v.) fire or go off, speaking of a cocked gun; snap or go off, speaking of an armed trap.

**riíwiya** (n.) shingles; illness that produces fever and painful rashes in distinctive, band-like shapes on the torso.

**rikáani** irreg.pl. *riikaa* (n.) 1. general term for *cunchis*, a class of small catfishes that have relatively slender heads and bodies and uniform, often grayish, coloring. 2. term applied to two similar species of *cunchi*-type catfish. The first is dark gray and is generally encountered in tahuampas, or areas of flooded forest, reaching 30 cm in length; the second is brownish, with a pale belly, and is generally encountered in deep parts of rivers, likewise reaching 30 cm in length. *ELY pers.var. rakáani*.

**rikinaaja** *HDC pers.var.* of **rikinaaki**

**rikinaaki** irreg.pl. *rikinaakiwa* (n.) species of unidentified small palm that grows in *restingas*. It is best known for its flower pods, which are about 15 cm long and covered with tiny white flowers that produce a strong and pleasant scent similar to vanilla, and which were formerly worn by some women as an adornment. Its trunk is about 1.25 m high and its broad leaves are reminiscent of *calzon panga*; the flower pods grow from the point where the leaves emerge from the trunk, and from the flowers emerge a cluster of small fruits. *ELY pers.var. rakanaaka. HDC pers.var. rikinaaja*.

**ririkíini** rt. *ririkíi* (i.v.) shrink or contract, typically said of inanimate objects, e.g., a piece of meat that shrinks when cooked over a fire, or a rubber band that contracts after having been stretched; but also applicable to animate entities such as worms, which can contract their bodies.

**ritija** (n.) *piqui*, *nigua*, or Burrowing Flea, a small parasite that burrows into the skin, especially of the feet, where it lays its eggs. The batch of eggs grows, causing discomfort until it is removed with a needle or similar tool. *Sci. Tunga penetrans*.

**riika** (n.) *varillal*, an interior forest habitat type consisting of very moist soil in which only certain species of trees grow, that have straight, slender trunks and no
branches on their lower trunks, such as *sásana* (*brea caspi*) and *áriitaawɨ náana* (*remo caspi*), forming an area with almost no undergrowth and only these straight trunks. This habitat type is most commonly found near the headwaters of blackwater creeks. Since the 1960s, when slender trunks such as these began to be bought in Iquitos for construction purposes, the *varillales* in the San Antonio area have been targeted for timber extraction.

**riika minati** *irreg.pl.* **riika miinari**

*lit.* *varillal* pineapple (*n.*) variety of bromeliad found in the *riika* (*varillal*) habitat type, which grows on the ground, having leaves reminiscent of pineapple plants, but with a small red inedible fruit instead of an edible one. According to Iquito oral tradition, these plants are pineapples planted by forest demons.

**riika waaráata** • calque of Sp. *balata de varillal*. (*n.*) *balata de varillal*, species of very straight, latex-producing tree that grows in *varillales* and reaches about 75cm in diameter. It was necessary to fell the tree to harvest its latex, with the result that the tree was exhausted in the San Antonio area in the 1960s.

**riikaa** *irreg.pl.* of **rikáani**

**riiwiíya** (*n.*) *macana blanca*, species of transparent *macana*-type fish (*kajani*) that reaches some 25cm. Unlike some other *kajani* species, it has no protruding snout. *Sci. Gymnotus sp.*

**rújuuja** (*n.*) *shicshi huayo*, name applied to two distinct but similar species of fruit-bearing lianas, one that grows in low-lying inundating areas, and another that grows in areas of higher elevation. The species that grows in low-lying areas has thick but flexible vines that are used to tie the main logs of rafts to their cross-pieces, and produces brown fruits some 8cm in length, with somewhat thick skins. The interior of these fruits can be roasted or boiled, and have a taste reminiscent of *siiríkiija* (*dale dale*). The species growing at greater elevations has smaller red fruits that can be consumed in the same way, and has vines that are not strong enough to be used for tying things together. *dialect.var.* *aríyuujáana*.

**ruruukúuni** *rt.* **ruruúkuu** (*i.v.*) cry out, yell, or shout; vocalize loudly, but not with communicative intent, due to, e.g., pain, speaking of an adult or animal; or emotional distress, speaking of a child.

**rúúni** *rt.* **ruúti** *impf.rt.* **ruúti** *drv.rt.* **rúru** (*i.v.*) bark, said of dogs.

**rúruutáani** *rt.* **rúruuta** (*i.v.*) make noise, be noisy, specifically by means of the human voice; typically applied to groups of people who are being noisy by virtue of conversing, arguing, or otherwise verbally interacting with each other, but in principle also applicable to a single person who is making a great deal of noise, e.g., a drunk person who is singing loudly by himself.
rúruutáani rt. rúruuta (t.v.) swarm and cover over an object, speaking of insects, e.g., flies or ants.

rusakaka (n.) slime, e.g., the substance that covers certain species of fish, such as páasi (huasaco) and the wood of certain trees when stripped of their bark, such as paatíina (topa).

rusaari irreg.pl. rusaariwa (n.) bentón, species of fish that grows to some 15cm, with a large underbite and significant fangs. It is silvery in color and has small scales, and is difficult to capture with hook and line, generally being caught with nets or with barbasco.

rúsuuna (n.) atadijo, small tree that grows in cleared areas, such as gardens, reaching some 10cm in diameter and 4m in height before it dies in 1-2 years. It has small leaves, and its thin bark, which strips off easily, is used as a provisional tumpline or rope. Sci. Trema micrantha.

ruúkuma • from Sp. lúcuma. (n.) lúcuma, species of fruit tree that was introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century, but is no longer cultivated. Sci. Pouteria lucuma.

ruunkaníisi (n.) fish eggs. ▶ Socio. Said to be a word from the Nanay dialect.

ruupúuna free.var. of míisiaa • from Sp. lupuna.

ruupúuna aákusana • calque of Sp. lupuna colorada. (n.) lupuna colorada, large tree species whose trunk is covered with a reddish-yellowish bark and reaches some 1.5m at the base, but additionally has a noticeable bulge in its middle. Iquitos and other peoples of the region attribute a variety of magical powers to this tree, going so far to say that the tree itself is a witch (brujo). The tree is believed to be used for harmful magic by stuffing a piece of the intended victim’s clothing into a hole made in the trunk; when this ritual is successful, the victim’s belly swells until they die. Sci. Cavanillesia umbellata.

ruúti impf.rt. of rurúuni

ruutiaákiija irreg.pl. ruutiaákiija (n.) cotolo-type catfish species that reaches some 20cm in length, with a disproportionally large, pale belly. It otherwise has brownish, slimy skin, with lighter yellow speckles.

ruutiaákiija irreg.pl. of ruutiaákiija

ruutína rt. ruuti (adj.) slippery, and typically, slimy; most commonly said of mud and substances like soap, as well as certain fish species and certain trees, which, when stripped of their bark, are covered with a wet, slippery layer of a substance. Also applicable to the surfaces of objects that are hard but slippery by virtue of their extreme smoothness, e.g., certain waxed cement floors.

ruutíina (n.) bolaina, slender tree species with leaves similar to anona that grows in clear areas reverting to forest (e.g., purmas). The trunk,
ruuwana

reaching some 15cm in diameter, is used for roof poles. Its bark is known for coming off fairly easily and exuding a slippery, slimy substance from its underside. *Sci. Guazuma sp.*

ruuwana *arch.var.* of *ijúuti*

ruuwíira • from Sp. *lobera.* (n.)

*lobera*, variety of manioc, relatively short in stature, known for producing a great quantity of large tubers, with white flesh and relatively little fiber. The tubers are ready to harvest within six months after planting, but they can continue to grow for up to a year and remain in the ground without spoiling.
sajikiíni rt. sajíkii 1. (t.v.) cut multiple stick-like objects. 2. (t.v.) picachear, reduce the bulk of a pile of sticks by hacking them into pieces, generally an activity carried out either when a garden is being cleared and prepared for burning; or when a large quantity of manioc has been harvested, and the resulting stalks are taken to the edge of the garden and cut into smaller pieces so as to take up less room.

sajikiitáani rt. sajikiíta (t.v.) sever multiple stick-like objects, such as branches or limbs, from the larger entity to which they are attached, e.g., delimming a felled tree, so that it can be made into a canoe, or removing the limbs from an animal when butchering it.

sajina (n.) jergón, adult form of the South American Lancehead or Fer-de-Lance, an aggressive and much-feared venomous snake that reaches 1.5m in length. Traditionally, the bite of this dangerous snake was treated by applying the pulp from grated root bulbs of a variety of sakújaaja (piripiri) to the site of the bite. The juvenile form is known as aminaküisi, cascabel. Sci. Bothrops atrox (adult).

sájiri irreg.pl. sajíriwaaka (n.) referential term for grandmother; father or mother’s mother, male or female ego. ▶ Gram. Vocative counterpart: siiríija. Poss.pref. free.var. siíriija. Poss.pref.

sajírisana (n.) deceased or late grandmother or great grandmother. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

sajii irreg.pl. sajiiikaka (n.) Brazil Nut tree or castaña, tree species that grows in relatively elevated areas, far from rivers. Its trunk often exceeds 1m in diameter, and it produces large fruits that contain with in them the well-known Brazil Nut. Its nuts are gathered when encountered by chance, and the tree is sometimes felled for timber. A species of jiinakanúni (ahuíhua, or edible caterpillar) is abundant on its trunks at the suitable time of year. Sci. Bertholletia excelsa.

sajíni rt. saji (t.v.) cut with a chopping action, i.e., by striking a blow with the sharp edge of the cutting tool; the cutting tool used may be of any type, e.g., a knife, machete, or axe. ▶ Gram. If the cut is relatively superficial, the object
sajiinúuni

bears the locative postposition = jina. Ex. Iníisí taníini = ííra, kia = sajiki kanuu. To weave a chambira fiber. Ex. Kíí = ta aá tikura n = anáka = jina sajííni. I intended to cut it on its head.

sajiinúuni rt. sajíínuu (t.v.) hack, make multiple cuts, one after the other, in close proximity to each other, e.g., as when cutting a branch with a machete. Ex. Atii = na nu = apárakiaákí iíina sajiinúuní = jína pisííki. Then he began to cut up the tapir.

sajiitáani rt. sajiita (t.v.) cut something that is connected to something else by a connecting piece that is rigid or under tension, near the point at which the connecting piece is attached to the larger object; e.g., cut down a pot suspended by a rope at the point at which the rope is tied to the supporting object, cut a bunch of plantains at the point at which it joins the tree, cut down a wasp nest by severing the branch from which it hangs at the point at which the branch joins the tree, or cut weeds by pulling on them, putting them under tension, and then severing them near the ground. Ex. Nu = piikariikurá nu = tanakííni, jawáari = na nu = apárakuraaná naami sajiitááni = jína, niraa siíími. He had finished building the fence, and afterward he began to cut leaves, shapaja leaves.

sakana irreg.pl. sakanaa (n.)
general term for carahuascas, a class of trees that grow in a variety of habitats, including low-lying areas that inundate during the wet season, deep forest areas, and old gardens. They form a class by virtue of the fact that their bark can easily be peeled off in strips and used as tumplines (tuuku). They grow to a maximum diameter of 20-40cm, with the trunks of some species in this class used as roof poles. free.var. tuuku.

sakánana rt. saka (adj.) patco or parca, the chalky, astringent flavor and mouthfeel of certain unripe fruits, including plantains and cashew fruits.

sakárája (n.) mojarra duro, species of silvery mojarra-type fish that reaches some 15cm in length and is covered with especially hard scales. It is mostly found in lakes and waterways that connect lakes to rivers (caños).

sakatáani rt. sakáta (t.v.) go around; move in a trajectory that skirts the edge of something or follows the perimeter of some delimited space, e.g., deviate from walking a straight line to avoid a tree or house in one’s way, passing around one side of it; walk around the edge of some large object looking for something located near it; walk around the edge of a garden one is clearing to define its boundaries; or creep around an animal while hunting to get into a better position to take a shot, or to prevent its escape. ▶ Sem. The use of this verb to describe entrapping an animal while hunting it is
particularly salient to many speakers, resulting in a degree of conflation with the verb *sakatúuni*, which specifically denotes the activity of entrapping, or cutting off the escape of, something. *Ex.*

N = arakiika iíkwakuraaná téíra, nu = sakátiiriikuraaná iína nánana nu = animi = jína. *His nephew went over there and went around the buttress roots of the tree.*

d. *sakatiika* (n.) species of añashua-type fish that reaches some 20cm in length, and is principally encountered in creeks. It is solid green in color, apart from a somewhat reddish tail. *Sci.* Crenicichla sp. free.var. jíníka.

d. *sakatííni* rt. *sakátíi* (i.v.) get stranded or cut off, in the sense of being unable to leave a place due to restrictions on one's ability to move freely, e.g., if one's boat floats away while on an island, or one locks oneself inadvertently into a room. *act./mid.* sakatúuni (active)

*t. *sakatúuni* rt. *sakátuu* (t.v.) cut off or surround; prototypically this refers to the action of cutting off the escape route of a game animal, by one or more hunters positioning themselves between the animal and its likely path of escape. Especially salient examples involve herd animals like *kaasi* (Collared Peccaries) or *anitáaki* (White-Lipped Peccaries), when they are surrounded by a large group of hunters who have been alerted to their presence and who seek to surround the herd in order to kill as many animals as possible. This verb also applies in non-hunting contexts, however, e.g., when people surround someone at a birthday party to congratulate them. *act./mid.* sakatiíni (middle)

* sakaáruuki free.var. of *sííkira* irreg.pl. sakaáruukiwa

r. *saki namijana* rt. *saki namija* (adj.) having light-colored eyes, including eyes that are colored blue, green, or yellow, said both of humans and animals with eyes of these colors.

*r. *sákija* (interj.) “serves you right!”,”serves them right!”,”exclamation of vindictive satisfaction, i.e., happiness at the suffering or downfall of a person or animal disliked or feared by the speaker, or of someone who is doing something of which the speaker does not approve. ▶ *Gram.* This interjection can be spoken either directly to, or indirectly about, the individual or individuals of whom the speaker disapproves. *Ex.* “*Iiná = yaa kíía = manánuu kíija, sákija, jaa kw = aámuu kíáája,”
ki = maákata aátiikiaaki nnu. “*For that which you were hassling me, I've killed you, and it serves you right,” my father said (to the jaguar).*

* sakinina rt. *saki* (adj.) talludo or caulla, said specifically of manioc tubers, the undesirable quality of being hard yet watery, such that they either require an extraordinarily long time to cook, or are simply inedible. Manioc becomes hard in this way when left in the ground too long, especially in sandy soil (*jíka*). free.var. iwáriija.
sakina rt. saki (adj.) 1. light-colored, said of eyes that do not have dark brown irises, e.g., of animals such as sajina (jergón) snakes, which have light brown irises, or masiku (paucar) birds, which have light blue eyes, as well as the eyes of some people of European heritage. 2. white, speaking specifically of the color of makina isíiku (obero or sarna blanca), a fungal skin condition that leaves white spots on the skin.  ▶ Socio. This term is synonymous, in this sense, with makina, in its sense that describes the color of the same malady, in whose name it surfaces; it appears that makina was more commonly used than sakina for describing this color.

sakina isíiku free.var. of makina isíiku lit. hard (like yuca) sarina

sakiniitáani rt. sakiniitá (t.v.) a traditional manner of displaying anger or displeasure by snapping the eyes shut violently and turning the head way abruptly; according to Iquito speakers, this is display is is stereotypically associated with women, and was especially directed towards children.

sakitáani rt. sakita (t.v.) select and remove the useful part of a plant, discarding the rest; this term can be applied to quite diverse activities, such as removing the edible flesh of mishquipanga (miríjaaja) fruits, removing the white fiber from cotton bolls, extracting the hard heartwood or shungo from a tree trunk, picking out unhusked grains of rice from a larger quantity, or identifying and removing corn kernels that won't grow when it is time to plant by immersing them in water and removing the floating kernels.

sakíini rt. sákii (t.v.) hate. Rel. sákiisana (adj.) hated or reviled thing or person.

sakiikíini rt. sakiikii (t.v.) make manioc beer mash, referring to the process from the point of removing the boiled manioc from the pot, through mashing and masticating it, adding grated sweet potato, and up to and including the point at which the mash is set aside to ferment.

sakíini rt. sákii (t.v.) chew or masticate, be it to swallow as food; to give to another to swallow, e.g., a baby; or as part of preparing something else, especially sakiika (manioc beer mash).

sakújaaja (n.) piripiri, a class of plants that have a variety of medicinal and magical uses. These plants have stalks reminiscent of...
grass, which grow to some 1.5m in height, and small fragrant tubers. The tubers are grated and then either made into a wash for the skin or applied directly to the body or object being treated with the plant. There are numerous varieties with numerous uses, e.g., to cure snake bite, to make manioc grow well, to improve luck in gathering palm grubs of different species, to improve the burning of swidden gardens, to make fish hooks especially effective in fishing, to treat spears to make their users able to repel attacks without fail, to make enemies fearful, and more. *Sci. Cyperus spp.*

**sakumánaaja (n.)** term for the *ungurahui* palm tree as a whole, as opposed to its fruits, which are called *ipiīti*; the latter term is often used metonymically, however, to refer to the palm as a whole. *Sci. Jessenia bataua.* ▶ Socio. A lexical distinction between the palm trunk as such and its fruits is made only by certain speakers, including HDC.

**sákumatáani** (adv.) on the other hand, in contrast, however; word that yields an adverisavive, alternative, or contrastive relationship between the proposition bearing this word, and a preceding one. Ex. K = íîmina íyuuti tīi saámina; kí = siïwiïka íyuuti sakumatáani kumakú tīi. The (bow) rope of my canoe is new, however the (fishing) line of my fishhook is old. Ex. Anuu taáriki = na sísana kaaya sakumatáani. *He, on the other hand, was a bad person (in contrast to the good person just mentioned).*

**sakunaaja (n.)** *inayuga*, species of palm that mostly grows in clayey soils (*tipáaka*), which has fruits reminiscent of those of the more common *shapaja* (*niraasi*), and are eaten by animals, but not humans. The edges of the bases of the branches are quite sharp, and are sometimes used as cutting tools when hunters need to butcher an animal but lack a knife or machete. Traditionally the outer layer of the branches were used to make blowgun darts, and the interior of the branches burned to produce a somewhat salty ash for use as a condiment. In the early 20th century, this part of branches also served as a source of *táaku,* or wadding, for muskets, and later, home-made shotgun shells. *Sci. Maximiliana venatorum.*

**sakutiiri** Chambira dialect.var. of **sákuuri** irreg.pl. **sakutiiriwa**

**sakuu irreg.pl. sakuuwa (n.)** traditional *ungurahui* palm torch; these torches were made in one of two ways: in the first way, newly-growing *ungurahui* (*ipiīti*) palms some 1-1.5m tall were selected and cut, the leaves removed, and the exterior of the slender trunk stripped off, leaving a length some 0.75-1m of dense fiber. The second approach was to remove the *huesitos* or lengths of slender rigid material from dry but partially decayed *ungurahui* palm frond petioles, and bundle them together to make a torch.
sákuuna socio.var. of isakúuna

sákuuri irreg.pl. sákuuriwa (n.) species of mojarra-type fish that reaches some 7cm in length, and is mainly encountered in back eddies and areas of rivers with slow-moving water. Grayish in color, it has a flat body covered in very small scales, large pectoral and dorsal fins, and a small tail. Chambira dialect.var. sakutiiri. socio.var. asákuuri.

sakwaari socio.var. of asakwaari irreg.pl. sakwaariwa

samaja (n.) shiripira, species of large cunchi-type catfish that lives in rivers and lakes, but not smaller creeks. It reaches some 30cm in length, with a flattened head and wide mouth like that of a zúngaro, a white belly, and black and white stripes that run lengthwise along its sides and back; its venomous side spurs can cause very painful injuries; and its flesh is almost wholly free of small bones. Sci. Sorubim lima.

samajá (n.) species of freshwater mussel; traditionally the shell of this mussel was used to smooth the surface of clay vessels made with the coil method (tiniijúuni) before firing them. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

sámaki irreg.pl. samákiya (n.) layer of tough, non-muscle tissue that lies between the abdominal muscles and internal organs of animals. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.

samaku (n.) 1. tutumo or huingo, species of cultivated tree with large round fruits, which serve to make gourd vessels. Sci. Crescentia cujete. 2. pate, bowl-like gourd vessel made from the large spherical fruits of the tree of the same name, cut in half and hollowed out. Nanay dialect.var. timáriija.

samakúuni rt. samákuu (t.v.) make a samaku (pate, or gourd vessel) from the fruit of the huingo tree. The large spherical fruits are harvested when still green, split in half, the soft interior scooped out, and the remnants scraped out. The resulting vessel is then filled with ashes and left in the sun until dry. Traditionally the interior of the gourd was repeatedly painted with the sap of the kuumáaka vine, which left a glossy black coat which helped preserve the vessel.

samáraatáani rt. samáraata (i.v.) rest. Ex. Kí=samáraatakura aámiikaaka. I rested yesterday. JPI pers.var. samáraatiini. dialect.var. samíriitáani.

samáraatíini rt. samáraati JPI pers.var. of samáraatáani

samaríyuuja (n.) species of suri, edible beetle grub, similar in general form to aníita marajákwaaw, but smaller, reaching only 2-3 cm in length, and unlike the former, remains white even when mature. It is principally encountered in pona (tatii) palm trunks, although it is also occasionally found in aguaje (nisikati) palm trunks as well.

samatáani rt. samáta 1. (t.v.) unwind or unwrap something that is tightly wound or wrapped. 2. (t.v.) untwist, unspin, or unbraid a rope, cord, or thread that has been
made out of multiple fibers or smaller strings or ropes by spinning, twisting, or braiding them together. act./mid. samatíini (middle)

samatíini rt. samatí 1. (i.v.) unwind or unwrap, speaking of something tightly wound or wrapped. 2. (i.v.) untwist or unbraid, speaking of a rope or cord that has been twisted or braided together out of multiple strings or fibers. act./mid. samatáani (active)

saminaja (n.) victuals, either a large quantity of uncooked food suitable for taking on a long trip, or cooked food that is intended for a shorter trip, e.g., a hunting trip that last only part of a day. Chambira dialect.var. suuríija.

saminiijúuni rt. saminiíjuu (t.v.) imitate, mimic the behavior or vocalizations of an animal or person; the calls of animals are often imitated while hunting, in order to draw animals closer to the hunter. Ex. Íyaa iina = na, iina kaaya nu = saminiijuukiaaki = ná iina nu = ariwáani, iina ariwáani makwaati. Then the man imitated the song, the song of the frog.

saminiijúuni rt. saminiíjuu 1. (t.v.) think, have a thought. 2. (t.v.) be preoccupied with, be concerned about, worry about, or think about something in a preoccupied manner, e.g., think about a deceased person, remembering their personality qualities, or the things they did; think about a loved one who is far away, wondering if they are well, or what they might be doing; or think about a job one is carrying out, worrying about the obstacles one might have to overcome, or how long it may take. ▶ Gram. This sense takes either an NP or an irrealis non-finite clause as complement. Ex. Saminiíjuukuma, jiitikari kia = iwííiri, kia = tarawáaja. Don’t think about, when you are sick, your work. Ex. Saminiíjuu ánaajíini. Think about getting well.

saminiijúuni (n.) thought or idea. Ex. Kaa kia = nakusisaákari iiip = jata kuwasíini kaayaaka, kaa na = paáji nááji nakusiíni, saakaaya taá kia = saminiijúuni. If you don’t know how to talk to the people, then they won’t know what your thoughts are.

saminiijúuni rt. saminiíjuu (t.v.) inspect, check over, or look over carefully for signs of ill health, injury, damage, or otherwise problematic attributes, e.g., looking over a canoe to make sure that it does not have leaks, checking over a set of purchases to make sure that one has received everything one has asked for. Ex. Nu = saminiíjuuyaa nuu, “Tiiti, tiiti nu = pajátitii?”
He is checking it over, “Where, where did it get a hole?”

saminíini rt. samini (t.v.) prepare or ready victuals, generally for extended trips, e.g., go to the garden, harvest manioc, place it in a basket, and place it in the canoe; or make fariña, place it in a sack, and place it in the canoe; or hunt game, smoke the meat and place it in the canoe.

samírɨɨwɨ irreg.pl. samírɨɨwɨya, samírɨɨwɨka (n.) cooking paddle, a wooden cooking implement with a handle from which extends a broader flat surface; small versions of this implement were used to remove pieces of food from hot water or soups, while larger versions were used to stir cooking food.

samisu ELY pers.var. of namisu irreg.pl. samisuwa

samiyani irreg.pl. saamiya (n.) bee; general term, irrespective of species. ELY pers.var. samiyini.

samiyini ELY pers.var. of samiyani irreg.pl. saamiya

samiriíni rt. samírií impf.rt.
samíriíi drv.rt. samírií 1. (i.v.) be tired, especially from arduous work. Ex. Jaari = na niitamu aparárikaaki = ná samírīnī = jina jaa. So then the vulture began to tire. 2. (t.v.) be tired of, be bored of, or be fed up with doing something. ▶ Gram. This sense takes a non-finite irrealis complement. Ex. Kí = nakariiyaa kia = sanítáani, iyaamiaakju ji jaari = na kí = samírīriikiaaná

taa = na kusiaami = na. I want to test you, because I have become tired of hearing these rumors about you, that you are brave.

samíritáani rt. samíriita dialect.var. of samáraatáani Rel. samíritííni (rt. samíritii) (t.v.) let rest, make rest.

sámiira (adv.) constantly, frequently, or habitually. Ex. Saakaa = aákui pí = tasiki pajátii sámiira? Why is our fishtrap constantly developing holes?

samíri impf.rt. of samírīni

sámukwa irreg.pl. of samúkwaati

samúkwaatína (loc.n.) platanal, a plot of land dedicated to raising plantains.

samúkwaami irreg.pl. samúkwaamiya (n.)
saltón, species of large zúngaro-type catfish that reaches almost 3m in length in the San Antonio area, and is generally found in deep spots in rivers. It has a white belly, gray sides, and a gray back, which is covered with a slime that looks like fur or bristles. Sci. Brachyplatysoma filamentosum.

samúkwaami irreg.pl. samúkwaamiya (n.) sacha plátano, plant with a general form similar to a plantain and with similar, but more slender and tougher, leaves. This plant does not produce plantain-like fruits, but the leaves are used to roof temporary shelters.

samúkwaati irreg.pl. sámukwa, samúkwaatika (n.) plantain,
speaking both of the plant and its fruits.

**samúkwaati imíini**
*irreg.pl.* samúkwaati imíiya, samúkwaati imíika, samúkwaati imíínika *lit.* plantain madre *(n.)* species of worm that attacks the base of plantain plants, with normally only a single worm burrowing into the center of the plant and eating the growing shoots there, eventually hollowing it out and killing the plant.

**samúkwaati imíiya** *irreg.pl.* of samúkwaati imíini

**samúkwaati niyana** *lit.* yellow plantain *(n.)* guineo vinagre, species of guineo or sweet plantain that reaches some 10cm in length, but is remarkably thick for its length, with very white and sweet, but tangy, flesh when ripe. While growing, the skins of these plantains are light green, from which the Iquito name of this variety derives, ripening to a pale yellow.

**samurúuni** *rt.* samúruu *(t.v.)* overwork someone; make excessive demands on someone for work or assistance. ► Gram. Historically, this was presumably the active counterpart of samiríni ‘be tired’, although semantic drift now makes the active-middle correspondence imperfect.

**sámuu** *irreg.pl.* sámuuwa *(n.)* paiche, a species of fish with a long, tubular body covered with very large hard scales, that reaches up to 4m in length. These fish were once abundant in the lakes in Iquito territory, but being much prized by commercial fishermen, and hence heavily over-fished, are now only found in lakes far up the Pintuyacu River. *Sci. Arapaima gigas. HDC pers.var.* samuu.

**samuu** *HDC pers.var.* of sámuu

**sámuu iiwaasi** *lit.* paiche tail *(n.)* type of fan woven from the immature bud *(cogollo)* of niraasi *(shapaja)* palms with a distinctive shape that recalls the tail of sámuu *(paiche)* fish.

**Sanantúuni** *•* from Sp. San Antonio. *(prop.n.)* San Antonio de Pintuyacu, the principal Iquito community, founded in 1911 by the patrón Ramón Ampuero, who settled it with Iquito peones under his control, who worked for him in conditions of near-slavery. Located on the Pintuyacu River, approximately an hour downriver of the confluence of the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers, with a population of approximately 450 people, it is the largest settlement in the Pintuyacu River basin.

**sanáani** *rt.* saana *drv.rt.* sana *(i.v.)* straighten something relatively hard or stiff, e.g., a nail or a piece of arrow cane. *act./mid.* saníni *(middle)*

**sanitáani** *rt.* sanita 1. *(t.v.)* try, test; try doing something to see if turns out well or in an expected manner; or test something or someone to determine if they have a desired quality, e.g., test a motor to see if it works, or test a student in an exam to see if they have learned something. ► Gram. This verb can
sanitíini

take both NPs and non-finite irrealis clauses as complements. Ex. Pɨ = sanítąa nu = natáani iitti
pi = níśya = jina, pi = nikíini = íra
nu = kumisaάkari. We will try planting here in our land, to see if it grows. Ex. Aάkari
kí = sanitaάkiaana iína Ískuuja,
iína iíkwaami ki = tuújiiyaa,
kusiaami taa = na Ískuuja = na.
Now I am going to test this Ískuuja, for all the gossip I hear (of her), that Ískuuja is brave. 2. (t.v.) measure or count; measure some continuous property, especially, the length or weight of an object, count or keep track of some countable set of objects. Ex. Na = apárakaianá
yaawíini sanitaάání = jina,
“Iína = jina na = iíkwaakura.” They began to keep track of the days (indicating with fingers), “They left on this one (day).” Ex. Jaa
nu = sanitańi nuu,
síisaramaajitaami námáti
nu = miíyaa. She already measured it, and it is three arms (in length).

sanítíini rt. sanítii 1. (t.v.) make something drip. 2. (t.v.) bleed a game animal by cutting its neck and suspending it head down. 3. (t.v.) distill alcohol using a still. When the profitability of wild rubber extraction declined in the 1920s, the patrones who dominated the Iquito people shifted to cultivating sugarcane and manufacturing sugar-based products, of which distilled sugarcane-based alcohol was one.

sanítíini rt. sanítii 1. (d.v.) let or make try; specifically, let someone try a food or drink. Ex. Nu = sanítíi
kíija nu = amarisiάakaa. She had me try her peach palm fruit brew. 2. (d.v.) let or make measure; specifically, let someone measure the length or weight of something.

Gram. This form occurs instead of the expected sanita-tii. 3. (t.v.) make someone prove themselves, e.g., in a fight. Gram. This form occurs instead of the expected sanita-tii. Ex. Iína ikwani,
uu = sanííí nuu, iyaamiaάkuji
nu = manánuuyaa iípi kíayaaka.
That man made him prove himself (by giving him a punch), because he (always) harrasses people.

sanííi rt. sani (t.v.) taste, try a food or beverage in order to ascertain its flavor, temperature, or other characteristic. Ex. Jaa
nu = sanííí nuu, iína paάpaaja,
suwáani. He tried it, the fish, and it was good.

sanííi rt. sání impf. rt. saáni
drv. rt. sáni 1. (i.v.) straighten oneself up or out, said, e.g., of someone who stands up straight after walking hunched over under low branches, someone who stands up from a sitting position, someone who straightens out after lying in a fetal position, a snake that straightens itself out after lying in a coil, or plant that straightens out as it grows. 2. (i.v.) get up from a lying or sitting position. act./mid. sanááni (active)

sanííi rt. sani (i.v.) drip.
**sapakaka** (n.) bodily grime that results from long-term insufficient cleanliness, as opposed to, e.g., temporary grime due to working in a dusty or muddy environment.

**sapákatina** rt. sapákati (adj.) dirty, said specifically of people, when said dirt has accumulated because of a prolonged lack of bathing or lack of cleanly habits.

**sapatiki** irreg.pl. sapatikiwa (n.) variety of *miímiiti* (chacruna) used in the preparation of *aákuta* (ayahuasca); this variety is believed to produce visions of darkness, as if one were surrounded by dark clouds. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

**sapatíka Chambira dialect.var. of miínana amáriiki irreg.pl. sapatiwa, sapatikiwa**

**sapatína** rt. sapati Chambira dialect.var. of miínana

**sapatiwa irreg.pl. of sapatiki**

**sápatu** • from Sp. zapato. (n.) shoe.

**sapatúuni** rt. sapátuu (i.v.) put on shoes.

**sapaa irreg.pl. of sapaaani**

**sapaaajina** (loc.n.) a patch of ground in which earthworms (*sapaa*) congregate; areas of this sort are valued as reliable sources of fishing bait.

**sapaaani irreg.pl. sapaa, sapaaaniwa, sapaanika** (n.) 1. general term for earthworms; traditionally used by Iquitos as bait for catching a variety of fish species. 2. Ascaris worm or round worm, a large parasitical worm of the human gastro-intestinal tract.

**sapaaní naami** irreg.pl. sapaání naamiya lit. worm leaf (n.) species of small palm similar in general shape to *pasími* (*calzón panga*), growing to about 1m in height, with a slender stalk, and cup-like leaves, but with softer and more flexible leaves than *pasími*. It grows in moist areas near creeks, which are also areas where earthworms are often harvested as fishing bait, so that its leaves are often used to wrap harvested earthworms for transport, giving the palm its name.

**sapaánuuti** (n.) *chicle huayo*, tree species whose soft wood that is not used for any purpose, but noted for its fruits, which are eaten desultorily when encountered in the forest. They are small, with a yellow, resinous covering, and hard seed surrounded by small layer of very sweet, gummy flesh whose flavor is said to be reminiscent of chewing gum. *Sci. Lacmellea sp.*

**sapáasi socio.var. of asapáasi**

**sapiarakííni rt. sapiarakíi** (i.v.) get lost, lose one’s way. *Ex.* Kí = saakiíinyaa kináaja jiítaaraata kw = anírìti sapiarakíikiaakí

**nu = kaajiya = níwaji miyaaraa. I will tell you all how my aunt got lost following her dogs.**

**sapíyaja** (n.) *ticti*, a skin disease characterized by the appearance of small hard, painless, and itchless lumps on the skin, which slowly spread. One traditional Iquito treatment for this malady was to take the liquid that foams out of the unlit end of some types of burning
firewood and apply it to the lumps, after having pierced them with a thorn or needle, after which treatment the lumps are supposed to dry up and fall off.

**sapiija** (n.) manioc tubers, typically small ones, and few in number, that are left over in a garden after it has been thoroughly harvested. ▶ *Gram. Poss. pref.*

**sapukúuni** rt. *sapukuu* (i.v.) foam, froth, produce foam or froth, said typically of manioc beer that produces foam through fermentation, but also applying, e.g., to fish- or meat-based soups that go bad and produce foam.

**sapukwaka** (n.) foam of any origin, e.g., the froth from fermenting manioc beer mash, the foam that forms on the surface of rivers, or the foam that certain frogs produce when laying their eggs.

**sapúkwatáani** rt. *sapúkwata* (t.v.) remove the foam from the surface of something foaming, typically a batch of manioc beer mash; the foam collected in this fashion was traditionally a treat for children.

**saputi** (n.) 1. mucus, be it a result of illness or not. 2. flu or cold.

**sapuujúuni** rt. *sapuújuu* 1. (t.v.) glean; gather scraps, left over things, or discarded things, e.g., gather the scattered, left-over cultigens from a chacra which has been harvested, or gather together leftovers from a finished meal. 2. (t.v.) take as a spouse a man or woman who has been rejected and left by their previous spouse; this term is especially appropriate if the person in question has been previously abandoned by more than one spouse.

**sápuuraati** (n.) *shiringarana colorado* or *caura*, species of tree with a large trunk that reaches some 1.5m in diameter and mostly grows in inundating areas. It has small leaves similar to the *shiringarana blanca* (*siíruwa anákana*), and its red wood is used as sawed timber, to make floats, and as firewood. Its sap is elastic when dried, and was formerly used to make hair ties. *Sci. Sapium sp.*

**sarákutina** rt. *sarákuti* (adj.) gapped, the quality of having many gaps or spaces throughout, such as an old and worn thatch roof, a seive, or a loosely woven basket.

**sarámaaja** JPI pers. var. of *sirímaaja*

**sarana** (adj.) *ralo*, loosely woven; the quality of being woven in such a manner that noticeable spaces appear between the strands of material. This quality may be intended and desired, as in the case of hammocks, sieves, and net bags; or may be the result of shoddy workmanship, as in the case of loosely woven *iitaari* (*crisnejas*), when the *ijáwiimi* (*irapay*) leaves are not woven sufficiently densely to be impermeable to rain.

**saráani** rt. *saáta* drv.rt. *sára* (t.v.) tilt canoe to allow water to flow in, thereby submerging the canoe; this action is typically carried out in order to embark large fish, e.g.,
paiche (sámwu), since the submersion of the canoe allows the fish to be easily pulled over the lip of the canoe, while the buoyancy of the wood prevents the canoe from sinking; once the fish is embarked, the water can be bailed out, refloating the canoe, now with the large fish inside it.

sarááni rt. saáta drv.rt. sára (t.v.) empty out; pour out a liquid or dump solids out of a vessel, e.g., pour water out of a bucket, or dump cooked manioc out of a pot. Ex. Siísanurika aaka kínaa saátarii nami samaku = jina. Pour out a little bit of water there into the gourd. Ex. Nu = saátariikuraana nu = máánakaja, jiítikari nu = mijiriikuru jáari. She dumped out her chopped manioc, once it was well cooked. act./mid. sarííni (middle)

sarííni rt. saríi impf.rt. saríi fst.spch. sarti (i.v.) tear something relatively thin by ripping out something that is embedded in it, e.g., tear a fish’s lip by ripping out a fish hook, tear someone’s earlobe by ripping out an earring, or tear the side of an aluminum pot by ripping out a handle riveted to its side.

sáriína socio.var. of asáriína

sarííni rt. saáti drv.rt. sári 1. (i.v.) capsize, for example a vessel such as a canoe, such that the passengers are left in the water. Ex. Aámiikáaka nu = ímína saátikura. Yesterday his canoe capsized. 2. (i.v.) tip over and spill out, speaking e.g., of a full pot that is knocked over. act./mid. sarááni (active)

sariiti irreg.pl. sariitiwa (n.) cunchi negro, species of cunchi-type catfish whose dark, plump, thick body reaches some 40cm in length, and has a large head with white, beard-like tentacles around its mouth. It has poisonous spurs by its pectoral fins that can deliver painful injuries. It is particularly abundant in renacales, i.e., renaco(dámiiti) root tangled in creeks, and its yellowish flesh is much prized for patarashcas (ijiika).

sariitiimi irreg.pl. sariitiimiya lit. cunchi negro leaf (n.) species of small palm that grows to some 1.5m in height, similar in general form to ijáwiimí (irapay) palms, with similar long and slender, but softer, leaves. These leaves are prized for making ijiika (patarashcas) of sariiti (cunchi negro) flesh, for the pleasant flavor they impart.


sásaki irreg.pl. sásákiya (n.) 1. champal, an interior forest habitat type typically found in flat, elevated areas with very sandy soils (jíka) that drain quickly after rains, in which dry leaves form a layer 25-50cm deep, suppressing undergrowth. 2. the thick layer of leaf litter found in the champal habitat.
sásana (n.) brea caspi or aceite caspi, tree species that grows in riika (varillales) habitats, with a very a straight trunk and yellowish bark, reaches a height of 15m. When slender, they are prized for house roof poles, and are harvested for sawn timber when they grow larger. Its thick yellowish resin was traditionally used to make pitch for sealing canoes. Sci. Caraipa densifolia.

sasana rt. sasa (adj.) 1. light in weight, speaking of woods, especially woods that are so light as to float. 2. ineffective, meek, cowardly; a personal quality that ranges from being lazy or ineffective, lacking initiative and energy, to being overly meek, timid, or cowardly. ► Anth. In traditional Iquito culture, there is a strong identification between being energetic and hardworking, on the one hand; and being ‘brave’, on the other hand, understood here as being socially forthcoming, confident, and willing to engage with others in conversation. The local opposites of these qualities are also associated with each other, that is to say, being lazy on the one hand, and being socially timid, on the other. These associations are in part explained by Iquito elders as being rooted in the fact that issuing directives to carry out tasks, as well as responding to such directives, are actions grounded in social interaction, with the consequence that a person’s social timidity results in excluding them from assuming either of these roles in a directive-based productive activity.

sasana rt. sasa (adj.) poorly burning, said of types of wood that are not satisfactory as firewood, as well of particular pieces of wood that are wet.

sásanaaka (n.) herbaceous weed that grows in cleared areas, especially gardens, to some 1.5m in height. Its leaves resemble those of cilantro (culantro) and it flowers produce fluffy seeds reminiscent of dandelion seeds. The plant dies with the onset of the dry season, and has no known uses.

sásaka (n.) hierba mudo, species of grass that grows in sandy soils.

sasaakáani rt. sásaaka dialect.var. of tarakiitíni

sasaanúuni rt. sasaánuu (t.v.) dry a piece of timber so that it becomes buoyant; this is typically done to make outrigger-like booms for canoes and boats when they are carrying large, top-heavy loads, such as large loads of crisnejas, in order to give the vessel additional stability and buoyancy.

sasaanúuni rt. sasaánuu (t.v.) make someone timid and lazy,
especially a man. Traditionally, Iquitos believed that contact with a menstruating woman would affect men in this way; the same effect can be achieved by magical means, and this was a form of vengeance sometimes exacted by women on their husbands, especially if they were physically abusive.

**sasɨ́ɨni** *rt. sasi* (i.v.) become numb or fall asleep, speaking of a body part. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the affected body part; the possessor of the body part can be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the goal/benefactive postposition = íira. *Rel.* sasiikíni (*rt. sasiikii*) (i.v.) become numb or fall asleep, speaking of multiple body parts.

**sasiíni** *rt. sasii* (i.v.) become lazy or socially timid.

**sasiítáani** *rt. sasiíta* (i.v.) ease, diminish, or calm, speaking of pain. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the affected body part; the possessor of the body part can be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the goal/benefactive postposition = íira. *Ex.* Nu = ánaka sasiítáa nuu = íira. *His headache is diminishing.*

**sásiïtii** (n.) general term for centipedes and millipedes; Iquitos consider millipedes inoffensive, but are wary of the sting of one species of centipede that is a dark metallic blue in color. It is believed that another species, which has a wide body that somewhat resembles the tread of a tractor, will enhance the flexibility of fingers for flute-playing if laid across the knuckles of each hand.

**sataakíni** *rt. sataakii* (i.v.) laugh hysterically, cackle, laugh repeatedly for a prolonged period of time. *Ex.* Anuu, nu = sataakíiíyaakurákanáaja aámiikáaka = na, juúmana = jaa iina maaya. *She made us really laugh yesterday, (because) that child was very amusing.*

**satáani** *rt. sata* (i.v.) laugh.

**sataanííni** *rt. sataánii* (t.v.) laugh in someone’s face; laugh or smile at someone in the context of conflictual social relations in order to antagonize them and/or display contempt or disregard for them. *Ex.* Anuu = na sataániiyaa ki = maákata. *They laughed at my father.*

**sawija** *irreg.pl. saawiya, sawijaka* (n.) stone, rock, or pebble; Iquito territory is notably lacking in large stones, and the stones that do exist are mostly small white pebbles that accumulate in certain beaches, with the exception of sikiáaja sawija (lit. ‘deer stone’), a rather soft sedimentary stone found near certain creeks and salt licks. ► *Socio.* Speaker JPI indicates that the regular plural sawijaka is appropriate for a small number of stones, while the irregular form saawiya is apt only when speaking of large a number of stones. *Rel.* sawijátina (adj.) rocky.

**sawija** *irreg.pl. saawiya, sawijaka* (n.) star.
sawíjatina rt. sawíjati (adj.) glittery, said of surfaces composed of multiple, small reflective, parts, especially the skin of certain species of fish, whose scales cause them to glitter strikingly in strong sunlight.

sawijaari (n.) corvina, fish species with striking silvery scales that reaches some 40-50cm in length in the Pintuyucu River area, and is mainly found in deep spots of the river; it is noted for having little loose stone-like growths in its cheeks, from which its Iquito name may derive (cf. sawija ‘stone’). Sci. Plagioscion squamosissimus.

sawíraaki irreg.pl. sawíraakiwa (n.) shrimp; there are two principal kinds of shrimp found in the Pintuyucu River basin, a dark-colored species 3-4cm in length, and a reddish one 7-8cm in length. Both types are normally captured by placing manioc peelings in unobstructed parts of creeks and then scooping up the shrimp with handnets, or stabbing them with fishing spears, when they come to feed on the peelings at night.

sawíruuti (adj.) choclo, the stage of ripeness of certain palm fruits that hard outer shells a center with nut-like flesh, of being ripe and sufficiently soft that the meat at the center can be scraped out with a thumbnail. These include the fruits of shapaja (niraasi), yarina (tìkuja), and chambira (pájaati) palms and no others.

sawiti (n.) uvilla, a tree species with a white and very straight trunk, and broad leaves reminiscent of cetico (narati) leaves; its wood is soft, but the trunks are useful as roof poles. It is most noted for its small, dark, and very sweet fruits that grow in bunches in a manner reminiscent of palm fruits. Sci. Pourouma cecropiaefolia.

sawiyiijiitáani rt. sawiyiijiitá 1. (i.v.) spin or rotate quickly around a distal point, e.g., people dancing swiftly in a circle, or a propellor's blades. 2. (i.v.) feel dizzy. ► Gram. In this sense the subject of the verb denotes or indexes the head of the person experiencing dizziness, e.g., kw=ánaka sawiyiijiitáa ‘I’m dizzy’.


sawiika (n.) species of hollow reed with joints every 10cm or so, that grows up to 3cm in diameter, with multiple canes growing from a single root stock. When the reed is split lengthwise, the resulting edge is very sharp, and it was formerly used for fine cutting tasks like opening up the intestines of butchered animals to clean them out for cooking. This tool was also used for trimming the clitorises considered too large on female babies.

sawiikúuni rt. sawiikuu (i.v.) cry repeatedly and intermittently for a prolonged period of time, e.g., upon someone’s death.

sawiikwaaja (n.) quio-quito, species of fish very similar to imaánanakuuja (yahuarachi), but distinguished by having blue and black vertical stripes on its
sawíñi somewhat more slender yellowish body, which reaches some 15-20cm in length, and by lacking side spurs. It is noteworthy for producing squeaking and squawking sounds when removed from the water. *Sci. Psectrogaster rutuloides.*

sawíñi *rt.* saápi *impf.rt.* saápi *drv rt.* sáwi *(i.v.)* cry.

sawúuna *(n.)* traditional snare or lasso trap, consisting of a noose-like loop attached to a bent sapling which, when triggered, springs up, catching the trapped animal in the lasso by the neck or limb. It was mainly used to catch terrestrial birds such as tinamous, and it was common to increase the likelihood of animals falling into these traps by building fences out of *shapaja* *(niraasi)* fronds, which served to funnel animals towards a trap placed in the sole gap in the fence.

sawúuni *rt.* sawuu *(t.v.)* lasso something with a lasso.

sawuuya *(n.)* the noose-like lasso that forms the part of *sawúuna* bird traps that, when the trap is triggered, swiftly tightens around the neck or limb of the animal.

saa awásina *rt.* saa awási *(adj.)* the quality of having long fingers, like lizards, spider monkeys, and certain people. Long fingers were traditionally considered ugly, and in the stereotypes of Iquito subgroups, the *Maάjanakáani* were esteemed for having short fingers, in contrast with the *Íjjakawiéraana.*

saakaa *(indefinite pronoun)* something or anything. ► Gram.

This indefinite pronoun appears in both negative and positive polarity contexts, glossable as ‘anything’ in the negative polarity contexts, and ‘something’ in positive polarity ones. *Ex.* Kw = átuuyaa kiáaja, wíija, aákari saakaa aáriiyaa kíija, siísana makííí kí = miíyaa. I tell you, wife, today something is going to happen to me, (because) I have (just had) a bad dream. *Ex.* Kaa kí = nakariíyaa saakaa nakusííí. I don’t want to know anything.


saakaa = aákuji *(interrog.)* why, for what reason; interrogative that questions the reasons or causal roots of a state of affairs. *Ex.* Saakaa = aákuji kíia = kuwásii náaji, ajáaja? Why do you talk thus, husband?

saakaa = íira *(interrog.)* why, for what purpose, to what end; interrogative that questions the goal or purpose of some action. *Ex.* Saakaa = íira kíia = ániki? Why have you come?
saakaákuuja (n.) panguana or Undulated Tinamou, a commonly heard tinamou species. Sci. Crypturellus undulatus. ▶ Anth. In Iquito oral tradition, this bird is credited with saving one of the last groups of survivors at a time when a demonic jaguar had devoured all but a handful of people. When the jaguar was approaching to finish off this last group, the saakaákuuja called out murakatiikaakuuraaja (cf. murákati, sacha coconilla), which reminded the jaguar of his grandfather, who was killed by Iquitos in a garden in which murákati was growing, with the result that the jaguar fled in fear.

free.var. paankwáana.

saakaákuuja iyášiika • calque of Sp. panguana hierba. (n.) A species of pampas grass that grows in tight clumps in areas with sandy soil, reaching some 50cm height before dying and drying out. This species of grass often takes over old gardens in areas with particularly spent soil.

saakaaya (indefinite pronoun) things or anything. ▶ Gram. This indefinite pronoun appears in both negative and positive polarity contexts, glossable as ‘anything’ in the negative polarity contexts, and ‘things’ in positive polarity ones; in combination with the quantifier piyîni ‘all’, it is understood to mean ‘everything’, i.e., piyîni saakaaya. Ex. Aájapaki nu = nikiini saakaaya, iînawaja. He didn’t find anything, nothing. Ex. Pií naa paájuu saakaaya míini, iîna

kwariíniyaa piíja. We will teach them to do (good) things, that which we lack. Ex. Piíîini saakaaya kií = miïyaárikíí tára nákikúúra. I had everything there in the forest.

saaki irreg.pl. saakiwa (n.) estirón, a relatively long a straight stretch of river. ▶ Gram. The notional possessor is typically núnáani ‘river’. Poss.pref.

saaki impf.rt. of saákíni

Saákisa lit. long shanks (prop.n.) a woman who lived in the San Antonio area in the late 19th and early 20th century; especially tall, she was noted for being a skilled spear duelist.

saákíni rt. saákí impf.rt. saaki 1. (i.v.) converse. ▶ Gram. The conversational partner of the referent of the subject NP may be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the comitative postposition = jata; if the subject NP is plural and there is no oblique argument, then the default interpretation is a reciprocal one. Ex. Nu = saakiaárikíí = na píí = kumáani = jata, píí = kaakííja = jata. He talked with God (lit. our paternal uncle), with our Father. 2. (t.v.) tell, narrate, or recount a story. ▶ Gram. The permissible nominal objects of this verb include: 1) the noun saákíni ‘story’, and possessive NPs incorporating this noun, which function as story titles; or 2) an anaphoric pronoun referring to the story or its content (in the latter case, niwa). The object may be null when followed by a relative clause,
e.g., kí = saakii Ø iimi árìiyaa kūja ‘I will tell that which is happening to me’; and the verb can also take an imbedded interrogative clause complement, e.g., kí = saakii saakaana = miýaa kūja ‘I will tell what they did to me’, or kí = saakii jaátaaraata kí = majáana iwíríikura ‘I will tell how my wife died’. Ex. Kí = saakii jaátaaraata = na maakatúuwa iikiaárika = na piyíini maasiáana aakaka anákaka = jina: Takarnáaku, Anatimu, Niikamúumu, Muumúumu, Maasayúúmu = jina. I will recount how our ancestors lived in the headwaters of many rivers: in the Nanay, Pintuyacu, Chambira, Momón and Mazán Rivers. Ex. Aákari kí = saakii niitamu saákíini anapa = jata. Now I’ll tell the story of the vulture with the macaw. Nanay dialect.var. saanúuni.

saakíini (n.) story. Ex. Náaji taárikí = na iina saakíini akírája niyini. Thus was the story of the son of the wind.

saakiíníini rt. saakiíníi (d.v.) narrate, relate, or tell someone an account of events, story, or history. ▶ Gram. The two non-subject arguments express 1) the recipient of the telling and 2) the information, story or account related; the latter can be expressed by an NP that identifies the type of account it is, e.g., nuúkiika saákíini ‘a story’; an NP identifying the subject of the account, e.g., nuúkiika múisají ‘a woman’; a clause beginning with an interrogative element that indicates the subject matter of the account, e.g., jiítaaraata kana = maakatúuwa iikiaáriki ‘how our ancestors lived’; or a reported speech complement. Ex. Kí = saakiíniiyaa kíáaja nuúkiika saakíini. I am going to tell you a story. Ex. Nu = saakiíniiyaárika kííja jiítaaraata = na kana = maakatúuwa iikiaáriki = na iina = jina aaka, Anatimu, Niikamúumu. He told me how our ancestors lived on the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers. Ex. Kw = anírìti saakiíniiyaárika kanáaja, “Máaya, tawiya siwaáñiki ııti p = ıita = jina.” My maternal aunt related to us, “Child, mestizos arrived here in our house.” Ex. Kíí kíaa saakiínííi nuúkiika miisají iína taárikí = na kusiaami. I’m going to tell you of a woman who was, they say, brave.

saakúuna (n.) yana vara or pisango caspi, tree species that is principally found in fallow gardens in areas with clayey soils (tipáaka). Its dark gray trunk reaches some 10m in height and 50cm in diameter, and when slender, is used for roof poles in thatched houses. Its leaves, which are covered with hairs, are shiny and dark when young, and yellow and rough when old. Sci. Pollalesta discolor.

saamajáani (adj.) tall, speaking of an human male.

saamájaati (adj.) tall, speaking of a human female.

saámikari (adv.) for the first time. Ex. Aákari kana = tuújíi = kiyaa
kia = ariwáani saámi. Now we have heard your song for the first time.

saámina rt. saámi (adj.) new, whether a recently made or recently purchased object; a recently initiated social relationship, such as a spouse or friend; or a recently born child. Ex. Aákari kanáaja, kana = tuújii kia = ariwáani, saámina kia = ariwáani. Now we have heard your song, your new song.

saamiya irreg.pl. of samiyani

saámiita (adv.) recently. Ex. Jiítikari taa íísakwana iina sakiíka = na, saámiita mîjia iina sakiíka = na, nu = ájakuusííjaa pí = marasi. When the manioc beer mash is sweet, when the mash is recently made, it hurts our stomach. Ex. Saámiita ki = mii iina áriitaawíi. I made this paddle recently.

saana rt. saa (adj.) 1. long. Ex. N=awákukwa taárika = na saana, náaji jiíta pí = níkkí káaji awákukwa, kuukwami. Its claws were long, like we see claws of a sloth, sharp. 2. tall.

saana irreg.pl. saami (inanimate and animate) (n.) length. ▶ Gram. Unusually, the inanimate plural form of this noun is used with animate referents. Poss.pref. Ex. Kaa uumáana náana, náaji iitínuurika náana, náaji saana, nuúkiíka námáti nu = saana. Not thick sticks, (instead, slender) sticks like this, (and) long like this, one arm in length.

saanáanku • from Sp. sanango. (n.) sanango, bushy plant whose roots have medicinal properties, which are used to treat rheumatism. When taken in large doses, the roots produces a sensation of extreme cold and induces chills. People treated with this plant are supposed to follow restrictions that include eight days without eating salt, eating principally smoked and roasted fish and meat, and one month without having sex, touching pigs, or eating anything sweet or acidic. It is said that if the patient fails to follow these restrictions, permanent white patches will appear on their skin.  Sci. Tabernaemontana sananho.

saáni impf.rt. of sanííni

saaniita (n.) crossbeam, the longest pieces of a houseframe.

saaniita (adv.) long, speaking of an interval of time. Ex. Nikákiika = na imiráani, kaa saaniitá = yaaajaa, imiráani na = tuújiiyaa aaka, siuu. Shortly again, not a long time at all, again they heard the water, shoo.

saantamaaríiya • from Sp. santa maría. (n.) santa maría, medicinal plant that grows in recently cleared areas to a height of 1.5m, in the form of a single segmented stalk with broad leaves. The leaves are boiled and the cooled liquid is drunk to speed birth once the waters have broken; and the pulped leaves are applied to skin cysts to calm pain.

saanúuni rt. saánuu Nanay dialect.var. of saakííni
saápara (n.) vulva. euph. var. áaja iriwi. Chambira dialect. var. mukúraasi.

saapáayi • from Sp. zapallo. (n.) zapallo, or squash or pumpkin varieties, cultivated plants introduced to the Iquitos in the early 20th century.

saapi (n.) stingray, speaking of the most common species in the region, which is brown in color with lighter circular markings; considered edible by Iquitos, it is treated with caution because of the painful and easily infected wounds it can cause with its barbed stinger. Iquitos traditionally used its liver medicinally, rendering its fat and giving it in warm water to birthing women to reduce the pains of childbirth. Iquito oral tradition also attributes the erosion of beaches and riverbanks to stingrays, who are said to wear away at sand or soil just below the waterline. Maájanakáani dialect. var. paaniiri.

saápi impf. rt. of sawííni

saapi aniáasiri free. var. of saapi táaja

saapi jimiiti lit. stingray callampa (n.) type of callampa, a species of edible white mushroom with a cap that measures 5-8cm in diameter and a long stem, found growing on tree trunks. It was traditionally eaten roasted or fried, but is now rarely consumed.

saapi táaja lit. stingray stinger (n.) raya chupa, type of fishing arrow head made from a nail, worked in such a fashion as to have numerous small barbs, reminiscent of the stinger of a stingray. free. var. saapi aniáasiri.

saapúuti • from Sp. sapote. (n.) sapote, cultivated fruit tree with sweet round fruits about 10cm in diameter; introduced in Iquito territory in the early 20th century. Sci. Quararibea cordata.

Saáraku (prop.n.) man born in late 19th century who lived in the Chambira River basin, and died in approximately 1955, with the Spanish name Santiago Sarco. The last powerful Iquito siimana (shaman), he was said to have close relations with a variety of forest spirits, going out unarmed and returning days later laden down with smoked meat, gifts of his supposed spirit helpers. He was much feared and was accused of killing dozens of people through witchcraft, and his death was supposedly due to the concerted attack of three mestizo curanderos in Moronococha, hired by the family of one of his victims. It is reported that he denied inflicting these deaths, and many of them are in fact reported to have occurred during epidemics in which many people died, which were seen by his accusers as simply a useful cover for the killings of which he was accused. His descendants changed their last name and either moved away or died without having children.

saaraasíini rt. saaraásii • from Sp. salar. (t.v.) salt meat, and especially fish, to preserve it; this
process not only involves rubbing the meat or fish with salt, but in the case of fish or meat of any significant thickness, cutting it into thin sheets so that the salt is able to penetrate its entirely, thereby avoiding putrefaction.

**saaruutaasíini rt. saaruutaásii** • from Sp. *saludar*. (t.v.) greet, say hello.

**saasakíkwaa** free.var. of **saasakíkwaa iíraana Sci. Brugmansia sp.**

**saasakíkwaa iíraana** lit. thing for **toé** (n.) **toé**, plant with powerful hallucinogenic effects that was traditionally taken for shamanic purposes; with the use of this plant, shamans were reportedly able to cure illnesses and perform superhuman feats like flying to the heavens and other lands. The plant also was the means by which shamans obtained their powers to heal or cause harm through witchcraft, via a vision in which the **madre** of the plant presented the novice shaman with a set of colored threads suspended in the air, with each corresponding to a different ability. The apprentice selected the one corresponding to the ability he wished to acquire, which then entered his body through his mouth, conferring the desired power. The last shamans who knew how to use this plant are believed to have died in the late 19th century, so that what we now know about its use is largely due to legends. This plant is understood to be to be the ‘male’ counterpart of **isúuna** (*maricahua*), the former having purple flowers, and the latter, white. *Sci. Brugmansia sp.* free.var. **saasakíkwaa**.

**saasana rt. saasa** (adj.) harmful via sympathetic effect, the quality of inducing disease or bodily deformation by sympathetic effect (**cutipando**); this quality is attributed to particular foods and animals in relation to children; to individuals who are on a restricted diet for reasons related to a shamanic treatment or medicinal cure of some kind; or to individuals who have a particular sensivity (due to, e.g., so-called ‘bad blood’).

▶ **Anth.** Harm of this type from food or animals most commonly results from consuming them. For example, consumption of **ráana** (Great Tinamou) meat by a child is said to cause the flesh on the underside of their toes to split, because this bird’s toes have a segmented, ridged appearance; while consumption of the **tiiikáani** plantain is said to retard the growth of a child, because this variety of plantain does not grow to a significant height. Other animals, however, cause harm if they are in any way insulted, e.g., it is said that if a child expresses disgust towards **saapi** (stingray) flesh, but subsequently eats it, the child will develop a facial sore, resembling leishmaniasis, that causes the child’s face to rot away, beginning with the lips, similar to the manner in which stingrays are said to be responsible for the erosion of
beaches. Similarly, it is said that if a child’s parents mock the shape of the limbs or feet of a káaji (sloth) while the mother is pregnant, the child will be born with clubfoot or other deformations of the limbs. Certain susceptible adults may also suffer similar types of effects, as in the case of those who suffer from scabies or psoriasis as a result of eating fish with spots or mottling. Finally, anyone who is under dietary restrictions associated with a shamanic treatment, or other cure involving medicinal plants, will reportedly suffer grave health problems if they eat proscribed foods.

**saásaaja** (n.) shansho or Hoatzin, species of herbivorous, vaguely turkey-like bird that builds its nest its nests over water, but is rarely seen in Iquito territory. *Sci. Opithocomus hoazin.*

**sáati** dialect.var. of *sɨɨpɨ*

**saati** (n.) caimitillo del monte, species of tree whose trunk reaches a diameter of 1.5m, with white sap and hard red wood that is prized for house posts. Its fruits resemble caimito (*kaimítu*), and being sweet, are avidly eaten by monkeys of a variety of species. *Sci. Pouteria sp.*

**saatiija** (n.) huangana bujurqui, species of bujurqui-type fish that reaches some 15cm in length, with a protruding snout and small spines along its back, inspiring its local Spanish name. It is mainly found in oxbow lakes, and is rarely caught with hook and line, but rather, due to its habit of swimming near the surface at night, is typically captured by using a fishing spear and light source to locate them.

**saáwiri** • from Sp. sable. (n.) machete.

**saawiya** irreg.pl. of *sawija*

**sáawu** (n.) sabalillo or huayerillo, species of fish similar to the sábal huayero (*aka yuuri*), but smaller, reaching only about 15cm in length, and with larger eyes and a black, forked tail. *Sci. Brycon sp.*

**siápuukwatáani** rt. siápuukwata (i.v.) rapidly agitate the surface of the water, typically with the tip of a fishing pole, to attract the attention of certain types of fish, such as nujija (*morarra*), páasi (*huasaco*), and awáara (*tucunare*), so that they will be more likely to take the bait that the fisherman is dangling in the water.

**siaraku** (n.) uta, llaga, or leishmaniasis, a disease caused by parasites that manifests primarily as a largely painless but unsightly sore, often near the nose, which slowly grows; at advanced stages, it can attack the cartilage at various points in the body and result in the death of the sufferer. These sores were traditionally treated with siirɨ minati, a species of bromeliad, whose leaves were burned, and the resulting ash and charcoal applied to the sore.

**siarampiiwa** • from Sp. *sarampío*. (n.) measles, an illness characterized by high fever and skin spots, that arrived in Iquito territory in the early 20th century.
and resulted in the deaths of many Iquitos at that time.

**siaruuja** irreg.pl. **siaaruwa** (n.)

paucar amarillo or Yellow-rumped Cacique, a common and vocal bird species that makes colonies of hanging nests in trees at river and forest edges. It is about 25cm in length and darkly colored, except for bright yellow patches on its wings, underside, rump and back; is notable for its pale beak and bright blue eyes. Sci. *Cacicus cela*.

**siaákisi** • from Sp. *shacsho*. (n.)

*shacsho*, a breed of chicken with feathers that curl upwards at their tips, giving the chickens the appearance of walking featherdusters.

**siaakuuruusiíni** rt. **siaakuuruúsii** (t.v.) mix something into a liquid, mash or powder; the prototypical instance of this action is mixing a small quantity of strong, fermented manioc beer into a batch of not yet strongly fermented manioc beer, in order to speed fermentation or dilute the stronger manioc beer.

► Gram. The object of the verb is the (typically larger) batch of substance (e.g., the not-yet fermented manioc beer) into which the (typically smaller quantity) substance is mixed.

**siaámuri** (n.) term used for two distinct species of bird, *shihuango* and *shira*, both species of Caracara, a type of falcon-like bird. One species has a pale head and front, with a darker brown back and wing tops, a barred tail, and a narrow, dark stripe by the eye; it is common near human settlements. The other is entirely black, except for a patch of red facial skin. Sci. *Milvago chimachima* (*shihuango*), *Daptrius ater* (*shira*). ► Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, the former species is the tapir’s brother, and responds to the latter’s whistle to come and rid it of ticks.

**siaámuri íniija** HDC pers.var. of **siaámuri íija** lit. Caracara seed

**siaámuri íija** lit. Caracara tuber (n.) *ojo de vaca*, species of liana that bears fruit pods with large, flattish ellipsoidal seeds; black when dried, these seeds are now used to make handicrafts destined for the tourist market and for
dangling adornments in neo-traditional dress. These seeds were formerly used to polish fired ceramics, while the root was used to treat skin cysts, by grating it and applied the pulp to the site of the cyst. *Sci. Mucuna sp. HDC pers.var.*

siaánámuri íniija.

**Siaankanáaku** (prop.n.) nickname of Augusto Nishihano, youngest son of Nɨɨ́sijaanu, who was born about 1920 and died in the early 1980s. The nickname stems from the joking name, identical to his nickname, that he invented for squirrel monkeys.

**siaankanáaku play.var. of sipi**

► Socio. This term was reportedly created as a joke on one occasion by Augusto Nishihano; the name is considered a silly, humorous name for this species of monkey, and not a ‘real’ name; the man in question was eventually given this name as a nickname; it is worth noting, however, that this family migrated from the Mazán River basin, raising the possibility that this was actually the term for this species of monkey in that dialect.

**siaankáaka** • from Sp. chancaca. (n.) chancaca, blocks of unrefined sugar, generally home-made, produced by boiling sugarcane juice for a prolonged period of time and then pouring the thickened liquid into wooden molds to solidify. This was an important commercial product in the San Antonio area in the early 20th century, after the decline of rubber-tapping.

**siaariáapa** • from Sp. charapa. (n.) charapa or Giant River Turtle, species of large riverine turtle that was, even in the past, only rarely encountered, and then only in the downrivermost parts of Iquito territory. It is now totally extirpated in Iquito due to hunting. *Sci. Podocnemis expansa.*

**siaárika** (adv.) later in the same day.

**siáaruía** irreg.pl. siaáruwa (n.) pinsha, species of toucan with the exact same patterning as nípaaki, but smaller, reaching only some 45cm in height. *Sci. Ramphastos vitellinus.* dialect.var. **siaarúuki.**

**siaaruwa irreg.pl. of siaruuja**

**siaaruwa ajápaka** lit.

Yellow-rumped Cacique wasp (n.) cachabota avispa, a species of small black wasp, about 1cm in length, considered by some to give the most painful sting of any wasp. Its nest is described as having the approximate shape of a boot, consisting of a rough cylinder 30cm in length and a blunt ‘toe’ in which the entrance to the nest is located; these nests are typically found in trees where Yellow-Rumped Caciques have constructed their own nests, as reflected in their name.

**siaarúuki dialect.var. of siáaru**

**Siaatiya** (prop.n.) grandson of Kantáasi, who was born in approximately 1920, and died in the early 1970s; as an adult lived by himself on a creek a short
distance upriver of the community of Saboya.

**siaawíinta (n.)** guava, species of cultivated fruit tree introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. Its round green fruits reach 7 cm in diameter and have pinkish tart flesh. Its leaves are boiled to prepare a beverage that is used to treat diarrhea. *Sci. Psidium guayaba.*

**siaawíita** from Sp. *chaveta.*

**sikártina rt. sikarárti fst.spch. sikártina (adj.)** uneven, speaking of surfaces which are mostly flat, but have irregular small protrusions and depressions, e.g., planks cut with chainsaw, the bark of trees that flakes off in patches, cement floors that have been ineptly laid, and severely rusted metal.

▶ Gram. Although likely formed historically with the denominal adjectivizer -ti, no corresponding noun *sikara* is now attested in the language.

**sikáani rt. sika (t.v.)** have sex with.▶ Anth. Of the various words that express the general notion of having sex, this one is considered the coarsest. *Ex. Atii nu = sikaa nu = majáana. There he is having sex with his woman/wife. Nanay dialect.var. sikúuni.*

**siki impf.rt. of sikííni**

**sikiáaja (n.)** general term for the two species of deer found in Iquito territory, *kasina sikiáaja* and *aákusana sikiáaja.* *Sci. Mazama spp.*

**sikiáaja asúraaja lit. deer manioc (n.)** wild plant that looks a great deal like cultivated manioc, having very similar leaves and stalk, but lacking the edible tubers of its cultivated counterpart.

**sikiáaja nuúruu lit. deer barbasco (n.)** wild variety of *barbasco* (*nuúruu*), which looks very much like cultivated *barbasco*; its roots are shorter than those of the cultivated variety, and the liquid obtained from it both more watery and less effective than that obtained from the cultivated variety. When cultivated *barbasco* was scarce, this variety was sometimes mixed in with a portion of the former variety, or even used alone, which required that the fish be recovered very quickly, before they revived from the effects of the poison. *Sci. Lonchocarpus nicou var.*

**sikiáaja riitiri irreg.pl. sikiáaja riitiriwa lit. deer patíquina (n.)** species of *riitiri* (*patíquina*) with a roughly heart-shaped leaf whose two upper lobes are elongated and somewhat pointed, in a manner said to resemble a deer’s ears. The bulbs of this plant are used in two ways for hunting-related magic; in one use, the pulp of the grated bulb is rubbed on the parts of trees against which deer have rubbed their horns, which when successful, draws the deer back to the site, making them easier to hunt. In the second use, the grated pulp is mixed with *karásiika* (*achiote*) and the resulting mixture is used to paint the bodies of dogs to make them better hunters of deer and collared peccaries; after the dog has
been painted, it is tied up for two days, to keep it away from cooking fires, which could harm the dog at this stage in the treatment. *free.var. sikiaaja tuukuyi.*

*sikiaaja sawija* *free.var.* of *kanwiija* lit. deer stone

*sikiaaja tuukuyi* *free.var.* of *sikiaaja riitiri* lit. deer ears

*sikiaajakana*

*irreg.pl. sikiaajakiaaki* lit. deer manioc (*n.*) *venado rumo*, variety of manioc with a distinctively pale stalk that produces large tubers with purple skin and very white flesh.

*sikltraja* (*n.*) *manta blanca*, a species of tiny gnat so small that it is barely visible; especially common in the dry season, its bite feels like a pin-prick, and tends to itch and leave a small red patch on the skin for a short time. *Sci. Ceratopogonidae sp.*

*sikiriniijúuni* *rt. sikiriniijjuu* *fst.spcch. sikiriniiju* (*t.v.*) tickle.

*sikitaani* *rt. sikita* (*a.v.*) wash, e.g., clothing, a table surface, or one’s hands. *Ex. Kana = sikitaariki nu = sinaaki. We would wash his clothes. Ex. Iina nisikati takuuyaa naami ki = kurima, kana = sikitaakura* nu = namásikaraata. *That aguaje palm that is standing there in my port, we were washing behind it. act./mid. sikitini (middle)*

*sikiti* *imp.rt. of sikitini*

*sikitini* *rt. sikiti* *imp.rt.* *sikiti* (*i.v.*) bleach or fade, for something to lose its color, e.g., cloth that has been exposed to the sun for a long period of time, cloth whose dye has not been properly fixed so that it washes out, a house whose paint is peeling, or a person who had colored patches on the skin due to illness, but is now returning to normal. *act./mid. sikitáani* (active)

*sikíni* *rt. siki* 1. (*t.v.*) thread, run a cord-like object through a hole or holes, e.g., thread a needle, or run a liana through the mouth and gill openings of multiple fish to create an easy bundle to carry. 2. (*t.v.*) skewer, pierce something solid with something relatively slender and sharp, so as to be able to manipulate it, e.g., a piece of meat with a sharpened stick. 3. (*t.v.*) poke, e.g., someone with one’s finger, or a tarantula with a stick.

▶ *Gram.* In this sense the object takes a postposition, typically the general locative postposition = *jina.* *Ex. Nu = náana = jata nu = sikiaárikí náaji kakuti = jina. With his stick, he would poke like this in the sand.*

*sikianúuni* *rt. sikiínuu* (*t.v.*) repeatedly poke something slender, typically a stick or a finger, into something. This term is used for a number of different types of poking actions, e.g., probing with a stick in opaque water to locate something that has fallen into it; poking an implement, ideally a branch of ipiti (*ungurahui* palm) repeatedly into an animal’s burrow with the aim of disturbing it and causing it to bolt (*shichshinear*); or using a stick to remove something from the ear.
Similarly, this term can be used for repeatedly poking someone, e.g., to tickle them, or for picking the nose.

**sikiitáani** rt. **sikiíta** (t.v.) immerse something in liquid without letting go of it, typically with the intention of promptly removing it, e.g., immerse a gourd bowl into a larger vessel full of manioc beer in order to remove a portion to be served.

**síkiiti** (n.) species of beetle and its associated edible grub; the beetle is glossy black and somewhat flat in profile, with a thorax and head successively smaller than its long, broad abdomen, from which emanates a buzzing, clicking sound if the beetle is handled. It tends to be found near well-decayed logs, in which its white grubs, which reach about 5cm in length but are more slender than palm grubs, are also found. *Sci. Passalus sp.*

**sikiyawatáani** rt. **sikiyawata** (i.v.) dance, in any manner.

**sikiíni** rt. **sikii** 1. (t.v.) toss, throw something away from one, without necessarily intending to discard it. ► Gram. A recipient or goal argument, e.g., someone to whom an object is thrown, may be added to the argument structure of the verb by means of the goal/benefactive applicative suffix -nii. Ex. *Juu, paápaaja anímaakiaaki = ná iína asáani = ánura (íína) nu = sikiikiaaki tii aasamu = jína.* Wow, fish came to eat that which he threw there, in the creek. Ex. *Íína maaya nu = sikiínni íína piirúuta íína taana maaya.* The child threw the ball to the other child. 2. (t.v.) discard, throw away, or dispose of something unwanted, e.g., spoiled fish, a broken pot, or old clothing. *Ex. Púum, nu = sikiikuraaná nu = kusi, piyííni piyaaja minkáatu. Boom, he threw away the pot, the gruel all finished.* 3. (t.v.) abandon someone, leave someone behind. *Ex. Na = apárakiaaki = ná saminiijúuni = jína, iípi na = sikiíyaáríki = na na = mira kaámi = na, na = apárakiaaki = na ivááni = jína kaamiíírata. They began to think, and those who had left their children behind upriver, they began to go upriver.* 4. (t.v.) permently leave or separate from a spouse. *Ex. Nuú kíaa sikiíyaárií, iyaamiaákúji kaa kíí = nakariíyaa suwaata iwííni nuu = jata. She will leave you, because you don’t want to live well with her.* Rel. **sikiíniíni** (rt. **sikiíniíi**) (d.v.) throw (something to someone).

**sikiíni** rt. **siki** impf.rt. **siki** (i.v.) jump, hop, or leap, with or without forward motion, and with or without reaching a significant height off the ground. *Ex. Jiítikari = na nu = samáraataáríki, jawáári = na nu = imíítiií kí = kaákííja = ánura sikiíni, “Ruuu!” When he (the jaguar) had rested, afterwards he jumped again towards my father, “Ruuu!”

**sikiitakúuni** (n.) sp sapanaloco, species of slender, dark blue worm, that reaches 10cm in length and is generally encountered below rotting logs or in areas that are
sikiitáani

about to flood during the wet season; when uncovered it writhes so energetically that it hops from the ground. It is sometimes used as fishing bait. dialect.var. kwariku sapáani.
sikiitáani rt. sikiita (i.v.) hop, jump a small distance, e.g., to avoid a biting ant or while playing hopscotch.
sikiíyuukwáani rt. sikiíyuukwa (i.v.) jump or hop up and down in swift succession in a relatively restricted area, e.g., an animal that has just been shot and is in its death throes, children playing jump rope. Ex. Nu = sikiíyuukwáakiaana, kabuuu, kabuuu, kabuuu. He leaped up and down (onomatopoeia of movement).
sikuja (n.) casha cushillo or Brazilian Porcupine, a nocturnal arboreal porcupine often encountered near saltlicks and said to feed on the bark of the waakapuuráana tree and other trees with bitter bark. Sci. Coendou prehensilis.
sikuti (n.) pijuayo blanco, a variety of amariyaaja, pijuayo palm, with pale whitish-yellowish fruits. Sci. Bactris gasipaes var.
sikúuni rt. sikuu Nanay dialect.var. of sikaáani
sikwanaja (n.) louse.
sikwanaja naaki irreg.pl. sikwanaja naakiwa lit. louse egg (n.) nit, i.e., louse egg.
sikwanaja paniáana irreg.pl. sikwanaja paniáapi lit. louse searcher (n.) general term for praying mantises, a type of insect. Sci. Mantidae. free.var. sikwanaja síri.
sikwanaja síri free.var. of sikwanaja paniáana lit. louse biter sikwanaka free.var. of imíika
sikwaníjni rt. sikwani (t.v.) delouse; pick lice and nits out of the hair of others. In former times, this was a common social activity when people were otherwise idle. The hair was spread apart to reveal the roots and the scalp, and any lice or nits spotted were picked out and eaten.
sikwaraníjni rt. sikwaraníi fst.spch. sikwarníi (t.v.) be disgusted with or revolted by something or, less commonly, someone. ➤ Gram. The object denotes or indexes the entity or substance inspiring disgust.
sikwaari socio.var. of asikwaari irreg.pl. sikwaariwa
simaja (n.) a relatively hard lump under the skin, which may arise in a number of ways, e.g., as the result of a healing puncture wound, a cyst, or a hernia. ➤ Gram. Poss.pref.
simájaana (n.) huamanzamana, species of tree that commonly grows in mákisi (purmas, fallow swiddens). It is typically seen with a slender, pale trunk and with branches only at the top of the tree, but with time it can grow to almost 1m in diameter, becoming yellow in color. Its wood is soft and rots quickly when exposed to rain, such that care must be taken when using it for construction purposes. It has very small leaves, which when
Simaki

placed in the nests of domestic fowl, are believed to eliminate mites and lice that afflict these animals. Sci. Jacaranda copaia.

Simaki

irreg.pl. simakiwa (n.)
species of kajani (macana, or knife fish). This species reaches some 50cm in length, and while still relatively slender, is more bulky than other species of kajani. It exhibits alternating pale and dark stripes across its body, which are compared to the patterning on sajina (jergón) snakes. Sci. Gymnotus sp.

Simakiyúumu (prop.n.) Quebrada Blancayumo, a small creek whose outlet is located downriver of the community of San Antonio; it is said that there used to be lots of simaki in this creek.

Simaaajúuni rt. simaaajuu (i.v.)
throw at a target, generally to harm, hurt, or dislodge the target. ► Gram. The target may be overtly expressed as an oblique argument, bearing the general locative postposition = jina, while the thrown object may also be expressed as oblique argument, using the instrumental postposition = jata. Ex. Kí = simaaâjuuyaa sawija = jata nuu = jina. I am throwing at it with stones.

Simaaajuutáani rt. simaaajuúta
(t.v.) throw, at a target, generally in order to harm, hurt, or dislodge the target. ► Gram. The object denotes or index the thrown item, and the target at which the object is thrown can be expressed by an oblique argument bearing the locative postposition = jina. This stem is ambiguous between the definition given here and the intransitive verb simaaájuu bearing the multiple parts classifier suffix, -ta. Ex. Kí = simaaâjuûtaa sawija iriwi = jina. I am throwing stones at the wooden plank.

Simáani (prop.n.) man who, during the late 19th century, lived on a creek, Simáaniyúumu, that was subsequently named after him; otherwise, nothing is now known of his life.

Simaaaniyúumu lit. Simáani’s creek (prop.n.) Quebrada Pijuayal, a creek whose mouth is located a short distance upriver of the community of San Antonio, on the same side of the river; Iquitos lived on its course before the arrival of patrones in the area, and this place is perhaps best known as the final residence of Siîkani or Alejandro Shinchija, one of the last Iquito kuuráaka (leaders); the creek reportedly takes its name from a man named Simáani, who lived along its course in the late 19th century.

Simiki (n.) term of now uncertain reference for adornments worn on the head, mostly likely the traditional male headdress, but possibly also other facial or head ornaments used by either sex. The traditional male headdress, paráana, consisted of a band of isakúuna (tahuari) bark, pale in color, to which was attached, at the back, a long tail of fibers made by finely splitting another band of the
same material. The headband itself was painted with karśiika (achiote) in a repeating geometric design of nested triangles or semicircles. This term may have also, or instead, been applied to the slender, shiny shafts of nawiynakaaja, a variety of reed, which were inserted in holes in the earlobes as adornments. One consultant speculates that this term may have also applied to the nose disks that Iquitos were believed to have worn in the very distant past.

**simiikúuni** rt. simiikkuu (i.v.) put on simiiku adornments.

**simiimi** irreg.pl. simiimya (n.) 1. book, notebook. 2. sheet of paper.

**simittáani** rt. simiita (a.v.) read. Ex. Nu = paajikiaákí simitéáani. He learned to read. 2. (i.v.) study.

**simiiti** (n.) 1. fleshy wattles and crest of certain bird species, such as the kuyísí (pava del monte) and kaakáraaja (chicken). ➤ Gram. Poss.pref. 2. the mane-like bristly ridge, or crest, along the neck of tapirs. ➤ Gram. Poss.pref.

**simititíini** rt. simiítii (t.v.) remove the ashipa, or neck ridge, of an animal, normally while butchering it; typically said of tapirs, which possess a fatty crest-like ridge along their necks that was traditionally a prized part of the animal, and was usually smoked and set aside for later consumption.

**simínaja** (n.) general term for ticks; a number of specific species are also recognized as parasitizing particular species of animals; in decreasing size, these include: pisiki simínaja (Tapir tick), kaasi simínaja (Collared Pecary tick), muuti simínaja (Black Agouti tick), and úri simínaja (Nocturnal Currasow tick). Sci. Ixodoidea.

**simiráana** (n.) parinari grande, species of tree whose trunks grow up to some 50cm in diameter, producing large, round fruits that reach 10-15cm in diameter, and have a layer of tan-brown flesh around a large seed; after eating the flesh off the seed, long hairs are left standing up from the seeds. When ripe, the sweet smell of these yellow fruits can be perceived from a great distance.

**Simiraánaaka** (prop.n.) man who lived in the vicinity of current site of San Antonio in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, known for his habit of covering his head and body with achiote. A son-in-law of the Iquito leader Yaríjjáani, he is best remembered for failing a test of strength that Yaríjjáani applied to his two son-in-laws, to see if either was worthy to succeed him as kuuráaka (leader). His name is said to derive from the fact that his hair tended to stand up from his head like the fibers of a simiráana fruit.

**simirááni** rt. símiíta drv.rt. símíra (t.v.) cast harmful spell on, hex; traditional Iquito shamans (siimana) were the sole individuals capable of casting harmful spells, and were much feared for this ability. Ex. Kuukisaákari = na = símiitakuraana kíija. Maybe they cast a spell on me.
**simiraati** *(n.)* variety of *miůmũti* (chacruna) used in the preparation of *ākuta* (ayahuasca); this variety is said to have induced visions of vines of varied colors; by choosing to grasp either white, blue, or yellow vines, the spirit of the plant would subsequently come in dreams to teach the person who took the *simiraati* how to heal others. If the person chose to grasp the red or black vines, however, the spirit would come to teach the people how to harm or kill others. This plant was also reportedly used by traditional shamans (*siímana*) for a fatal spell in which the leaves were put in a small gourd (*ipaka*), into which the shaman shaman placed his power. The shaman would subsequently shatter the gourd, releasing the power of the plant, and blow it toward the intended victim, who would then sicken and die. As with many medicinal and shamanic plants used traditionally by Iquitos, the use of this plant required that its consumer follow certain restrictions for a period, such as avoiding sweet foods and sex. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

**símũjja** *free.var.* of *símũika*

**símũika** *(n.)* species of small edible grub, measuring some 2cm in length, found in the oily flesh of fallen *shapaja* (*nirasa*) and *conta* (*kaatirîna*) palm fruits. The oil from this grub was also traditionally applied to the face to prevent pimples. *free.var.* *símũjja.*

**simũni** *rt. sími* *impf.rt. sími* *drv.rt.* *sími* *(i.v.)* dive, duck under the surface of the water and swim downward; note that this term does not denote leaping or diving into water from a height.
*Ex.* *Iina maaya, nu = siímii aaka = karikuma.* The child is diving under the water. 2. *(t.v.)* dive, in order to recover something.
▶ *Gram.* The object denotes or indexes the entity to be recovered.
*Ex.* *Iina maaya, nu = siímiki nu = kusi iijuútaaja aaka = karikuma.* The child dove under the water for his pot lid.

**símũnũni** *rt. sínũni** *(t.v.)* repeatedly swim underwater, typically in an effort to recover something dropped in the water.
▶ *Gram.* The verbal object denotes or indexes the item that one seeks to recover.

**sinajja** *(n.)* *mosca*, a variety of blood-sucking gnat that leaves a small and rather itchy blood blister, which is especially numerous when the river is at a relatively high level. It was traditionally said that these gnats made their nests at the base or cutbanks by the river, and that the rising waters forced them out and sent them looking for food. *Sci. Simulium sp.*

**sinákááani** *rt. sinákata** *(t.v.)* undress someone, strip someone naked.

**sinákati** *impf.rt.* of *sinakatũni*

**sinakatũni** *rt. sinákati** *impf.rt.*

**sinákati** *(i.v.)* strip onself naked, removing all clothing.

**sinakatũni** *rt. sinakatii** *(t.v.)* fell trees in a chain reaction, speaking...
of the final step of a particular technique for felling large trees in an area being cleared for a garden plot in an efficient manner. In the first step of this process, the trunks of trees are cut so as to significantly weaken them, but not so much as to fell them; moreover, the cuts are made in such a manner that each tree will fall in a particular direction, striking another, similarly cut tree. In the penultimate step a particularly large tree is selected and prepared to fall in such as fashion as to set off a chain reaction, while the final step, which this verb denotes, consists in felling the tree and thereby felling the entire group of prepared trees.

**sinakáani** rt. sinaka (t.v.) crush a person or thing, speaking specifically in the case where the crushing action is realized by a falling tree. act./mid. sinakíini (middle)

**sinaki** impf.rt. of sinakíini

**sinakija** irreg.pl. siinaki (n.) maggot.

**sinakijíini** rt. sinakijii (i.v.) be infested with worms or maggots in the skin or flesh, speaking of either a dead animal or person, or a live one.

**sinakina** (n.) shringuilla or *palometa huayo*, species of tree that grows in inundating areas and riverbanks, whose fruits look like a smaller version of *shiringa* fruit, and burst when ripe, scattering black seeds that are avidly eaten by a variety of fish but are also edible to humans, being remiscent of peanuts. Its trunk reaches some 75cm in diameter and has many branches, starting fairly low on the trunk, and its bark was used for a black, varnish-like paint that served to beautify and preserve items like paddles and gourd vessels that frequently got wet. The varnishing process involved finely grinding the bark of this tree, mixing it with water, and straining the resulting mixture strained to obtain a somewhat viscous reddish liquid. This liquid was applied in multiple coats to the object, with each coat being allowed to dry thoroughly. Next, a hole was dug for the object, ash was placed in the bottom, and the object itself was placed above the ash, supported by horizontal support sticks. In the final step, urine was added to the ashes, and the hole was covered with leaves to create a good seal. After some 24 hours the object was removed, which was now coated with a shiny black lacquer. *Sci. Mabea nitida.*

**sinakíini** rt. sinaki impf.rt. sinaki (i.v.) get crushed by a falling tree. act./mid. sinakáani (active)

**sinakuka** irreg.pl. of sinakuni

**sinakuni** irreg.pl. sinakuka (n.) *shingo*, type of fly that feeds on garbage and carrion; it is said that this fly is a companion of vultures, and that it lives under their wings, making sorties to find carrion on which the vulture can feed.

**sinaaki** irreg.pl. sinaakiya (n.) 1. clothes or clothing. 2. piece of unsewn cloth.
sinaakííni rt. sinaákii (i.v.) dress, put on clothes.

siniku dialect.var. of piiyi

sinikuuri irreg.pl. sinikuuriwa (n.) mojarra hediondo, species of mojarra-type fish that reaches some 10cm in length. It has large bulging eyes and a thicker body than is typical of mojarras, which is covered with thick scales. It is noted for emitting a very strong fishy smell when removed from the water.

sipaniitáani rt. sipaníita (i.v.) limp.

sipari irreg.pl. sipariwa (n.) yaraquí, a silvery, scaled, toothless, bottom-feeding fish, with protruding lips, that reaches 30cm in length. It is similar to kaawaánaari (boquichico), but distinguished from the latter by the notable yellow black and yellow horizontal stripes on this tail. This fish is often seen in groups of hundreds in August and September, when migrating upriver to spawn, during which time they can often be heard grunting from underwater. Sci. Semaprochilodus insignis.

sipatáani rt. sipata 1. (t.v.) injure a joint by spraining, breaking, or dislocating it. 2. (t.v.) remove regrowth or new shoots that are growing from the stump or from other remnants of a tree or plant that has been felled or pruned. act./mid. sipatáani (middle)

sipati impf.rt. of sipatíini

sipatíína (n.) a variety of ikaja (cocona) that was formerly cultivated, but has not been seen for several decades; its fruits are somewhat elongated in comparison to the round fruits of the common variety. Sci. Solanum sessiflorum var. pipiiya (n.) unidentified chimicua-type tree species, which grows in elevated areas and produces small sweet brown fruits; its trunk is relatively slender. Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.

sipatííni rt. sipati impf.rt. sipati (i.v.) be injured by spraining, breaking, or dislocation, speaking of a joint. Ex. Nu=námati suwákijinu=sipatíiki. He has hurt the joint in his right arm. act./mid. sipatáani (active)

sipi impf.rt. of sipíini

sipíjúuni rt. sipíjuu 1. (t.v.) support with a forked stick a fruit-bearing plant whose fruit is causing it to fall over, or threatening to do so; this course of action is most typically required for plantains. 2. (t.v.) stretch animal hide; use sticks attached to opposite edges of an animal hide to keep it flat, and keep it from contracting excessively while it dries.

sipi irreg.pl. sipiya (n.) Squirrel Monkey. Sci. Saimiri sciureus. play.var. siaankanáaku.

sipisana irreg.pl. sipisapi lit. one from whom one breastfed (n.) deceased mother. free.var. niatiíiisana.

sipiija irreg.pl. sipiiya (n.) breast, of male or female. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.
sipiija najika lit. nose of the breast (n.) nipple.

sipiijákana irreg.pl. sipiijákiaaki lit. breast manioc (n.) chuchu rumo, a short-stalked variety of manioc that grows only to some 1.5m in height, with a purplish stalk and small purplish leaves; its name derives from the knots on its trunk, which reportedly resemble breasts with nipples on them.

sipiikúnuni rt. sipiikuu (t.v.) kiss repeatedly.

sipíini rt. sipi (t.v.) breastfeed.

sipíini rt. sipi impf.rt. sipi 1. (i.v.) breastfeed. 2. (t.v.) suck blood, as said of insects like mosquitoes and gnats, as well as larger animals such as leeches and vampire bats. 3. (t.v.) kiss.

sipíitiini rt. sipíiti (t.v.) close up, speaking of a wound or cut in skin or a cut in tree bark, prototypically said of cuts in which the sides grow back together.

sipíiya irreg.pl. of sipíija

sipújatáani rt. sipújata 1. (t.v.) unsew, undo seam, remove sewn thread or cord from a fabric or similar material so as to separate the parts, or undo a join. 2. (t.v.) break open the body cavity of a small animal by force; prototypically, break open the body cavity of a cooked bird, e.g., a chicken, by quickly pulling open the leg bones, ideally ripping open the entire ribcage. 3. (t.v.) remove the sticks over which an animal’s hide is being stretched. These sticks are secured in the hide by small incisions, and they are placed either perpendicular to the axis of greatest length of the animal, or diagonal to it. act./mid. sipújatáani (middle)

sipújatíini rt. sipújati (i.v.) become unsewn, become undone, speaking of a seam or similar join held together by sewn thread or cord. act./mid. sipújatáani (active)

sipúuni rt. sipuú (t.v.) sew.

sipúuni (n.) largest species of giant hunting ant (isula), reaching 3cm in length; encountered singly or in pairs, this ant gives a very painful sting, but not as severe as that of the muusaníkwaa. Sci. Dinoponera gigantea. ► Anth. It was traditionally believed that when this type of ant dies, it affixes itself to a tree trunk and gradually turns into a sísikíyi (cesto tamshi) vine, with all such vines beginning their life-cyle as sipúuni ants.

sipuutáani rt. sipuúta (t.v.) close a gap or slit in a piece of cloth or similar material, e.g., human skin, by sewing the two sides together.

sírata impf.rt. of síratáani

síratáani rt. sírata impf.rt. sírata fst.spch. sírta (a.v.) harvest manioc, digging up the tubers from the ground. ► Sem. This verb is also used metonymically to refer to the entire process of harvesting manioc. Ex. Aákari ki = sírataa asúraaja niníni = áakuji. Today I am going to harvest manioc in the afternoon. Ex. Jaa nu = majáana aátiiki, “Aákari ki = síratakwaa, kí = míini = íira itíniija. His wife,
said, “Now I am going to go harvest (manioc) to make manioc beer.”

síraaka (n.) a mañacheo, or instance of using nuúruu (barbasco) fishing poison, typically in a relatively small body of water, such as a creek, to concentrate the effects of the poison. ▶ Gram. Poss. pref. Ex. Kí = nikiki nu = síraaka. I saw his barbasco fishing event.

siráani rt. siita drv.rt. sira (t.v.) stretch out or extend, speaking either of something flexible, e.g., a rope that has been coiled, or a sheet that has been folded up; or of something elastic, e.g., a rubber band; this term also applies to objects like telescoping radio antennae. act./mid. sirîni (middle)

sirija irreg.pl. siriwa, sirijaká (n.) 1. knee or elbow of human or animal. 2. handle of knife of machete.

sirijúuni rt. siríjuu free.var. of kaníini = siriku (postp.) next to, beside; denotes a spatial configuration in which the figure is adjacent to the ground, with both entities being at approximately the same height off the reference surface (e.g., a person standing next to a house), and the figure not being saliently located adjacent to a side of the ground defined by inherent orientation (e.g., the front or back of the ground); this postposition is most felicitously used when the figure does not extend lengthwise and parallel to the a side of the ground. ▶ Gram. This postposition cannot take locative suffixes.

siriku = sirikuma rt. = siriku (loc.postp.) 1. next to, beside, or along, in the case that the figure is a saliently long object roughly parallel to the ground, which is an object of similar or greater extent in length; this postposition is felicitously used, e.g., for a broom laid parallel to the wall of a house, or a community located along a river; this is the default form of this locative postposition. 2. next to, beside, along, and parallel, in the above sense, in the case that the figure-ground pair is located downriver of the deictic center. 3. next to, beside, along, and parallel, in the above sense, in the case that the figure-ground pair is located vertically below the deictic center. = sirikumaji (postp.) be next to, in the case that the two objects are extremely close to one another, even to the point of touching.

sirikuutáani rt. sirikuúta (i.v.) be lying on one’s side in a fetal position.

sirinuutáani rt. sirinuúta fst.spch. sirnuúta (i.v.) fondear, a fishing technique employed for certain species, such as sawijaari (corvina), which involves use a baited hook on a long line (7-8m long) connected to a fishing pole; the hook is allowed to sink deep in the river, and then successively raised by 1-2m and then dropped back down, with the aim of making fish that live near the river bed notice the bait. This technique is often, but not necessarily, employed while allowing one’s canoe to drift with
the current down long straight sections of the river (saaki).  

**siririika** [irreg.pl. siririikawa, siririikaka (n.)] *sacha piripiri*, a grass that superficially resembles *piripiri* (sakújaaja); it does not have any use, but is known for having some of the hardest roots to pull out of any weed that one encounters in gardens.

**sirisíija** (n.) *hormiga cachorro*, species of small black ant that constructs hanging nests on branches, and if sufficiently inclined, the trunks of trees. This ant is notorious for attacking people who molest the nest, especially when clearing gardens, and will swarm and bite offenders in large numbers, leaving a painful caustic liquid on the skin. *Masiku* (paucares) often nest in trees inhabited by this ant. They are also employed to treat dogs that are not good hunters, or are insufficiently enthusiastic about following their owners to the forest or their gardens, by allowing them swarm and bite by dog in question. *Sci. Azteca sp.*

**sirítíina** *rt. sirítii* [fst.spch. sítii] (i.v.) stand bent over, with mostly straight legs and back approximately parallel to the ground; a posture employed in, e.g., clearing weeds in a garden or picking up something from the ground.

**siriwiina** (n.) unidentified tree species that grows in inundating areas; it produces large sweet fruits reminiscent of those of *saapúuti* (zapote).

**siririikíini** (n.) general term for birds of all types and sizes.

**siriija** (n.) *loro machaco*, species of bright green arboreal nocturnal venomous snake that hunts other snakes and amphibians; it generally does not attack unless disturbed, e.g., when cutting a path through the forest. *Sci. Philodryas viridissimus viridissimus.*

**siríína** (n.) *sacha shimbillo de papaso*, a tree species with soft wood that grows in relatively low-lying areas, and has inedible fruits that resemble those of the guaba or shimbillo in shape. This tree is notable for being the trees in which *siríína imííni* (torito) beetles make their homes, burrowing into ground at the base of the tree. The tree has no practical uses.

**siríína imííni** [irreg.pl. siríína imííka lit. madre of *sacha shimbillo de papaso* (n.)] *torito*, beetle that reaches some 8cm in length, and is equipped with three horn-like protuberances, and which makes its home at the base of the *siríína* tree. *Sci. Megasoma sp. free.var. tírina.*

**sirítaku** [fst.spch. sírtaku] (n.) huangana pishco or Red-billed Ground-Cuckoo, largely terrestrial bird with long tail and crest, noted for the loud clacking sound that it makes with its beak, but rarely seen. *Sci. Neomorphus puncheranii.*

**siríikíini** [rt. siríkíií] (i.v.) stretch ones one’s arms and back, generally to relieve stiffness.
sírìní, sirìni rt. sítì impf. rt. sítí drv. rt. sírí (i.v.) extend, stretch out, or reach, either due to external force, e.g., a coiled rope or a sheet of elastic fabric, or due to internal motivation, e.g., a worm or snake. Ex. I ina iijakuujia kí = nikiki aákari taariki = na, iitiika nu = ríkkii siítiki. That anaconda that I saw this morning, its neck reached (i.e., stood off the ground) up to here (with gesture). act./mid. siráani (active)

sírìku irreg.pl. siírwa (n.) mono choro (also simply choro) or Woolly Monkey, a large monkey species prized for its meat. Sci. Lagothrix lagotricha.

sírìku niríyuusi lit. Woolly Monkey anus (n.) churu síqui (lit. woolly monkey anus') basket weaving style, which begins with a single length of material coiled into a small loop at the base that spirals out in successively larger loops to form the horizontal part of the weave for the entire basket. This style differs from other ones in which multiple pieces of material are plaited to form a mat-like base, which then extend vertically up the sides, into which additional material is plaited horizontally. The baskets woven in this style are typically large ones for carrying manioc, but smaller ones are also occasionally made.

sírìku niísina lit. Woolly Monkey eagle (n.) gavílán chorero or Harpy Eagle, the largest species of raptor in the neotropics, especially salient to Iquitos for its habit of hunting


sirúúmani (n.) fish captured or killed with barbasco.

sirúuni rt. síruu (i.v.) fish with fish poison, typically nuúruu (barbasco).

sisa (n.) cashorro-type fish species that principally lives in oxbow lakes, with a slender, tubular body, long, pointed snout, and large, sharp, teeth. Reaching some 60cm in length, its silvery body is covered with small, fine scales. Sci. Acestrorhynchus sp.

sisikiiyi irreg.pl. sisikiiyiwa (n.) cesto tamshi, species of very durable liana used to weave baskets and manufacture brooms, generally found in areas of higher elevation. Sci. Heteropsis sp. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this species of vine grows from the bodies of sipúuni ants, which climb up tree trunks and attach themselves to the trunk shortly before dying, after which the liana will emerge from the antennae of their corpses.

sisiwíiti (n.) chingonga, species of tree that grows up to 1m in diameter, and yields a white resin that is used to seal gaps in canoes. For this purpose, the sap is heated, turning it black, and mixed with copal so that it becomes more viscous and so that it will harden when it cools. Sci. Brosimum utile.

sisííni rt. sisii (i.v.) point or indicate, typically with a finger, but also with one’s lips. ▶ Gram. The target of pointing can be introduced as an oblique argument bearing the
sisíini

locative postposition = jina. Ex.
Jítikarii ina aářiyááříki
nu = iniiiníiku = na, nuu = jata
nu = sisíiyaáříki nu = níjína.
When his enemy passed by, with that
(i.e., the piripiri) he pointed at his
back.

sisíini rt. sisíi (i.v.) flow, run, as
said of fluids, either over a surface,
or through a tube or aperture. Rel.
sisíiyúuni (rt. sisíiyu) (i.v.) flow in
multiple streams.

sisíini rt. sisíi (i.v.) slither, said of
creatures that move over the
ground without limbs, especially
snakes.

sisíinúuni rt. sisíínuu (t.v.) point
repeatedly at a single object.

Gram. The pluralactional sense of
this stem can be satisfied by either
a single agent pointing multiple
times, or multiple agents pointing a
single time. The entity pointed at
appears bare, and does not bear the
locative postposition = jina, in
contrast to its non-pluralactional
counterpart sisíiini.

sisíitáani rt. sisíita (t.v.) to aim a
weapon, typically said of aiming a
missile weapon, e.g., spear,
shotgun, or blowgun. Gram. The
object denotes or indexes the
weapon being aimed. The target at
which the weapon is aimed can can
be added to the clause as an oblique
argument, using a postposition,
e.g., the locative position = jina.
Ex. Atii = na nu = sisíitakiaaná
nuu = karikumaji ina sakújaaja,
sáa. The he aimed at it from
underneath with the piripiri, saa.

sisíini rt. síisi impf.rt. síiíi drv.rt.
síi 1. (i.v.) drown. Ex. Píyiíi
swaramaajitáapi iti síísikura
kanáaja. All four of us might have
drowned. 2. (i.v.) suffocate, e.g., due
to smoke. Ex. Na = síísikiaaki = ná
iina = jata anajaka. They suffocated
from the smoke.

sisíiri irreg.pl. sisíiriwa (n.) species
of mojarra-type fish that strongly
resembles mamatiiri, but lacks the
distinctive black tail and red eyes of
the latter. It reaches some 10cm in
length and is found in large schools
in oxbow lakes.

sitáani rt. sita (t.v.) scale, remove
the scales from a fish or a nísikati
(aguaje) fruit. free.var. naásitáani.

siti impf.rt. of sitiini

sitiíi rt. siti impf.rt. siti (i.v.) peel
off in flakes, flake off, said, e.g., of
people who suffer skin diseases that
result in their skin coming off in
flakes.

siuusiúupi • from Sp. shushupe.
(n.) shushupe, species of very
venomous snake much feared by
people of the region, who believe
that if it is angered, it will chase its
victims over long distances through
the forest, although it is thought to
be difficult to arouse. Sci. Lachesis
muta.

siuusiuuwáasi • from Sp.
chuchuhuasi. (n.) chuchuhuasi,
tree species whose yellow trunk
grows to some 50cm in diameter,
and which produces long roots that
lie only a few centimeters below
the surface of the soil. These roots
are used for medicinal purposes
over much of Peruvian Amazonia, including among the Iquitos, who, in conjunction with a variety of relatively severe dietary restrictions, use it to treat rheumatism and to cure being aájapana (a fase), i.e., unlucky in hunting. Sci. Maytenus macrocarpa.

siwánaka irreg.pl. of siwánaaja
siwánaka irreg.pl. of siwánaaja
siwánakajina rt. siwánaka (loc.n.) sugarcane field.

siwánaaja irreg.pl. siwánaka (n.) species of zúngaro-type fish reminiscent of samúkwaami, but growing to only about 1m in length. Its name derives from the fact that when boiled, the bones of its head become unusually soft and can be chewed up, so that the juice can be sucked out in a manner similar to sucking the juice from sugarcane.

siwánaaja irreg.pl. siwánaka (n.) sugarcane, cultivated plant introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century by patrones who used forced Iquitos labor to grow it in large quantities, as well as to produce a variety of products from it, including molasses, unrefined sugar, and rum. Iquitos formerly used the dried pulp resulting from the processing of cane to make sleeping mats, and it is now commonly grown as a cultigen in individual nasi (chacras, swiddens). dialect.var.
isakwánája

siwaanfíni rt. siwaáni drv.rt. siwání (i.v.) arrive. Ex. Íyaaiina = na siwaanírīkiaaki = na tiímaaka

amaki = jina, na = tiitakiaaki = ná nuu. Right then they arrived at a paca path, and they followed it. Rel. siwaniítáani (rt. siwaniíta) (t.v.) make arrive, help arrive; cause someone to arrive in a place by accompanying them.

síwaaka (n.) chicha de maíz, a type of fermented beverage made from green corn.

síwaami irreg.pl. síwaamiya (n.) corn husks; in their dry form, traditionally these were used to polish cooking pots and to make nests for laying hens; the burned ashes of these leaves are considered good fertilizer.

siwaanákaaja (n.) unidentified bird species that nests in groves of isunaaja (ñe jilla) palms, on the edges of bodies of water. It is described as a small bird with the body shape of a tanager, a reddish upper body, a dark lower body, and a short, greenish bill.

siwaara irreg.pl. siwaaraa (n.) 1. demon, a demonic or malevolent supernatural creature, characterized by their preoccupation with killing unsuspecting humans, often in particularly horrifying and gruesome ways. Iquitos traditionally recognized a variety of demonic creatures of this sort, most of them inhabitants of the forest or of rivers, some of which have the form of animals, such as the malevolent stingray-like tipaníiri, while many have human or human-like form, such as the clawed tipaku or the vampiric
siwaara júniina lit. ‘demon breath’, harmful air associated with the passage of invisible demons that produces illness in people. Ex. Siwaara júniina tii iina irárii iina maaya. It is demon breath that had gotten this child.


siwaarákana
irreg.pl. siwaarákanawaaka (n.) buffoon; ill-behaved person who habitually and impulsively makes inappropriate jokes and insults others, while being largely immune to scolding and criticism.

siwaaraa irreg.pl. of siwaara

siwaaraasíini rt. siwaaraási (i.v.) lose control and become highly agitated, sometimes to the point of becoming violent, e.g., due to an emotional shock or from the use of intoxicants.

siwirinaaja (n.) charapilla, variety of hot pepper, whose red, round fruits reach a diameter of 5mm; considered the tastiest of peppers by many Iquitos. Sci. Capsicum sp.

siwiíka (n.) a traditional Iquito dish, now very rarely eaten, made either from aámıka (airambo, pokeweed) leaves or asıraaja (yuca, manioc) leaves. Tender leaves from either plant are boiled, then squeezed to remove all the water from them, forming a solid piece of cooked leaf matter. This was then cut into slices, which were either eaten as is or, more commonly, fried in animal fat and then eaten.

siwiíaami irreg.pl. siwiíaamiya (n.) corn cob. These were traditionally used as a way to move fire between relatively distant locations, since corn cobs, once lit, tend neither to go out nor burn quickly.

siyaakiíni rt. siyaákii (t.v.) braid or weave together, as said of braiding hair and certain types of multi-strand ropes; or of weaving together multiple strands or leaves.

marísana. 2. a crazy or mentally ill person who causes harm to themselves or to others; the behavior of such individuals is explained as being the result of a demon entering their bodies to make them irrational and violent.

3. a joking and affectionate way to refer to a mischievous person, especially a child.
as in the making of certain temporary carrying baskets.

**siyaáni** impf. rt. of **siyaaníni**

**siyaaníni** rt. **siyaáni** impf. rt.

**siyaáni** (a.v.) follow dietary and behavioral restrictions associated either with the use of certain plants as part of shamanic practices, or with a curative treatment involving medicinal plants. These restrictions may involve requirements to eat particular foods, or more commonly, prohibitions against eating certain foods, e.g., salt or fish with teeth; prohibitions again touching certain things, e.g., cooking fires; and prohibitions against certain activities, such as having sex, touching a menstruating woman, walking outside in bright sunlight, or walking at night when it is cold.

▶ Gram. This verb may take either an NP or non-finite clausal complement; in the former case, the noun denotes the plant with respect to which the relevant restrictions are being observed, while in the latter case, the non-finite verb denotes the restricted activities.

**siyiikííni** rt. **siyiikii** (i.v.) darken, said of the sky, due to an approaching storm.

**síyuuri** irreg.pl. **síyuuriwa** (n.) species of mojarrá-type fish found in large schools in small creeks and lakes. Its silvery body is more tubular than is typical for mojarras, and reaches some 10cm in length.

**siijúuni** rt. **siijuu** (t.v.) puzaangear or perform love magic on someone by means of a particular species of now-unknown plant. The most commonly used plant for these purposes was a small, cultivated plant with broad leaves, which were harvested, dried, and pulverized by rubbing against them a chambira rope. The resulting powder was dusted under the target’s nose so that the powder was inhaled; the target was reported to have then been overcome with lust for the person who had applied the powder. This effect could reportedly be counteracted by the timely ingestion of aánanaka, royal bee jelly. This magic was principally employed by men on female targets, and under such circumstances the woman’s friends and relatives typically intervened to get the woman to consume the antidote.

**siiki** irreg.pl. **siikiwa** (n.) restinga, a relatively elevated area that typically does not inundate, located in an otherwise low-lying area that inundates during the times of the wet season when the waters rise (i.e., *maati*). Restingas constitute a distinct habitat type in which certain species of plants are found, and they are also significant as hunting sites during the wet season, since it is not unusual for rising waters to trap animals in these elevated areas.

**siíkiraja** (n.) corn, general term for both fresh and dried corn, of all varieties. free.var. sakaáruuki.

**Siikiyúuni** (prop.n.) an Iquito man who lived in the upper Nanay River
region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**siikiyúuni** irreg.pl. **siikiyúuwa** (n.) species of small, very bright yellow wasp that reaches some 1cm in length. It is abundant during the height of the dry season, and stings with very slight provocation; its sting is quite painful, but short-lasting.

**siikiyúuwa** irreg.pl. of **siikiyúuni**

**siíkíni** rt. **siíkii** (i.v.) make a kissing sound by drawing in air through moistened lips that are loosely pressed together; this sound is stereotypically associated with calls made by one lover to another.

**siimaka** (n.) the magical power that makes it possible engage in magical or shamanistic practice. Ex. Nu = iríkiaakɨ = na piıyîni iipi siimaka iipi taáriki = na iwr̦ikapi tii. He took all of the magic of all the dead there.

**siimana** rt. **siima** irreg.pl. **siimapi** (n.) shaman. ►Anth. Iquito shamans were very powerful, and both admired for their capacity to heal, and feared for their capacity to kill. According to Iquito oral tradition, the most powerful shamans of the past were able to fly vast distances, and were responsible for finding and bringing both *sakaárwuki* (corn) and *amariyaaja* (*pijuayo* palms) back to the Iquito people, and even flew to the world of the afterlife and spoke to the Creator there. The last person who was generally recognized to be a shaman, Victor Shinchija Inuma, died in approximately 1980. Note that **siimana** are distinct from *paanáana* or healers (*curanderos*), who partake of a Amazonian mestizo tradition of healing practices that do not include the dangerous and powerful abilities of the **siimana** of the past.

**siimana aakísíni** irreg.pl. **siimana aakísíya** lit. shaman’s intoxication (n.) **birote de brujo**, the illness-causing element that a shaman (**siimana**) who wishes to harm someone sends to his victim, conceived of as an invisible dart.

**siimapi** irreg.pl. of **siimana**

**siími** impf.rt. of **simíni**

**siímúuni** rt. **siímuu** 1. (t.v.) *curar*, imbue someone or something with a quality, typically a desirable one, by subjecting it to shamanic treatment; if the object of the treatment is a human, e.g., to make them especially strong, it typically involves the consumption of a medicinal plant together with a carefully prescribed diet and set of accompanying restrictions on behavior. If the object of the treatment is an animal or object, e.g., to make a dog a good hunter, or make a spear able to knock aside enemy’s spears without fail, the human carrying out the treatment often consumes something, but is subject to less rigorous restrictions, and a substance is applied to the animal or object. 2. (t.v.) teach shamanic knowledge and practices to someone, generally said of an elder shaman teaching his knowledge to a young apprentice;
this process typically involves extended treatments with medicinal plants, rigorous diets, and other restrictions on behavior.

siinaki  
irreg.pl. of sinakija

siinaki imáaku (n.) something maggot-eaten, be it an inanimate entity, such as a piece of meat, or an animate entity who has wounds with maggots in them.

siinaki imáaku  
lit. maggot-eaten thing (n.) species of rarely-encountered lisa-type fish, that reaches only about 15cm in length. Dark in color, with faint yellow markings on its sides, it is distinctive for having a small mouth whose lower lip extends so far upwards that the mouth opens toward the top, rather than the front. Its flesh is quite tough and filled with small bones. 

Sci. Schizodon sp.

siinaki iíyuu  
lit. impregnated with maggots (adj.) infested with maggots, typically speaking of a piece of meat or of the flesh of a dead animal, but also, in rare cases, of animals or people whose wounds have become infested with maggots.

siinakiriisi (n.) the individual animal, according to Iquito oral tradition, that leads a given herd of anitáaki (White-lipped Peccaries) in its movements through the forest. It is believed that this individual is small in comparison to the rest of the herd, despite its leadership role.  

▶ Anth. Iquito oral tradition held that this individual was the ‘fisherman’ of the peccary herd, from which stems its other name, anitáaki sīruuku, because it was he who mudded creeks when the herd arrived at them, which in perspectivalist fashion, was understood to be the leader using nuíruu (barbasco) to fish, so that the rest of the herd could eat fish. 

free.var. anitáaki sīruuku.

siinakíriisi (adj.) worm-infested, speaking of an animal or person who has numerous bot-fly larvae (tuútuuja) in their skin.

siinaaki  
irreg.pl. siinaakiwa, siinaakika (n.) species of shuyo-type fish, found in small creeks, that reaches some 8cm in length, with a yellow belly and dark back, and a tail fringed with white.

siini  
irreg.pl. siiniwa (n.) ishanga, species of bush with bunches of very small white or pink flowers, which, if touched, produce an intense stinging sensation, followed by itching. These bunches of flowers are used medicinally, for headaches, rheumatism, and stings from scorpions and hunting ants, by gently striking the affected area. The plant is also employed a variety of shamanic treatments, including one intended to permanently sterilize a woman, and another intended to repel disease-producing attacks by demons. In a more mundane use, children are whipped with them as a punishment. 

Sci. Urera sp. free.var. siinisi.

siinítaari  
irreg.pl. siinítaariwa (n.) variety of miímiiti (chacruna) used in the preparation of aákuta (ayahuasca); this variety produces a
sensation reminiscent of being stung by many insects, or of touching siini (ishanga), a stinging plant. It also produces a sense of profound cold that penetrates down to the bones. Sci. Psychotria viridis var.

siíníini rt. síníii (t.v.) ishanguear, strike with bunches of stinging siini (ishanga) flowers, either as a home remedy for various maladies, or as part of a variety of shamanic treatments, or as a form of punishment, of which children are the typical target.

siíníisi free.var. of siini
siípa (adv.) far.
siípakita (adv.) far from one another, sparsely distributed over an area, scattered far apart, speaking, e.g., of houses in a community or cultigens in a garden. Ex. Nu = natakurasiípakɨyanuu, kaa nu = mananúnní = fira iina taana. She planted them far from one another, so that they would not bother (i.e., obstruct) each other.

siipíiwa • from Q. shipihu. (n.) candle or torch made from sirúti, copal resin. These are made in one of two ways: the older technique involved pulverizing the hardened resin and wrapping the granulated material in a slender tube of irapay (irapay) leaves some 50-75 cm long; this bundle was then lit and carried as a torch. The second technique, modeled on that of making beeswax candles, involved melting the copal resin and soaking a wick made of tightly braided strips of cloth in the melted resin, then letting it dry and harden; the resulting candle was used at home.

siiríkiija (n.) dale-dale, a species of plant that produces tan, papery-skinned, elongated tubers up to 5cm in length with long fibers near the tips; these fibers possibly motivated its name, which it shares with a species of catfish (the similarity presumably being with the feelers of the catfish). When cooked, the flesh of this tuber has a somewhat nutty taste. Sci. Calathea allouia.

siiríkiija (n.) species of cunchi-type catfish which reaches 25 cm in length and lives in deep parts of rivers and lakes. Generally gray, with longitudinal pale stripes, it has a prominent ‘beard’ consisting of two long feelers above and two shorter ones below. It has especially large spurs by its pectoral fins that are considered poisonous and can deliver very painful wounds. Its meat is yellowish and tougher than typical for cunchi-type fish.

siiriwa irreg.pl. of sirija
siiriwa = iijinaji ajiriini rt.
siiriwa = iijinaji ajíiti lit. sit from the tips of one’s knees (n.) squat. ► Gram. In this collocation, the noun bears possessive marking, while the verb bears time finite TAM inflection. Poss.pref.

siíriija free.var. of sájiri
irreg.pl. siíriijawaaka ► Gram. Vocative counterpart: siiría. Poss.pref. ► Socio. This term developed from the vocative siirúja (with the addition of possessive
constructional tone), with sájiri as its original referential counterpart; in the course of the 20th century, however, the former vocative has also come to be used referentially.

siiríija irreg.pl. siiríjawaaka (n.) vocative term for grandmother; father or mother's mother, male or female ego. ▶ Gram. Referential counterparts: sájiri, siiríija.

siiríinkawaaka (n.) species of edible caterpillar found on the trunks of siiríinka trees during the day, and which feed on their leaves during the night; this small caterpillar reaches only some 2-3 cm in length and is covered with hairs that are mildly irritating but do not sting. They were traditionally collected in large numbers during the few weeks each year in which they are abundant and either toasted directly in the fire, or wrapped in leaves before cooking.

siiri (n.) lagarto, a type of beer made from ground dry corn, which was boiled and chewed, and then mixed with sweet potato; the resulting mash was mixed with normal manioc beer mash (sakíka), which had been prepared separately, and then this mixed mash was allowed to ferment.

siiríinka irreg.pl. siiríinka (n.) general term for all species of caiman. Caimans used to be numerous in the Pintuyacu basin until the trade in caiman hides during the 1950s rapidly depleted their numbers, a reduction from which they have not yet recovered.

siiri íkaja lit. caiman cocona (n.) a variety of cocona believed to be poisonous, distinguished from the edible variety by the spines on its stalk and by the lumps on the fruits near the stem. Sci. Solanum sessiflorum var.

siiriittiinyáana free.var. of siiri tiririija lit. thunderer caiman ▶ Socio. Speaker JPI considers this form a calque of the Spanish name for this variety, i.e., ‘lagarto trueno’.

siirí minati lit. caiman pineapple (n.) 1. lagarto piña, species of epiphyte that grows on dead trees or in debris that accumulates in the crotches of trees; it is most common in low-lying areas that inundate (ikwaana). Its leaves are slender, tapered, and triangular in cross-section, resembling the tail of a caiman, and it produces fruits that resemble small pineapples in taste and shape, reaching some 10cm in length. This plant was traditionally used to treat siaraku, or leishmaniasis, by applying the ash of the burned leaves to the sores. 2. variety of cultivated
Siirɨnamajaati

Siirɨɨ́taja

Siirɨnamajaati (n.) **huayruro**, species of tree best known for its seed pods, which ripen and burst, scattering attractive glossy red and black seeds. In recent decades these seeds have been heavily used both by Iquitos and other groups in Peruvian Amazonia to make necklaces and other handicrafts destined for the tourist market. *Sci. Ormosia coccinea. HDC pers.var. nasiirinamajaáti.*

**Siirɨnáana** irr.pl. **siirɨnaánaka** lit. caiman tree • calque of Sp. *lagarto caspi.* (n.) **lagarto caspi,** species of tree prized for its wood and identifiable by its cracked, flaking, uneven bark, reminiscent of caiman hide (from which its name comes). When slender, the tree is used for roof poles; when larger, its wood is used for making canoes and for sawn timber. *Sci. Calophyllum brasiliense.*

**Siirɨtiririija** (n.) **lagarto trueno,** variety of caiman said to reach some 2.5m in length, with mostly dark coloring, except for yellow patches on its neck and head; these caimans are said make nests in leaf litter near the edges of lakes, and to produce a rumbling sound when submerged. The term likely refers to the juvenile Black Caiman. *Sci. Caiman niger var. free.var. siirɨ ítiiniyáana.*

**Siirɨtuja** lit. caiman's roasted manioc (n.) **lagarto huayo,** a brownish tapered fruit with roughly the same shape as a manioc tuber and a hard skin that has multiple ridges running along its length. This fruit is sometimes found floating by itself in *ikwaana* (tahuampas, inundated forest areas) or found trapped in floating debris or timber tangles in creeks during the wet season. Its skin can be cut off to reveal an oily white flesh, reminiscent of *niraasi* (shapaja) fruits, this is often eaten with farinha. It is not known from what vine (as Iquito speakers suspect) or tree it comes.

**Siiriiri** (prop.n.) **Lagarto Cocha,** an oxbow lake located not far downriver of the community of San Antonio, on the other side of the river. Formerly primarily fished in by the Yareja family, it was known for having a large number of black caimans (**siirɨ miínana**).

**Siiriítaja** (prop.n.) Iquito woman born in the mid-19th century, who lived in the *Aakámáana* settlement earlier in her life, and in a house near the Castilla sacarita during the latter years of her life; she died in approximately 1920, with no known descendants. She had two other names by which see was also known, **Amiriítaasi** (also Amuriítaasi) and **Tîittiisi.** ► Anth. The following humorous story is told regarding **Siiriítaja,** who was known for not suffering fools. One day a girl came to pester her as she was lying in her hammock. Tugging on the hammock to get her attention, the girl called out **Tîttiisi, Tîttiisi!** In
irritation Siiirítaa responded Kia = saápara tiitiýaa! ‘Your vulva is stuck (shut)!’ The girl then tugged on the hammock again and called out Amiríítaasi, Amiríítaasi!, to which Siiirítaa responded Kia = saápara siití! ‘Your vulva is uneven!’ Finally, the girl called out Siirítaa, Siirítaa!, to which Siiirítaa responded Kia = saápara siítii! ‘Your vulva is stretched out!’ (Note the series of puns on Siiirítaa’s name.). free.vars. Amuriɪtaasi, Amiríítaasi, Tiítíisi.

**siíruwa** irreg.pl. of síruku

**siíruwa anákana** lit. Woolly Monkey head (n.) species of *shingarana*-type tree that grows in inundating areas and is characterized by its small leaves. It produces sweet brown fruits whose shape resembles the heads of woolly monkeys, and whose flesh and seeds are reminiscent of *caimito*. The wood of the tree is used for firewood, and to make floats. *Sci. Micrandra sp.*

**siirúusi** (n.) Giant Anteater; although not carnivorous or aggressive, it is feared for its claws and tremendous strength, with which it can seriously injure or kill dogs or people which attack it, or surprise it with its young. *Sci. Myrmecophaga tridactyla.*

**siíruuyáaku** (n.) cholon-cholon or White-Necked Thrush, species of largely gray bird with a distinctive call often heard near human settlements in the wet season; its nests, made out of mud and plant matter, can be found in nearby forest areas in the lower branches of trees. *Sci. Turdus albicollis.*

**siísí impf.rt. of sisíni**

**siisiáaku** (n.) serrano, a person from the Andes, very probably, but not necessarily, a speaker of Quechua. The *patrones* (*paturuú*) that arrived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to exploit the Iquito were *serranos* from the Chachapoyas area, as were the majority of the *mayordomos* or overseers that they brought. ▶ Socio. Note that the regional Spanish word *shishaco* from which this item stems is considered a pejorative term for referring to people from the Andes, but the Iquito form does not have pejorative connotations for speakers of Iquito.

**siisíija** irreg.pl. *siisíijawaaka* (n.) vocative term for grandfather; mother or father’s father, male or female ego. ▶ Gram. Referential counterpart: *iiyaasúuja.*

**siísíija** free.var. of *iiyaasúuja* ▶ Socio. Historically, *siísíija* was probably exclusively a vocative term, with *iíyaasúuja* being its referential counterpart; in the course of the 20th century, however, the former has also come to be used referentially, so that *siísíija* and *iíyaasúuja* are now considered interchangeable, although the differentiated vocative and referential functions are preserved in traditional narratives.

**siísiiri** irreg.pl. *siísiiriwa* (n.) term for three distinct species of
**bujurqui**-type fish: the largest species is about 8 cm in length, and is gray with vertical yellowish-green stripes and yellow markings on the lower part of its face. It is commonly found near the surface of the water, and is notable for its habit of hiding its young in its mouth to protect them. The next largest reaches 5 cm in length and has black and white vertical stripes, very long pectoral fins, and a long, slender dorsal fin that trails behind it when swimming. The smallest species reaches 3-4 cm and is much like the next larger species, but with proportionally longer pectoral fins.

**síiti** impf. rt. of **siríini**

**siitíína** ELY pers.var. of **siitííni**

**siitííni** irreg.pl. **siitííwa, siitíínika** (n.) general term for boring weevils, especially those that bore into wood (**polillas**), but also those that infest dried foods such as corn or rice (**gorgojos**); the fine dust that falls from the holes that these weevils bore into wood is a common sight. **ELY pers.var. siitíína.**

**siitííwa** irreg.pl. of **siitííni**

**síiturú** (n.) **título** or Chestnut-Headed Crake, bird species with a distinctive call from which its names in both Iquito and local Spanish are derived, and most often heard in forest near gardens that are reverting to forest (**purmas**). *Sci. Anurolimnas castaneiceps.*

**siitúrúkana** irreg.pl. **siitúrúkiaaki** *lit.* Chestnut-Headed Crake manioc (n.) **yuca de título**, variety of manioc with a dark stalk that was formerly cultivated and especially prized for its ability to thrive in **mákisi** (**purmas**), gardens reverting to forest.

**siitúrúkiaaki** irreg.pl. of **siitúrúkana**

**siiwaamíína** (n.) **moena**-type tree with a pale trunk and yellow wood that, unlike most trees of this type, does not have fragrant wood; growing mostly in areas of higher elevation with sandy soil, it is felled for timber.

**siiwiya** irreg.pl. of **siiwiíka**

**siiwiíka** irreg.pl. **siiwiya, siiwiíkaka** (n.) fish hook. *Nanay dialect.var. siiwiýuuka.*

**siiwiíka siítaaari** *lit.* hook biter-off (n.) species of **paña**-type fish that reaches 15 cm in length and is noted for its long underslung lower jaw; this species has slight red coloring and yellow spots on its belly. Its Iquito name stems from the fact that this species is notorious for severing hooks from fishing lines with a powerful bite of its sharp teeth.

**Siiwiíkaraaja** (prop.n.) Iquito man born in the mid-19th century, who died in the 1930s. Husband to **Aatíkírísi**, he lived with her at **Aakamáana** and obtained the Spanish name Bonifacio Inuma as an adult. He was known for his ability to speak Quechua, which led to him having a prominent role in interactions with outsiders during **Sci. Anurolimnas castaneiceps.**

**siiwiíka siítaaari** *lit.* Chestnut-Headed Crake manioc (n.) **yuca de título**, variety of manioc with a dark stalk that was formerly cultivated and especially prized for its ability to thrive in **mákisi** (**purmas**), gardens reverting to forest.
the early 20th century; he was also famed for his tremendous appetite.

**siiyuúmani** irreg.pl. **siiyuúmaka** (n.) fish caught with fish hook.

**siiyúuna** (n.) fishing pole.

dialect.var. **irúuna**.

**siiyúuna** (n.) name applied to two distinct species of tree which share the virtue of furnishing good fishing poles; the first species, **pinscha caspi** grows in low, inundating areas, with a very straight trunk with few branches, very hard wood, and long, slender, pointed leaves reminiscent of toucan’s tongues (hence its Spanish name). Reaching some 25m in height and 25cm diameter, it is used to make fishing poles when suitably slender, and for roof poles when larger. The second species, **barandilla caspi**, grows in areas of greater elevation, and is notable for its fragrant bark; this tree only grows to some 5m in height and 15cm in diameter, and produces many branches. When it grows old it tends to lean or fall over, then sending up straight shoots that serve admirably as fishing poles.

**siiyúuni** rt. **siíyuu** (a.v.) fish using fish hook and line. Ex. **Kamíkuku pɨ=siíyuurɨɨiina kia=siwanɨɨ́tarɨɨmaámaaja íyɨku.** On the way upriver we will fish for that (fish) which you will bring to (your) mother’s place. **Nanay dialect.var. siwiyúuni.**

**siiyuuni** irreg.pl. **siíyuuniwa** (n.) **timelito** or sandpiper, general term for a number of similar species of water-edge birds with slender legs, pale bellies, gray heads and backs, and straight beaks. **Sci. Tringa spp.**

**siiyuútaja** (n.) name applied to three very different plants that are each used to improve the luck of fishermen. The first is small variety of **sakújaaja (piripiri)**, whose tubers are grated and consumed by mixing the pulp with strong **masato**. The second plant is a bush with several dozen non-branching stalks that emerge directly from the same set of roots, and are segmented by ridges every few centimeters; the leaves of this plant are chewed, a little of the fluid swallowed, and the remainder rubbed on the body. Some believe that if one smokes while being treated with the plant, it will be attacked with worms and die. The third species of plant is a small, grass-like plant, which is pulped and rubbed on fishing lines and fishing poles. The use of all three plants is said to be efficacious only if certain restrictions are followed for a period of one to three weeks after the use of the plant, including not touching cooking fires, not using tobacco, not walking in the sun, not eating spicy foot, not smelling burned things, not smelling fresh fish, not eating sweet things, and not having sex. **Sci. Cyperus sp.**

**sɨ́nitimaaku** fst.spch. **sɨ́ntimaaku** (n.) Anderson’s Gray Four-eyed Opossum. **Sci. Philander andersoni.**

**sɨnɨrɨ** JPI pers.var. of **káawu irreg.pl. sɨnɨrɨwa**

**siriaánaaja** (n.) species of **bujurqui**-type fish found in creeks
and in larger rivers when the waters are low, general staying near the riverbanks in shallow water, and only coming to the surface at night. It reaches some 7cm in length and is dark brown-green in color.

**sirika** *JPI pers.var.* of **sirikaka**

**sirikaka** (n.) caracha, a skin disease consisting of small raised itchy spots that, when they subside after some days or weeks, dry up and flake off, leaving the skin rough. *JPI pers.var.* **sirika**.

**siriki** *irreg.pl.* **sirikiwa** (n.) general term for crickets and grasshoppers.

**siriki naami** *irreg.pl.* **siriki naamiya** *lit.* cricket leaf (n.) katydid whose body shape and color mimics a green leaf to a remarkable degree; it was traditionally believed that certain insects transformed into or from particular plants (see, e.g., *sipúuni*), and that these katydids were insects in midst of a transformation of that type.

**siriki sikaaja** *lit.* cricket sex (n.) the nest of certain species of cricket or grasshopper, which lay their eggs in a variety of trees and palms; when the eggs hatch, the nest opens so that the young can leave, creating an opening reminiscent of a vulva.

**sirina** *rt.* **siri** (adj.) rough, abrasive, speaking of surfaces such as that of a file, a cat’s tongue, the striking surface of a box of matches, or the skin of someone suffering from scabies.

**sirikíti** (n.) **siríti** *copal*, species of tree best known for its resin, which forms large, hard crystalline-like lumps (*rinũku*) on its trunk; this resin was formerly used to start fires, to make torches (*siipũwi*), and as an additive to tar made from tree sap (*kiriija*) to improve its texture. Due to the former practice of

**sirikítiija** (n.) Yellow-Tufted Woodpecker, species of small woodpecker that is overall dark in color, with red on the belly and forehead, a yellow stripe starting at the eyes and wrapping around the head, and a white patch on the back, where the tail begins. *Sci. Melanerpes cruentatus*.

**siríkiija** *irreg.pl.* **siríkiiya** (n.) pihuicho or Cobalt-winged Parakeet, species of green parakeet that reaches about 20cm in length, with a short tail; mainly green, it has blue wing edges and a small yellow patch beneath its somewhat dusky bill. Iquitos report that is digs nests in both termite and masakana (*ichichimi*) ant nests. *Sci. Brotogeris cyanoptera*.

**sirímaaja** (n.) sacharuna perdiz, or Little Tinamou, a species of tinamou that reaches about 23cm in height. Its call is said to be identical to that of the *naki imũni* (sacharuna), a demonic creature with human form that lives in the forest. *Sci. Crypturellus soui*. *HDC pers.var.* **surúmaaja**. *free.vars.* **súruukutáana**, *naki imũni* **siriija**, **suuriija**. *JPI pers.var.* **sarámaaja**.

**siríwiija** (n.) **siríwi** dragonfly, general term. *Sci. Anisoptera*.

**siríti** (n.) copal, species of tree best known for its resin, which forms large, hard crystalline-like lumps (*rinũku*) on its trunk; this resin was formerly used to start fires, to make torches (*siipũwi*), and as an additive to tar made from tree sap (*kiriija*) to improve its texture. Due to the former practice of
harvesting these lumps by felling the entire tree, it is now scarce in the San Antonio area. *Sci. Protium sp.* Socio. In common speech, this name has been wholly replaced with the loanword *kuupáara*, such that only some speakers recall this older name. free.var. *kuupáara*.

**siwi** arch.var. of aramáasi
irreg.pl. siwiya

**siika** (n.) *yana yuti* or Cinereous Tinamou, species of small, dark tinamou reaching 30cm in height; this mainly terrestrial and cryptically-colored bird is usually discerned by its highly distinctive whistling call; it is said to leave a dusting of fine black dust when it ruffles its feathers. *Sci. Crypturellus cinereus*. free.var. *míyaki*.

**siikákana** irreg.pl. siikákiaaki lit. Cinereous Tinamou manioc (n.)
*yana yutu rumo*, a variety of manioc lost in the early 20th century, known for its dark-colored stalk, reminiscent in color of the plumage of the Cinereous Tinamou; little else is known about this variety at this point.

**siikákiaaki** irreg.pl. of **siikákana**

**Siikani** (prop.n.) The last Iquito chief or *kuuráaka*, who received the Spanish name Alejandro Sinchija, and was born in late 19th century. He occupied the position of *kuuráaka* from approximately 1910 until he died in the late 1940s at some 80 years of age. His last residence was near the mouth of *Simaaniyúumu* (*Quebrada Pijuayal*), where he lived with his three wives.

**siikkaajá** (n.) a type of forest demon that Iquitos refer to in Spanish as *yashingo*, a legendary forest creature common to mestizo folklore in Loreto. The *siikkaajá* takes the form of a family member, and using this form, lures people into the forest and there abandons them to their deaths.

**siikíini** rt. *siikii* (t.v.) gnaw or chew on a bone, e.g., as a dog gnaws on a bone, or chew up bones, e.g., as people do to fish bones made brittle by roasting. Rel. siikiitáani (rt. *siikii*) (t.v.) bite an assemblage of slender rigid entities (e.g., a ribcage) into pieces.

**siímaaku** (n.) Dusky Titi monkey, small species of monkey notable for its loud calls, especially around dawn, which consist of rapidly oscillating whoops that increase in tempo; groups often call and respond to each other in an alternating fashion. *Sci. Callicebus moloch cupreus*. Chambira dialect.var. *iráaku*.

**siимиисíini** rt. *siимиisi* (i.v.) be cold, feel cold, speaking of a living being.

**siимиисíini** (n.) cold, coldness; term mainly used with reference to Iquito theories of illness, which identify cold entering the body as responsible for a variety of physical maladies, from arthritis, to a range of gynecological issues, to ones identified in the Western medical tradition as infectious illnesses, such as sinusitis. Ex. *Siимиисíini iíki ki = niíki = jina*. There is cold in my bones.
siimisiitáani rt. siimisiíta free.var. of suúkutuutáani

siimítina rt. siimíti (adj.) cool or cold, said both of weather conditions and of cool or cold entities. Ex. K = inakúrá aaka

siimítina = jina nuu. I put it in cold water. Ex. Siimítiki tii nu = amákijina tii nuú = ta imátaa. There is a cool spot there in the place where he was lying. Rel. siimítiki (loc.n.) a cool or cold location, proximal to the deictic center; also said of shadows and shady spots that are suitable for resting out of the sun.

siinajitiika (adv.) tenuously, barely in a stable position; for something to be in a state such that a minor application of force will result in a drastic change in position or state, e.g., something hanging by rope that is barely able to sustain its weight, a rotten bridge that will break with even a light tread, a trap that will spring with a minor application of pressure, or a trigger of a cocked gun, which will cause the gun to fire with little pressure.

siinakíriija JPI pers.var. of siinakíraaja irreg.pl. siinakíriiwa

siínakiini rt. siínaki (t.v.) bite repeatedly, e.g., speaking of a dog that is attacking a game animal. Ex. Íyaa iina miyaaaraa nakariikurá nu = siínakiini. With that, the dogs were about to bite at her.

siínakíraaja (n.) bombonero, species of fly with a shiny blue body that becomes abundant in the late dry season, and has the distinctive behavior of hovering in large numbers around human habitations, where it feeds by sucking on surfaces such as hanging fabric and paper, leaving small dark stains on those items. JPI pers.var. siinakíriija.

siíni rt. sii (t.v.) bite, speaking of any creature other than arthropods and snakes, including humans.

➡️ Gram. If the object is only partially affected, e.g., a person who suffers a bite from a dog, then it bears the locative postposition = jina; if the object is wholly affected, e.g., a chick that suffers a bite from a dog such that its body is crushed and it is killed, then it does not bear this postposition. Ex. Kaa = na, kiaa kií = jina siíkiáana. No, you’re going to bite me. Ex. Suwaata siíja iina = jina náana. The tree was well bitten (i.e., had deep teeth marks).

siipi (n.) leech; in Iquito territory these are only found in creeks that drain areas with clayey soils (tipáaka), being unknown in creeks that drain areas with sandy soils. dialect.var. táati.

siiri irreg.pl. siiriwa (n.) spleen.

➡️ Gram. Poss.pref.

siirimí irreg.pl. siirimiya, siirimika (n.) pipitu, name applied to various flycatchers with a yellow chest or belly and a mostly uniformly gray or olive head. Sci. Tyrannus melancholicus et sim., Myiarchus ferox et sim. ➪ Anth.

According to Iquito oral tradition, this type of bird is harassed by the siaámuri (shihuango), who abuse it and eat its young.
siiriítiija (n.) species of insect, believed to be a cicada, that calls near dusk during the entire year.

siisá (adv.) badly or poorly, speaking of the manner in which some action is realized, or in which some state is found. Ex. Saakaa = íra k = imatiikura siisá iína kaaya kuwasitaakura kíija, íyaa nuu = jaa pi = kaakíija niyini? Why did I respond badly to that person who was conversing with me, since he is the son of our father?

siisá kuwasiáana rt. siisá miiyáa lit. poor speaker (n.) scoundrel, immoral person; a person with one or more prominent negative character traits, such as being highly rude, a thief, a drunk, a liar, or sexually promiscuous.

siisá kuwasiáana rt. siisá kuwasiáa lit. poor speaker (adj.) a person with a speech impediment, mental defect, illness, or injury that does not allow them to speak clearly.

siisájakwaa (adj.) comparatively small; small for a member of a class of entities that is not generally considered particularly small in a broader sense, e.g., a small chicken or small tapir, since neither chickens not tapirs are considered particularly small animals; this term could not be employed for, e.g., a small ant, since ants are considered small animals in a broader sense.

siisaki (adj.) the quality of being overgrown and requiring clearing, speaking of an area that has been cultivated or cleared by people, e.g., a garden or soccer field. Ex. Jiítikari taa siisaki, kaa kia = paájii iyarakata síratáani. When it (the garden) is overgrown, you can’t harvest manioc quickly.

siisákuwasiáana rt. siisami kuwasiáana lit. bad speaker (adj.) rude, e.g., a person who criticizes others excessively and uses rude or vulgar language.

siisamíjaárika irreg.pl. of siisanurika

siisána rt. siisá (adj.) 1. bad; undesirable or substandard in some manner. Ex. Siisána makííni kí = miyáa. I had (lit. have) a bad dream. Ex. Ina kw = átuu kiáaja, íyaa siisána = jaa, iína p = ásamaa taariki. I told you, they were bad (i.e., too small), what we ate in morning. 2. ugly. 3. irritable, bad-tempered, impolite, or uncooperative, speaking of people. Ex. Kia = kuukisáákarí siisána kaaya, kia = majáána kíaa sikii. If you are a bad-tempered person, your wife will leave you. 4. weedy or overgrown, said of cultivated or cleared areas. Ex. Júura siisána kuúkii jaa, maasíaáana iyáisiíka. It has gotten very weedy, lots of grass. Rel. siisákáana (adj.) bad, speaking of relatively hard fruits, due to being, e.g., spoiled, worm infested, or otherwise undesirable.

siisanurika rt. siisá irreg.pl. siisamíjaárika
(inanimate), **siísapíaárika** (animate) (adj.) small or little.

- **Gram.** This root cannot combine with the typical adjectival inflections (i.e., -na, -pi, -mi, -ki, etc.); when bearing these inflections, the root is construed as the homophonous root typically glossed as ‘bad’. If this root bears adjectival classifiers, however, the ‘small’ sense is maintained. These facts suggest a shift in the meaning of the root between ‘small’ and ‘bad’ in certain morphological contexts, resulting in two roots with these two meanings, which select for different adjectival inflectional suffixes. Ex. Íyaa iipi = na, na = jiwiitakiaki = na nuúkiika miyaara siísanurikiika = na. *Then and there they found a small jaguar.* Rel. siísakáana (adj.) small, said of hard fruits. Rel. siísajaaka (adj.) small, said of soft fruits and women’s vulvas. Rel. siísakísa (adj.) thin-shanked; the quality of having slender legs below the knees, typically said of people, but also applicable to animals such as the maasa (trompetero).

**siísanurika** rt. **siísa** (adv.) a small quantity. *Ex. Jiíta taáriki kaa aniita asáana iina n = arákiika = na, nu = raatikuraana siísanurrika. Since his nephew was not a glutton, he drank a small quantity.*

**siísapíaárika** irreg.pl. of **siísanurika**

**siísaramaajítáami** (num.) three, speaking of inanimate entities, e.g., plants or manufactured objects. *Ex.

Siísaramaajítáami iwariyaaka miiyaakura kíija. I had three illnesses.*

**siísaramaajítáapi** (num.) tres, speaking of animate entities such as people or animals. *Ex.

Siísaramaajítáapi kaayaaka, siísaramaajítáapi aátamajaniwaaka = na, na = raatikiaaki = ná iina saasásíkwaa ííraana. Three people, three brothers, they drank the toé.*

**siísariika** irreg.pl. **siísariikapi** (adj.) stingy, the quality of being a skinflint or an ungenerous person, insufficiently generous with one’s possessions or resources. *Ex. *Iína miisaji siísariika, kaa nu = nakariíyaa kí = mitíini astúraaja. That stingy woman, she doesn’t want to give me manioc. *Ex.

Aníwa = aákuju = jaa, kia = kuukísaákari siísariika kia = majáana = jata, kia = míra = jata, kaátii suwáani iwíini niíwa. Because of that, if you are stingy with your wife and children, it is not good to live in that way.*

**siísamiítáani** rt. **siísamiíta** (a.v.) be stingy or ungenerous, not share one’s possessions to the degree considered socially appropriate. *Ex. Iína suwáani kaaya, kaa nu = siísamiíttaa nu = ásásana. A good person isn’t stingy (miserly) with his food.*

**siixaárika** (adv.) 1. a little, to a slight degree, to a lesser degree or intensity. *Ex. Na = aákisaákura, siixaárika na = aákisaákura. The were drunk, they were slightly drunk. 2. a little, a small quantity. *Ex.
Kinaa inánni siisaárika aaka kíija = na, kaa uumáata. *Put a little bit of water (in it) for me, not a lot.*

3. infrequently or rarely. *Ex.*

Siisaárika = na na = ijíkatataárikí tíra = ánuura, nunáani = jíritikúura, na = iwáani = fíra. *They rarely pushed off to go in the middle of the river.*

**siítáani rt. siíta (t.v.)** sever a string or similar object by biting through it, e.g., as piranhas sometimes do to fishing lines, or as a person might do to a string or thread that they cannot untie, when lacking a knife.

**siítáani rt. siíta 1. (t.v.)** deny an accusation, e.g., of theft, whether true or false. ◀ *Gram.* The verb may take either a non-finite irrealis clausal complement, which indicates the eventuality being denied, or a finite clause complement, which resembles a reported speech clause, representing the content of the denial. *Ex.* Nu = siitaki nu = nuwáani. *He denied the accusation that he stole (lit. his theft).* *Ex.* Nu = siitaki kaa nu = iriaárii íina kakáraaja. *He denied the accusation, (saying) that he had not taken the chicken.* 2. (t.v.) contradict another’s claim.

**síwiikáana (n.)** maría bonita, species of tree with small leaves, pale bark, buttress roots, soft, white wood, and red thick, sap; its wood is used for planks and floats. *Sci.* Pterocarpus sp.

**síwiikaayi irreg.pl. siiwiikaayiwa, siiwiikaayika (n.)** pauji chaqui, a type of vine with a yellowish or reddish-yellow papery bark; the growing tip of the vine is slender and soft, but produces a lasting burning sensation when touched or brushed against, with the affected skin eventually turning black and peeling off. When the thicker, older part of the vine is severed, it produces a copious amount of clear, drinkable liquid which is said to be good for treating renal illnesses when drunk, and good for eye infections when dripped into the eyes. *Sci.* Davilla kunthii, Tetracera volibilis. *free.vars.* maasi ánaaja, itiyi, piyúuri iiyii.

**síbyi irreg.pl. síiyiwa (n.)** itininga, a species of soft and flexible liana whose hanging green roots are a common sight in the forest. This liana is used as a temporary rope when nothing else is available, and the liquid obtained by pulverizing its tender green roots was used as a treatment for whooping cough. *Sci.* Philodendron sp. ◀ *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this liana grows from the corpses of masakana (*ichichimi*) ants, which climb tree trunks shortly before their deaths; the lianas later emerge from their antennae.
**sujuriísíini**  *rt. sujuriísii* • from Sp. sufrir.
(i.v.) suffer. ► Socio. This Spanish loanword is used by ELY, but deprecated by HDC and JPI.

**sukwanaaja** (n.) *shirui negro*, species of catfish that reaches about 4cm in length. Generally dark in color, it has shiny bluish scales and spines on its back, and is typically seen swimming in large schools that travel in long lines parallel to river banks. *Sci. Corydoras sp.*

**sukwarúuni**  *rt. sukwárůu*  (t.v.) dirty; get something or someone dirty, whether it be something solid, like clothing or a person’s skin; or a liquid, e.g., when someone makes clear water turbid by stirring up sediment. Ex. *Taapi kaaya, miríjaaja=jata nu=sukwárůu waaratá kaaya, taana karásiika=jata, taana tipaáka=jata*. Other people dirtied their fellows with *mishquipanga*, others with achiote, others with clay (during Carnival).

**suníina** (n.) *chullachaqui caspi*, slender tree with trunk that grows to some 20cm in diameter, with roots that branch off from the trunk and arc towards the ground; its bark is considered medicinal and is added to *aguardiante* with other tree barks to make a general tonic. Its wood is reddish and quite hard, and is sometimes used for house posts, but is not very durable. Because of their hardness, the aerial roots were formerly straightened and used as ramrods for muskets, which remained in use in the San Antonio area until the late 1940s. *Sci. Remijia peruviana*.

**suríini**  *rt. sûríi*  (i.v.) have a hole or opening that is sufficiently large that it can be seen through, whether the hole exists by design, e.g., a gap between two planks in a wall, or through wear, e.g., a hole in an old pot. ► Gram. The subject obligatorily bears the locative postposition = *jina*. Ex. *Iina kusija, nuu=jina süríiyaa*. This pot, it has a (large) hole in it.

**suríini**  *rt. süríi*  (i.v.) shine strongly, of the sun. ► Gram. The subject must either denote or index the sun. Ex. *Nunamija, atii=kijá nunamija süríiyaa*. The sun though, right there the sun is shining.

**suritáani**  *rt. suríta*  (i.v.) be partly cloudy and partly sunny, speaking of weather characterized by heavy clouds through which the sun occasionally breaks. ► Gram. The subject must either denote or index the sun.

**suriivíini**  *rt. suríiwii*  (i.v.) have multiple holes or openings that pass through an object and are sufficiently large that they can be seen through, whether these holes exist by design, e.g., the holes in a grater or the gaps in the walls of a jungle house; or due to wear, e.g., an old thatch roof or canoe.

**Suruku** (prop.n.) One of three wives of Alejandro Sinchija, the last Iquito *kuuráaka* (leader); she died in the 1920s.

**suruku**  *irreg.pl.* *surukuwa*, **surukuka** (n.) *arambasá*, species
of stingless bee that produces ebible honey. It makes its nests, resembling those of arboreal termites (tukúruua), on the trunks of hard wood trees, and is noted for aggressively defending its nest against perceived threats. Although it does not sting, it swarms intruders in large numbers, biting exposed skin and crawling into hair and orifices. Sci. Trigona amazonensis.

**surukúnitina** (n.) ungarahuillo, a rarely encountered species of palm reminiscent of the ungarahui palm (ipüti), but with a slender trunk that reaches only 15-20cm in diameter; it fruits are round, with a soft dark purplish skin when ripe, and have rich oily white flesh around a single hard seed.

**surúmaaja** HDC pers.var. of sirímaaja

**súruukutáana** free.var. of sirímaaja

**súruukutáani** rt. súruukuta (i.v.) vocalize or whistle in the trilling manner of the sirímaaja, Little Tinamou.

**suwaka** (n.) 1. goodness, speaking of person’s behavior in treating others well, or acting in a good and moral manner. ▶ Gram. Posspref. 2. beauty or prettiness. ▶ Gram. Poss pref.

**suwákija** ELY pers.var. of suwákiji

**suwákiji** (n.) 1. right hand and arm. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. Ex.

Ki = sajii kí = suwákiji = jata. I cut with my right hand. 2. the right or right-hand side of some referent.

**suwâmâni** rt. suwa irreg.pl. suwapi (animate), suwami (inanimate) (adj.) 1. good; possessed of appealing, worthy, or admirable qualities. ▶ Gram. The root of this adjective is suwa, and its singular
suwaata

form, *suwáani*, is irregular. *Ex.* Jítikari taa = na suwáani iina
sinaaki = na, kaa
nu = kuutííkiaana. *When clothing is
good, it doesn’t tear.* 2. beautiful or
handsome, speaking of people. *Ex.* Suwáani taa aákari kíáaja,
arííija. *You are beautiful today,*
Aunt. 3. moral; possessed of good
social and moral characteristics,
e.g., generous, polite, obedient,
honest. *Ex.* Iína maaya taá
ariwatiyiáana = na, suwáni tii,
suwáni maaya. *The child that is
obedient is good, a good child.* Rel.
suwákáana (adj.) good,
well-formed, and lacking in
imperfections or blemishes,
*speaking of relatively hard fruits.* Rel.
suwájaaka (adj.) good,
well-formed, and lacking in
imperfections or blemishes,
*speaking of relatively soft fruits and
women’s vulvas.*
suwaata (adv.) well, in a good way
or manner. *Ex.* Atii = na iína
miisaji nu = sakiíkuraaná
suwaata nu = itííija. *Then the
woman chewed her manioc beer
(mash) well.*

suu irreg.pl. *suuwa* (n.) manco or
Tayra, species of omnivorous
mamal resembling a large weasel.
*Sci.* *Eira barbara.*

suúkuuja (n.) necklace.

suukúuni rt. *suúkuu* (t.v.) put on
or wear a necklace.

suúkuutanííni rt. *suúkuutaanii* (t.v.) cool something down, e.g., by
blowing on it, or placing it in water.

suúkuutáani rt. suúkuuta (i.v.)
cool down, speaking both of
inanimate objects and living beings,
e.g., recently cooked food, heated
tar that is set aside to cool, or a
person who steps out of the sun and
into the shade. *Ex.* Jítikari
nu = kuúkirii íiríína jaaari = na,
wáari nu = inaárikaa naami = jína
nuu, nu = suúkuutaanii = ííra tii.
*When they got hard, then she would
put them on a leaf to cool there.*
free.var. siimíisiitáani.

suukúuwa • from Sp. sucoba. (n.)
sucoba or bellaco caspi, species of
tree that grows in areas with clayey
soils to a diameter of some 80cm,
and produces inedible fruits
reminiscent in shape and color to
plantains; the white sap of this tree
is used to treat hernias by applying
it directly to the skin of the affected
area. *Sci.* *Himantanthus sucuuba.*

suúkwara (adv.) disgustingly,
badly, foully; having negative
characteristics with respect to taste,
smell, or moral characteristics.

suúkwara apiráani rt. suúkwara
ápiita lit. smell disgustingly (i.v.)
stink or smell bad. ▶ *Gram.* The
verb in this construction inflects
with person and TAM morphology
as is typical of finite verbs.

suúkwara iwííni rt. suúkwara
ííki lit. be disgustedly (i.v.) be
nauseated. ▶ *Gram.* The verb in this
construction inflects with person
and TAM morphology as is typical
of finite verbs. *Ex.* Suúkwara
k = ííkii iyaamiaákui kw = ásaki
kuuwaa mukuua. *I am nauseated
because I ate spoiled meat.*
suúkwara kuwasiáana lit. disgusting talker (n.) argumentative or difficult person, said of individuals who argue and dispute excessively with others. Ex. Iina ikwani, kaa kí = niaatíija nakariiyaárikí nuu, inyaamiaaktuji taárikí suúkwara kuwasiáana n = ani. That man, my mother didn’t like him, because his mother was an argumentative person.

suúkwara mííni rt. suúkwara mii lit. do disgustedly (i.v.) behave in a disgusting manner, do something filthy. ▶ Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. Ex. Náaji = na suúkwara miiyáana = na kiáaja = na, kia = asatiíkiaana kia = íiki ímani = na kanáaja íina paápaaaja. Then you are a disgusting person, you make us eat fish that you catch with your poop.

suúkwara sawíkkuuyáana lit. disgusting crier (n.) crybaby, typically speaking of children who are considered to cry excessively. free.var. suúkwara saapiáana.

suúkwara saapiáana free.var. of suúkwara sawíkkuuyáana irreg.pl. suúkwara saapiáapi lit. disgusting crier

suúkwara na suúkwara (adj.) dirty, speaking either of objects or living beings. Ex. Kaa kana = ífkwasakari = na atii = ná = yaaja, kinaa kapiíniikiaana áákuta kanáaja, kana = kiyáatakaají = na, kana = íwáani = ííra kamijiírají suwáani kana = marasi, kaa

suúkwara. Before we go, cook ayahuasca for us, our purge, in order to go to heaven (with) clean guts, not dirty.

suúkwarasííni rt. suúkwarasi 1. (i.v.) dirty oneself, get dirty. 2. (i.v.) menstruate.

suukwariija (n.) shirui, species of yellowish-green fish that almost 10cm in length, and whose scales are arranged in a ring-like fashion around the circumference of its body, in a manner reminiscent of waáyuuri (carachamas). It mainly lives in creeks, in areas with abundant leaf litter (sáakí), and makes burrow-like holes in the bank in which to shelter and lay its eggs. They are known to croak in a manner that is audible from land, and one traditional saying has it that the sound of thunder is the sound of these fish rolling over in their burrows while they sleep. Sci. Corydoras multiradiatus.

suukwariija aákuuri free.var. of suukwariijaari lit. shirui shell

suukwariija táasa lit. shirui basket (n.) type of panero (táasa), or large carrying basket, woven in the suukwariija aákuuri style.

suukwariijaari irreg.pl. suukwariijaariwa,
suukwariijarika (n.) shirui cara, a herringbone-pattern weaving style used in weaving sieves. free.var. suukwariija aákuuri.

suurija free.var. of sirímaaja

suuríja Chambira dialect.var. of saminaja
suúrukuuja  suurukuujúuni

suúrukuuja dialect.var. of maánakaja
suurukuujúuni rt. suurukuújuu
Nanay dialect.var. of maanakaajúuni
takarajuútáani rt. takarajuúta 1. (t.v.) rotate something around its axis through multiple revolutions, e.g., a light bulb, in order to secure it in its socket, or the driveshaft of a motor, to start it. 2. (t.v.) stir a substance with stick or similar instrument. act./mid. takirijítáani (middle)

takaraajúuni rt. takaraájuu (t.v.) roll something of roughly cylindrical shape, to move it from one location to another; said typically of cut logs, especially in the context of logging activities, but also applicable to other objects of similar shape, e.g., a gasoline cylinder. Ex. Nu = amakiítaa iimi naaka, nu = takaraajúuni = ifu aasamujina = ánuura niwa. He is making a path for those tree trunks, so that he can roll them to the creek. act./mid. takiriijííni (middle)

Takarnáaku (prop.n.) the Nanay River; Iquito groups formerly lived in both the lower and upper Nanay River basin.

takátáani rt. takáta 1. (t.v.) turn around, turn over, flip over; alter the orientation of something by approximately 180 degrees along any major axis, e.g., turn around a table, or turn over a plate, but not with multiple revolutions. Ex. Jaa kana = takátarii kana = íímina, jaa nuúruu aátataárii. We had tipped the canoe, and the barbasco had gone downriver. 2. (t.v.) turn inside out, e.g., a shirt. act./mid. takifííni (middle)

tákaama (adj.) empty.

tákaana rt. tákaa (adj.) naked, nude. Ex. Aájapaki sinaaki kííja, tákaana kw = aamíyaakiaáriki, najaápúsí kuwiíni = aákúji. I had no clothes, I walked around naked, because I was an orphan.

takijámiiki irreg.pl. of takínuurika

takijápiiki irreg.pl. of takínuurika

takina (n.) lake; most lakes in Iquito territory are oxbow lakes, and are especially good sites for fishing, with some prized fish species almost exclusively found in these lakes.

takina (n.) lanchina or Spectacled Owl, species of large owl that reaches some 50cm in length; its call was traditionally believed to be an omen of the death of a relative. Sci. Pulsatrix perspicillata.

takínuurika irreg.pl. takijámiiki (inan.), takijápiiki (anim.) (adj.) short, speaking of the length of something (e.g., a rope), or the
height of something (e.g., a standing tree). Ex. Íyaa iina = na, taákari yaawáni iina siwaánikaaná waarata miisaji, nuúkiika miisajiika náaji pí = nikii takínuurikiika náaji, miisajiika. So then, one day, another woman like her arrived, a woman that we’d see as short, a little woman.

takíriija (n.) punshito, machete whose handle has broken off, but which can still be used for tasks that do not require much cutting force, such as weeding.

takíina (n.) any stick-like tool used to manipulate or dislodge another entity, e.g. a toothpick, or a stick used to pull or push a floating object; a prototypical example of this kind of tool is a small stick whose point is shaped to a thin wedge, used to remove bot-fly larvae (tuútuuija) from the skin of domestic animals.

takíini rt. taki (t.v.) use an instrument to dislodge an entity that is inserted, stuck, floating, or submerged in something else, e.g., use a needle to work a splinter out of someone’s flesh, use a long pole to pull to shore a canoe that has floated away, use a stick to pull out a bucket that has sunk in a well.

takirijítáani rt. takirijítá (i.v.) rotate or circle around a central point, typically at a distance from that central point, through multiple revolutions, e.g., a soaring, circling vulture. Ex. Atii = na nu = takirijítáríki = na naawaaka = jata. There, they say, she danced in circles with them. act./mid. takarajuutáani (active)

takirijíjíni rt. takirijíji 1. (i.v.) roll back and forth, e.g., someone who is having difficulty sleeping. Ex. Atii = na nu = takirijíjíkiakí = ná anásana = aákuji, nu = namija ijákiriikiaáki = na. There he rolled back and forth from the pain (when) his eyes burst. 2. (i.v.) roll, move over a surface by rolling, e.g., a log rolling downhill. act./mid. takaraajúuni (active)

takisííni rt. taki drv.rt. takísi (i.v.) be hungry.

takíti impf.rt. of takitíini

takiti (n.) madre de la yuca, species of green caterpillar that eats the leaves of manioc plants. When touched, it writhes energetically, flipping its rear end repeatedly from one side to the other, from which behavior comes its Iquito name. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, if a person picks up one of these caterpillars and asks it where the sun rises, or asks the direction in which someone has traveled, it will flick its rear end in that direction. ELY pers.var.

takitíini. free.var. asúraaja imíini.

takititíini rt. takititíi (i.v.) go in a circle, said, e.g., of a person who walks in a full circle around a house or tree, a vulture that soars in circles on a an updraft, but especially saliently, for a group of individuals to form of a ring that rotates around its center, e.g., during traditional celebrations, when people would form a ring and sing as they went in a circle.
takítíini 
ELY pers. var. of takítíini
takítíini rt. takíti impf. rt. taktí 1.
(i.v.) turn around, turn over, or flip over; change from facing one direction to facing another direction by approximately 180 degrees, along any axis, e.g., turn when standing from facing one direction to another; turn over, going from lying prone to supine; or capsize, as in the case of a canoe. 2. (i.v.) turn inside out, said, e.g., of a garment.
act./mid. takatáani (active)
takúmiikwáani rt. takúmiikwa 1.
(i.v.) creep, walk with bent legs and hunched back, generally in the case of someone who is attempting to avoid detection. 2. (i.v.) walk uncertainly, as said of young children who are going from crawling to beginning to walk.
takumíini rt. takumi (t.v.) crawl on all fours, e.g., as said of a baby, or a very sick person.
táktusi (n.) general term for spiders and scorpions.
táktusi aniáasi lit. scorpion's tail (n.) yarínilla, species of fern that grows to some 2.5m in height, with a trunk that reaches some 2m in height; the fern fronds emerging from the trunk have small spines on their undersides, resembling a scorpion’s tail, from which the plant derives its name. These young fronds are used to treat scorpion stings, either by grating them and applying the resulting pulp to the affected area, or by drinking the pulp with water.
free.var. anítáaki kajakáana.
tákusi naniáasi aniitáana
irreg.pl. táktusi naniáasi aniitáapi lit. tail-carrying spider (n.) general term for scorpions. ► Socio. This term is mainly used in order to distinguish scorpions proper from spiders, since the term táktusi is commonly used for both types of creature.
takuúkujina (n.) height, e.g., of a person or a tree. Ex. Atiika taá = yaa nu = takuúkujina. His height is just up to there (with gesture).
takuúnaari irreg.pl. takuúnaariwa (n.) species of stingray with a relatively bulky, rather than flat, body, which regularly reaches 1m in diameter; it is dark gray with small circular markings, and has a short bulky tail with numerous small pointed lumps. Like all stingrays, it is found principally in rivers but not lakes.
free.var. murákatiri.
takuúni rt. takuu 1. (i.v.) stand, be standing. Ex. Júuti=tɨɨiina takuúyaa! That standing right there is a tiger heron! 2. (i.v.) stand up.
► Gram. This sense requires momentary perfective aspect -rɨɨ.
Ex. Nikákiika, tran! ikwani takuúrii. Right away (sound of sudden movement), the man stood up.
Rel. takuutíini (rt. takuutii) (t.v.) stand up, e.g., a post in a post hole; or help stand, e.g., someone who is injured.
Nanay dialect.var. naríini.
takuutaníini rt. takuutánii (t.v.) set upright, said of things that are leaning over or lying on their sides,
e.g., a book, or a plantain plant that is leaning over.

takuútaaja (n.) species of paña-type (piranha-type) fish that lives in oxbow lakes and reaches some 8cm in length, and is pale in color, with a single red spot on the lower part of its body, and red ventral fins. **Anth.** According to Iquito oral tradition, this fish was the kúniiri, or fried manioc cake, of the muújinaapi (merpeople).

tamakajuutáani rt. tamakajuúta (t.v.) unroll something that has been coiled into a skein, e.g., fishing line, or rolled into a tube, e.g., a piece of fabric.

tamakaajúuni rt. tamakaájuu (t.v.) coil a rope-like object, or roll up something flat and flexible, e.g., a sheet of paper. **Gram.** The expected non-pluractional root tamaka is not attested.

tamakáani rt. tamaka (t.v.) twist, e.g., a piece of clothing, to wring out water, or a támuu fruit, to break it open and expose its flesh-covered seeds. **act./mid.** tamákíini (middle)

tamakijiitáani rt. tamakijiíta (i.v.) tangle oneself, typically said of a fish that has tangled itself in fishing line, or a dog that has wound the rope with which it is tied around the post to which it is tied.

tamákíini rt. tamakíi 1. (i.v.) twist, wind into a corkscrew shape, e.g., a plank that twists as it dries; or certain lianas that grow in a corkscrew shape. 2. (i.v.) entwine, speaking of two (or more things) that entwine themselves, e.g., certain lianas that grow in this fashion. **act./mid.** tamákáani (active)

tamakúuni rt. tamákuu 1. (t.v.) twist or wring a flexible slender object through multiple revolutions, e.g., wring a wet garment to squeeze water from it; or repeatedly twist and wring a liana to soften it and make it more flexible. 2. (t.v.) twist two or more things together, e.g., two lengths of patíina (topa) bark to make a temporary rope. 3. (t.v.) suffer an attack of the píita káaniu, a malevolent spirit that attacks people with a gust of wind. In severe attacks, the victim’s head is twisted until the neck breaks; in less severe attacks, the victim is left with bruises on their body, and will subsequently sicken and die unless they are cured by a siimana (shaman). **Gram.** This sense requires momentary perfective aspect -rii.

tamakuutáani rt. tamakuúta (t.v.) wind or wrap a rope repeatedly around an object, which typically exhibits roughly cylindrical symmetry, e.g., wind or stringing a rope around a post to secure a boat, or winding a string around a fish wrapped in leaves, so that the fish can be transported without its wrapper coming loose.

tamaraki irreg.pl. tamarakiwa (n.) gum abscess.

tamarakííni rt. tamarákíi 1. (t.v.) cross or slightly bend two slender objects around each other, e.g., cross the legs when sitting, or wrap one wire around another for a
tamarásina

single turn. 2. (t.v.) pull someone’s arm behind their back. dialect.var. tamarásii.

tamarásina HDC pers.var. of taramásiti
tamarásiti free.var. of taramásiti
tamarásii dialect.var. of tamarakíini
tamaasi dialect.var. of tamiwusi
tami impf.rt. of tamíni
tami impf.rt. of tamíni
tamíniina (n.) lightning that one sees in the sky at a distance, but which does strike anything on the ground, and which does not make much noise.
tamíriija dialect.var. of maniti
tamíka (n.) tangarana or madre de tangarana, a species of small biting ant that lives inside the hollow trunks of tamána (tangarana) trees; they aggressively attack anything that touches the trunk of the tree, swarming the intruder and delivering very painful bites. Sci. Pseudomyrmex sp. free.var. tamína imíini.
tamína (n.) species of tangarana, tree with small leaves and a slender, hollow, trunk that reaches up to 15 cm diameter, and is notable for its segmented appearance; prized as firewood, these trees are typically inhabited by a species of small black ant (tamíka) that swarms out if the tree is disturbed, delivering painful bites to the intruder. Sci. Triplaris sp.
tamína amákiiri irreg.pl. tamína amákiiriwa (n.) ‘tangarana’ style of weaving iitaari (crisneja thatch panels), in which the ijáwámi (irapay) palm palm frond stems that wrap around the palm wood lath are bunched together in groups of eight, with large gaps between them; the name of this style comes from this pattern resembling the spaced segments of the trunk of the tamína, tangarana tree.
tamína imíini free.var. of tamíka irreg.pl. tamína imíika lit. madre of tangarana		
tamíni rt. tami impf.rt. tami (i.v.) flash, speaking of lightning.
tamíni rt. tami impf.rt. tami (t.v.) lick.
tamiiirína (n.) aguajillo, species of tall but slender palm that grows in varillas; several trunks, covered in small thorns, tend to grow from a single point, reaching some 15 cm in diameter; it produces fruits similar in form to that of nískati (aguaje), but smaller, and with a different taste. Sci. Mauritiella sp.
tampúura (n.) drum, musical instrument adopted by Iquitos in the early 20th century.
támuja (n.) clitoris; traditionally, if a baby was born with a clitoris that was considered too large, it was cut so that the labia would hide it.
▶ Gram. Poss.pref.
támuu irreg.pl. támuuwa (n.) guaba, species of fruit-bearing tree often planted in and around Iquito communities; the fruits pods measure up to 50 cm in length and are reminiscent of long, grooved, bean pods. The bark of the tree
extrudes a thick sap that is administered orally to treat bronchitis, while the bark is used to decongest the respiratory tract by cutting it into pieces and rubbing them on the chest. *Sci. Inga edulis.*

támuu imíini *irreg.pl. támuu imíika* lit. madre of /sp guaba (n.) species of edible caterpillar that reaches about 3cm in length and mainly feeds on the leaves of támuu (guaba) trees; lacking spines or stinging hairs, it is marked with lengthwise stripes of yellow, orange, red, and black, and is eaten cooked in patarashca.

tamuujuuni rt. tamújuju 1. (i.v.) consume something hard by repeatedly sucking on it and licking it, e.g., *nisikati* (aguaje) fruit, a hard candy, or honey that one scoops out of a container with a finger, and then licks off. 2. (i.v.) have sex, euphemistic expression. ▶ *Gram.* The sexual partner with whom the sexual act is realized can be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the comitative instrumental = jata.

támuuki *irreg.pl. támuukiwa* (n.) species of lisa-type fish, similar to the better-known karápisi, but smaller, reaching only 20cm in length. Likewise a riverine fish, it is greenish-blue in color, with some red coloring on its face, and is known for the toughness of its flesh. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

támuuri *irreg.pl. támuuriwa* (n.) *shimbillo*’ style of weaving *iitaari* (crisneja thatch panels), in which the *ijáwɨɨmɨ* (irapay) palm frond stems are woven around the palm wood lath in a pattern that resembles the seeds inside a támuu (shimbillo) seed pod.

tamuusi *irreg.pl. tamuusiwa,* tamuusika (n.) shoulder blade. ▶ *Gram.* Poss.pref. dialect.var. tamaasi.

tanaja (n.) abdomen, extending from the navel to the groin, speaking of its exterior surface. ▶ *Gram.* Poss.pref.

tanajítáani rt. tanajíita (i.v.) have a large, bulging belly, as in the case of, e.g., overweight individuals or pregnant women.

tanajítaari *irreg.pl. tanajítaariwa,* tanajítaarika (n.) zapatero, species of mojarra-type fish that reaches 15cm in length. Its body is remarkably flat and thin, with the forward half of the body bulging out in such a fashion that its small face appears to be crammed into a corner against its neck.

tanaka (n.) belly, extending from the end of the rib-cage to the groin, speaking of the exterior part. ▶ *Gram.* Poss.pref. free.var. tiniki.

tánaki (n.) wall, fence, corral; general term for fence-like constructions, whether they fully enclose an area or not.

tanákíini rt. tanákii (t.v.) build a wall, fence, or corral. *Ex.* Nu = tanákiíiyaa nu = ííta. *He is building his house walls.* *Ex.* Nu = tanákiíyaa nu = kuusí = aákuji. *He is building a corral for his pigs.*
tanana

**tanana** rt. *tana* (adj.) shallow, speaking of vessels or bodies of water.

taniwíni (n.) Spring (July-September), or onset of the dry season, when the rains decrease and the rivers drop.

taniwíni (n.) species of cicada that is abundant during the early dry season (July to September), but is absent at other times of year; as such, it is a sign of the dry season and the time at which the eggs of the *mitiija* and *siaariáapa* turtles can be harvested. "Anth. In Iquito oral tradition, the *taniwíni* is identified as the source from which the Iquitos originally obtained corn, and its appearance and call at the beginning of dry season signaled the time to plant corn. At the same time, the *taniwíni* was considered a dangerous creature whose magical powers brought diseases. Those who died from such diseases were believed to be the prey of these insects, who smoked their bodies and took them back to wherever the insects lived at other times of the year. For this reason, when Iquito ancestors heard the call of this cicada, they reportedly would ask of it that they still be there to receive it as a visitor when the cicada returned the following year, in effect asking for another year of life. It was believed that planting *katija* near the home provided protection from this cicada because the tuber would absorb the disease-causing spells of the creature; the ‘eyes’ and other surface imperfections of the tuber were believed to have been caused by the spells it absorbed.

taniyaaka (n.) 1. *minga*, collaborative work party with food and drink, specifically for weaving *ijáwíimi* (irapay) palm leaves into *iitaari* (crisnejas, or thatch panels). 2. *itíniija* (masato, manioc beer) prepared for a collaborative work party for weaving *iitaari* (crisnejas).

taníija irreg.pl. *taniikami* (n.) any woven thing, such as a hammock, bag, basket, or crisneja.

taniika irreg.pl. *taniikaka* (n.) capillejo, a type of quickly-made temporary basket used to carry produce from gardens or game from the forest; it is made from a single frond of an *ipüüti* (ungurahui) palm gathered near where it is needed, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying a basket or bag. It is especially used by hunters, who travel light when going to the forest, to carry back game.

taníikami irreg.pl. of *taníija*

taniikíni rt. *taniíkii* (i.v.) weave capillejo (*taniikaka*) baskets.

taníiku irreg.pl. *taaniwa,* *taníiku* (n.) dead-fall trap; generally used for rodents, this trap consists of an enclosure into which the rodent is lured by bait, where it triggers a suspended log to fall, crushing the prey (hence its name). For larger prey such as pacas (*tiímaaka*), the enclosure is typically a fence made of sticks driven securely into the ground in precisely the shape to enclose the...
suspended log, which constitutes the roof of the trap; for smaller prey, such as rats, the enclosure may be a wooden box.

taniikúuni rt. taniíkuu (i.v.) make dead-fall trap (taniíku).

taníini rt. tani (t.v.) weave; this term is used for the weaving of nets, hammocks, baskets, and sieves, as well as for the weaving of fabric.

taníini rt. tanii (t.v.) press on or hold down, e.g., press down on ground manioc to squeeze out liquid; press down on something so that it doesn’t blow away; or hold a dog down against the ground so that it cannot escape. The force may be great and sudden, as when a crushing force is applied to something, e.g., due to a falling tree, but this verb only denotes the application of the force, and not the resulting state. Rel. taniiítáani (rt. taniiíta) (t.v.) press down on, or weigh down with an object; e.g., weigh down a pot lid by placing a rock on it.

taniítaaja irreg.pl. taniítaakami (n.) 1. a weight used to secure something, e.g., in case of wind. 2. the longest piece of weaving material in a basket, after the base has been made, that serves as the support for all the other pieces. 3. lever arm in a manioc press, used to apply pressure to manioc mash to squeeze out the fluid in the process of making farinha.

taniítaawi irreg.pl. taniítaawiya (n.) scissors.

taniiti (n.) species of small rebeco-type catfish that reaches only 10cm in length; black in color, it is capable of pinching the tips of fingers with its spurs, from which comes its name.

taniítaaja (n.) capitari, the juvenile phase of the mitija (taricaya) or Yellow-spotted River Turtle; believed to be a distinct species of aquatic turtle. Sci. Podocnemis unifilis (juvenile).

taniika (n.) malaria.


tapúitia HDC pers.var. of kapítiaa

Tarakákwaan (prop.n.) an Iquito man who lived on the Río Chambira and died in the 1950s; he was given the Spanish name Felipe Taracacua.

tarakana (n.) pushcacuro, unidentified species of yellowish ant that delivers a painful bite. It makes its nests in leaf litter and in logs already hollowed out by termites, and occasionally enters houses to make nests in clothing or in roof thatch.

tarakíini rt. tarakii (i.v.) be passive and shy to the point of inactivity, shrinking from interacting with others or asserting oneself, which in local conceptions of this characteristic includes avoiding starting projects or initiating work, or failing to respond to others’ requests to carry out tasks. When applied to men, this term has connotations of effeminacy. free.var. tarakíïta míini.
tarakiita míini rt. tarakiita mii free var. of tarakiini ▶ Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs.
tarakiitina rt. tarakiiti (adj.) excessively passive or timid; when applied to men, this term has connotations of effeminacy.
tarakiitíini rt. tarakiiti (t.v.) call someone passive or timid (i.e., tarakiitina); generally deemed a severe criticism and insult in traditional Iquito society.
dialect var. sásaakáani.
taramásiti (n.) carahuasca de altura, tree species that grows in mákisi (purmas or fallow gardens), with a slender, straight trunk that reaches 25 cm in diameter and a cluster of branches at the top of the tree; its small leaves are green on the upper surface and silvery gray on their lower surface. This tree is prized for its wood, which is used for roof poles and, as with most carahuascas, its bark, which is pale and fragrant, is used for tuuku, tumplines. Sci. Guatteria sp. HDC pers var. tamarásina. free var. tamarásiti.
tarawáaja • from Sp. trabajo. (n.) work, or a job; a task carried out for wages. ▶ Socio. While in very common use, this word is deprecated by some speakers, who recognize it as a loanword.
tarawaajúuni rt. tarawaájuu • from Sp. trabajar, with plurational suffix -juu. 1. (i.v.) work for wages. ▶ Socio. Although in very common use, this term is deprecated by some speakers who consider a loanword, and prefer the expression miisana míini lit. ‘do the thing one does’. 2. (t.v.) work. ▶ Socio. For some speakers, this is the general term for any type of work one does, whether paid or otherwise.
taraásiija (n.) 1. glass bead, formerly used to make necklaces. These were an important trade item in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. 2. a type of women’s necklace, common in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, made of loops of glass beads that hung down to the waist of the wearer.
taraasíini rt. tarásii (t.v.) bore holes into something, especially decorative seeds, so that they can be threaded onto a string, e.g., to make a necklace.
táraati (n.) pashaco, name for several genera of trees that share a distinctive type of small leaf; these leaves are roughly 1 cm in length and less than half that in width, and are arranged along small stalks that are themselves arranged along a single larger stalk, somewhat in the manner of a fern. The different genera and species of this class of trees are distinguished by their different barks and the shapes of their fruits. socio var. atáraati.
tariáana irreg pl. tariáapi (n.) a sad or depressed person.
taríaini rt. taári impf rt. taári drv rt. tári (i.v.) be sad; this emotional state is especially identified with thinking or brooding about thinking about a person or state of affairs, e.g., thinking about a relative that
is traveling far from home, or thinking about not having enough money to meet one’s expenses.

tasiki irreg.pl. tasikiya (n.) 1. tapaje, a type of traditional fish trap consisting of a tapered basket some 3m in length that narrowed to a closed point, typically woven with strips of material from the outer layer of ipũti (ungurahui) or nisikati (aguaje) palm frond petioles. These traps were employed in creeks and in areas of flooded forest, either when the waters were rising or dropping, and were typically used in conjunction with a temporary fence that was built out of sticks that were driven into the creek bed or forest floor at a narrow and relatively shallow point at which the rising or dropping waters had to pass. The fence was sealed with leaves, and then one or more of these tapered baskets were driven through gaps in the fence, oriented so that the water flowed through them in the direction of their narrow, closed point. Fish swimming with the flowing water would be guided by the fence into the tapered basket, and they would become trapped at the tapered point and held there by the force of the flowing water. The traps were subsequently pulled from the fence and their catch emptied into canoes. 2. type of fish trap introduced into the Iquito communities in the early 20th century, in the form of a long woven basket with an opening that tapered in such a fashion that it was easy for fish to swim into the basket, but difficult for them to swim out; this trap was placed in a small creek or an inundated area when the waters dropped, oriented so that the current guided the fish towards the mouth of the trap.

tasikíini rt. tasikii (i.v.) fish using a traditional tasiki (tapaje) fish trap, including the laborious step of making the temporary fence that facilitated its use.

tasínakíini rt. tasínaki (t.v.) scratch or claw repeatedly, to the point of injury. Ex. liina míisi, nu = tasínakiki kiija piyíini nu = awákukwa = jata. That cat scratched me badly with all of its claws.

tasíyaaka lit. waiting party (n.) 1. welcoming party; celebration of welcome, with masato and food, upon the return of a family member or friend after a prolonged absence. 2. manioc beer prepared for a celebration of welcome.

tasíina (n.) small tree species that grows in inundation areas, with trunks reaching some 8cm in diameter; it produces fruits when these areas are flooded, and its round yellow fruit reach some some 4cm in diameter and are similar to saati (caimitillo) fruits in general form, though lacking the sticky resin of the latter.

tasiina (n.) flat strips of flexible yet durable material removed from the frond stalk of the muwaasi (sinamillo) palm, used traditionally to weave baskets and sieves. Sci. Oenocarpus mapora (fiber).
tasiina free.var. of muwaasi

Socio. The use of the term tasiina to refer to the muwaasi palm arises from the metonymical use of the term for the fiber extracted from the palm to refer to the palm as a whole.

tasiini rt. tasi (t.v.) pinch someone, typically between forefinger and thumb, digging in one’s thumbnail. 

Gram. The object of this verb obligatorily bears the locative postposition =jina.

tasíini rt. tásii (t.v.) wait for someone or await an event.

tasítáani rt. tasiita (t.v.) guard or watch over something or someone to make sure that it is not stolen or damaged, or in the case of an animal or person, that he or she is not hurt, kidnapped, or does not escape (if held captive); crucially, this term is employed when the guarding or watching over is not specifically for the benefit of the thing, animal, or person being watched over or guarded.

tatákuwa (n.) tatatao, Red-throated Caracara, species of raptor that resembles the much more common siaámuri (shihuango), but with a very loud and distinctive call; according to Iquito oral tradition, when this bird calls, nearby birds are drawn to it. Sci. Ibycter americanus.

tatini irreg.pl. tatiniwaaka (n.) a person or animal who is bold and fearless, sometimes to the point of being overly aggressive and inappropriately behaved. Ex. Piyíi niípi nu =kaajíya,

tatiniwaaká tíi. All of his dogs are ‘daredevils’ (bold and fearless).

tatini irreg.pl. tatinwa, tatinika (n.) Bat Falcon, a small raptor noted for its speed and prowess in hunting small birds and bats. Sci. Falco ruficollis.

tatíi socio.var. of tatiikuúkujína

irreg.pl. tatiíwiya, tatiíwi Socio. Some speakers consider this use of the term to be incorrect, insisting that the correct term for a floor of this type tatiikuúkujína. The use of the term tatíi is presumably metonymical, based on using the name of the palm species from which the palm wood for the floor is sourced as the name of the structure constructed from it.

tatíi irreg.pl. tatiíwiya, tatiíwi (n.) cashapona or pona, species of palm with an edible heart; its wood was formerly used to make floors and walls of houses, and is still used to make laths for iitaari (crisnejas). Sci. Socratea exorrhiza. free.var. púuna.

tatíi imííni irreg.pl. tatíi imííka lit. pona floor madre (n.) madre del emponado, species of small insect, a little larger than a louse, that comes to infest palm wood floors, after they are a few years old, and bites people who lie down on them.

tatiikuúkujína rt. tatiikuúku

irreg.pl. tatiikuúkujína (loc.n.) tarima or emponado, elevated palm wood house floor, generally made from tatíi, cashapona palm wood. socio.var. tatíi.

tatiikúuni rt. tatiikúu (t.v.) emponar, construct the elevated...
tatɨɨtaníini

floor of a raised house from the wood of the tatii (pona) palm.

tatɨɨtaníini rt. tatiítaníi (t.v.) prop up; support something so that
it does not fall over, especially something that is already leaning.
Ex. Nu = tatiitániiyaa
nu = áriitaawi tíra. She is propping here paddle there (against the wall).

tatiítánii rt. tatiíta (i.v.) lean
against something, e.g., a broom leaning against a wall.

tatiiwijina (loc.n.) grove of tatii
(pona) palms. free.vars.
tatiiwijajina, puúnakajina.
tatiiwijajina free.var. of
tatiiwijina

tawánaja HDC pers.var. of
ituwánaja

tawarakútina rt. tawarakúti
(adj.) holed or holey, the quality
of having many round holes, e.g., a
colander, an old thatch roof, or an
old garment.

tawarakúuni rt. tawarákuu JPI
pers.var. of tawarúuni

tawarúuni rt. tawáruu (t.v.) make
multiple holes, using something
slender like a nail or drill bit,
whether by punching or drilling
the holes, and whether they pass
through the object, e.g., punching
multiple holes through a metal can
to make a grater; or not, e.g.,
drilling multiple holes into a tree
trunk in order to mark the depth to
which it should be carved for
making a canoe. JPI pers.var.
tawarakúuni.

Tawatáani rt. tawáta 1. (t.v.) make
a single small hole that passes
through something. 2. (t.v.)
deflower a woman, break a
woman's hymen. ▶ Socio. For some
speakers, including ELY, only the
second sense ('deflower') obtains.
act./mid. tawatíini (middle)

tawáti impf.rt. of tawatíini

tawatíini rt. tawáti impf.rt. tawáti
1. (i.v.) get or develop a hole,
speaking of a hard, rigid object,
e.g., a cup or a canoe. 2. (i.v.)
become deflowered, i.e., for a
woman's hymen to become broken.
▶ Socio. For some speakers,
especially ELY, only the second
sense ('become deflowered')
obtains. act./mid. tawatáani (active)

tawáaku • from Sp. tabaco. (n.)
tobacco; according to Iquito oral
history, the Iquitos did not use
tobacco until it was introduced by
the patrones in the late 19th
century.

tawi irreg.pl. tawiya (n.) mestizo,
non-indigenous person, or 'white'
person.

tawi kániisi lit. white person's jicra
(n.) large bag made of fabric,
leather, or plastic.

tawi taníiku lit. white person's
dead-fall trap (n.) a type of rat trap
introduced by outsiders in the early
20th century that involves a thick
stick held under tension that, when
released by the trap's trigger,
crushes any small creature in the
trap.

tawíkiri (n.) Black-fronted
Nunbird, a species of black bird
with a small, sharp, curved, red
beak, and a distinctive call; the
imitation of the call of this bird was a motif of some forms of traditional Iquito flute-playing. *Sci. Monasa nigrifrons.* ▶ *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the *siaruuya* (*paucar amarillo*), imitates all other bird species, but not this one, because the *tawikiri* once threatened to kill the *siaruuya* if it were to do so, frightening the latter by showing it the blood on its beak (i.e., the red color of its beak).

**taá** (cop.) be; copular verb.  
▶ *Gram.* The copula exhibits different forms depending on its morphosyntactic environment and its position in the clause: 1) If the copula: i) appears in a main (i.e., non-subordinate) clause; ii) its subject is either a referential NP or a first or second person pronoun; iii) it bears no suffixes or enclitics; and iv) it is not in a prepausal position, then it surfaces as *tii*. In this case, the copula bears two low tones and is preceded by a floating high tone. 2) If the copula: i) appears in prepausal position, i.e., either at the right edge of a clause-initial topic phrase or utterance-finally; and ii) bears no suffixes or enclitics, it surfaces as *táaja*. 3) If the copula: i) appears in a non-prepausal position; ii) either appears in: a) a main clause with a third person pronominal subject; or b) in a subordinate clause with any type of subject; and ii) does not bear suffixes, it surfaces as *taa*. In this case, it bears a final high tone and is followed by two floating low tones. 4) Finally, whenever the copula bears suffixes, it surfaces as *taa*. *Ex.* Anuu taá nu = asásana. *That is his food.* Ex.  
Na = nakusiaárikī = na,  
“Pi = kumáani p = ítuukiaaná piyíni iipi taá kaniiri miiyáapi.”  
*They knew,* “*God is going to burn all of us who are sinners.*” *Ex.* Kuupí taárikí kanáaja, kuupí miísaji taárikí kanáaja. *We were two, we were two women.* *Ex.* Anuu aruukitaaja táaja. *He is shamanically associated with an animal.* *Ex.* Kaa nuu, iina miísaji, kaa nu = nakusiaárikí kániika táaja. *She didn’t, the woman, she didn’t know who it was.* *prepaus.form* táaja. *allomorph* tii.  

**táaja** dialect.var. of *túwija*  
**táaja** prepaus.form of *taá*  

**taakari** (adj.) at a different time, at another time or moment, on another occasion. ▶ *Gram.* This item collocates with *yaawíini* ‘day’ to convey the meaning ‘another day, some other day’. *Ex.* Kiaá nuu paaniki, taákari, nu = íkii atíi = yaa tii iita = siriku. *You look for it, and at another time, it is right there at the side of the house.* *Ex.* Taákari yaawíini = jina, nu = aámuuyáárikí = na anitáaki. *On another day, he would kill a White-lipped Peccary.*  

**taaki** (adv.) other way, other manner; a different way of realizing some eventuality, with a connotation that this different way is worse, incorrect, dishonest, or otherwise worthy of being deprecated. *Ex.*  
Iyaákari = ííra = ná = yaa = jaa
Until that moment when she became very old and began to think in another way (i.e., became evil).

**taaki**  (n.) 1. another place, another location, somewhere else.  *Ex.*  Jaa *nu = iíkwaki taaki jaa*. He already went somewhere else.  2. another side, the other side.  *Ex.*  Atií = yaa imiráani, taakí = ji, kuumi káaniu, tra! Right then, again, from the other side, the second barrel (of the shotgun), tra!

**taakiírakuma**  (adv.) along another path, in the direction determined by another path.  *Ex.*  Nu = sapiraákɨɨsakurakari taakiírakuma, kaa pí = paajii nu = nikíini. If she lost her way along a different path, we will not be able to find her.

**taakiíraata**  (adv.) in another direction.

**táaku**  • from Sp. taco.  (n.) wadding used both for muskets, which remained in use in the San Antonio area until the late 1940s, and in the former home manufacture of shotgun cartridges, which began at about that time, and waned in the 1970s, with the increasing availability of manufactured cartridges. The wadding was made by scraping the outer surface of *isuusi* (*ñejilla*) or *sakunaaja* (*inayuga*) palm frond stalks, and was placed between the powder and the shot, and on top of the shot, before sealing the cartridge, or in the case of muskets, tamping down the shot and powder with a ramrod.

**taama**  (adv.) 1. for no good reason, without cause.  *Ex.*  Kaa taama aniáana kíija nami = ji
k = iyáma = ji; iyamiaákuji ki = níyaaka iwiírikíáaki;
niwa = áákuji kw = anfïiaaki iiti.
I didn’t come (here) from my homestead there down river for no good reason; because my husband died; that’s why I came here.  2. randomly, aimlessly.  *Ex.*  Nu = iíkuuyaárikíiaaki = na tíra niíkuma, taamá = yaa tíria naki = jinakuma.  He went walking along the path, aimlessly through the forest.  3. falsely, dishonestly.  ► Gram. In this sense, collocates with verbs of speaking, especially *kuwasíini* ‘speak’.  *Ex.*  Taama nu = kuwasiaárika náaji, “K = imítariiikiiana iwíini.”  Falsely he said, “I will live again.”  4. jokingly, playfully.  ► Gram. Most often appears in the idiomatic expression *taama műni* ‘joke, play around’ (see entry).

**taama**  (adv.) 1. just, simply, only, without further consideration or elaboration.  *Ex.*  Jaa *nu = paanaki nuu, taamá = yaa siípa = ji*. And then he cured him, just like that, from a distance.  *Ex.*  Taapi, iipi = na nakusiiiaárika = na kaa ariwáani = na, taama = na na = iíkii = kíyaan paapa. Others, those who didn’t know how to sing, they just stay quiet.  2. in a very small quantity or to a slight degree.  *Ex.*  Kí = nakúsii taamá = yaa nuu, náaji jiíta nuúkiika
makííni = jina. *I know him the littlest bit, like in a dream.*

**taama míini** rt. taama mii 1. (i.v.) speak unseriously or insincerely, typically to humorous effect. ► *Sem.* This sense is often used as a way of expressing, in a friendly manner, disbelief or extreme surprise about what someone has said. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex.* Kaa = na, taama = na kia = miyyaakiaana. *No, you’re joking (he said).* 2. (i.v.) talk carelessly, say something without an adequate basis for believing it to be true, but typically without an intention to knowingly deceive.

**taama miíniika** (adv.) barely; this adverb indicates that some eventuality holds by a very narrow margin, e.g., a pot that is just barely hanging because of the weakness of the rope suspending it, or a person who is just barely alive due to their state of health. ► *Gram.* This adverb obligatorily co-occurs with the narrower clitic =yaa ~ =yaajaa ~ kiyya ~ kiyaajaa, which either appears on the verb, if this adverb is sentence-initial; or on the adverb itself, if the adverb appears in any other position. *Ex.* Taama miíniika = na nu = siwaaniriikiaaki = ná = yaa tíra iitakúura, ninííni = aákuji. *He just barely arrived at the house (since he was badly injured), in the afternoon.*

**taamaakáani** rt. taamaaka (t.v.) not recognize or acknowledge as one’s own, especially a child; most commonly said of men who do not accept being the father of a given child, but also applicable to other types of relationships, such as not recognizing someone as one’s spouse; and to material objects, as when one does not acknowledge ownership of some item.

**taamáaki** (n.) anywhere, any old place, a location not selected intentionally or with care.

**taamáana** rt. taamáa (adj.) any, any old; no particular or specific member of a given class of entities. *Ex.* Pi = paaniriikiaana tíra, nuúkiika, taamáana siriija. *We are going to look for one over there, any bird.* *Ex.* Taamáana yaawiíni = kari nu = iwiírii. *She may become sick any day.*

**taamaárika** (adv.) 1. alone, by oneself. ► *Gram.* This adverb is frequently employed to convey a (defeasible) reflexive interpretation, without altering the valency of the verb. *Ex.* Taamaárikaa ki = saminiijüuni = jata ki = paajikiaaki niwa. *By myself with my own thinking I learned that.* *Ex.* “Aa,” nu = aátkiaanaá taamaárika nuu, “Aa.” “Aa,” he said to himself, “Aa.” *Ex.* Nu = saminiijuuyaáríki nu = júritikúura taamaárika nuu. *He thought it to himself (lit. inside his chest alone).* 2. separately. *Ex.* Kia = aki tarawaájuuyaa taamaárika, ki = tarawaájuuyaa kí = nasi taamaárika. *Your father works separately, and I work my garden separately.* *Ex.* Atii
taamaárika (adj.) one's own; this element expresses contrastive focus on the possessor, indicating that the possessor is a salient discourse participant (often the subject of the clause). Ex. Nu = ajaárikɨnaajaá nu = ñiyi, taamaárika nu = ñiyi = na, aráaku. She ground (corn) at her place also, her own place, (her) burrow. Ex. Taamaárika nu = sakújaaja = jata nu = aámüukiaaki = ná nuu. With her own piripiri he killed her.
taana rt. taa (adj.) other, another. Ex. Nu = jikukiaaki kanaájawaaka: kíija, taana chí = kujímani íyáaka taárika Eliodoro. He sent us: me and another companion of mine whose name was Eliodoro. Ex. lipi = na taápi kitaákayuuri, nu = aátikiaaki náaji, “Saaka = aáküji = na iina miyáàkiaana kitaáka piyíini saakaaya = na?” Those other young women, they said, “Why does that young woman have everything?” Ex. Chí = paanii taana. I will look for another.
taaniwa irreg.pl. of taníiku
táapa • from Sp. tapa. (n.) pot lid.
taara míini rt. taara mii 1. (i.v.) be extremely poor. ▶ Gram. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. Ex. Náaji kumiija tíi kíija, taara míini = jata. Thus I grew up, in poverty. 2. (i.v.) be desolately sad and hopeless, e.g., shortly before death. Rel. taara miiyáana (n.) a poor and sad person, a person in a miserable state.
taarana rt. taara (adj.) sad, the psychological state of sadness or depression that typically follows an unhappy event, such as the death of someone to whom one was close. ▶ Gram. When attributing the quality of sadness to events, the plural form taarami is employed.
taáraa irreg.pl. taáraawa (n.) fin, on any part of a fish body. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref.
taári impf.rt. of taríini
taari (adv.) before, earlier, at a previous time; often used to refer to a relatively distant past or era. ▶ Gram. This adverb typically co-occurs with the = yaa ~ = yaajaa ~ = kiyaa ~ = kiyaajaa focus clitic. Ex. Kaá tii náaji jiíta taárika taará = yaajaa. It isn’t like it was before. Ex. Taari = ná = yaajaa, kana = maakatúuwa = na, naawaaka taárika = na siimapi. Before, it is said, our ancestors, they were shamans.
taariki (n.) morning, in the morning. ▶ Gram. While clearly a noun (e.g., in being able to form an NP with a determiner), this element does not need to be licensed by a postposition to appear in a clause, a characteristic typical of locative nouns. Indeed, the final syllable is likely to have historically been the proximal locative suffix -ki, but synchronically it does not alternate with other locative suffixes,
suggesting that this is a lexicalized form. Ex. Piyíní taariki nu = iikwaáriki asúraaja síratáani = ánuura. Every morning she went to harvest manioc. Ex. K = ináwii taariki kí = kusi kami jaa. In the morning, I put my pots there (upriver) already.

taaríjana rt. taarija (adj.) 1. tasty or delicious, e.g., fatty, speaking of meat, or skillfully prepared, speaking of a dish or a meal. 2. good smelling or fragrant, e.g., a flower or food. 3. sexually pleasing.

taaríjianúuni rt. taarijánuu1. (t.v.) spice or flavor a food with condiments. 2. (t.v.) perfume or scent one's body.

táasa (n.) bujurqui bocón, a bujurqui-type fish that reaches some 20 cm in length, generally brown in color, with large scales and small white markings arranged in a hexagonal pattern that recalls the weave of táasa baskets. It is capable of protruding its mouth several centimeters from its normal position and is noted for having very soft flesh.

táasa (n.) panero, type of large basket with a wide weave and large mouth, mainly used to carry tubers (especially manioc) and fruits from the garden or forest.

taasiijáani rt. taasiija 1. (t.v.) ruin a 'diet' (siyaaníni), i.e., a set of dietary and behavior restrictions associated with the consumption of medicinal or shamanic plants, especially aákuta (ayahuasca), by violating one of the restrictions; generally such violations are believed to result in a range of maladies. ▶ Gram. The object of the verb corresponds to the ruined diet. Ex. Nu = taasiijaki nu = siyaaníni nu = iíkuku. He has ruined his diet in his body. 2. (t.v.) ruin, e.g., a motor, a meal, or the preparation of manioc beer.

taasiíni rt. taási 1. (i.v.) get ruined, e.g., a motor, if the oil is not changed; or manioc beer, if too much water is added in the dilution stage. 2. (i.v.) get ruined, speaking of the medical or shamanic efficacy of aákuta (ayahuasca), either if one fails to follow a dietary or behavioral restriction associated with its use, e.g., the avoidance of salt or sexual activity; or if one fails to watch over it adequately once it has been prepared, since spirits were believed to seek ayahuasca and rob it of its potency. ▶ Gram. The subject denotes or indexes the ayahuasca in question. Ex. Iina aákuta, nu = taásikinu = iíkuku. The ayahuasca has gone bad in his body. Ex. Iina aákuta, nu = taásikura, iyaamiaákujiiina siimanakaanu = kariíniikurá nuu. This ayahuasca has gone bad, because the shaman did not watch over it.

taasíita (adv.) really or truly, closely approximating a prototypical or ideal realization of some eventuality. Ex. Atii nu = aámuukiakáí taasíita nuu. Then she really killed it.

taasíita (adj.) true, real, legitimate, actual, exemplary, or closely approximating a prototypical or
ideal instantiation of some category of entities. Ex. Jaari = na,
uu = siwaaniriikiaaki = ná tii
nu = majáana iyikíra, taana
nu = majáana iyikíra, taasíita
nu = majáana. So then he arrived there at his wife’s residence, his other
wife’s place, his real wife. Ex. Kaá	ii = kija iyaamiaákuji taárika
taasíita níyini. But it was not
because he was his true son.

**taasíita iísaku** lit. true rat (n.)
sachacuy, species of large
terrestrial forest rat, considered
edible, and generally captured with

**taasíita sisa** lit. true cashorro (n.)
cashorro, species of slender fish
with very small, shiny scales, that
reaches 50cm in length; it has a
long snout, and long, sharp teeth,
and lives principally in oxbow
lakes. *Sci. Acestrorhynchus
falcirostris.*

**taasíita siiri** free.var. of musútina
siiri irreg.pl. taasíita siiriya lit. true
caiman

**taasíita táraati** lit. true pashaco
(n.) type of pashaco, species of
tree, with a very round trunk that
reaches some 1m in diameter. It
lacks buttress roots and branches
on the lower trunk, and it has
relatively easily broken bark that
can easily be removed from the
trunk. Its fruits have a distinctive
wedge-like, half-moon, shape,
broader at the base, at some 20cm,
than where they connect to the
branch, and when they fall from the
tree, these fruits are hard and have
rattling seeds inside, which are
eaten by pecarries and other
animals. Between 1950 and 1970,
the bark was harvested
commercially in great quantities in
the areas surrounding the Iquito
community of San Antonio for use
in the tanning of leather; now it is
occasionally felled for its timber.
*Sci. Parkia multijuga. free.var. kaasi
táraati.*

**taasíita waaraáata** lit. true rubber
tree (n.) balata sapotina, a tree
with small buttress roots which
grows up to 1m in diameter; this
tree was used as a source of rubber,
exploited after the more profitable
sources were depleted in the early
20th century, and was itself
depleted in the area by the early
1950s. *Sci. Chrysophyllum
sanguinolentum.*

**taasiítaana** rt. taasíttaa (adj.)
true, legitimate, actual, exemplary.
 ► Gram. This form is restricted to
predicative functions in copular
constructions.

**taátaaja** irreg.pl. taátaajawaaka
(n.) referential term employed by
either sex for a an opposite sex
Historically, *taátaaja* was
exclusively a vocative term, with
anani (brother) and atamajati
(sister) as its referential
counterparts; in the course of the
20th century, however, the former
vocative term has, following the
broader conflation of referential
and vocative terms, also come to be
used referentially, although the
above referential terms remain
more common.
taatáaja (n.) vocative term used by a speaker of either sex towards an opposite sex sibling. affect.var. taataasííta.
taataasííta affect.var. of taatáaja
Taataayúusa free.var. of kumáani
• from Q. Tata Dios. ▶ Socio. This term is deprecated by some speakers due to its status as loanword.

Taawara (prop.n.) a man who lived on the upper Pintuyacu River in the late 19th century, dying in the first decades of the 20th century; little is known of him or his life.

tijakáani rt. tijaka (t.v.) cut or break something relatively slender into two wholly distinct pieces, perpendicular to its axis of greatest length, such that the break between the pieces be relatively clean and flat, and not have a ragged edge or have fibers, splinters, or the like attached to the broken edges; the object may be rigid, e.g., a stick, or flexible, e.g., a rope, and the resulting two pieces may be of any size relative to each other. act./mid. tijakáani (active) Rel. tijakíjíní (rt. tijakíjíi) (i.v.) break into multiple distinct pieces.

tijíkija aájana rt. tijíkija aájá (adj.) one-legged, speaking of a person, the quality of having only a single leg, typically due to an accident in which the other was lost.

tijííkwaji (adv.) one side of something, one of two paired things, e.g., one side of the interior of a house, one side of a tree trunk, one of two hands.

tijííráki (n.) one side of something, exclusive of the other side. ▶ Gram. Poss. pref. Ex. K=iikwaákiiaana náaji yaawííni=ánuurá, náaji yaawííni, tijííráki
pí=titika=íkwaáji. I’m going for 15 days, this many (10 fingers) and one side of a foot.

Tikija irreg.pl. tikijayuuri (n.) 1. an individual who has been cursed by a shaman so as to have a creature living in his intestine or anus (variously described as slug-like or rat-like), that emerges while its host is sleeping unaware and eats all the food in the household, such that the victim awakens to find the house stripped of food, much to his or her surprise. Ex. Nuúkiika tikija ííkii naami Sawuúya=jina. A cursed
night eater lives down in Saboya. 2.
woman with an excessive sexual appetite.

**tikina** *rt. tiki* (adj.) rounded or blunt, speaking either of something designed to be rounded, e.g., a pestle, or something that was formerly sharp, but has been blunted by use, e.g., a fishing spear point that has been struck against a rock, or an edge that is blunt, e.g., a machete.

**tikitáani** *rt. tikita* (i.v.) be fully submerged by flooding. ➤ *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the entity or entities submerged by the flooding.

**tikítiki** (n.) *ataulero* or Spectacled Owl, a species of owl that reaches some 50 cm in length, and has spectacle-like facial markings that make its eyes seem especially large. It is noted for its call, which is compared to sound of the repeated blows of slow hammering. *Sci. Pulsatrix perspicillata.*

**tikíwari** (n.) *añañahui*, firefly with a single flashing light in its abdomen; believed to be poisonous to eat. *Sci. Lampyridae sp.*

**tikiika** (adv.) 1. together, for two or more things to be near each other. 2. same, in height or length.

**tikíini** *rt. tikii* 1. (t.v.) make enter an enclosed space, e.g., drive an animal into its hole while hunting. 2. (t.v.) sink, make something sink.

**tikíraki** (adv.) 1. equally or the same in some relevant quality, speaking of two or more entities, e.g., the same in appearance; or equally full, speaking of the amount of liquid in two pots. *Ex. Tikíraki na = naajuúwaaka nikísaa.* The painted designs look the same. 2. level or even; for two entities that are saliently extended in a particular dimension to be of the same height or length, e.g., two people of the same height, or two logs cut to the same length; or for the ends of two entities to match evenly, even if they are not of the same total length or height. *Ex. Anuu taa tikíraki, iina asúraaja.* That (weedy grass) is equal (in height) to the manioc (plants). 3. for two events or actions to begin or end at the same time, e.g., for two runners to complete a race at the same time, or for two travelers to depart at the same time. *Ex. Nuu = jata,* kana = aamíyaakiaáriki tikíraki

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*Iquito–English Dictionary*  |  449
nuu = jata. With her, we would go around together, (I) with her.
tikiírakuma (adv.) straight, not branching or curving off; in the direction that continues the direction of a path segment, rather than in a different direction.
tíkuja (n.) yarina, species of palm whose fronds are used to weave matákaari (cumbas, roof peak coverings); its fruits have edible flesh surrounding a large seed, and the seed itself contains edible flesh. The seeds are the source of tagua or ‘vegetable ivory’, which was collected commercially in the San Antonio area in the early 20th century, to make buttons and similar small carved items. Sci. Phytelephas macrocarpa.
timáriija Nanay dialect.var. of samaku
timúuna (n.) plant similar in form to anajúkumɨ (bijao) or samúkwaami (sachaplatano) that stands some 1m tall. Previously, Iquitos, especially women, chewed the soft part of the stalk of this plant to stain their teeth black, which was believed to protect the teeth from cavities, and was also considered attractive, but this practice died out in the first decades of the 20th century. dialect.var. atímuuti. free.var. timúuni ííraana.
timúuni rt. tímuu (t.v.) stain one’s teeth black using timúuna, the bijaoillo plant. Previously, Iquitos, especially women, stained their teeth black by chewing the stalk of this plant, both to protect them from cavities and because doing so was considered attractive, but this practice died out in the first decades of the 20th century.
timúuni ííraana free.var. of timúuna lit. thing for dyeing teeth
tiníjúuni rt. tiníjuu (t.v.) make a clay vessel with the coil method. This method involves first making a flat base for the vessel, and then rolling clay into ‘ropes’ some 25-35cm long; the first ‘rope’ is joined to the edge of the base, thereby forming the first layer of the wall of the vessel, with ropes successively added onto the top layer of the growing vessel wall; the coils are subsequently smoothed together to complete the vessel.
tiniikaka irreg.pl. of tiniikani
tiniikani irreg.pl. tiniikaka (n.) corneta avispa, a species of small but aggressive yellow wasp; its nests, which it builds on the underside of broad leaves such as muúniimɨ is distinctive, being some 8cm in diameter where it attaches to the leaf, but tapering, at its entrance, to a slender tube with a hook at its end, for a total length of approximately 25cm.
tiníni rt. tini 1. (t.v.) tie or secure a rope to an entity, e.g., to a canoe so that it can be hauled. 2. (t.v.) thatch a roof by tying íítaari (crisnejas or leaf panels) to a roof frame. 3. (t.v.) hang up hammock, tying its ends to suitable supports. Rel. tinitáani (rt. tinita) (t.v.) tie something that consists of multiple parts, e.g., the bow rope of a canoe (which consists of the rope plus the canoe).
tiníini rt. tini (t.v.) perform a rite with sakújaaja (pirípirí) to make manioc plants produce large tubers. In this rite, the asúraaja tiniáana, the woman in charge of the ritual, pours a liquid infused with sakújaaja over the manioc cuttings prior to planting them. To prepare this liquid, she first grates a large number of sakújaaja roots, and mixes the fluid she squeezes from the pulp with water and ikaja (cocona) juice.

tiniisíini rt. tiniísii • from Sp. teñir. (t.v.) dye fabric or fiber.

tipájaana (n.) amor seco, species of low-growing plant that flourishes in recently cleared areas. It is notable for producing small seed pods that are covered in short hairs and, in velcro-like fashion, stick to fur, fabric, and even skin. The roots of this plant were traditionally boiled to make a decoction that women took to ease childbirth; and the leaves, mixed with egg yolk, were applied to sprained joints. Sci. Desmodium sp.

tipájaana (n.) achiotillo, species of tree that grows mainly in bajiales, its trunks reach some 50cm, it has small somewhat reddish leaves, and is valued for its red wood, which yields planks that are very hard when dry. Sci. Rinorea racemosa. free.var. karásina.

tipakáana (n.) huayo ácido, specie of small tree, that reaches 5-7m in height and a diameter of 10cm; it produces hard fruits some 8cm in length shaped somewhat like a bar of soap; the skin of the fruit contains a sticky sap, and the hard flesh is extremely tart, and is usually eaten with salt; the wood of this tree is hard and red in color.

tipakiiti (n.) caucho masha, species of tree whose trunk grows to 1.5m in diameter, and has large, broad leaves; its abundant white sap is heated to make a tar-like substance that is used to seal gaps in canoes; and was formerly added in small quantities to balata quebradiza y shiringa sap to thicken it so that it be used as natural rubber; the wood also serves as timber. Sci. Sapium glandulosum.

Tipakiitiisi (n.) A species of edible Jungle Frog, similar to the more common hualo (muusi) but darker in color, with slightly rougher skin, and typically somewhat larger that the latter. Sci. Leptodactylus sp.

tipaku (n.) type of forest demon, formerly active during the day, but no longer seen; it had the form of a normal human being, except for its large sharp teeth and claws, and attacked people walking alone in the forest, first picking out their victims’ eyes with its long claws, and then eating them alive, leaving only a skeleton picked clean of all flesh. free.var. paayuwa.

Tipakuuka (n.) balata quebradiza, source of natural rubber that was exploited in the San Antonio area in the early 20th century, until about the 1940s, when it was depleted; by itself, the sap of this tree produced brittle rubber, so it was typically mixed in a 4:1 ratio with leche caspi (anuuti) to make is sufficiently...
flexible. Tending to grow in the sasaki habitat type, the tree has a straight trunk with somewhat flaky bark, and pinkish smooth leaves; it has small sweet edible fruit, that are dark when ripe. *Sci. Micropholis guyanensis. JPI pers.var. ipakuuka*.

tipana rt. tipa (adj.) sticky, speaking of, e.g., pitch or sap.

tipanaki (n.) a traditional Iquito sweet dish, made by mixing grated manioc with guineo plantain mash, which is then wrapped in leaves and cooked in coals; the resulting mash is sweet and very sticky.

tipaniiri irreg.pl. tipaniirira (n.) raya mama, a legendary demonic stingray-like creature that had arms equipped with claws, and a mouth with teeth like a piranha, which was much feared for its proclivity to attack people in their canoes in large groups, tearing the canoes to pieces and subsequently devouring the people inside; in order to defend themselves, people would travel with barbasco to disperse attacking groups of this creature; this creature was also feared for its tendency to snatch people from bridges when crossing them.

tipanúuni rt. tipánuu (t.v.) warm or heat something solid, typically solid food such as meat or manioc, but also non-food items, such as a piece of metal, in order to work it; or a cold person, in order to warm them.

tipanuutáani rt. tipanuúta (t.v.) warm or heat something that has a considerable portion of liquid in it, but is not entirely liquid, e.g., a soup.

tipáaka (n.) 1. clayey soil, as opposed to sandy soil; this soil is prized because all traditional cultigens grow well in this type of soil. 2. clay used for make pottery; in traditional Iquito territory, such clay tends to be yellow and had a slightly acidic taste.

**Tipaákajuuri** irreg.pl. Tipaákajuriwaaka (prop.n.) people of clayey soils; term used to distinguish the Iquito subgroups living in the river basins with clayey soils (*tipáaka*), i.e., the Chambira, Mazán, and Momón River basins, from those living in river basins with sandy soils (*jɨ́ɨka*); i.e., the Pintuyacu and Nanay Rivers basins; the former groups include the Madjanakáani and Maásikuuri.

tipaákayúumu free.var. of tipaakáamu

tipaakáamu (n.) turbid, or white water creek, speaking of creeks that drain areas with clayey soil, which are characterized by their coffee- or cream-colored water. free.var.

tipaákayúumu.

tipáaku (n.) zapotillo or zapote caspi, a tree species with soft white wood that is felled to make planks; the wood is also used to make rafts and to float heavier woods that would otherwise sink. This species grow in low-lying aras, and has a trunk that reaches 75cm in diameter, with thick bark, and round leaves like that of the zapote (saapúuti) tree.
tipi impf.rt. of tipiíni

tipi impf.rt. of tipiíni

tipiína (n.) cut-bank, sharp declivity found at the edge of rivers or creeks in areas with fairly clayey soil, caused by sections of soil collapsing into the river due to being undermined by erosion.

tipiíni rt. tipi impf.rt. tipi (t.v.) touch, for two things to be in contact with each other, whether deliberately or not, or whether, in the case of a deliberate contact by a person, with one’s hand or another body part.

tipiíni rt. tipi impf.rt. tipi (i.v.) be stuck, speaking of sticky substances like pitch, or stuck entities such as rice burned onto a pot or an insect that encounters sticky sap. Ex. Iina kirija, nu = tipiki iina = jina náana ákika. The pitch stuck to the tree branches. Ex. Iina siríija, nu = tipiki iina = jina kirija. The bird got stuck in the pitch.

tipítaání rt. tipíta 1. (t.v.) follow or trail an animal or a person by virtue of the sound they make, while assuring that they take no notice. 2. (t.v.) spy on, observe covertly.

tipúuni rt. típuu (t.v.) rubberize a cloth. Before the availability of plastic, Iquitos treated cloth with rubber in order to make it waterproof, repeatedly spreading shirínga or caucho sap on the cloth and letting it dry in the sun.

tipuutáání rt. tipuúta (t.v.) stick, adhere, or attach something to something else using something sticky.

tirija irreg.pl. tiiriwa (n.) 1. hard lump on the surface of something solid, e.g., a knot in a tree, or a knob on a bone. 2. ankle spur of cock or rooster.

tirijákana irreg.pl. tirijákiaaki (n.) extinct variety of manioc, with numerous small lumps on its trunk, from which comes its name.

tiriku (n.) turun-turun or Gilded Barbet, species of bird that reaches some 18cm in length, with a reddish yellow throat, reddish cap, yellow and dark mottling on its chest and belly, but otherwise brown in color. It makes its nest by boring holes in dead trees. Sci. Capito auratus.

tiríina free.var. of siríina imííni irreg.pl. tirína imíika

tiriikuskáana (n.) species of fruit-bearing parinari-type tree that grows in a variety of habitats, with a light-colored trunk, reaching up to 1.25m in diameter, and no branches on the lower part of the trunk; its wood is used for firewood, but no other purpose. Its fruits, roughly the size and shape of oranges, are hard and greenish in color even when ripe, and they are sakana (patco) when unripe, but sweet when ripe.

Tiriikuskaanayúumu lit. parinari creek (prop.n.) Quebrada Castilla, a white water tributary of the Pintuyacu River that drains the clayey soils on the bank opposite of the community of San Antonio and
joints the Pintuyacu several hours downriver of the community by **peque** motor.

**tiríini** *rt. tiri* (t.v.) gnaw something hard, said of both humans and and rodents.

**tiriitáani** *rt. tiriíta* (t.v.) use the teeth to scrape off or remove the outer layer of something, e.g., the scales of **aguaje** fruit, or the skin of a manioc tuber.

**titatáani** *rt. titata* 1. (t.v.) in the case of something that is tied to another, typically larger, object in order to secure it (e.g., a dog tied to a tree, a canoe tied to a pole stuck in the bank, or a mosquito net or hammock tied to a house post), untie the end of the rope that is tied to the latter object(s), so that the former object still has the rope secured to it. 2. (t.v.) remove old **crisnejas** from a roof frame, typically to replace them with new ones.

**titaakíini** *rt. titaákii* (t.v.) remove something’s limbs, typically said of cutting off limbs in the context of butchering an animal, but also more generally applicable, e.g., removing the sleeves of a shirt.

**titáani** *rt. tita* (t.v.) take off one’s clothes.

**titáani** *rt. tita* (t.v.) slip off a rope or string that is tied around something without undoing the knot, be it a knot that is designed for this purpose, like a noose knot, or any other kind of knot that can, e.g., be worked off the end of the thing to which it is tied. *Rel.*

**titatáani** *(rt. titata) (t.v.)* lower a vessel suspended by a cord, e.g., lower a basket secured to someone’s forehead with a tunmline.

**titáani** *rt. tita* (t.v.) harvest an **amariyaaja** (**pijuayo** palm) fruit bunch (**racimo**) by detaching it from the trunk, generally by using a long pole with a hook or loop on the end. This is the only palm species to which this term is applied, since the fruit bunches of other species are more securely attached to their trunks and cannot be detached in this manner. *Rel.*

**titaajúuni** *(rt. titaájuu) (t.v.)* detach or remove several objects from a larger entity or entities of which they form a part, especially, heads of corn from corn plants, but also, e.g., hands of plantains from a larger bunch of plantains, or limbs from an animal, in butchering it.

**titáani** *rt. tita* (t.v.) wean child from breastfeeding.

**titaaríini** *rt. titaárii* (t.v.) cut loose, with a single cut, several attached pieces, e.g., cut off several splinters or segments from a piece of wood with a single machete cut. Prototypically, this term refers to a technique for working a log to a make canoe, in which a tool, typically an axe, but also possibly a chainsaw, is first used to make multiple vertical cuts, 2-4cm deep and 4-6cm apart, into the surface of a part of the log that must be entirely removed; then, after some 10 to 15 of these cuts have been made, the cutting tool is used horizontally, parallel to the surface,
in order to cut off all of the chunks made by the vertical cuts.

**titi** impf.rt. of **titíi**

**titi** impf.rt. of **titíi**

**titija** (n.) heel of foot. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**titika** irreg.pl. **tiitiwa, titikaka** (n.)

**titika ijákiisiija** lit. split foot (n.)
**pie lajoso**, malady in which the sole of the foot is split by numerous small, painful cracks in the skin.

**titika jíritiiki** irreg.pl. **titika**
**jíritiikiya** lit. chest of foot (n.) sole of foot. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**titika kíyiina** lit. depression of foot (n.) arch of foot. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**titikáani** rt. **titika** (t.v.) gather together fruits or seeds that have fallen from a tree and are lying scattered at its base.

**titikíi** rt. **titiki** dialect.var. of **nirikíi**

**titíi** rt. **titi** impf.rt. **titi** (i.v.) stop breastfeeding.

**titíi** rt. **titi** impf.rt. **titi** (i.v.) come loose, speaking of something that is tied, hooked, or otherwise attached, e.g., a boat that was tied up or a fish that is hooked on a fish hook, that subsequently comes loose.

**titiitáani** rt. **titiita** 1. (t.v.) take apart or disassemble a house frame or roof by untying the connections between timbers of the frame, in the former case, and between **crisnejas** and rafters, in the latter. 2. (t.v.) harvest bunch of fruit from the larger bunch of which it is a part, e.g., a hand of plantains from its larger bunch or **racímo**, bunch or of **aguaje** palm fruit from its **racímo**. act./mid. titiitáani (middle)

**titiitíi** rt. **titíitii** 1. (i.v.) for something to detach, come off, or fall off, speaking of something that forms part larger entity by virtue of being an integral part of that entity or tied to it, e.g., a chunk of soil from a river bank, a piece of bark from a tree trunk, or thatch from a roof. 2. (i.v.) collapse or erode, speaking of the moment that a large chunk of a river bank that has been undermined by erosion splits off and collapses into the river. act./mid. titiitáani (active)

**tíwaku** (adv.) places, various spatially distributed locations. Ex. Kinaa aamíyaakiki **tíwaku**
**asúraaja paníi = jata. You will travel to various places looking for manioc. Ex. Tiwaku na = ajíitii. They are sitting in various places.**

**tiwaaakwaárika** (adv.) of varied or numerous forms, types, or manners.

**tiwáani** rt. **tiika** drv.rt. **tiwa** (t.v.) wipe a surface to dry or clean, be it with one’s hand or a cloth.

**tii** (adv.) there; medial spatial locative adverb, used to indicate locations more distant from the speaker than those indexed by **iiti** ‘here’, but not as distant as those indexed by **tíira** ‘there’.

**tiijiíraji** (adv.) on the other side; specifically, the region on the other
side of a broad intervening space which can be traveled through or over with no difficulty, e.g., a river, a road, or a garden; this term cannot be used if the intervening entity either prevents movement by blocking the way, e.g., a house, or if it requires significant climbing, e.g., a hill. Ex. Piyíini na = aáiriiriikuraaná aasamu tijiíraji. All of them had passed to the other side of the creek.

tiikíikáani (n.) viejilla, a variety of guineo, or small sweet plantain, that has a thick but short trunk. The unusually large bunches of plantains produced by this variety eventually rest on the ground when they become too large for the tree to support; it was traditionally believed that children who ate these plantains would be unable to grow to their full height.

tiímaaka (n.) majás or Paca, large nocturnal rodent species that is frequently hunted in the San Antonio area. Sci. Agouti paca. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this rodent and the shushupe snake transform into each other when they get old.

tiímaaka amáriyaaja lit. Paca Peach Palm (n.) variety of amáriyaaja, pijuayo palm, whose fruits have alternating red and white streaks, reminiscent of the markings of tiímaaka, pacas. Sci. Bactris gasipaes var.

tiímaaka ámuusiina lit. Paca beard (n.) varillal caspi, species of tree that grows near varillales in swampy ground, it resembled a parinari, with a straight, grayish-colored trunk with very heavy, hard wood, and with roots that emerge from the trunk, like pona palm (tatiì), but lacking the thorns that cover pona roots; it is not used in any way by Iquitos.

tiímaaka iísaku lit. Paca rat (n.) species of large arboreal rat whose body reaches 20 cm, but with a very short tail that reaches only some 1-2 cm in length, its back is brownish, with broad, flattish, stiff hairs, and white below; it has thus far defied identification, but probably a short-tailed opposum species.

tiímaakákana irreg.pl. tiímaakákiaaki (n.) majás rumo, variety of manioc that produces large tubers with purplish skin and has markings on the stalk reminiscent of the markings on the tiímaaka (majás); this variety is no longer cultivated.

tiímiya (n.) tohuayo or Common Paurarque, nocturnal bird species. Sci. Nyctidromus albicollis. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, this bird was the brother-in-law of the man who transformed into the moon, and it was he who informed the world of the moon’s name after the transformation, despite the fact that anyone who revealed the name of the moon was threatened with death; the tiímiya was able to escape this fate because of its characteristically evasive manner of flying.

tiimuu irreg.pl. tiimuuwa • from Sp. timón. (n.) keel of canoe.
tiimúuni rt. tiímuu (i.v.) attach keel to the hull of a canoe.

tínaaja • from Sp. tinaja. (n.) tinaja, a type of urn-like ceramic vessel, typically used to store liquids, such as manioc beer, introduced in the early 20th century; generally made with a small base and a bulging body that tapers to a comparative small mouth, with a flaring lip.

tíini rt. tii 1. (i.v.) be attached to, when the area of the point of contact between the two objects is comparable to the size of the object being attached, as in the case of a piece of paper being attached to a wall. 2. (t.v.) be hung up or tied, speaking of a hammock that has been prepared for use by stretching it out and tying the ropes at its ends to suitable supports. 3. (t.v.) for a nest to be attached to a tree, speaking of certain species of insect that construct nests whose point of attachment with the exterior of the host tree has a surface area that is significant in comparison to the overall size of the nest, e.g., the nest of *íísuuja ajapaka* wasps.

tííni rt. tii (i.v.) line up in doing agricultural work; for a group to organize themselves in a line, facing the same direction, to systematically carry out work, typically in a garden, which involves them advancing together across the garden, for example, clearing, planting, or weeding.

**tiiniwiitáani rt. tiiniviita** (t.v.) repeatedly follow someone or something, e.g., a dog that repeatedly follows its master, or a hunter who keeps following an animal that gets away from him from time to time.

**tiiriitiwii** irreg.pl. tiiriitiwiiwa • from Port. tipiti. (n.) tipiti, manioc press formerly used in making fariña, and introduced to Iquito territory in the late 19th century. It was manufactured by weaving strips of bark of the balsa tree (*paá티ina*) into the form of a tube. This tube was filled with grated manioc, suspended at one end, and the bottom pulled on, which, due to the nature of the weave, reduced the diameter of the tube, squeezing out fluid from the grated manioc.

tíira (loc.dem) there, distal locative demonstrative. Ex. K = ījītiíaáriki tíira. *I was sitting over there.*

tíirajíina rt. tíirajii (adj.) from there, i.e., originating from a point distal to the deictic center. Ex. Kapíiki iiina asúraajajá tíirajíina, iiina taana nasikuúra = jína. *Cook this manioc (that originates) from over there, from that other chacra.*

**tíirajiíita** (adv.) 1. on the other side; specifically, on the other side of an intervening object relative to the deictic center (typically the location of the speaker), where the intervening object is something that stands vertically upwards from the ground, such as a house, a buttress root, or a fallen tree. Ex. Átiiji = na = jaa, na = makíiáaki nuu = siriku, iiina taana tíirajiíita, naajajaa íítjiíita iiína taana. *So then, they slept by his side, the one on the other side and the other on this side.*
2. the space outside of an enclosed region, when the deictic center (typically the location of the speaker) is located inside that region. 3. on the way back, upon returning; either during the interval of the return leg of a trip, or upon returning to the deictic center.

tiírakuma (adv.) along the way, going away from the deictic center; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving in a trajectory away from deictic center.

tiírakuma (adv.) there, along that path; this speaker-distal spatial adverb indicates a path along which some activity, typically a motion, is realized. Ex. Tíirakuma kia = íìkumaa. Walk along there (indicating a path in the distance).

tiírakumaji (adv.) along the way, coming towards the deictic center; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving in a trajectory towards the deictic center. Ex. Nu = íìrikwaa tiírakumaji. He comes singing along the way.

tiiriwa irreg.pl. of tirija

tiiriíra (adv.) further away; more distant from the deictic center in the relative reference system, i.e., without reference to elevation off the ground, or position relative to the river.

tiiriíraata (adv.) away, in a direction away from the deictic center; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented away from the deictic center, in the relative reference system, i.e., without reference to elevation off the ground, or position relative to the river.

tiisíra • from Sp. tishela. (n.)

tishela, a tool formerly used in rubber tapping, which had the form of a cup with its edge sharpened on one edge so that it could be inserted into the bark of trees to collect the sap that dripped from cuts made in their bark.

tiitáani rt. tiita (t.v.) follow a person or animal, be it immediately or after a significant delay.

tiitiwa irreg.pl. of titika

tiitíni rt. tiitii 1. (i.v.) cling to a surface, said of insects, spiders, geckos, certain lizards, and the like, that are capable of clinging to vertical surfaces. 2. (i.v.) hold on to something for stability or security, e.g., hold on to a tree trunk emerging from a river to rest while swimming, hold on to pole to avoid falling over while leaning over. 3. (i.v.) put one’s lips to a drinking vessel.

Tiítiisi free.var. of Siiriíta

tiniki free.var. of tanaka ► Gram. Poss.pref.

tíniija (n.) crop, organ found in birds which serves as an additional stomach. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

tirijátina rt. tirijáti (adj.) speckled, mottled, dotted, or streaked, with small areas of one color against a larger background of another color, often said of the
coloration of animals, e.g., júuti (Rufescent Tiger Herons), tűmąaka (Pacas), and pisiki niyini (juvenile Tapirs).

tíwija ELY pers.var. of tůwija
tiwisíkíija HDC pers.var. of tuwisíkíija

tii (rel.pro.) where. Ex. Na = juúkuriikiaaki = na niíya = jina, kaámi = ji, niíku = ji, tii na = iiyáariki. They came down to the earth from above, from up high, where they were flying. Ex. Kii = ta kápuuyaa tii pií = tasiki, tii nu = pajaáiri. I was repairing our fish trap there, where it had gotten a hole.

tíi allomorph of taá ▶ Gram. This allomorph of the copula does not bear a high tone, but rather assigns a high tone to eligible final moras of immediately preceding words.

tíini rt. tii (t.v.) place snugly together, weave tightly, arrange relatively long and slender entities parallel and close together so that they are placed snugly next to one another, leaving little in the way of gaps between them, e.g., the vertical laths or planks of a wall, the palm leaves in an iitaari (crisneja thatch panel), or the woof in tightly woven fabric.

tíini (interj.) “I don’t know!”; expression of ignorance of some state of affairs.

tíirika (adv.) distant, outside of the realm of common experience of the speaker and interlocutors, said, e.g., of the mythical place from which pijuuyo palms were brought, or the places from which foreign visitors come.

tiiriaja (n.) freckle or mole.

tiiti (interrog.) where, to where. Ex. Wíija, tiiti kia = iökwaaki? Wife, where have you gone? Ex. Na = tiitakiaaki = ná iina aaka, kaa na = nakusiaáriki = na tiitiji iina ánii aaka. They followed the river, and they didn’t know where the river came from.

tiiti (indefinite pronoun) wherever, any place; this element is used to express indefinite locations. Ex. lina nu = sapukwaka, anuu kia = kiyaártiaki tiiti iina ñuu kiáaja muúkwaaya. That froth, you rub that on wherever the rainbow burned you. Ex. Jawáari na = aátikiaaki kanáaja, “Aájakapi tiiti kinna tikaáaári.” Then later they told us, “There is nowhere for you to enter.”

títi (rel.pro.) where. ▶ Gram. In this sense, this form is largely considered interchangeable with tii. Ex. Nu = siwaániriikiaaki = ná títiti = na iipi iikiaáriki = na siíruwa, maasiáana síruku = na. He arrived where the woolly monkeys lived, lots of woolly monkeys.

tíitiijí (interrog.) from where. ▶ Gram. One would expect the form *tíitiijí from the compositionality of the elements títit ‘where’ and the ablative clitic =ji. Ex. Aa, máaya, tíitiijí kia = nikisarii? Hey, child, from where did you appear?

tíitiika (adv.) to whatever point or extent.
tiitiika (interrog.) 1. to what point, to what extent, or up to where. 2. interrogative used to question quantities that can be measured, e.g., quantity of manioc, length of a log, weight of meat.

tititira (interrog.) to where, to what destination; interrogative that seeks information about the destination of some moving entity.

tiyyiyi (n.) manshaco or Jabiru, species of large stork rarely seen in traditional Iquito territory, but more common on larger rivers, such as the Amazon proper. Sci. Jabiru mycteria.

tiyyiyiya ELY pers.var. of tiyyiyi

tiyyiyi (n.) manshaco or Jabiru, species of large stork rarely seen in traditional Iquito territory, but more common on larger rivers, such as the Amazon proper. Sci. Jabiru mycteria.

tiyyuukwaani (n.) species of woodcreeper with long, curved red bill, most commonly encountered in Iquito territory in flooded forests (ikwaana), with a distinctive loud call. Sci. Campylorhamphus trochilirostris.

tiyyuukwaani rt. tiyyuukwa 1. (i.v.) emit a series of whistles or high-pitched yells; Iquitos reportedly traditionally yelled in this manner when they succeeded in felling a large tree. 2. (i.v.) call, speaking of the manner in which the tawiiKirii (Black-Fronted Nunbird or tahuicuro) calls; according to Iquito oral tradition, this call was a warning to fellow animals that an eagle or a jaguar was about to attack.

tujuniikiiya lit. flicker (n.) isula tingotero, species of dark-colored ant measuring 1cm in length, with a powerful sting. According to Iquito oral tradition, this sting is delivered with its rear with a perceptible flick, which is reflected in its name. Sci. Odontomachus bauri.

tukuruuja irreg.pl. tukuruuwa (n.) general term for all species of termite that make their globular nests in the branches of trees or their analogues (e.g., house posts); unlike ijikija, tukuruuja do not attack living trees. Sci. Nasute spp. free.var. anatiija.

turi impf.rt. of turuni

turifi rt. turi (t.v.) smoke food, typically for purposes of preservation, be it meat, fish, or manioc.

turuja irreg.pl. turujaka, tuuruwa (n.) manioc that is first boiled and smoked over a fire until it is quite dry; manioc was prepared in this way to preserve it for up to several months, principally to take on long trips; to consume, the outer, heavily smoked, layer was scraped off, and the pieces boiled again to soften them.

turukuni irreg.pl. turukuniwa (n.) iguano machaco or paucar machaco, species of snake with black and yellow spots that reaches up to 1.5m in length; traditionally it was believed that if one uttered the name of this snake, it would immediately seek out the speaker and attack him. Sci. Spilotes pullatus.

turuna (n.) unidentified species of slender tree that grows in areas of higher elevation and produces yellow, somewhat squarish, and
edible, but not particularly tasty, fruits.

**turunīini** *rt.* turuni (t.v.) dry quickly, for something to dry quickly as a result of an environmental agent, e.g., strong sun or strong wind. Ex. Ajaana anásana nu = turuniki kí = sinaakiya. The strong sun quickly dried my clothes.

**túruu** *irreg.pl.* túruuwa (n.) sapo motor, large toad which sings at night with a sound that recalls a boat motor (hence its name in local Spanish), it sings in large numbers when the river drops from its height in the wet season (approximately March-May). *Sci. Bufo marinus.*

**turúuni** *rt.* turu *impf.rt.* turi (i.v.) dry, to be in the process of drying.

**Turuuríisa** free.var. of Piírnaja

**turuutaníini** *rt.* turuutánii (t.v.) be drying something, in the case that one is involved in the drying process, e.g., holding it up, or turning it over, to make sure it dries completely.

**turuutáani** *rt.* turuuta (i.v.) dry, for something to be in the process of drying, said of things that take a long time to dry.

**tuwaakíira** *irreg.pl.* tuwaakiya (n.) 1. ear canal, inner ear. 2. eye of needle, used in expression *ijuuti tuwaakúura.* *JPI pers.var.*

**tuwaakkúura.**

**tuwaakuura** *JPI pers.var.* of **tuwaakíira** *irreg.pl.* tuwaakiya

**tuwaasíini** *rt.* tuwaásii Nanay dialect.var. of tuujíini

**tuwiina** dialect.var. of muwaasi

**túwija** *irreg.pl.* tuúwiya, tuwijaka (n.) 1. bony defensive spur or spine of fish, particularly the stinger of a stingray or the spur or spine that forms the part of certain fishes’ dorsal or ventral fins. 2. horn or antler of mammal. dialect.var.

**táaja.** ELY pers.var. tíwija.

**tuwisíkiija** *irreg.pl.* tuwisíkiiya *lit.* earwax (n.) species of grub that grows in *jimiitti* fungus, measuring only a 1cm or so in length; traditionally these were gathered in large numbers, and cooked by wrapping them in leaves and placing the bundle in coals; its name derives from the similarity that the fungus it lives in bears to an ear, and the grub’s occupation of it. *HDC pers.var.* ñiwisíkiija.

**tuwisíkiija** *irreg.pl.* tuwisíkiiya (n.) earwax. ► Gram. Poss.pref.

**tuwisíkiiya** *irreg.pl.* of **tuwisíkiija**

**tuu** (interj.) indeed, truly; this verum focus particle expresses an emphasis on the truth of the assertion with which it is associated; it is often used in contexts when the speaker is drawing a contrast between some state of affairs that holds at the time of speaking, but it did not hold before. ► Gram. This particle often appears as part of the expression *aákari tuu,* which is typically employed to indicate the realization or culmination of some anticipated or awaited state of affairs. Ex. “Aákari tuu, kia = ánaajiki,” niitamu aátikiaaki = ná íina miisaji. “Now you have really healed,” the vulture said to the
woman. Ex. Jawaári = na = wa
tuu, iina miisaji iñkwakura ñiira.
After that indeed, the woman went
over there. free.var. túura.

tuujííni rt. tuujii (t.v.) hear or
listen. Nanay dialect.var.
tuwaasííni.

tuujítáani rt. tuujíta 1. (t.v.)
listen with great attention for
something, typically an animal, to
betray its location by making a
sound. 2. (t.v.) eavesdrop or listen
surreptitiously typically while
hidden from view of those talking.

tuujúuni rt. tuujuu (t.v.) flick,
typically with a finger, whether to
displace a small entity or to attract
the attention of another person.

Tuúkapi (prop.n.) man of
considerable social influence and
personal strength, and possibly a
kuuráaka or chief, who lived in the
area in which San Antonio was
founded, in the late 19th and early
20th centuries, dying some time in
the early 1920s; he was renowned
for his industry, bravery, and
prowess in spear duels.

tuukina rt. tuuki (adj.) narrow, of
lesser width, said of flat objects,
 e.g., a plank.

tuuku free.var. of sakana
irreg.pl. tuukuya ▶ Sem. This
variant reflects part-whole
metonymy, where the part (the
tumpline, tuuku) made from the
bark of the tree (sakana) comes to
refer to the tree itself.

túuku irreg.pl. túukuya (n.) 1. ear,
speaking of either the exterior ear
and ear canal as a whole or only the
exterior part of the ear. 2. handle,
speaking of loop-like handles, such
as those found on baskets, pots, and
cups.

túuku irreg.pl. tuukuya (n.)
tumpline, a strap made by stripping
the bark off of sakana trees, used to
assist in carrying heavy loads by
attaching the tumpline to the load
in such a fashion that the strap can
be held against the forehead, so that
the weight can be supported by the
muscles in the neck and upper back.

Tuúkuyi (prop.n.) name of
Maajanákáani man who lived on
the Chambira in the first decades of
the 20th century, and died in
approximately 1955; he received
the surname Tocuyo from his
patrón Eliazar Díaz, but his children
changed their surname to Sánchez.

túuna (n.) cumaseba or lanza
caspi, species of tree similar to
remo caspi in having small buttress
roots. This species has white wood
and a dark, chocolate-colored
heartwood; the heartwood in the
buttress roots was traditionally
used to make túuna spears. Its bark
serves to treat arthritis, when
mixed with aguardiente and other

túuna (n.) type of fishing spear
made from the heavy heartwood of
the buttress roots of the túuna tree,
used to fish for large prey such as
sámuu (paiche), matu (gamitana),
and aakáayi (vaca marina). The
spear was assembled with a
detachable metal tip that was
attached to the spear’s shaft with a
long cord; when the prey was
struck, it would typically flee, detaching the head and unspooling the cord attached to the shaft; this cord would subsequently be reeled back in with the exhausted prey.

túuni rt. tuu (i.v.) said of people or animals, to be full with food or drink.

túuni rt. tuu (t.v.) make holes in the trunk of a palm in order to facilitate the laying of eggs by palm weevils, so that their grubs, especially aníita marajákwaa and muusajákwaa, will grow in that trunk in great numbers, for later harvesting and consumption.

tóura free.var. of tuu

tuúrisiija • from Sp. torres. (n.) zúngaro torres or pez torres, species of catfish that reaches up to 2m in length, with a dark brown back and pale yellow belly. It is encountered in the deep spots of large rivers, and is capable of severing large fish hooks with its powerful jaws. Sci. Phractocephalus hemioliopterus.

tuúruuja • from Sp. toronja. (n.) citrus tree with fruit similar to a grapefruit; this cultigen was introduced into Iquitos territory in the early 20th century.

tuútúuja (n.) species of worm that grows in the flesh and skin of wild and domesticated animals, as well as people; this worm, 1-3cm in length, is noticed when it forms a small eruption in the skin, from which its tip emerges from time to time; Iquitos observe that it is transmitted by mosquitoes, and that it is best treated by applying ampi, concentrated tobacco juice, to the hole in which the worm is growing, and squeezing the worm out of the hole when it emerges from its hole in reaction to the ampi. Sci. Dermatobia hominis.

tuutúuja (n.) type of traditional small knife; its precise form and its manner of manufacture is now unkown.

túuwa • from Sp. toa. (n.) toa, species of zúngaro-type catfish that lives in creeks and rivers, typically 50cm-75cm in length, light gray in color, with a single wide black stripe on its side running down from its dorsal fin towards its belly. Sci. Hemisorubim platyrhynchos.

tuúwiya irreg.pl. of túwija
ujii  

**ujii** *irreg. pl. ujiiva* • from Sp. *ojé.*

(n.) *ojé*, species of tree valued for its medicinal uses across much of Peruvian Amazonia. Its sap, gathered from cuts in its trunk, is used as a vermifuge. Iquitos traditionally believed that it was dangerous to consume the sap without following particular restrictions after its ingestion, including not eating salt or bathing with cold water for eight days; and not eating animal fat or sweet things, not walking in the rain or strong sun, and not having sex for a month. *Sci. Ficus insipida.*
uumáana rt. uumáa (adj.) large, big.

uumáana kásiiri lit. big moon (n.) full moon.

uumáaríi irreg.pl. uumaariiwa • from Sp. umári. (n.) umári, tree species that produces edible ovoid fruits 5-10cm in length, with several millimeters of rich oily flesh surrounding a large seed. The tree occurs both in the wild and as a cultigen, although the Iquitos did not traditionally cultivate it, having become familiar with it in the early 20th century. *Sci. Pouraqueiba sericea.*

uumáata (adv.) a lot, very, intensely, to a great degree, or for a long time; realize to a great or extreme degree some eventuality. Ex. *Nu = tikiááriikiaaná takinakúura, maakwaáríka, kaa uumáata áriitáani = jata, náaji maakwaáríka, kaa samuu tuujíini = ñíra nuu. He entered the lake slowly, without paddling much, slowly, so that the paiche would not hear him. Ex. *Jaa uumáata kia = íkiríi káami! You were upriver for a long time! Ex. “Uumáata kí = samírái, “ nu = ímatíriikuraana kí = niaátíja nawiítana. “I am very *tired,” he responded to my late mother.*

uumáata (adj.) much, a lot, or a large quantity of an entity, denoted by a mass noun. Ex. Uumáata kinaa karásíika katákwaa. Go gather a lot of achiote.
**waitii irreg.pl. waitiiwa • from Sp. huaytiti. (n.) huaytiti, unidentified species of small worm-like insect that constructs a protective covering out of small sticks that it is able to carry with it when it moves. The insect typically secures one end of this covering to the underside of a leaf, from which it hangs. It is known for producing a chime-like tii tii tii sound at night. ▶ Anth. According to Iquito oral tradition, taking one of these creatures into one’s home confers good luck in hunting.**

**waiwáasi • from Q. huayhuashi. (n.) term used for two very similar species of relatively large red squirrel, which were formerly hunted for food. Sci. Sciurus spadiceus, Sciurus igniventris. = waja (adv.) in contrast, unexpectedly; indicates that something about the utterance contrasts with expectations or propositions implicit or explicit in the previous discourse. ▶ Gram. This clitic bears a mobile HLL tonal melody. Ex. Aákarí = waja, nu = nikii maasiáana tíímaaka. Now (unlike before) he finds lots of pacas. Ex. lina = wajá anapa, nu = siwaánikiaaki = ná tiiííraji.**

As for the macaw, he arrived at the other side.

**waka • from Q. huaca. (n.) huaca, species of bush introduced in the early 20th century as a source of fish poison for fishing; formerly it was commonly cultivated in gardens, but now it is seen only rarely. In order to use as a fish poison, the leaves of the plant are pulped and mixed with either amariyaaaja (pijuayo) or nisikati (aguaje) palm fruit flesh and formed into small balls 2cm in diameter. These balls are thrown from the riverbank into strategic parts of the river, especially palizadas, areas with considerable submerged driftwood. It has an effect similar to nuúruu (barbasco), asphyxiating the fish and causing them to float to the surface, where they can be retrieved easily with fishing spears or hand nets. Sci. Clibadium sp.**

**waka • from Sp. vaca. (n.) cow, cattle.**

**waka niiti free.var. of muúkwaayi naami lit. cow tongue • calque of Sp. lengua de vaca.**

**wákii irreg.pl. wákiiwa (n.) sacha shimbillo or sacha guabilla, a**
species of tree that mainly grows on river banks, especially on beaches.
It has inedible, brown, furry, crescent-shaped bean-pod-like fruits some 10cm in length, and the leaves are also somewhat furry. Sci. Inga sp.

wápapa • from Sp. huapapa. (n.) Boat-billed Heron, species of heron with a very broad bill, found in Iquito territory in the vicinity of the Cocha de Wayta. Sci. Cochlearius cochlearius.

wásiamɨ Chambira dialect. var. of jaakáana

wasiáraja (n.) species of bujurqui-type fish that resembles acarahuasú, and is found in larger rivers, measuring up to 25cm in length. It is overall reddish brown in color, with a dark circle on its tail.

wásiuuja Maájanakáani dialect. var. of kááji

Wásiuujaánaaka (prop.n.) an Iquito man who lived in the Pintuyacu River basin in the early 20th century. A son-in-law of Yariijáani, the famous Iquito kuuráaka (leader), he is now best known for having wrestled Yariijáani unsuccessfully in a test of strength that was intended to determine if he was worthy to become kuuráaka following Yariijáani’s death.

waakapuu irreg.pl. waakapuuwa • from Sp. huacapú. (n.) huacapú, species of tree that grows on high ground, up to a diameter of 75 cm. Its bark is flakey, and its trunk is free of branches until the very top of the tree. The outer layer of its wood is relatively soft, but its heartwood is very hard and is prized for house posts. Its bark, soaked in aguardiente, is taken as a tonic for anemia. Sci. Minquartia guianensis.

waakapuuráana • from Sp. huacapurana. (n.) huacapurana, a species of tree that grows on the banks of rivers and lakes. The tree grows in two forms, either as a single trunk, which is considered the ‘male’ (macho) of the species, or with multiple trunks emerging from a single set of roots, which is considered the ‘female’ (hembra). Its hard wood is valued as firewood. Its bark is considered medicinal; after soaking it aguardiente, the liquid is drunk as a tonic for colds and rheumatism. Sci. Campsiandra sp.

waanaáwana • from Sp. guanábana. (n.) guanábana, species of fruit tree introduced in the San Antonio area in the early 20th century. Sci. Annona muricata.

waarata 3.poss. of =árata fst.spch. waarta

waara • from Sp. bala. (n.) musket shot or shotgun cartridge.

waarata aámiikáaka lit. yesterday’s/tomorrow’s fellow day (n.) the day two days away from the present day in either the past or future, i.e., the day before yesterday or the day after tomorrow.

waarata kaaya aatíaáana irreg.pl. waarata kaaya atíaápi lit.
waarááta • from Sp. *balata*. (n.)
general term for three species of
trees that produce latex sap, *taasíita*
waarááta (*balata sapotina*),
tipakuuka (*balata quebradizo*), and
balata proper, which were
commercially exploited from the
late 19th century through the late
1960s in the San Antonio area, but
especially intensely until the early
20th century.

wáari (adv.) 1. then, subsequently,
afterwards; indicates that the
eventuality denoted by the clause
in which this element appears
occurs subsequent to the
eventuality denoted by the previous
clause. This adverb is often used
when the eventualities involved
constitute steps in a larger process,
or when they are are seen as
connected episodes in a larger arc
of events. ► Gram. In this sense, the
adverb appears in clause-initial,
often sentence-initial, position. Ex.
Jíítikari nu = ipaásii = na, wáari
kiaá nuu raatiki. *When it has
fermented, then you will drink it.* Ex.
Kí = ánaajisakari, wáari
kia = tarawaájuurìi. *If you get
healthy, then you will work.* 2. while,
in the meanwhile, in the meantime;
indicates that the eventuality
denoted by the clause in which this
element appears overlaps
temporally with some other
eventuality, often expressed in a
preceding sentence. ► Gram. In this
sense, the adverb appears
post-verbally. Ex. *Marataki*
páápaajá wáari, kw = arakiìika,
pí = kapíini = íira. *Gut the fish in the
meantime, nephew, for us to cook.*
Ex. Kííja, k = ítaákuuyaa wáari. *In
the meantime, I’ll get the fire going.*

waárika (adv.) at once, just do
(something); adverb that expresses
an intention or desire that the
eventuality denoted by the clause
in which it appears be realized
promptly and without further
delay, often in the face of possible
reasons for delay or past evidence
of delays, and often conveying a
sense of impatience or frustration
with the amount of time that has
been taken thus far. Ex.
Kí = nakariíya nuúkiìka kusi
kiráá = waáriká = yaajaa,
uúkiìka kusi amiyaja asúraaja
kiráá. *I just want to peel one
potful, to peel one full potful of
manioc.* Ex. Jawaárika = kíja
kia = íikwaki. *Just go right away.*
JPI pers.var. jawaárika.

waaráína • from Sp. *fariña*. (n.)
fariña, a dry, coarse meal made
from manioc, which can remain
edible for years, and is principally
eaten during long trips away from
gardens where manioc is available.
Introduced to Iquito people in the
early 20th century by rubber
tappers, it is prepared by first
soaking whole manioc tubers
submerged in the river for 2-3 days,
until they begin to decompose
slightly. The tubers are then
waaríisita

recovered, washed, and left to decompose on land for a few more days, until they begin to soften. Once softened, the tubers are mashed and the inedible fibers are removed. Finally, the mash is stirred continuously and vigorously for several hours while simultaneously being toasted in a very large flat pan, until a hard, dry, granular meal results. Ex. Waaríinaka na = miisíyaa. They are making fariña (various batches in various places).

waaríisita • from Sp. balista. fst.spch. Tee penultimate vowel is typically elided, yielding the form waaríista (n.) bow; Iquitos had no familiarity with bows until the early 20th century, at which point some people adopted them for bow fishing.

waasiaárika dialect.var. of jaakáana irreg.pl. waasiaáriwa, waasiaárikaka ▶ Socio. This variant was reportedly used by the Yareja family.

waátina rt. waáti (adj.) good smelling, said specifically of the appetizing smell characteristic of smoking or smoked meat.

waatísiija (n.) fierro uma, one of the larger species of cotolo-type catfishes, reaching some 35cm in length. It is a large-bellied fish with a very hard head, and a generally dark body except for its belly, which is light-colored. It lives in lakes and tahuampas (inundated areas), but it is uncommon in the San Antonio area.

waatiiruu irreg.pl. waatiiruuwa • from Sp. batelón. (n.) any boat other than the traditional Iquito dugout canoe (iúmina), from smaller plank boats to large multi-level boats.

waáyuuri irreg.pl. waáyuuriwa (n.) 1. general term for carachamas, a family of armored catfishes, often dark gray in color, whose scales form a hard exoskeleton. These bottom-dwellers have the somewhat flattened body shape typical of catfishes, and are a prized food throughout much Peruvian Amazonia, especially for the preparation of soups. Sci. Loricariidae spp. 2. species of carachama, an armored fish with yellowish-gray scales that lives in the larger rivers of the area, reaching up to 25cm in length. Unlike other carachama species, it has neither spine clusters on its head nor fleshy tentacle-like growths on its mouth.

Wísiikani (prop.n.) The nickname assigned by some Iquitos to Manuela Luisa de Güimack, wife of the patrón Elias Güimack, due her tendency to issue commands by first saying “wishii”, an interjection whose meaning remains obscure.

wíija (n.) wife; affectionate vocative term used by a man to address his wife. ▶ Gram. Referential counterpart: majáana. Ex. Wíija, tiiti kia = ifikii? Wife, where are you?

wíira • from Q. wira. (n.) 1. animal or human body fat, whether still attached to the body, or rendered
as the result of cooking. ▶ Gram. Poss.pref. when denoting body fat.
2. any edible fat, oil, or grease.

**wiírana rt. wiíra (adj.)** fatty, for a piece of meat to be fatty, or for a persona or an animal to carry a notable quantity of fat, a prized quality in fish and game animals.

**wiiraajúuni rt. wiiraájuu (t.v.)** fry food using cooking oil or animal fat.

**wiíraaki dialect.var. of káraaki**

**wiíraaki irreg.pl. wiíraakiwa (n.)** wax candle, an innovation introduced during the Rubber Boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**wiiraakúusi irreg.pl. wirakuúsiwaaka • from Q. viracocha. (n.)** a ‘señor’, term applied in the early and mid 20th century to members of the upper levels of the regional social hierarchy, generally upper-class mestizos who were engaged in commercial activity.

**wiiriirii irreg.pl. wiiriiriiwa (n.) huiririma, species of palm that grows in inundating areas along river and lake edges. Similar in general form to the nííkami (chambira) palm, though with a more slender trunk, its trunk is covered with large numbers of long sharp spines, and it produces edible fruits similar to pájaati (chambira fruits). Traditionally, baskets for short-term use were woven from the resilient central veins of the leaves of young fronds of this palm. Sci. Astrocaryum jauari.**

**wíríini rt. wiirii 1. (i.v.)** emit or make sound, be it something that emits sound by its own action, like an animal, motor, or radio, or something that makes a sound by virtue of something acting on it, like a drum. Note that this term does not apply to sounds made by the human voice. Ex. Jiíta = na nu = sikiikuraanaá iína siíraramaajitíaami paatíina aaka = jina, na = tuújiikuraanaá iína aaka, na = tuújiikuraanaá aaka wiiríini, Siuuu! As he threw the three pieces of balsa wood into the water, they heard the water roar, Shuuu! 2. (i.v.) sing or call, said of certain species of birds and animals that have prolonged or repetitive calls, including birds such as roosters, doves, and certain species of toucans, but also animals such as Howler Monkeys and Dusky Titi monkeys. Ex. Kuttáani = aákuji, jiítikari kaakáraa wiiríyaa, wáari kií = ta makítaa nuu (kw = aníriti). In the wee hours (this morning), when the rooster crows, then I was dreaming of her (my aunt).

**wiiriitáani rt. wiiriita (a.v.)** ask a question. ▶ Gram. An optional NP object indicates the recipient of the question; this verb also commonly takes an optional direct speech report complement clause expressing the question asked. Ex. Nu = wiirítakaaaki = ná nuu, “Saaka a kia = miíyaa iiti?” He asked him, “What are you doing here?”

**wúumpu irreg.pl. wúumpuka • from Sp. bombo. (n.)** bombo, a
type of two-sided drum introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century; according to current elders, Iquitos did not traditionally use drums. ▶ Gram. There is no tone shift in the plural form.

**wúursa** irreg.pl. **wúursaka** • from Sp. **bolsa**. (n.) bag manufactured from fabric or plastic. ▶ Gram. There is no tone shift in the plural form.

**wúusa** • from Sp. **bosa**. (n.) **bosa**, term used for several bee species whose nests have a similar structure consisting of a long, pipe-like entrance that emerges from the nest. The prototypical **wúusa** species is black in color and is valued for both its honey and the hard black material out of which its nest is made, which can be melted to use as tar. These bees nest in trees, and the entrance of their nests resembles a wide-mouthed pipe some 30-50cm long. Other species make nests with smaller entrances, and one species makes its nest in the ground.

**wúusa kiriija** lit. **bosa** pitch (n.) a pitch obtained by melting the hard black material constituting the nest of **bosa** (**wúusa**) bees. This pitch is typically used as an admixture to improve the texture of pitch derived from boiling the sap of latex-producing trees.
Yákuni socio.var. of iyákuni
Yarakátina rt. yarakáti socio.var. of iyarakátina
Yaríjáani (prop.n.) An Iquito kuuráaka (leader) who lived in the last decades of the 19th century and the first few of the 20th century. When he became older, he wanted to name one of his two son-in-laws, Wasiuuaáanaaka or Simiraánaaka, as his replacement, but both of them failed the tests of strength that he devised. He was baptised José Yareja by a priest in the area, which is the origin of that common surname among ethnic Iquitos.

Yaami (n.) Golden Tegu, a species of tegu (a type of lizard) that is mostly found near fallow gardens and open areas in the forest caused by treefalls, where it can sun itself. Considered edible, it reaches some 90cm in length, tail included, with a striking black and yellow reticulated pattern. Although called iguano in San Antonio, it is not strictly speaking an iguana (which are not found in the Pintuyacu River basin). \textit{Sci. Tupinambus teguixin}.

Yaamíkana irreg.pl. yaamíkiaaki (n.) iguano rumo, a variety of manioc whose long slender tubers have tapering points that resemble the tails of yaami, or Golden Tegu lizards; the skin of the tubers is white and the trunk becomes silvery gray when the plant is older.

Yaana (interj.) “um”, “uh”, filler word used by speakers to maintain the conversational floor during word searches or other pauses in the speaker’s conversational turn.

Yaana rt. yáa irreg.pl. yáami (inanimate) (n.) belonging or possession, something owned by or pertaining to someone. \textit{Gram}. It is generally infelicitous to use this term for animals, for which the term \textit{kajinani} ‘domestic animal’ is preferred. Posspref. Ex. Pîyînî kana = yáami anikiaaki lancha = jina. All of our things were coming in the riverboat.

Yaana Nanay dialect.var. of ajaana yaasiki (adj.) late or deep, speaking of the night, used in reference to the middle part of the night, in the vicinity of midnight.

Yaasina rt. yaasi (adj.) thick, speaking of relatively planar objects, like planks and pieces of fabric.
yaasiita (adv.) thick; often
accompanies mensural gestures of
thickness, e.g., of a plank.

yaawíní (n.) 1. day, referring both
to the period of light during the 24
hour cycle of day and night, and to
the entirety of the cycle itself.  Ex.
Na = apárakiaaná yaawíní
sanitáani = jina. They began to
count (lit. measure) the days.  Ex.
Jaari = na yaawíní
kutítiiriikúráána. The day had
dawned 2. season, or period of time
considerably longer than a day,
such as the season in which a
particular insect or fruit is
abundant, e.g., jimínati yaawíní
‘horsefly season’.  Ex. Aákari tíí
jimínati yaawíní. Now is horsefly
season. 3. an occasion, instance, or
time when some event takes place.
Ex. Niwa = áákuji iípi
maakatúúwa na = aatíaáríki
náaji, “Kuumi yaawíní
na = aámuukiaaki = ná iína
nawíyííni.” For this reason the
ancestors said, “That ghost died two
times.”

yaawíní ííjákiyiá lit. day’s
midpoint (n.) noon or midday.

yuukiíya • from Sp. yuquilla. (n.)
yuquilla, a creeper that has inedible
tubers similar to those of manioc.
The vine contains a starchy
substance which is used to treat
conjunctivitis by dripping it
directly into the affected eye.  Sci.
Martinella obovata.

ýúuku socio.var. of iyúuku
yuukwana socio.var. of
iyuukwana
English – Iquito
Reversal Index
acceed to a request

A

a few (animate) (adj.)
jiítipjärarika
a few (inanimate) (adj.)
jiítimijaarika
a little (degree) (adv.) siisaárika
a little (quantity) (adv.)
siisaárika
a little above, there (loc.dem)
kamíjiita
a little below, there (loc.dem)
namíjiita
a little downriver, there
(loc.dem) namíjiita
a little older (adj.) maánuurika
a little upriver, there (loc.dem)
kamíjiita
a lot (do) (adv.) uumáata
a lot of (count noun) (adj.)
maasiáana
a lot of (mass noun) (adj.)
uumáata
a, an (det.) nuúkiika
“aargh!” (cry of pain) (interj.)
akiríija
“aargh!” (cry of self-pitying pain)
(interj.) akiríijânii
abandon (person) (t.v.) sikííni
abandoned (place) (adj.) iriyaki
abandoned residence site
(loc.n.) irítíjína
abdomen, exterior (n.) tanaja
abdominal tissue (game animal) (n.) sámaki
abdominal wall (n.) jirítiiki
Abelmoschus moschatus, plant species (n.) anajásiija
Abiramo Quebrada (prop.n.)
Awíraamu
able, be (t.v.) paríini
about to, be (t.v.) nakaríini
above (loc.postp.) = isákuji
above (a little) (loc.postp.)
= isákujiita
above (two-dimensional surface) (loc.postp.) = ííkumaji
above, a little (there) (loc.dem)
kamíjiita
abrasive (adj.) sirina
abscess of the gums (n.)
tamaraki
abscess, skin (n.) pisaki
abscess, under fingernail (n.)
áwaku áákiisi, áwaku imííni
absence (loc.n.) amákijína
absence, in preparation for
(postp.) amákííra
Abuta sp., plant species (n.)
maasa anáásiiki
Acamana Quebrada (prop.n.)
Aakamáana
acceed to a request (t.v.)
aríwatííni
Accipitridae, type of bird (n.)

Accipitridae, type of bird (n.)
niisisina

accompany (t.v.) anitaani

accompany in activity (t.v.)
kujiiini

accomplished (person) (adj.)
iikiiana

accuse (t.v.) atutataani

accustomed, become (t.v.)
paaajini

aceite caspi, tree species (n.)
sasana

Acestrorhynchus falcirostris, fish species (n.)
taasita sisa

Acestrorhynchus sp., fish species (n.)
aasamusi sisa, nunaaani sisa, sisa

achilles heel (n.) animi

achiotelo, tree species (n.)
karsiika

achiotillo, tree species (n.)
karsiina, tipajaana

achira, plant species (n.)
muuti ifkiiaaja

acid (flavor) (adj.) ijiirana

acknowledge as own, not (child) (t.v.)
taamakaani

Acochy, Green (rodent species) (n.)
arasakki, musaaki

acquire lover (t.v.)
paajamaniini

acrid smelling (adj.) anajatina

Acromyrmex sp., ant species (n.)
kakujua, makujua

across (above) (postp.)
= isakuma

across (from one side to another) (postp.) = akajinakuuraji

across, directly (on the other side) (postp.)
isakijiiraji

act insensitively (t.v.)
jihtini

active (of person) (adj.)
iyarakatina, yarakatina

activity (n.)
misana

actual (adj.) taasita

adam's apple (n.) arfina

add color (t.v.)
aamunuuni

add water (t.v.)
aakanunuuni

adhere (t.v.)
tiputani

adorn with feathers (i.v.)
paranini

adult (n.)
maaana

adult female (n.)
miisaji

adult male (n.)
ikwani

adult male (middle-aged) (n.)
piita kaaya

adult woman (middle-aged) (n.)
piita misaji

adultery, commit (t.v.)
kaniiri

affected strongly (by ayahuasca) (adv.)
namajata

affection, display (t.v.)
juumaasitani

affirmative interjection (interj.)
ii

affirmative response (yes) (interj.)
iiji

afflict (t.v.)
kasirani

afflicted with sarna (skin disease) (adj.)
isifikutaka

affluent (river) (n.)
ajika, aki

afraid, be (a.v.)
kiriini

after (postp.) = ifkwaji, kaaniwaaka, nitikumaji

after that (temporal sequence) (adv.)
itiiji

afternoon (n.)
ninini = aakuji

afternoon, in the (adv.)
ninini = aakuji
afterwards (adv.) jawáari, wáari
afterwards (postp.) nɨtikumaji
again (adv.) imiráani
again (too soon) (adv.) iwaárika
again, do (t.v.) imiráani
against (spatial relation) (postp.) =iyakúura, =iyikúura, =iyikúura
age, be (in years) (t.v.) míini
Age,ioisous bревifilis, fish species (n.) piruja
age-worn face, have (i.v.) amiritáani, amuriitáani
aggressive person (n.) ípiitáana
agile (adj.) iyarakátina, yarakátina
agitate water to attract fish (i.v.) siápuukwatáani
agitated (emotionally), become (i.v.) siwaaraasíini
Agouti paca, rodent species (n.) tiimaaka
Agouti, Black (rodent species) (n.) muuti
aguaje palm grove (loc.n.) niisikajina
aguaje palm grove (n.) niisika
aguaje palm, grub of (n.) aniita marajákwaa
aguaje palm, trunk of (n.) niisikáanaa
aguaje, palm species (n.) nasikati, nisikati, niisika
aguajillo, palm species (n.) ísíuua tamiírfína, tamiírfiná
aguadiente, distilled sugarcane alcohol (n.) kaasiáasa
aguaymanto, plant species (n.) kúrija
agujón, fish species (n.) asa
“ah!” (death cry) (interj.) ákii
“aha!” (discovery or satisfied expectation) (interj.) araa
aim weapon (t.v.) sisiítáani

Iquito–English Dictionary | 479
along the way (departing) Anderson’s Gray Four-eyed Opossum

Amazonian Pygmy Owl (n.) ipija
*Ameiva ameiva*, lizard species (n.) kuritijia
among (loc.postp.) iijíkuma
*amor seco*, plant species (n.) tipájaana
*ampiri*, plant species (n.) ramúkwaaw
*Anacardium occidentale*, tree species (n.) maraniiu, miiti
anconda, of elevated areas (n.) iijakkuwa
anconda, of water (n.) irámani, iyákuni, kuraja, yákuni
Áñamu Quebrada (prop.n.) Aaniáamu
*Ananas comosus*, pineapple (n.) minati
anaphor, discourse (anaph.pro.) iina
anaphor, discourse (procl.) niwa
anaphor, discourse (focused) (procl.) aniwa
añashúa pintado, fish species (n.) másiinakíwaku
añashúa-type fish, species of (n.) àákwari, jiniika, narapu, niirapi, sakatiika
*Anaueria brasiliensis*, tree species (n.) muiti asúraaja, puusuukwáana
*Anaxagorea spp.*, type of tree (n.) sakana, tuuku
ancestor (n.) maákata
“and me?” (interj.) kiiwaja
Andean person (n.) siisiáaku
Anderson’s Gray Four-eyed Opossum (n.) sínitimáaku
Andropogon bicornis, reed species  

*Andropogon bicornis*, reed species (n.) kawáayi aniáasi, nawiynakaaja

anger (n.) anásaka

anger (t.v.) anijikúuni

angrily (adv.) ánasa

angry, be (i.v.) ánasa iwíini

angry, become (i.v.) anijikfini

Anhinga anhinga, bird species (n.) aaka paáraaasi

Anhinga, bird species (n.) aaka paáraasìi

Ani, Greater or Smooth-billed (bird species) (n.) aapịya

animal demon (n.) jüríini

animal, domestic (n.) kajinani

Anisoptera, dragonfly (n.) siriwiija

ankle (n.) kurija

annatto, tree species (n.) karásìiika

Annona muricata, tree species (n.) waanaáwana

Annona sp., tree species (n.) aanúuna

Anodus elongatus, fish species (n.) purútaari

anona, tree species (n.) aanúuna

another (adj.) taana

another time (adj.) taakari

another way (adv.) taaki

answer (t.v.) imatịini

ant (leafcutter), queen (n.) kaniyúuja niaatfíja

ant (leafcutter), species of (n.) kakúuja, makúuja

Ant Lion, insect species (n.) níiya imíini

ant, army (general term) (n.) riitaki

Ant, Fire (n.) irákana

Ant, Giant Hunting (species of) (n.) muusaníkwa, sipúuni

ant, leafcutter (general term) (n.) kaniyúuja

ant, species of (n.) anásúuni, aákusana masakana, kuumákímani, masakana jiírana, panaka, tamíka, tamíina imíini, tarakana, tujúniikíiya

antbird (general term) (n.) riitaki siríija

Anteater, Giant (n.) siirúusi

Anteater, Silky (n.) aaríija

antler (n.) táaja, tiwíja, tůwíja

ants (group of) (n.) ásapi

Antshrike, Fasciated (bird species) (n.) miíni siríija

Antthrush, Blackfaced (bird species) (n.) ijántuuja, nirímiíina siríija

Antwren (gray or black), type of bird (n.) muuti siríija

Antwren, White-flanked (bird species) (n.) kaasi siríija

añuje avispa, wasp species (n.) miíka

añuje, rodent species (n.) muuti

anuran (general term) (n.) makwaati

Anurolimnas castaneiceps, bird species (n.) síturu

anus (n.) niríyuusi

anus, prolapsed (n.) niríyuusi sikiítaaja

añushi puma, cat species (n.) muuti miyaara

añushi rumo, tree species (n.) muuti asúraaja, puusuukwáana

any kind (adj.) jiítaaraatíina

any old (entity) (adj.) taamáana

any old place (n.) taamáaki
anything (indefinite pronoun)
saakaa, saakaaya
anywhere (n.) taamáaki
Aotus vociferans, monkey species (n.) míyiiri, mítáari
apacharama, tree species (n.) kúsáaka
aparina, baby sling (n.) kísíika
Apetama Quebrada (prop.n.) Apítamu
Apodidae spp., type of bird (n.) namisu, samisu
Apoica sp., wasp species (n.) jiiti
appear (i.v.) nikisáani
appear (to have trait) (i.v.) karíini
appearance (n.) nikisáani
appearance (facial) (n.) karíini
applaud (t.v.) amaniikúuni
Applesnail, Giant (n.) ajuuka
apply chili pepper to (animal, person) (t.v.) napíini
apply hot pitch (t.v.) kirijúuni
approach rupturing (abscess) (i.v.) aakíini
Ara ararauna, macaw species (n.) anapa
Ara chloropterus, macaw species (n.) anapa
arambasa, bee species (n.) suruku
Aramides cajanea, bird species (n.) kiisara
Arapaima gigas, fish species (n.) sámuu, samuu
Aratinga leucorphalma, bird species (n.) fíyiija
Aratinga weddellii, bird species (n.) kaárarája
Araçari, Chestnut-eared (bird species) (n.) apisi
Araçari, Ivory-billed (bird species) (n.) muúruuki
Araçari, Many-banded (bird species) (n.) píriíni
arch of foot (n.) titika kýíína
arched, be (i.v.) muyúuni
Ardea alba, bird species (n.) musútína káársu
are (cop.) taá, táaja, tii
area of abundant leaf litter (champal) (n.) sásaku
area of cleared land (n.) kamaríîta
area, clear (n.) kwaakí
area, planted (n.) nataaka
argue (a.v.) kuwasíini
argumentative person (n.) suúkwara kuwasíáana
arm (n.) námáti
arm trap (t.v.) riimúuni, rííni
arm, pull behind back (t.v.) tamarakííni, tamarásíí
armadillo (general term) (n.) iísuujú
Armadillo, Giant (n.) aasáamaaja
armpit (n.) niíkarííra
armpit smell (n.) muúsaka
arms, spread (i.v.) masíitáani
army ant (general term) (n.) riítakí
army ant, species of (n.) panaká
around (surrounding) (postp.) = isakwaji
around (touching) (postp.) = akájinakúúrají
Arrabidaea chica, plant species (n.) nasíína
arrive (i.v.) siwanííni
arthritis, have (i.v.) marisiikííni
Artocarpus altilis, tree species (n.) pantíísi
as (like) (conj.) jiítaaraaata
Ascaris worm (n.) sapaani
ash (n.) pukiti
ash, be covered in (i.v.) pukiti
ashamed, embarrassed (i.v.) karánakíni
ashamed, make (t.v.) kaniiri
iwiitíini
ash-colored (adj.) kasína
ashipa, plant species (n.) aásípa
ashipa, remove (t.v.) símiitíni
ashy, be (i.v.) pukiti
asiento de pelejo, liana species (n.) káajiajírɨna, káajiijírɨna
ask for (d.v.) masíni
ask for gifts (pluraotional) (i.v.) masánakíni
ask question (a.v.) wiiriitáani
asleep, fall (body part) (i.v.) sasíni
asma, person suffering from (n.) isijáati
asma, respiratory illness (n.) isija
asna charapa, turtle species (n.) makwaa ñmaaja, muusiaaräaja
asnay, odor of (n.) muúsaka
asnay, peccary scent gland (n.) pisáki
Astrocaryum chambira, palm species (n.) niíkami
Astrocaryum chonta, palm species (n.) muruwiíra
Astrocaryum javale, palm species (n.) wiirii
Astrocaryum javarese, palm species (n.) muruwiíra
astute (adj.) irísína
Astyanax sp., fish species (n.) aríímaari
asymmetrical, be (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani
at (postp.) = jìna
at (event, group activity) (loc.postp.) iíjíkuma
at a previous time (adv.) taari
at any moment (adv.) kaapíita
at noon (adv.) níiyá jíritiku
at once (adv.) jawaárika, waárika
at that moment (adv.) ñyaa, ñyaa iiía, iyaákari
at that point (temporal sequence) (adv.) atíi
at that time (adv.) iyaákari
at the edge of (postp.) = iyáaji
at the end of (postp.) = iíjinaji
at the same time (adv.) tikiíraki
at the side of (postp.) = iríkumaji
at the tip of (postp.) = iíjinaji
atadijo, tree species (n.) rúsuuna
ataulero, owl species (n.) tikítiki
Ateles belzebuth, monkey species (n.) iiti
athlete’s foot (n.) iíwaaka
atinga (caecilian), amphibian species (n.) pisúuni
Atta spp., leafcutter ant (general term) (n.) kaniyúuja
attach at tips (t.v.) paakíitáani
attach keel to canoe (i.v.) tiimúuni
attach with glue (t.v.) tipuutáani
attached to, be (i.v.) tíini
attack (deliver strike) (t.v.) ipirání
_Attalea huebneri_, palm species (n.) niraasi
_Attalea tesmannii_, palm species (n.) kaatiriína
attempt unsuccessfully (t.v.) maárijííni
attention, pay (to advice) (t.v.) aríwátííni
aunt, maternal (n.) aníríti, aniriíka
aunt, maternal (deceased) (n.) anírítiisana
aunt, maternal (vocative) (n.) aríriija
aunt, paternal (n.) íkína
aunt, paternal (vocative) (n.) ikínaaja
aunt, paternal (deceased) (n.) ikíniisana
avispá de tierra, wasp species (n.) niíya pániija
avispá dura, wasp species (n.) muturuniíka
avispá solo, wasp species (n.) kuyajatííni
avocado, tree species (n.) imúuna
avoid blow (t.v.) aaríitííni
await (t.v.) taasííni
awake, be (i.v.) karííni
awaken (i.v.) inikáani
awaken (t.v.) inikájííni
aware of, become (t.v.) nakusííni
away (direction) (adv.) tiirííraata
away from (depriving) (postp.) =kíníjí
axe (with handle) (n.) kajijíja
axe handle (n.) kaaji ámaaka

(axe handle, put on (t.v.) kajííni, kanííni
axe head (n.) kaaji
ayahuasca song (n.) akutuuuyukami
ayahuasca, creeper species (n.) aákuta
ayahuasca, go bad (i.v.) taasííni
ayahuasca, hallucinogenic beverage (n.) aákuta
ayahuasca, strongly affected by (adv.) namájíata
ayamííma, bird species (n.) paani
_Azteca sp._, ant species (n.) siríísííja
azúcar huayo resin (n.) paáyuuku
azúcar huayo, tree species (n.) paáyuuna
azufre caspi, tree species (n.) anaraati, naraati
baby (female, affectionate) (n.) ítiika
baby (male, affectionate) (n.) íniika
baby sling (n.) kísiika
baby, healthy and chubby (n.) niikika
back (n.) niįjina
back of head (n.) atímaji
back, on the way (adv.) tífrjiita
backwards (cord-spinning) (adv.) makajaya, makîjîyi
*Bactris gasipaes* (palm) season (n.) amariyaana, amáriyaana
*Bactris gasipaes* (palm), grove of (loc.n.) amarijina, amariyaajina
*Bactris gasipaes* (palm), grove of (n.) amari
*Bactris gasipaes*, palm species (n.) amariyaaja
*Bactris gasipaes*, palm species (variety of) (n.) iipii arîyasi, kuyísí amáriyaajáa, mîyyújúáana, múyyújúáana, sikiuti, tíîmaaka amáriyaaja
*Bactris sp.* (palm), grove of (loc.n.) isunaajjina
*Bactris sp.*, palm species (n.) isunaaja, isuuusí
bad (adj.) siísa
bad habit, leave off (i.v.) iníini
bad omen (n.) karîkuuyáana
bad omen, be (t.v.) karîkúuni
bad omen, experience (i.v.) karîkúuni
bad, go (ayahuasca) (i.v.) taasííni
badly (adv.) siísa, suîkwarí
bad-tempered (adj.) siísana
bag (n.) wúursa
bag, large (n.) tawi kâniisi
bag, net (jicra) (n.) kâniisi
bail (i.v.) aakííni
bait (fishing) (n.) iîruúuja
bait, fish (made from manioc) (n.) jînííja
bajial, area that floods (n.) maati
balata de varillal, tree species (n.) riika waaraaka
balata quebradiza, tree species (n.) ipakuuka, tipakuuka
balata sapotina, tree species (n.) taasííta waaraaka
balata, rubber producing tree (n.) waaraaka
balatillo, tree species (n.) jîtíuna
bald (adj.) kwaata anákana
bald-headed (shaved) (adj.) karata anákana
balding (adj.) kwaata karíyáa
ball (n.) piíríuta
ball of resin (n.) riníiku
balsa, tree species (n.) paatíína
bamboo, species of (n.) puráaja
Banana Spider (n.) kuni anâkaasi
band (adornment) (n.) kurîjaaki
Banisteriopsis caapi, creeper species

Banisteriopsis caapi, creeper species (n.) aákuta
baptize (t.v.) aakataanúuni
barandilla caspi, tree species (n.) siiyúuna
barb (n.) kuyaja
barbasco garden (loc.n.) nuúruuwajina
barbasco, fish captured with (n.) sirúúmani
barbasco, fish poison plant (n.) nuúruu, sikiáaja nuúruu
barbasco, fish with (i.v.) amanijúuni, sirúuni
barbasco, pound (t.v.) amanijúuni
barbasco-fishing event (n.) síraaka
bare teeth (i.v.) kisiriikuutáani
barely (adv.) taama míiniika
barely stable (adv.) siinajitiika
bark (i.v.) rurúuni
bark (tree) (n.) ísíkí
base (basket, vessel) (n.) namija
base (cylindrical object) (loc.n.) nuútima
base, make (basket, pottery) (i.v.) namijííni
basket weaving style (n.) síruku niriyuuusi
basket weaving support (n.) taniítaaja
basket, base of (n.) namija
basket, large-holed (n.) aniita namijiana
basket, smoking (n.) iyúuri, muyuuri
basket, type of (n.) iipi ímaaja, suukwarikií tása, taniika, tása
Bass, Peacock (fish species) (n.) awáara

Bassiricyon gabbii, Olingo (n.)
iníiki, iníiku
bat (n.) jaati
bat (vampire), species of (n.) kániíri
Bat Falcon (n.) tatini
batán caspi, tree species (n.) ájana
batán mashing trough, make (i.v.) ajanííni
batán, mashing trough (n.) ájana
bathe (i.v.) naráani
bathe (t.v.) naráani
bayuca (stinging caterpillar), species of (n.) juúmiyi, karijíisi, káaji, kíísi
bayuca, stinging caterpillar (general term) (n.) kíísi
be (cop.) taá, táaja, tii
be (exist) (i.v.) iwííni
be (in a state) (i.v.) iwííni
be (irrealis) (cop.) kuwííni
be (located in a place) (i.v.) iwííni
be (subordinate clause) (cop.) kuwííni
be a certain age (t.v.) mííni
be able (t.v.) parííni
be about to (t.v.) nakarííni
be afraid of (a.v.) kíírííni
be angry (i.v.) ánasa iwííni
be arched (i.v.) muyúuni
be ashamed (i.v.) karánakííni
be asymmetrical (i.v.) amiriitááni, amuriitááni
be awake (i.v.) karííni
be bad omen (t.v.) karikúuni
be bent over (extensively) (i.v.) imujuutááni
be bent over (upper part) (i.v.) imujúuni
be bifurcated (t.v.) jikúitiitááni
be blocked (tubular object)  be poor

be blocked (tubular object)
    (i.v.) jaámanakɨ́ɨni
be bored of
    (a.v.) iyájasíini
be bored of
    (t.v.) samiríini
be cold (living being)
    (i.v.) siimiisíini
be constipated
    (i.v.) puusíni
be covered with flies
    (i.v.) ipárasíini
be dark and indistinct
    (i.v.) mɨ́nɨɨtáani
be delirious
    (i.v.) aanawasíini
be depressed (part of surface)
    (i.v.) kɪyiɪitäani
be disgusted with
    (t.v.) sikwaraníini
be drunk
    (i.v.) aákɨsíini
be drunk (plurational)
    (i.v.) aákɨsiitíini
be embarrassed
    (i.v.) karánakíini
be familiar with
    (t.v.) nakusíini
be flat against the ground
    (i.v.) parikíini
be full (food, drink)
    (i.v.) túuni
be hanging
    (i.v.) apííi
be head of household
    (i.v.) mɨjɨráani
be hot (person)
    (i.v.) ɨ́pɨníini
be hung up (hammock)
    (t.v.) tíini
be hungry
    (i.v.) takísíini
be ill
    (i.v.) iwáríini
be ill with
    (t.v.) míini
be in a pile
    (i.v.) ikaanúuni
be in hammock
    (i.v.) mɨjɨráani
be in the way
    (t.v.) kuujúuni
be in view
    (i.v.) nikisáani
be inclined
    (i.v.) imuúutáani
be infested (worms, maggots)
    (i.v.) sinakíjíini
be influential
    (i.v.) mɨjɨráani
be injured
    (i.v.) ánasa míini
be inserted
    (i.v.) jimííini
be insufficient
    (i.v.) káriitäání
be intoxicated
    (i.v.) aákɨsíini
be intoxicated by something
    (t.v.) aákɨsíini
be jaundiced
    (i.v.) niya karííni
be jealous
    (t.v.) amarinííni
be lazy
    (i.v.) iyujiuni
be left behind
    (i.v.) aasapííi
be left over
    (i.v.) aapííi
be less strong (sunlight)
    (i.v.) makiíni
be lost
    (i.v.) masíini
be low to the ground
    (i.v.) parikiitäání
be lying (composite object)
    (i.v.) imatáani
be lying (object)
    (i.v.) imáani
be lying down
    (i.v.) iwɨɨtáani
be lying down straight
    (i.v.) iwííi
be nauseated
    (i.v.) suúkwara
    iwííi
be next to (close proximity)
    (postp.) = sirikumaji
be noisy (human voice)
    (i.v.) rûruutáani
be none
    (existential verb) aájapaki
be obsessed with
    (t.v.) jìjiyiisíini
be on hands and knees
    (i.v.) ajarakuutáani
be opened (concave shape)
    (i.v.) maniitäání
be overcast
    (i.v.) míiniítáani
be pallid
    (i.v.) niya karííni
be partially blocked (tube)
    (i.v.) kííni
be partly cloudy and sunny
    (i.v.) suriitäání
be passive
    (i.v.) tarakííni, tarakííta
    mííini
be piled up
    (i.v.) ikaanúuni
be playful
    (i.v.) maayaasíini
be poor
    (i.v.) taara mííini
be powerful (as head of household) (i.v.) miijirâani
be prostrate (i.v.) imatâani
“be quiet!” (interj.) paapaârika
be raised (feathers, fur, hackles) (i.v.) rirîkîitaâni
be retiring (i.v.) tarakîini, tarakîita miini
be revoluted by (t.v.) sikwaranîni
be ruffled (hair, feathers, thatch) (i.v.) rirîkîitaâni
be sad (i.v.) tarîini
be sad, desolately (i.v.) taara miini
be seated (i.v.) ajirîini, ijirîini
be shorter (t.v.) kijîitaâni
be sick (i.v.) iwarîini
be sitting (i.v.) ajirîini, ijirîini
be sitting (composite object) (i.v.) imatâani
be sitting (object) (i.v.) imaâni
be sitting (vessel) (i.v.) imatâani
be snagged (i.v.) fritâani
be standing (i.v.) takúuni
be standing (vessel) (i.v.) imatáani
be startled (i.v.) inarîini
be stingy (a.v.) siisaamiitâani
be stretched out (rope-like object) (i.v.) atîini
be stuck in (i.v.) jimîini
be stuck on (i.v.) tîini
be sufficient for (t.v.) aratiinîini, paataasîini
be sunken (part of surface) (i.v.) kijîitaâni
be the same (in some quality) (t.v.) aratiinîini
be thirsty (i.v.) karîjîini
be tied (hammock) (t.v.) tîini
be tired (i.v.) samirîini
be tired of (a.v.) iyâjasîini
be tired of (t.v.) samirîini
be unable (t.v.) paajîini
be uneven (i.v.) amiriitâani, amuriitâani
be ungenerous (a.v.) siisaamiitâani
be unwilling to separate (t.v.) kanitijîini
be visible (i.v.) nikisâani
be well cooked (i.v.) miijîini
be without hope (i.v.) taara miini
be Y-shaped (t.v.) jikúttitaâni
beach (n.) kakuti
bead, glass (n.) taraasiija
beak (n.) iika
beard (n.) amusîika
beard, have (i.v.) amusîini
bearded one (vocative, affectionate) (n.) amusi
Bearded Palm Weevil, insect species (n.) muusajâkwaa aarihâta
beat (heart) (i.v.) ajirâani, ijrâani
beat (in competitive activity) (t.v.) imaâni
beat (with fists) (t.v.) kujunijjúuni
beat against (t.v.) aamuutaâni
beat with instrument (t.v.) amâniikîini
beautiful (adj.) suwami, suwapî, suwaâni
beauty (n.) suwaaka
because (conj.) iyaamiaâkuji
because of (postp.) =aâkju
because of (indirect cause) (postp.) =îiku
become (t.v.) kuwíini
become accustomed (t.v.) paajîini
become afflicted with sarna (skin malady) (i.v.) isiikûuni
become agitated (emotionally) (i.v.) siwaaraasîini
become angry (i.v.) anijikîini
become aware of  

become black  (i.v.)  miníníni
become blunt  (i.v.)  pirikííni
become cheerful  (i.v.)  juúmaasíini
become dark (day)  (i.v.)  níińítáani
become deflowered  (i.v.)  tawatííni
become dislocated  (i.v.)  kurijatííni
become fat  (i.v.)  kianííni
become fearful  (i.v.)  niitínííni
become fond  (t.v.)  paajíííni
become full  (i.v.)  amíyíííííííní
become happy  (i.v.)  juúmaasíííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííí
bell pepper, plant species (n.)
napɨkiiísakwana
Bell Wasp (n.) aasíyuuka
bellaco caspi, tree species (n.)
suukúuwa
belly button (n.) kuyaja
belly, exterior (n.) tanaka, tiniki
belly, have large (i.v.)
tanajiitáani
belonging (n.) yáana
belonging to another (adj.)
kanịịrana
belongings (n.) miísana
beloved thing or person (n.)
nakariísana
below (loc.postp.) = isámaji, karikuma
below (postp.) = karíra
below (slightly) (loc.postp.)
= isámajiitá
below, a little (there) (loc.dem)
namíjitá
below, at edge of (postp.)
= kari
below, from (adv.)
namíjiitá
Bembix sp., wasp species (n.)
fini
bench (n.) ajirina, ijirina
bend (i.v.) riwakííni
bend (t.v.) riwakáani
bend (multiple places) (t.v.)
riwakaajúuni
bend (repeatedly) (i.v.)
muyuuníini
bend into circle (t.v.)
riwakatáani
bend, of river (n.) amúriija
bent (adj.) riwana
bent over (extensively), be (i.v.)
imujuutáani
bent over (upper part), be (i.v.)
imujuúni
bent over, stand (i.v.)
siritíini
benton, fish species (n.)
rusaari

Bertholletia excelsa, tree
species (n.) sajii
beside (postp.) = siriku
beside (close proximity)
(postp.) = sirikumáji
beside (parallel and below)
(loc.postp.) sirikuma
beside (parallel and
downriver) (loc.postp.)
sirikuma
beside (parallel) (loc.postp.)
sirikuma
betray by motion (i.v.)
pujuniwíiitáani
between (loc.postp.)
iijífkuma
beverage (n.) raatisana
beverage, strongly
intoxicating (n.)
naikíaka
bifurcate (t.v.) rarijíini
bifurcated, be (t.v.)
jíkútiitáani
big (adj.) ani, uumáana
big (adv.) aníita
big (guaba and shimbillo fruits)
(adj.) karatína
big (relatively) (adj.)
aníjkáwa
biggest (adj.) íwítáni
bijao leaf vessel (n.)
puriku
bijao leaf vessel, make (i.v.)
purikúuni
bijao, species of (n.)
masíínaami
bijao, type of plant (n.)
anakújumáji, nakújumá
bijaoillo, plant species (n.)
atímuuti, tímuuna, tímuuni ífära
bile (n.) ipaja
Biotodoma cupido, fish species
(n.) asúwaja, asúkwauga
bird (general term) (n.)
siriija
bird trap noose (n.)
sawuuya
bird, species of (unidentified)
(n.) iyásiíka ìmííni, niya imííja,
pururuuku, siwaanákaa
bite (t.v.) sfíni
bite (arthropod, snake) (t.v.)
asānī
bite repeatedly (t.v.) siñakíñi
bitter (adj.) ipana
Bixa orellana, tree species (n.)
karásaika
black (adj.) miñana, sapatina
Black Agouti, rodent species (n.) muuti
Black Caiman (n.) miñana siiri
Black Caiman variety (n.) siiri
í tíiniyáana, siiri tiriríi̊a
Black Caracara, bird species (n.) síaámuri
Black Hawk-Eagle, bird species (n.) maayítí̊si
Black Vulture (n.) pusúuja
Black-bellied Cuckoo, bird species (n.) asapáasi, sapáasi
blacken (i.v.) míñini
blacken (t.v.) muunúuni
Blackfaced Ani thrush, bird species (n.) ijántuuja, nírímiina sīriija
Black-fronted Nunbird, bird species (n.) tawí̊kiri
Black-headed Parrot (n.) nííruísíwíija
Black-necked Red-Cotinga, bird species (n.) nísira, nísiri, nísiri
bladder (n.) í̊sáasi
Blancayumo Quebrada (prop.n.) Simakiyúumu
bland (adj.) í̊sáana
blanket (n.) maantáana
blaze path (i.v.) apiyí̊ini, apiyí̊ini
bleach (i.v.) sikí̊ini
bleed (i.v.) majaakí̊ini
bleed animal (t.v.) sanítí̊ini
blind (adj.) karijí̊ija
blind (t.v.) karijúuni
blink repeatedly (i.v.) makišiini wiítáani
blister (i.v.) ikáani
bloat (belly) (i.v.) riíni
block (t.v.) kuujúuni
blocked (tubular object), be (i.v.) jaámanakí̊ini
blocked partially (tubular object), be (i.v.) kí̊ini
blood (n.) máajaka, naanaka
blood, coagulated or clotted (n.) nanátí
blood, suck (t.v.) sipí̊ni
blossom (i.v.) iniísíni
blow (breeze) (i.v.) apiyáasií̊táani, júníiini kí̊ítáani
blow (exercise shamanic power) (t.v.) aruukí̊táani
blow (shamanic) (i.v.) aruukí̊ini
blow (wind) (i.v.) akirají̊táani
blow (with breath) (a.v.) núuni
blow on repeatedly (t.v.) nuwaniíjúuni
blow smoke on (shamanic) (a.v.) júní̊ini
blow strongly (wind) (i.v.) akirají̊ini
blowfly (n.) sinakúuni
blowgun (n.) númuuna
blowgun dart (n.) nawániína, nawííniína
blowgun dart poison (n.) ramúkwáa
blowgun dart, fire (i.v.) númuuni
blue (adj.) niýana
Blue Morpho, butterfly species (n.) múkuuti
Blue-crowned Motmot, bird species (n.) imaká
Blue-gray Tanager, bird species (n.) míriija
Blue-headed Parrot (n.) kurí̊kí̊ija
Blue-throated Piping-Guan, bird species (n.) kuyiisi
Blue-winged Parrotlet (n.)
nirikikaaja, niririkikaaja
blunt (adj.) tikina
blunt tip (n.) aniáasi
blunt tip (t.v.) pirikáani
blunt, become (i.v.) pirikíini
boa camote, creeper species (n.) iyákuni katija, kurajaayi
Boa constrictor, boa species (n.) jaayi
boa de altura, boa species (n.) jaayi
boa, legendary (n.) másiina
board (n.) iriwi
boat (n.) waatiruu
Boat-billed Heron, bird species (n.) wápapa
bobona, palm or plantain pod (n.) niíiki
bocón con espada, fish species (n.) ariyuukwaaja
bocón, fish species (n.) piruja
bodily effluvia, hardened (n.) marakuja
bodily grime (n.) sapakaka
body (n.) náani
body cavity (oriented upward) (n.) jinakuku
body fat (n.) wíira
body odor (n.) muúsaka
body odor, smelling of (adj.) muúsana
body surface (n.) iifuku
body surface, something from (n.) iikukuuna
boil (i.v.) iríini
boil (t.v.) irítíini
bolaina, tree species (n.) ruutfíina
bold one (person, animal) (n.) tatini
bolsa mullaca, plant species (n.) kúriija
bombardier beetle, species of (n.) paránaja
bombo, type of drum (n.) wúumpu
bombonero, fly species (n.) siinakíriija, siinakíraaja
bone (n.) niiki
bone marrow (n.) asáriina, sáriina
bone, fracture (i.v.) nasikitíini
bones, gnaw or chew (t.v.) siikíini
bony (flesh) (adj.) niíkitína
book (n.) simiimi
boquichico, fish species (n.) kaawaánaari
border (loc.n.) iyájni
border (n.) íyaaaji, íyáaji
bore hole (into decorative seed) (t.v.) tarasííini
bored of, be (a.v.) iyájasííni
bored of, be (t.v.) samííini
boring weevil (general term) (n.) siitésí, sitiíni
bosa pitch (n.) wúusa kiriija
bosa, bee species (n.) wúusa
boss (patrón) (n.) paaturuu
Bot Fly (larva) (n.) tuútTUuja
bother (t.v.) manánûuni
Bothrops atrox (adult), snake species (n.) sajína
Bothrops atrox (juvenile), snake species (n.) aminakííisi, minakííisi
Bothrops brazili, snake species (n.) irúuna jíírataaka
bottle gourd (n.) ipaaka
Bottle Gourd Plant, creeper species (n.) ipaaja, ipaaka, maatarinaaja
Boulengerella cuvieri, fish species break off (plant shoot)

Boulengerella cuvieri, fish species (n.) asa
Boulengerella sp., fish species (n.) aanaapáapa, puriki
bow (n.) waarisita
bow, fire (i.v.) riimííni
bowl, clay (n.) manííti, niíri, tamíriįja
bow-legged (adj.) riwa anásiikina
box (n.) kaajuu
boy, teenage (n.) manííni
boyfriend (n.) paajámaka, paajámani
boyfriend or girlfriend, aquire (t.v.) paajamanííni
Brachyplatysoma filamentosum, fish species (n.) samúkwaami
bract (n.) fīniiki
Bradypus variegatus, sloth species (n.) aaka káaji
braid (t.v.) siyaakíini
brain (n.) asáriína, sáriína
branch (plant) (n.) aki
branch (river) (n.) aki
branch off (i.v.) ajikííni
branch, remove (t.v.) akíkatáani
branching part (n.) ájika
branchy (tree) (adj.) akíkatina
brave (adj.) kusiaamí
Brazil Nut Tree (n.) sajii
Brazilian Porcupine (n.) sikuja
Brazilian Tapir (n.) pisiki
brea caspi, tree species (n.) sásana
break (i.v.) ajakuusííni
break (t.v.) ájakuusíjáani
break (by opening angle) (i.v.) rikutííni
break (by opening angle) (t.v.) rikutáani
break (into pieces) (t.v.) kukuwáani
break apart (Y-shape) (t.v.) jikutáani
break bone (t.v.) nasikatatáani
break cleanly in two (slender object) (i.v.) tijakííni
break cleanly in two (slender object) (t.v.) tijakáani
break fighting spirit (t.v.) maarijúuni
break hymen (t.v.) tawatáani
break in two (rope-like object) (i.v.) isikííni
break in two (rope-like object) (t.v.) isikáani
break in two (stick-like object) (i.v.) masikííni, nasikííni
break in two (stick-like object; not clean break) (t.v.) masikáani, nasikáani, nísikáani
break in two, with parts remaining connected (t.v.) masikatatáani, nasikatatáani
break into pieces (i.v.) kukúuni
break into small pieces (i.v.) rapííni
break into small pieces (t.v.) rapííni
break joint (t.v.) sipatáani
break neck (i.v.) rikíjatííni
break neck (t.v.) rikíjatáani
break off (branch) (i.v.) akíkatííni
break off (bunch of palm fruit) (i.v.) rikutííni
break off (fruit, tuber) (i.v.) katiíni
break off (plant shoot) (i.v.) rikíjatííni
break off (plant shoot) (t.v.) rikíjatáani
break open (container, fruit) (i.v.) ijakitìni
break open (fork-shaped object) (t.v.) ajikatatìni
break open (palm bud) (i.v.) amatìini
break, with parts remaining connected (i.v.) nasikitìtìni
breaking branches, make sound of (i.v.) isniikitaani
breast (n.) sipìini
breast bone (n.) jipàani
breastbone, remove (t.v.) jipaantìni
breastbone, tip of (n.) jimisìi
breastfeed (i.v.) sipìini
breastfeed (t.v.) sipìini
breath (n.) jùnìina
breathe (i.v.) jùnìina irfìini
breeze (n.) akiraja
breeze, blow (i.v.) apiraasiitìani
bridge (n.) aarina, iniyana
bridge of nose (n.) najika
nuútima
briefly (adv.) nìkàkiika
bright (adj.) kwaana
bring (t.v.) anitáani
bristle (n.) kajasì
bristles, grow new (i.v.) kajìini
broad (adj.) parina
broad, make (by flattening) (t.v.) parikaani
bromeliad, species of (n.) kakànaaka, nípaaki niiti, riika
minati
bronchitis (n.) isija
bronchitis, person suffering from (n.) isijaati
broom (n.) nanúusi
Brosimum rubescens, tree species (n.) riyàjjìi
budding leaf

Brosimum utile, tree species (n.) sisiwìiti
brother (female ego) (n.) ánani
brother (female ego, deceased) (n.) anànjìsaana
brother (female ego, vocative) (n.) aànaajìa
brother (male ego) (n.) aàtamaajìani
brother (male ego, deceased) (n.) aàtamaajìnìsaana
brother, younger (n.) nìwàjiìina
brother-in-law (male ego) (n.) akùúmi
brother-in-law (male ego), obtain (t.v.) akùumìini
Brotogeris cyanoptera, bird species (n.) sìífìjiìa
brow (n.) nàmìki
brown (plant) (i.v.) iwàriitìani
Brown Capuchin, monkey species (n.) mìnìi
Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth (n.) aaka kààji
Brugmansia sp., plant species (n.) isúuna, saasaàkìkwàa, saasaàkìkwàa iÌraana
bruised (all over body) (adj.) mukwàjatìna
brush off (t.v.) nanuusììini
Brycon hilarii, fish species (n.) aaka ìyuuri, aakìyuuri
Brycon melanopterus, fish species (n.) miyììjàiri
Brycon sp., fish species (n.) sàawu
bubble (i.v.) irfìini
bubble (one after another) (i.v.) iriìjàini
bubbles, produce (i.v.) iriìjìtìaani
buco golondrina, bird species (n.) amùwìija
budding leaf (n.) amàki
buduqui, bird species

buduqui, bird species (n.) imaka
bufeo cunchi, fish species (n.)
aana siirikiija
bufeo rumo, manioc variety
(n.) aanákan
bufeo shimillo, tree species
(n.) aana amuutakáana, aana
támuu
buffoon (n.) siwaarákan

Bufo margaritifer (typhonius),
toad species (n.) kukwanárasi,
kukwanaati
Bufo marinus, toad species (n.)
túruu
Bug, Dragon-headed (n.) kuni
pakiti
bug-eyed person (n.) anii
namijana

build (t.v.) míini
build fence or wall (t.v.)
tanakiíni
build house (i.v.) iitíini
build house frame (t.v.)
aamaakúuni
build house with palm thatch
roof (i.v.) ijawitíini
build up edge (t.v.) namíítiíni

bufurqui amarillo, fish species
(n.) asúwaja, asuúkwaaja
bufurqui bocón, fish species
(n.) táasa
bufurqui hacha vieja, fish
species (n.) imakwaaja
bufurqui negro, fish species (n.)
maniákaaja
bufurqui volador, fish species
(n.) siísiiíri
bufurqui-type fish, species of
(n.) ijawííia, iyasúuri, muiuti
asúwaja, naásiíraaja, saatiija,
siríaánaaja, wasiáraja

but, grammatical clitic = kija
“but what about me?” (interj.)
kiiwaja

Butcher animal (remove
limbs) (t.v.) titaakiíni
Buteo magrirostris, bird
species (n.) awíraaja

bulge upward (soil) (i.v.)
puruujuutáani
bump against (t.v.) kukúuni
bumpy (small lumps on
surface) (adj.) purújatíina
bunch (fruit) (n.) aasi
bunch of palm fruits, break off
(i.v.) rikutííni
bundle (tied) (n.) íjiíja
bundle (tied), make (t.v.) íjiíni
bundle (wrapped) (n.) ípuki
bundle (wrapped), make (t.v.)
ipukííni
bundle of irapay leaves (n.) ikija
burial place (loc.n.) jimúúkujíina
burn (i.v.) itííni, karííni
burn (t.v.) itúuni
burn (fire) (i.v.) núuni
burning, poorly (wood) (adj.)
sasana
burnt-smelling (adj.) rarana
burp (i.v.) nayajííini, niyajííini,
niyijííini
burrow (n.) aráaku
Burrowing Flea, insect species
(n.) rítíja
burst (i.v.) ijakííni
bury (t.v.) jimúuni
bury (deceased person) (t.v.)
jimúuni
Bush Dog (n.) aariwa
Bushmaster, Amazon (snake
species) (n.) siuusíúupi
busybody (n.) waara ta kaaya
aatiáana
butcher animal (remove
limbs) (t.v.) titaakiíni
Buteo magnistrostris, bird
species (n.) awíraaja
butterfly (general term) (n.)
pakiti

buttock (n.) jaakika, jaakiwa

buttress root (n.) animi

butt-wiper (n.) piitaki

buy (t.v.) masini

by oneself (adv.) taamaárika

by the end (postp.) = ifkwaji
**C**

*Callana unicinctus,* armadillo species (n.) ís uuja

cacao, variety of (n.) kajikúuna, kaakáawu, páari kajikúuna

cachabota avispa, wasp species (n.) siaaruwa ajápaka

*Cacicus cela,* bird species (n.) siaruuja

Cacique, Yellow-rumped (bird species) (n.) siaruuja

cackle (i.v.) sataakíini

cadaver (n.) jiimaaki

cafesillo, tree species (n.) puujáana

Cahuarano, closely related ethnic group (n.) Aámuuwáaja

caibro, slanting roof pole (n.) ápiika

caiman (general term) (n.) siiri

*Caíman crocodilus,* caiman species (n.) musútina siiri, taasíta siiri

*Caíman niger,* Black Caiman (n.) miínana siiri

*Caíman niger,* Black Caiman (variety of) (n.) siiri ítiiniyáana, siiri tiririja

Caiman, Black (n.) miínana siiri

Caiman, Black (variety) (n.) siiri ítiiniyáana, siiri tiririja

Caiman, Smooth-fronted (n.) aasamu siiri

Caiman, Spectacled (n.) musútina siiri, taasíta siiri

caimitillo de supay chacra, tree species (n.) ikwaniáasi

caimitillo del monte, tree species (n.) saati

caimito, tree species (n.) kaimíitu, kaiimíita

*Cairina moschata,* bird species (n.) aaka páatu

cake, manioc (n.) kúniiiri

Calathea allouia, plant species (n.) siirkiija

*Calathea spp.,* bijao, type of plant (n.) anakújumi, nakújumi

calf (leg) (n.) tapuja

call (Black-Fronted Nunbird) (i.v.) tiíyuukwáani

call (roosters, toucans, monkeys, etc.) (i.v.) wiíríini

call (use name or term) (a.v.) íní

call effeminate or timid (t.v.) sásaakáani, tarakitiíini

call repeatedly (d.v.) aniikúuni

call someone lazy (t.v.) iyújaakáani, iyújuukwáani

call to (a.v.) aníini

callana avispa, wasp species (n.) jiiti

callana, clay bowl (n.) maniti, niiri, tamfriija
Calliandra angustifolia, tree species  Capuchin, Brown

candle, copal (n.) siipíiwa
candle, wax (n.) wiiraaki
cane, wild (species of) (n.) miyajáana, miyajáana
canero, fish species (n.) kaníru
canine tooth (n.) iika ápiika
Canis familiaris, domesticated dog (n.) miyaraa
canoe (n.) íima

canoe, construct (i.v.) iiminíi

canoe, get in (i.v.) juwíi

canoe, rotten (n.) pukiku
canoe, submerge (t.v.) saráani
cap (fruit) (n.) akusi
capillejo basket, type of (n.) iipi ímaaja

capillejo basket, weave (i.v.) taniika

capillejo, type of basket (n.)
taniika

capirona, tree species (n.)
kwarákiina

capitari, type of turtle (n.)
taniyaa
Capito auratus, bird species (n.) tiriku

Capsicum anuum, plant species (n.) napiki ísakwana

Capsicum frutescens, plant species (n.) napiki

Capsicum sp. (variedad), plant species (n.) makusáari

Capsicum sp., plant species (n.) míisi jíina, siwirinaaja
capsize (i.v.) saríini, takitiíi
capture (t.v.) kasiráani
capture with hand net (t.v.) maakiísíí, maasíí

Capuchin, Brown (monkey species) (n.) miiníi
Capuchin, White-fronted
cast fishing line with rod

Capuchin, White-fronted (monkey species) (n.) jaákaa, jaakáana, kwaata kariyáana, wásiamí, waasíaárika
Capybara (n.) kapiwári
Caracara, Red-throated (bird species) (n.) tatákuwa
Caracara, Yellow-headed or Black (bird species) (n.) síaámuri
Carachama, type of fish (n.) waáyuuri
Carachama-type fish, species of (n.) asamu waáyuuri, waáyuuri
Carachupa avispa, wasp species (n.) ísíuíja ajáapaka
Carachupa uza, mosquito species (n.) ísíuíju aánaasi
Carahuasca de altura, tree species (n.) tamarásína, tamarásiti, taramásiti
Carahuasca, type of tree (n.) sakana, tuuku
Carahuasca-type tree, species of (n.) kaasimájáana
Carapia densifolia, tree species (n.) sásana
care (n.) nakusííni
care for (t.v.) kariinníni
care for dying person (t.v.) iwariííini
care for eggs (i.v.) ímaáini
care for woman giving birth (t.v.) kütííííini
Carica papaya, tree species (n.) paapáayɨ
carioca, chicken lacking neck feathers (n.) kariyúuka
carry in arms (t.v.) kisiíuutááni
carry in sling (t.v.) kisiíuutááni
carry multiple loads (t.v.) ítíííni
carry on back (t.v.) ániítááni
carry on shoulder (t.v.) ariikutááni
carry with tumpline (t.v.) ániikííííni
carry with tumpline (multiple people) (t.v.) ániikíitúúni
carry with tumpline (plural actional) (t.v.) ániikíitúúni
cartilage (n.) sasakaraawi
cartridge (n.) wáara
carve (layers) (t.v.) kaajáani, kijáani
Caryodendron orinocense, tree species (n.) mujinana
cascabel, snake species (n.) aminákíísi, minákíísi
cascajo, sedimentary rock (n.) kaníwíija, kanúwíija, sikiáaja sawíja
cascarillo, tree species (n.) pukíraati
casha cushillo, porcupine species (n.) sikuja
cashapona, palm species (n.) púuna, tatíí
cashasa, distilled sugarcane alcohol (n.) kaasiáasa
cashew, tree species (n.) maraniuu, miiti
cashiri, tree species (n.) kasiri
Cashirímo Quebrada (prop.n.) Kasírímu
cashorro de quebrada, fish species (n.) aasamu sisa
cashorro-type fish, species of (n.) nunáani sisa, sisa, taașííta sisa
Cassia alata, plant species (n.) ritáamɨ
cast fishing line repeatedly (i.v.) majáníwiítááni
cast fishing line with rod (i.v.) majaatááni
cast harmful spell (t.v.)
simiráani
cast lure (i.v.) paraaníini
castaña, tree species (n.) sajii
Castilla Quebrada (prop.n.) Tiriikuskaanayúumu
Castilla uléi, tree species (n.) káawsi
cast sex (i.v.) kaapaasíini
cat (domestic) (n.) míisi
cat, wild (general term) (n.) miyaara
cat, wild (spotted, smaller; general term) (n.) kuuja
catahua, tree species (n.) katáawa
cataract-eyed (adj.) kasi namijana
catch (prey) (t.v.) kasiráani
caterpillar (of Inga sp. trees) (n.) támuu imíini
caterpillar (of shiringa tree) (n.) siiríinkaimíini
caterpillar (stinging), species of (n.) juúmiyi, karijíisi, káaji, kíjíisi
caterpillar, edible (general term) (n.) jiínuú, jiínakaníini
caterpillar, species of (n.) asúraajaimíini, takítíini, takítíini
caterpillar, stinging (general term) (n.) kíjíisi
catfish, type of (n.) rakáani, rikáani
Cathartes aura, bird species (n.) niitamu aákusa kariýáana
Cathartes melambrotus, bird species (n.) niitamu
catrice wadding (n.) táaku
cattle (n.) waka
caucho masha, tree species (n.) tipakítií
caucho, tree species (n.) káawsi
caught, get (in trap, on fish hook) (i.v.) imááani
cauldron (n.) piirúura
caula lisa, fish species (n.) iínunáni
caura, tree species (n.) sápuuraati
cause pain (t.v.) anasíitíini
cause to err (t.v.) maarijúuni
cause, without (adv.) taama
cautious (n.) nakusíi
Cavanillesia umbellata, tree species (n.) ruupúuna aákusana
cavity, in tree (n.) pápána
cease (an action) (t.v.) kitíini
cease undesirable behavior (i.v.) imíini
Cebuella pygmaea, monkey species (n.) aayijiija
Cebus albifrons, monkey species (n.) jaákáa, jaakáana, kwaata kariýáana, wásíiami, waasiaárika
Cebus apella, monkey species (n.) miíii
Cecropia spp., type of tree (n.) narati
Cedrela odorata, tree species (n.) kiyaáwina, kiyaawina
Cedrelinga cataneiformis, tree species (n.) amánaati
cedro, tree species (n.) kiyaáwina, kiyaawina
Ceiba samauma, tree species (n.) nawánaati
Ceiba sp., tree species (n.) misíaa, ruupúuna
celebration for new household (n.) rariika
celebration of welcome (n.) tasíyaaka
celebration, menarche (n.)
kajiini
Celeus flavus, bird species (n.)
músati
cemetery (loc.n.) jimúúkujina
center (n.) ɨɨjakúura
center (of surface) (n.) ɨɨjījījīna
center of, at (exact) (postp.) = ɨɨjījījīnā
center of, in (loc.postp.) járitijījīna
center, hard (n.) ɨjā
centipede, type of insect (n.)
sāsītī
ceramic vessel (n.) paajanáakú, tiínāajā

ceramic vessel, base of (n.)
namījā
Ceratopogonidae sp., insect species (n.)
sikirājā
cesto tamshi, liana species (n.)
sisikījīyī
Cestrum hediondinum, plant species (n.)
pasuujā naami
cetico, type of tree (n.)
narātī
chacarero, gardener (n.)
nasīwānā
Chachalaca, Speckled (bird species) (n.)
kwaātarakū
chacra perimeter, mark (t.v.)
iyiitānī, iyūutānī
chacra pests, medicinal plant to prevent (n.)
anajūtī
chacra, make (i.v.) nasīnī
chacra, old (n.) mákisi
chacra, set alight (t.v.)
ikiitānī
chacra, swidden garden (n.)
nasī
chacra-burning minga, manioc beer for (n.)
itūyāaka
chacra-burning, minga for (n.)
itūyāaka

chacruna, for magic visions (n.)
kaaya nikuitti
chacruna, plant species (variety of) (n.)
asapītī, aákisiitti, aamuuniirāna, kiaājāatti, kukuwanaatti, maasaatti, nakimīitti, nirimmītārī, nisinītārī, paasīitti, sapatiki, simiraatti, siinītāaṛi
chacruna, type of plant (n.)
mīnīmīti
chair (n.) ajirīna, ijirīna
chalky (flavor) (adj.) sakāna
chambira cord (from undried fiber) (n.)
kāmīiyī
chambira cord bundle (n.)
mājuukū
chambira cord, skein of (n.)
inīyuusi
chambira fruit harvester, legendary snake (n.)
pājāatti
chambira palm fiber (n.)
kanuu
chambira palm fronds, new (n.)
kāmīiyī
chambira palm leaf, strip fiber from (t.v.)
amitānī, rikataānī
chambira palm, fruit of (n.)
apājāatti, pājāatti
Chambira River (prop.n.)
Nīikamūnumu
chambira rope or cord (n.)
inīyu
chambira, palm species (n.)
nīkāmī
chambirina, fish species (n.)
nīkāmī
champal, area of leaf litter (n.)
sāsakī
chancaca, unrefined solid sugar (n.)
siaankāaka
change (quality of object) (t.v.)
kuwitīnī
change position (i.v.)
inīwīnī
Channel-billed Toucan, bird species (n.) siáaru, siarúuki
chant (n.) ariwáani
chapear, strain with hand (t.v.) puríini
chapó, sweet plantain drink (n.) puríiija
Characidae, type of fish (n.) niyari
characteristic, change (t.v.) kuwitííni
charapilla, chili pepper variety (n.) siwirinaaja
charapilla, tree species (n.) iimana
charcoal (n.) nísija
charichuelo, tree species (n.) majuu
Chartergus chartarius, wasp species (n.) aasíyuuka
chat up (member of opposite sex) (t.v.) kuwasiitáani
check on (t.v.) karíini, nikííni
check over (t.v.) saminiijúuni
cheek (n.) amúuku
cheer up (i.v.) juúmaasíini
cheerful (adj.) juúmana
cheerful, become (i.v.) juúmaasííni
Chelidoptera tenebrosa, bird species (n.) amúwiija
Chelidonis carbonaria and Chelidonis denticulata, tortoise species (n.) nakikuuja
Chelus fimbriatus, turtle species (n.) maataamáata
Chesnut-headed Crake, bird species (n.) siíturú
chest (general term) (loc.n.) jirítijína, jirítikajína
chest (interior) (n.) jirítikúura
chest (surface) (loc.n.) jirítijína, jirítikajína
Chestnut-eared Araçari, bird species (n.) apisi
chew (t.v.) sakííni
chew manioc beer mash (t.v.) itipííni
chew up bones (t.v.) siikííni
chew with full mouth (i.v.) pajííni
chewed manioc beer mash (n.) itipíáaka
chicha de maíz, corn beer (n.) síwaaka
chicharra machaco, insect species (n.) kuni pakiti
Chichlid sp., fish species (n.) táasa
chick, lacking feathers (n.) niríyuuja
chicken (n.) kaakáraaja
chicken, breed of (n.) siaákisi
chicle huayo, tree species (n.) sapaánuuti
chicua, bird species (n.) asapáasi, sapáasi
chief (n.) áapu, kuuraráaka
chigger (general term) (n.) aákusaja
child (any age) (n.) maaya, mira
child (vocative) (n.) máaya
child (vocative, affectionate) (n.) máa
child (young) (n.) maaya
child, female (n.) niyiti
child, male (n.) niyini
child, small (n.) maayaarika
childhood (n.) maayaarika
childless person (n.) maayitíísi
children (non-possessed) (n.) mirajaarika
children, person who loses multiple

chili pepper (general term) (n.)

napiki

chili pepper, apply to (animal, person) (t.v.)
napíni

chili pepper, spice with (t.v.)
napíni

chili pepper, variety of (n.)
makusáari, mísi jíína, siwirinaaja

Chimarris glabriflora, tree species (n.)

asaamúuku

chimicua-type tree, species of (n.)
kiraájuuna, miyaaa

titikaaríína, miyitina, nakikuuja

titikaaríína, namikúüna, piritíína,

chip, wood (n.)
inii

chiriclé, bird species (n.)
niríisiwiiija

Chironius spp., type of snake (n.)
avásíyi

Chloroceryle spp., bird species (n.)

choked manioc (for manioc beer) (n.)

maánakaja, suúrukoju

choque de aire, type of evil spirit (n.)

piita káaniu

Chrysophyllum bombycinum,
tree species (n.)

jítuuna

Chrysophyllum caimito, tree species (n.)

kaimítu, kaimítita

Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum,
tree species (n.)

taásíta waaráata

Chrysophyllum ulei, tree species (n.)

jítuuna

Chrysophyllum venezuelanense,
tree species (n.)

riyíiti

chubby, healthy baby (n.)
niikika

chuchu rumo, manioc variety (n.)
sipiijáaka

chuchuhuasi, plant species (n.)
siuusiuuwaáasi

chullachaqui caspi, tree species (n.)
suníína

chupó bucal, infection of salivary glands (n.)
páasi ípuusi

churo, snail species (n.)

ajuuka

cicada, species of (n.)
kapisiiti,

sírítííja, taniwííni

Cichla monoculus, fish species (n.)

awáara

Cichla spp., type of fish (n.)

awáara

Cichlidae spp., type of fish (n.)
nújija

cielo pihuicho, parrotlet species (n.)
nirírikaaja, nirírikaaja

Cinereous Tinamou, bird species (n.)
míyaki, siíka

circle (n.)
níímiíti

circle, bend into (t.v.)

riwakataáni

circle, coil in (rope-like object) (t.v.)

riwasikaajúuni

circle, go in (i.v.)

taítíííni
circle, make (i.v.) muriyúuni
circular shape, form (i.v.) muriyúuni
circumference, this (dem.) iitiirakumaana
Cissopis leveriana, bird species (n.) mijika
city (loc.n.) iitakajina
claw (n.) awaku, kúwaku
claw repeatedly (t.v.) tasínakíini
clay (n.) tipáaka
clay bowl (n.) maniti, tamríija
clay pot (for steaming manioc) (n.) kapjiisi
clay pot or vessel (n.) iniyaasi, niíyaasi
clay pot, make (i.v.) kusíini
clay pot, with tamshi netting (n.) paajanáaku
clay vessel, make with coil method (t.v.) tiniijúuni
clay, prepare (to make pottery) (t.v.) paniijúuni
clayey soil (n.) tipáaka
clayey soil areas, Iquito subgroup of (prop.n.)
Tipaákajuuri
clean oneself (after defecating) (i.v.) píini
cleaner (personal) (n.) piítaki
clear (of vegetation) (adj.) kwaana
clear area (due to tree fall) (loc.n.) akiríjtajina, akiríjtajina
clear area around house (loc.n.) pakariku
clear area or space (n.) kwaaki
clear fallow garden (t.v.) majáani
clear land (a.v.) kamaráani
clear throat (i.v.) íjaaníini
cleared land, area of (n.) kamaríita
clearly (easily visible) (adv.) kwaata
cleave off (i.v.) titítíi
Clibadium sp., plant species (n.) waka
Clidemia hirta, plant species (n.) kúrija
climb (i.v.) maakáani
climbing tree (n.) iyúuna
climbing, means of (n.) iskaníira, maakáanaa
cling to surface (i.v.) tiitíi
clitoris (n.) támujia
clitoris, exposed (n.) pisiaari
close (object with aligned edges) (t.v.) pakiitáani
close (open wound) (i.v.) kapíini
close eyes (i.v.) makisiitáani
close hole (in weave) (t.v.) kisiriíi
close opening (t.v.) iiijúuni
close together (adj.) minana
close together, place (t.v.) tíí
close up (at edges) (i.v.) pakiitíi
close up (cut) (t.v.) sipiitíi
close up (opening) (i.v.) kapíini
closed up (e.g. flower, drawstring) (adj.) itiyiki
clot (blood) (i.v.) nanatiíini
cloth (general term) (n.) sinaaki
cloth, rubberize (t.v.) tipúuni
clothes (n.) sinaaki
clothes, put on (i.v.) sinaakiíi
clothes, take off (t.v.) titáani
clotted (blood) (adj.) nanatina
clotted blood (n.) nanati
cloud (n.) anajaka
clouds, red (at sunset) (n.) nawarííni
cloudy and sunny, alternate between (i.v.) míniikiitáani
cloudy, partly (be) (i.v.) suritáani
cluck (laying hen) (i.v.) járaakatáani
clustered tightly (adj.) minana
coagulate (blood) (i.v.) nanatíini
cogollo, immature palm frond (n.) amaki
coagulated blood (n.) nanatíini
coal, hot (n.) nísiija
Coati, South American (n.) kami
Coati, South American (variety) (n.) naki járaakátaani
Cobalt-winged Parakeet (n.) minana
Coccyx (n.) iríiku
Cocha Cunimaja (n.) Kunímaaja
Cocha Whiptail, lizard species (n.) minánána
Cochlearius cochlearius, bird species (n.) wápapa
cock (gun) (t.v.) riimutúuni, ríini
cold, feel (i.v.) siiáaninha
Cold, feel (i.v.) siiáaninha
Cold (illness) (n.) saputi
cold, feel (i.v.) siiáaninha
Columbina talpacoti, bird species (n.) matu
collaborative activity, organizer of (n.) akúmari
collaborative activity, organizer of (n.) akúmari
collapsible, made of metal and wood (n.) tuusáaní
Colombia, tree species (n.) kíyuukúuni
Colossoma macropomum, fish species (n.) iwaana
colpa, salt lick (n.) raati
comb (n.) imiitáani
Coendou prehensilis, porcupine species (n.) siukuja
coffin (n.) kaajúunin
Coe loyalty (n.) amaki
coil (rope-like object) (t.v.) riwakaajúuni, tamakaajúuni
coil in circle (rope-like object) (t.v.) riwasiikúuni
cold, feel (i.v.) siiáaninha
Coffin (n.) kaajúunin
cold, feel (i.v.) siiáaninha
colmena bee (and hive and honey) (n.) iwaana
colombia bee (and hive and honey) (n.) iwaana
Coca (n.) ríini
Coco, opening in weave (n.) namíja
Cocoa, plant species (n.) ikaja
Cocoa, plant species (variety of) (n.) siiri ikaja
Cocoa, species of (n.) sipatíini
Coco, opening in weave (n.) namíja
Cocoon (n.) kíyuukúuni
cocoon, form (i.v.) kíyuukúuni
Cocoa, plant species (n.) ikaja
Cocoa, plant species (variety of) (n.) siiri ikaja
Cocoa, species of (n.) sipatíini
coconilla, plant species (n.) kúrija, paariíkwanána
Coconilla, plant species (n.) kúrija, paariíkwanána
Cocoon (n.) kíyuukúuni
Cocoon, form (i.v.) kíyuukúuni
come (i.v.) anoini
come down (i.v.) juwini
“come here!” (imperative) (interj.) anìmaa
come loose (i.v.) titíni
come off (branch) (i.v.) akìkatìni
come off (grains, seeds) (i.v.) jarìini
come off (large cross-section) (i.v.) tìtìtíini
come to an end (i.v.) piyíini
come with (someone) (t.v.) anitäani
command (d.v.) ìyàkitáani
commit error (t.v.) mààrijìini
commit incest (i.v.) amusíini
commit sexual transgression (t.v.) kàndìini
Common Opossum (n.) mûrìna
Common Paurarque, bird species (n.) tiìmiya
Common Potoo, bird species (n.) paani
companion (n.) kùjímani
companion spirit (of shaman) (n.) kàáani
complete (planting garden) (t.v.) kapúuni
complete (task) (t.v.) piyàáini
complete planting manioc (t.v.) asuuñìini
complete task (obliged by another) (t.v.) aratiiníini, paataañiini
completely (adv.) jaari
compress plant matter (t.v.) kimakáani
concave shape, have (i.v.) purikuutàáini
concave, make (t.v.) purikuutanìini
concavity in surface (n.) kííiìna

conejito, plant species (n.) ikwasíimi, kwasíimi
conjunctivitis (n.) karìjìkìkìka, karìjìkìka
consciousness, lose (i.v.) ifìsìkìini
constantly (adv.) sàmiìra
constipation, suffer from (i.v.) puusíini
construct dugout canoe (i.v.) iìmìñìini
construct house (i.v.) iïtíini
construct hunting platform (i.v.) aamaakkùuni
construct palmwood floor (t.v.) tattìkùuni
construct temporary shelter (i.v.) miyitiìni
consume a great deal, insist that someone (t.v.) jiipüuni
consume excessively (t.v.) jiïyiìíini
conta, palm species (n.) kaatiìíína
contract (i.v.) rírikìini
contract and wrinkle (i.v.) jìpìkìíini
contradict (t.v.) siitaàííííí
contribute food or beverage to an event (t.v.) aakkùuni
control, lose (emotional) (i.v.) siwaaraasíini
converse (i.v.) saàkìíííííí, saanúuni
cook (by boiling) (i.v.) kapííííí
cook (general term) (i.v.) kapííííí
cook (general term) (t.v.) jiítìitàííííí
cooked (well), be (i.v.) mijìííííí
cooked manioc (n.) aakkùuúja
cooking fire (n.) iìnìí
cooking fire, start (i.v.) itaakkùuni
cooking oil (n.) aasíìíííí
cooking paddle (n.) samíriiwi
cooking pot, remove from fire (t.v.) ɨɨ́tatáani
cool (adj.) siimíítina
cool down (i.v.) siimíísítáani, suúkuutáani
cool down (t.v.) suúkuutaníini
copal candle or torch (n.)
siiípio wa
copal, tree species (n.) kuupáara, sɨɨtị

copula, locative (i.v.) iwííni
Coragyps atratus, bird species (n.) pasúuja
Coral Snake (general term) (n.) nisikáritiíyį
Corallus hortulanus, snake species (n.) pájaati nakutáana
cord (n.) iiyį
cord bundle, chambira (n.) májuuku
cord, chambira (n.) iniyį
cord, undried chambira fiber (n.) kámiyį
Corixidae spp., type of water insect (n.) aaka sikwanaja
corkscrew shape, have (i.v.) tamakíinį
Cormorant, Neotropic (bird species) (n.) kusiíuri
corn (general term) (n.) sakaáruuki, siíkirają

corn (green), ear of (n.) káraaki
corn and manioc beer (n.) siiri
corn beer (n.) síwaaka
corn cob (n.) siíwiítaami
corn dish (tamal, humita) (n.) kúsįíiti
corn husks (n.) síwaami
corn meal (n.) imuja
corn, variety of (n.) kajíyaaki
corner (n.) iríkumaji
corner, go to (i.v.) iríkíini
corneta avispa, wasp species (n.) tiniíkaka, tiniíkani
corpse (n.) jiimaaki
corral (n.) tánaki
corral, build (t.v.) tanakíinį
corvina, fish species (n.) sawijaari
Corydoras multiradiatus, fish species (n.) suukwariija
Corydoras sp., fish species (n.) sukwanaja
cosho, make (t.v.) kimakíinį
cosho, tahuarí bark trough (n.) kimaki
cost (d.v.) iyakuuraaníinį, iyikuuraaníinị
costo huayo, tree species (n.) aarúwiį

costo pashaco, tree species (n.) iiipí táraati
cotolo-type fish, species of (n.) aatiiaárūuki, iyásiikwaaja, mitíni, muwanaaja, muukúruuja, ruutiaákiija, waatísiija
cotton (plant) (n.) arakutuu, aramáasi, ramáasi, síwi
cotton thread (n.) arakutuu, aramáasi, ramáasi
Couepia dolichopoda, tree species (n.) kwaro

cough (i.v.) isiinįni
could (t.v.) paríinį

cout (t.v.) sanitaani
coup-de-grace, deliver (t.v.) imanįįjįnnį

cousin (n.) kuuna
Cricket, Mole

**Cricket, Mole** (n.) iika súniija, iikanásuuja, kwáani

**Crimson Masked Tanager, bird species** (n.) nasipánaaaja

**Crimson-crested Woodpecker** (n.) panasi

**crisneja, woven panel of thatch** (n.) iitaari

**crisnejas, remove** (t.v.) tittáani

**criticize (another person)** (t.v.) aríini

**crooked** (adj.) riwana

**crookedly** (adv.) riwaata

**crop (organ of birds)** (n.) tíniija

**crop (organ of fish)** (n.) ípuusi

**cross (body of water)** (i.v.) iniýáani

**cross (by boat)** (t.v.) aamuutíini

**cross (Christian)** (n.) kúruusu

**cross between river basins** (t.v.) apíini

**cross two objects** (t.v.) tamarakíini, tamarásii

**cross, make** (i.v.) kurisíini

**crossbeam (of houseframe)** (n.) saaniita

**Crotophaga ani, bird species** (n.) aapíya

**Crotophaga major, bird species** (n.) aapíya

**Crow, Purple-throated Fruit (bird species)** (n.) káawu, saniri, siniri

**crown, of pineapple** (n.) minati aníáasi

**crunching sound, with** (adv.) kirikíkíta

**crush (falling tree)** (t.v.) sinakáani

**crushed by falling tree, get** (i.v.) sinakííini

**cry** (i.v.) sawííini

**cry of severe pain** (interj.) akiríija

**cry of severe pain** (self-pitying) (interj.) akiriíjíánii

**cry repeatedly** (i.v.) sawiikúuni

**cry repeatedly (for deceased person)** (i.v.) jimuukúuni

**cry, at time of death** (interj.) ákii

**crybaby** (n.) suúkwara

**Crypturellus cinereus, bird species** (n.) míyaki, síika

**Crypturellus soui, bird species** (n.) naki imíini síriija, sarámaaja, sírímaaja, surúmaaja, súruukutáana, suuríja

**Crypturellus soui, vocalize in manner of** (i.v.) súruukutáani

**Crypturellus undulatus, bird species** (n.) saakaákuuja

**Crypturellus yapura, bird species** (n.) paankwáana
cuchipe, illness suffered by chickens (n.) kaakáraaja muúruwa

**Cuckoo, Black-bellied or Squirrel (bird species)** (n.) asapáasi, sapáasi

**Cuckoo, Pavonine (bird species)** (n.) maasiítáaja, maasiítáaja síriija

**cuddle** (t.v.) kakatáani

**cultigen (general term)** (n.) natánaaja

**cumaca, liana species** (n.) kuumáaka

**cumala colorado, tree species** (n.) nuríína

**cumala de altura, tree species** (n.) arikamíína, átiiti
cumala-type tree, species of (n.) kisaati, nirimakiíina

cumaseba, tree species (n.) túuna
cumba skewer (n.) matákaari sikiiija
cumba, make and install (i.v.) matakííni
cumba, roof peak covering (n.) mátaka, matákaari
cumbra, uppermost roof pole (n.) imúkína
cunchi aceitero, fish species (n.) muwanaaja
cunchi moena, type of tree (n.) ikti
cunchi negro, fish species (n.) misiáani, sariiti
cunchi, type of catfish (n.) rakáani, rikáani
cunchi-type fish, species of (n.) anísíkína, anísíkíni, inísíkíni, jiyúuni, kajííwaani, maákuwa, niísíkína, rakáani, rikáani, siiríkíija
Cunimaja Lake (n.) Kunímaaja
Cunimaja Quebrada (prop.n.) Nifiéyaamu
cup hands (t.v.) purikuutaníini
curaca, chief (n.) áapu, kuuráaka
curado, be (with medicinal plant) (adj.) ífyuu
curandero, modern mestizo shaman (n.) paanáana
curarina, plant species (n.) kuuraríína
Curcuma longa, plant species (n.) kiisatúura
cure (t.v.) ánaajííjáani, anaajííjáani
cure (medical) with smoke (t.v.) anajúuni
curl up (i.v.) riwakííni

curassow, Nocturnal (bird species) (n.) firi
Curassow, Salvin’s (bird species) (n.) pitu, piyúuri
cursed night eater (n.) tikija
curuhuara banda negra, fish species (n.) miíníti kániisi
curuhuara, fish species (n.) aramaásiiku
curve (i.v.) riwakííni
curve (movement) (i.v.) muyuutákwaní
curved (adj.) riwana
curved shape, have (i.v.) muyúuni
cushuri, bird species (n.) kusiúuri
custom (n.) múíni
cut (back side of tree) (t.v.) atimajííni
cut (chop) (t.v.) sajííni
cut (free-standing object) (i.v.) apiyííni
cut (slice) (t.v.) iyatáani
cut (superficially) (t.v.) asáani
cut (under tension) (t.v.) sajiitáani
cut (with glancing below) (t.v.) asííni
cut circumferential notch (t.v.) maaraakííni
cut cleanly in two (slender object) (t.v.) tijakáani
cut cleanly in two, be (slender object) (i.v.) tijakííni
cut firewood (i.v.) Jarakííni
cut hair (t.v.) maaraakúuni
cut in two (long rigid object) (t.v.) anákatáani
cut into small pieces (t.v.) rapííni
cut lengthwise in multiple pieces  cyst, water-filled

**cut lengthwise in multiple pieces** (t.v.) niikajúuni
**cut lengthwise into two pieces** (t.v.) niikáani
**cut manioc stalk (for planting)** (n.) ajirákaná, ijirákaná, nasíkána
**cut manioc stalk (for planting)** (t.v.) nasíkáani
**cut multiple sticks** (t.v.) sajíkíini
**cut notch** (t.v.) aríkíini
**cut off (escape route)** (t.v.) sakatúuni
**cut off (multiple parts)** (t.v.) titaarííni
**cut off, get (trapped)** (i.v.) sakatííni
**cut on opposite side (with axe)** (t.v.) atimajííni
**cut path** (a.v.) amakííni
**cut repeatedly** (t.v.) sajiinúuni
**cut temporary path** (i.v.) apiyííni, apiyíiíni
**cut through (land between parts of river)** (i.v.) iríkititííni
**cut tree (far from ground)** (t.v.) anakatíjúuni
**cut up (pile of sticks)** (t.v.) sajíkíini
**cut, widen** (t.v.) anísítáani, inísítáani
**cut-bank** (n.) tipíína
**cutipando**, harmful via sympathetic effect (adj.) saasana
**cutipar**, harm by violating dietary restrictions (t.v.) anísíiíjááni
**cutipar**, repay serving of drink (d.v.) namííni
**cutiparse**, suffer harm by violating dietary restrictions (a.v.) anísííni
**cutting edge** (of tool) (n.) iika
**cutting off** (postp.) = isakúura

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**Cyclopes didactylus**, anteater species (n.) aariíja
**Cymbilaimus lineatus**, bird species (n.) miíii síiriíja
**Cyperus sp., plant species** (n.) asúraaja niriyaákuuja, ituútaja, kaaya amuútaja, kuumakiíja, míriyaaja, pupukuuja, siiyúútaja
**Cyperus spp., type of plant** (n.) sakújaaja
**Cyphomandra hartwegii**, plant species (n.) músaati
**Cyphorhinus aradus**, bird species (n.) kuupíkuuja
cyst (in groin) (n.) púruuna
cyst (on finger joint) (n.) puuwííka
cyst, water-filled (n.) kusúaja, púpuuku

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*Iquito–English Dictionary* | 511
dale dale, plant species (n.)

Dam Creek (t.v.) puujúuni

damage (t.v.) ájakuusijáani

damp, falling (mist) (n.)

panakaja

dance (i.v.) maayaasíini,
síkiyawatatáani
dance (n.) maayaasíini
dance, traditional (n.) kajíini
dandruff (n.) pukitika
dangerous place (n.) kíráki

Daptrius ater, bird species (n.)
síáamuri
daredevil (n.) tatíini
daring (animal) (adj.) iíjaana
dark (adj.) niínana
dark and indistinct, be (i.v.)
minítáani
dark, become (day) (i.v.)
níniitáani
darken sky (storm) (i.v.)
síyiikíini
darn hole (t.v.) kisiríini
dart (blowgun) (n.) nàwániina,
nawíiniina

Dasypodidae fuliginosa, rodent species (n.) muuti

Dasypus kappleri, armadillo species (n.) íísuuja

Dasypus novemcinctus, armadillo species (n.) íísuuja
daughter (n.) niyiti

daughter-in-law (female ego) (n.) aji

daughter-in-law (female ego),

obtain (t.v.) ajííni

Davilla kunthii, liana species (n.) itiyi, maasi ánaaaja, piyúuri

íiyii, siwiwíkaayíi
dawn (i.v.) kútiitííni
dawn (n.) kutátáani = aákuji
day (n.) yaawííni
day after tomorrow (n.)
waarata aámiikáaka

day before yesterday (n.)
waarata aámiikáaka
day, sunny (n.) ájaana, yaana

de Castilla, Quebrada (prop.n.)

Míriiyúumu
dead person, body of (n.)

jiímaaki
deadfall trap (n.) taníiku, taaniwa
death cry (interj.) ákííi
decay (plant matter) (i.v.)
pukííni
decayed (plant matter) (adj.)
pukíína
deceased (adj.) nawiítana
deceit (n.) asapííni
deceive (t.v.) asapííni
decorate with feathers (i.v.)
paraanííni
decorative band (adornment) (n.) kuríjaaki

deep (adj.) isítíína
deep night (adj.) yaasiki
deep spot in river (n.) púusa
deep, make (concavity) (t.v.) isitiiníni
deer (general term) (n.) sikiáaja
Deer, Gray Brocket (n.) kasina sikiáaja
Deer, Red Brocket (n.) aákusana sikiáaja
defeat (t.v.) paríini
defeat, admission of (idiomatic) (n.) Ŭkwaji
defecate (i.v.) niríini
defecate repeatedly (i.v.) niríiikííni
deflect (blow) (t.v.) aarítíini
deflower (break hymen) (t.v.) tawatáani
deflowered, become (break hymen) (i.v.) tawatííni
degree, slight (adv.) taama
degree, to a great (adv.) uumáata
delicious (adj.) taaríjíína
delimb (t.v.) sajikiitáani
delirious, be (i.v.) aanawasííni
deliver killing blow (t.v.) iimaníijúíni
delouse (t.v.) sikwaníini
demon (from soul of dead person) (n.) kiíwasiíja
demon (general term) (n.) siwaara, siwaaraa
demon, animal (n.) jurííni
demon, type of (n.) anakatu, marííína, muyújííni, paayuwa, sííkaa, tipaku
demonstrate (d.v.) nakusítííni
demonstrative (general number) (dem.) íína
demonstrative (general number, addressee proximal) (dem.) kiíína
demonstrative (general number, speaker distal) (dem.) íína tííra
demonstrative (plural animate) (dem.) iipi
demonstrative (plural animate, addressee proximal) (dem.) kiíípi
demonstrative (plural inanimate) (dem.) iími
demonstrative (plural inanimate, addressee proximal) (dem.) kiíími
Dendrocolaptidae spp., woodcreeper, type of bird (n.) pasiíja, páasi ípuusi
dental plaque (n.) iíka sawíja
deny (accusation) (t.v.) siítáani
depart (i.v.) jikátííni, jimátiíni
depressed person (n.) tariáana
depressed, be (part of surface) (i.v.) kííyíítííni
depression (n.) kííyííína
depression, make (t.v.) kííyíítanííni
Dermatobia hominis, Bot Fly (larva) (n.) tuútuujuu
deserted (adj.) iríyáki
design (n.) naajuúwaaka
desire (t.v.) nakaráííni
Desmodium sp., plant species (n.) tipáííjíína
despite (adv.) aájapaa, aajapáaja
destination, to what (interrog.) titííjííra
detach (i.v.) kiritíitííni
detach (large cross-section) (i.v.) titíítííni
detach and fall off (multiple objects) (i.v.) iííjííni
deteriorate (i.v.) ajakuusííni

Iquito–English Dictionary | 513
determiner, definite (general number) (det.) iina
determiner, definite (plural animate) (det.) iipi
determiner, definite (plural inanimate) (det.) iimi
determiner, indefinite (general number) (det.) nuúkiika

developmentally disabled

dew (n.) aásiwa
dewlap (of person) (n.) íraaka, níraaka
diarrhea (n.) iijaaka

diarrhea, defecate (i.v.) íjaakííni

**Didelphis marsupialis**, Common Opossum (n.) múrina
die (i.v.) iwarííni
die (euphemism) (i.v.) ajatáani
die, draw last breath and (i.v.) jiitáani

**Dieffenbachia spp.**, type of plant (n.) riitíri
dietary restriction, observe (a.v.) siyaanííni
different time (adj.) taakari
dig hole (i.v.) muráani
dig up (t.v.) muráani
digit (n.) ajíkaasi, awasi, awásikaka
dim (sun) (i.v.) makííni
diminish (pain) (i.v.) sasisiitáani
diminish (sunlight) (i.v.) makííni

**Dinoponera gigantea**, ant species (n.) sipúuni

**Dioscorea trifida**, plant species (n.) katija

**Dioscorea trifida**, plant species (variety of) (n.) písiika katija
dip (food) (t.v.) jimutúáani
dip out (liquid) (t.v.) irítáani

**Diplotropis sp.**, tree species (n.) jinakuna, piyaríunä

**Dipteryx micrantha**, tree species (n.) iimana
direction, in other (adv.) taakííraata
directly across (on the other side) (postp.) ísakííííraji
directly at (look at heavenly body) (postp.) =íjjinäi
directly, go (down, downriver) (adv.) kamííka
dirtiness (n.) iifyiika
dirty (adj.) suúkwaranä
dirty (t.v.) suúkwarúuni
dirty (said of people) (adj.) sapákatíina

dirty oneself (i.v.) suúkwarasííni
disable game animal (t.v.) maarijúuni

disappear (i.v.) nawárijííni
disarm (trap) (t.v.) riimuutúáani
disassemble (house, roof) (t.v.) tititáani
discard (t.v.) sikííni
discharge (cartridge) (i.v.) ijakííni
discourse anaphor (anaph. pro.) iina
discourse anaphor (focused) (procl.) aniwa
disease (general term) (n.) iwaríyaaka, iwarííni
disease, have (t.v.) mííni
disgusted with, be (t.v.) sikwaranííni
disgusting manner, behave in (i.v.) suúkwara mííni
disgustingly (adv.) suúkwara
dishonestly (adv.) taama
dislocate joint (i.v.) sipatííni
dislocate joint (t.v.) kurijatáani, sipatáani
dislocated, become (i.v.) kurijatiíni
dismay and wonderment, expression of (interj.) jîi
disobedient person (n.) kaa aríwatiíyáana
dispersa, tree species (n.) pîkii
display affection or fondness (t.v.) juûmaasiitáani
display displeasure (with eyes) (t.v.) sakiniítáani
dispose of (t.v.) sikiíni
disrespectful (adj.) iîjáana
dissolve (i.v.) ipîíni
distant and unknown (adv.) tiirika
distant kin (n.) papaaja
distant lightning (n.) tamííniína
distill alcohol (t.v.) saníitííni
distract (t.v.) mananúuni
dive (i.v.) simîíni
dive (pluraotional) (t.v.) simiiniíni
dive to recover (object) (t.v.) simííni
divide into multiple parts (t.v.) niikajúuni
divide up (t.v.) raraajúuni
Diyphylla ecaudata, bat species (n.) kániiri
dizzy, feel (i.v.) sawiyiiíjiitáani
do (t.v.) mííni
do (for first time) (t.v.) namííni
do again (t.v.) imirááni
do as a pair (people) (adv.) kuupikiriírata
do habitually or frequently (t.v.) pariíini
do quickly (i.v.) iyarakasíini
do same as another (t.v.) aratíiíniíni
do something filthy (i.v.) suúkwara mííni
do, not yet (i.v.) kwarííni
dodge (t.v.) aaritííni
Dog, Bush (n.) aariíwa
dog, domesticated (n.) miyâara
Dolichoderus sp., ant species (n.) aákusana masakana, masakana
dolphin (general term) (n.) aana
domestic animal (n.) kajííniíni
doncella, type of catfish (n.) amariíki
door (n.) iijuútaaja
doorway (loc.n.) pakarimaji
doorway (n.) púunku
Doradidae spp., type of fish (n.) riyákiiíja
dotted (adj.) tirijáíína
doubled teeth (n.) marííhaka
Dove, Gray-fronted (n.) isiwaaja
down (loc.dem) naami
down (feathers) (n.) janiíwi
down here (loc.dem) iíma, iimajiíráji
down here (a small distance) (loc.dem) iimajiíita
down lower, here (loc.dem) iímííra
down or downriver, go directly (adv.) namíikiíka
down there (anaphoric) (adv.) nami
down there (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami
down there (lower part of space) (loc.dem) namííjíráji
down there (near addressee) (loc.dem) kiníima
down there, further (loc.dem) naamíira

down there, further (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíra

down towards here (adv.) iimiíraata

down towards there (adv.) kinimíraata

down, fine (feathers) (n.) pukitika

down, go or come (i.v.) juwíini

downhill, while going (adv.) namíkuma

downriver (loc.dem) naami

downriver of (loc.postp.) = isámajíita

downriver of (a little) (loc.postp.) = isámajíita

downriver there, further (loc.dem) naamíira

downriver there, further (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíra

downriver, a little (there) (loc.dem) namíjiíita

downriver, float (i.v.) aátáani

downriver, from (adv.) naamíji

downriver, here (loc.dem) iimiíraata

downriver, there (anaphoric) (adv.) naami

downriver, there (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami

downriverward towards here (adv.) iimiíraata

downriverward towards there (adv.) kinimíraata

downriverwards (adv.) naamíraata

downslope (loc.n.) iijakarikuma

downward (loc.dem) naami

downwards (adv.) naamíraata

*Dracontium* lorentense, plant

species (n.) níiya namíja

drag (t.v.) jííni

drag (composite object) (t.v.) jíítatáani

drag (vessel) (t.v.) jíítatáani

dragonfly (general term) (n.) siríwíiwa

Dragon-headed Bug (n.) kuni pakiti

draw (t.v.) naajúuni

draw behind one (multiple things) (t.v.) jíiniwíiwa

dream (i.v.) makííni

dream (n.) makííni

dregs (n.) ísíku

dress (i.v.) sinaakííni

drill hole (t.v.) tawatáani

drill hole (into decorative seed) (t.v.) taraasííni

drill hole (through thin, flat object) (t.v.) munííni

drink (n.) raatisana

drink (t.v.) rarííni

drink or eat a great deal, insist that someone (t.v.) jiipúuni

drink with others (d.v.) rárióííni

drink, finish off (t.v.) ñáma

drink, hand-strained (n.) púriíja

drip (i.v.) ñanííni

drip, make (t.v.) sanííni

drizzle (i.v.) ijaatáani

*Dromococcyx phasianellus*, bird species (n.) maasíítaaja,

maasíítaaja siriíja

drool (i.v.) aáraatáani

drool-mouthed (adj.) pikawaasa

drop (level of water) (i.v.) jawííni

drown (i.v.) sisííni

drum (n.) tampúura

drum, type of (n.) wúumpu

drunck, be (i.v.) aákísiííni
drunk, be (pluractional) (i.v.)
aákösisitíini

**dying person, care for**

**dying person, care for**

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**dry** (adj.) jawana
dry (i.v.) turúuni
dry (t.v.) turuutaníini
dry (quickly) (t.v.) turuníini
dry (slowly) (i.v.) turuutáani
dry for bouyancy (timber) (t.v.) sasaanúuni

dry out (throat) (i.v.) jawakííni
dry rot, wood with (n.) awásuuku
dry season (n.) ájaana yaawííni
dry season, onset of (n.) taniwííni
dry up (liquid) (i.v.) jawakííni

**Dryocopus lineatus**, bird species (n.) panasi
duck, domesticated (n.) páatu
Duck, Muscovy (bird species) (n.) aaka páatu
due to (postp.) = aákuku, = iyikúura
due to (indirect cause) (postp.) = íiku
dugout (n.) iímina
dugout, construct (i.v.) iimíníini
dump out (t.v.) saráani
dunk (food) (t.v.) jimuutáani
during (postp.) = kari
during sleep (adv.) makiína

**Duroia hirsuta**, tree species (n.) ikwaniáasi

**Duroia paraensis**, tree species (n.) ikwaniáasi
Dusky Titi, monkey species (n.) iráaku, siímaaku
Dusky-headed Parakeet, bird species (n.) kaaráaja
dust (n.) pukitika
dust off (t.v.) nanuusííni
eggs, of fish

Eagle (general term) (n.) nîsîna
Eagle, Harpy (n.) síruku nîsîna
ear (n.) túuku
ear canal (n.) tuwaakfíra, tuwaakúura
ear of corn, green (n.) káraaki
earlier (adj.) jîtíktíriina
earlier (adv.) taari
early-planted manioc (n.) amákîiâja, amákîiâja áaku
earring (traditional) (n.) namuuri
Earth (n.) nîiya
earth (soil) (n.) nîiya
earth mound (from tree fall) (n.) anírikíri
earthquake (n.) iriija
earthworm (general term) (n.) sapaani
earthworm, species of (n.) akusakâani, akusaníini, aákusaka, iiitu
earwax (n.) tuwisíkkîiâja
ease (pain) (i.v.) sasîitáani
easily visible (adj.) kwaana
eat (a.v.) asáani
eat all food by oneself (t.v.) kurîíni
eat by sucking or licking (i.v.) tamuujúuni
eat only meat (adv.) namîiku
Egret, Snowy or Great (bird species) (n.) musútinakáarsa

_Egretta thula_, bird species (n.)

_Eira barbara_, Tayra (n.) suu

_Elanoides forficatus_, bird species (n.) masívaja

_elbow_ (n.) sirija

_elder female relative_ (n.) aákujiiti

_elder male relative_ (n.) aákujiiina

_elder relative_ (n.) piitana, piitapi

_electric eel_ (n.) pirusu

_Electrophorus electricus_,

electric eel (n.) pirusu

_elevated area_ (n.) iija

_elevated area in lowland_ (restinga) (n.) siiki

_embark_ (i.v.) juwíini

_embarrassed, be_ (i.v.) karánakíini

_embarrassed, make_ (t.v.) kaniiri

_iwitíini

_embarrassing_ (adj.) kaniirami

_embrace (pluractional)_ (t.v.) kakámatíini

_emponar, construct raised palmwood floor_ (t.v.) tatiikúuni

_empty_ (adj.) tákaama

_empty (liquid)_ (t.v.) itíini

_empty out_ (t.v.) saráani

_empty shell or husk_ (n.) áaku

_empty space_ (loc.n.) amákijina

_enclose (wrap)_ (t.v.) pakiítáani

_encounter_ (t.v.) jiíiwíitáani

_end_ (i.v.) piyíini

_end (blunt)_ (n.) aniíasi

_end (natural)_ (loc.n.) anákaku

_end (slender object)_ (n.) iíjínaji

_end of, at or on_ (postp.) = ííjinaji

_Endlicheria acuminata_, tree species (n.) ikati

_ends, attach or join at_ (t.v.) paakiítáani

_endure_ (a.v.) miíratáani

_energetic_ (adj.) iyarakátina

_energetic, not_ (adj.) ííruwana, jiímana

_energy, with_ (adv.) amátana

_enjoy excessively_ (t.v.) jiíiísííini

_enjoy greatly_ (t.v.) jiííini

_enough, not be_ (i.v.) káriítáani

_entangle oneself_ (i.v.)

tamakijítáani

_enter_ (i.v.) tikíini

_enter (sharp object)_ (i.v.) jimííini

_enter, make_ (t.v.) tikíini

_Enterobius sp._, _intestinal worm_ species (n.) nasáani

_entertaining_ (adj.) juúúmana

_entire (quantity)_ (adj.) namísaana

_entrance (burrow, nest)_ (n.) awiyi, aáwiya

_entrance (round), make_ (i.v.)

_awiyíini

_entryway_ (loc.n.) pakaríimaji

_entryway of nest_ (n.) jiína

_entwine_ (i.v.)

_Enyalioides laticeps_, lizard species (n.) aapaku

_epilepsy_ (n.) iísikííini

_epileptic fit, suffer_ (i.v.) iísikííini

_epiphyte, species of_ (n.)

 муúními, nípaaki niiti, paranaasi, siiri minati

_equal_ (t.v.) parííini

_equal (in some quality)_ (t.v.) aratiííini

_equally_ (adv.) tikííraki

_era_ (postp.) iyákari

_erection, get_ (i.v.) jiíííini

_erode_ (i.v.) murúuni

_erode (riverbank)_ (i.v.) titiítííini
err, cause to (t.v.) maarįjúuni
error, commit (t.v.) maarįjįnì
erysipelas, skin disease (n.) masiku amúuku
Erythrina fusca, tree species (n.) amasfìisi
Erythrina peruviana, tree species (n.) nasirinamajaáti
Erythrina erythrus, fish species (n.) ìsínì
estacera de motelo, liana species (n.) nakikuua ámaki, nakikuua marasi, nakikuua maakánaaja
escape (t.v.) apiríni
escape (allow to) (t.v.) apiráani
Eschweilera coriacea, tree species (n.) imaati
Eschweilera sp., tree species (n.) kurífsì, muwiìna
esphagus (n.) ímaajà
espiritana, tree species (n.) ipaki
estaca, sharp stick in ground (n.) músiakaaki takíína
estirón of upper Pintuyacu River (prop.n.) Másiina líjìnaku
estirón, straight stretch of river (n.) saaki
Eunectes murinus, anaconda (n.) yákuni
Eunectes murinus, anaconda (of elevated areas) (n.) iijakuua
Eunectes murinus, anaconda (of water) (n.) iràmanì, iyákuni, kuraja
Eurypyga helias, bird species (n.) masìisi
Euterpe precatoria (palm), new fronds of (n.) musaamì
Euterpe precatoria, palm species (n.) musaasi
Eutrombicula spp., chigger (general term) (n.) aàkusaja
even (adv.) tikìríakì
everyone (n.) pìyìní
everything (n.) pìyìní
evil spirit (n.) kuúkuusì
evil spirit, type of (n.) maasiítaaìa
excavate (t.v.) muráani
exemplary (adj.) taasíta
exert force (i.v.) riikíni
exist (i.v.) iwiíni
existential, negative (existential verb) aájapaìkì
eexperience flooding (i.v.) ikwaaniiitáaìí
experience nightfall (i.v.) ninííni, níníiitáaìí
experience pain (i.v.) ánasa miíí
exposed, penis or clitoris (n.) pisìaari
express affection or fondness (t.v.) juúmaaisiitáaìí
extend (i.v.) sirííni
extend (t.v.) siráani
extinguish (i.v.) makííni
extract (t.v.) jikataaìí, jímátaaìí
extremum (natural) (loc.n.) aájapaìkì
eye (n.) namìja
eye of needle (n.) tuwaakííra, tuwaakúura
eyebrows (n.) namíkiisííka, namíkiisííni
eyebrows, flash (i.v.) amanìiwiitáaìí
eyelashes (n.) namíkiisííka, namíkiisííni
eyes, close (i.v.) makísííitiáaìí
eyes, light-colored (having) (adj.) saki namìjaìa
fabric, worn or old (adj.)
 kurúuku

face (n.) naamiya

face down, lie (i.v.) ajákmíini

face, have an age-worn (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani

face, look in (i.v.) karíini

face, make a (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani

facial hair (n.) amusíika

facial hair, have (i.v.) amusíini

facial hair, having (adj.) amúsíitaka

fade (i.v.) sikitíini

fail (i.v.) ajakuusíini

fail to do (t.v.) maáríjíini

faint (i.v.) íisikíini

Falco rufigularis, bird species
 (n.) tatíni

Falcon, Bat (n.) tatíni

Falcon, Laughing (n.) maákúwa

fall (light things) (i.v.) ijatáani

fall (through the air) (i.v.) ittííni

fall (to the ground) (i.v.) ittííni

fall apart into small pieces (i.v.) rapííni

fall asleep (body part) (i.v.) sasííni

fall heavily (rain) (adv.) paka

fall in trap (i.v.) íimáani

fall off (i.v.) kiriritííni

fall off (detach, multiple objects) (i.v.) ijáani

fall off (fruit) (i.v.) katííni

fall off (large cross-section) (i.v.) titítííni

fall out (hair, feathers) (i.v.) kajatííni

fall out (tooth) (i.v.) katííni

fall over (i.v.) imáani

fall over (object inserted in ground) (i.v.) murítííni

fall over (pluractional) (i.v.) íwíikííni

fall short (i.v.) káriitáani

fall, make (t.v.) imatííni, imííni

fall, make (fruits) (t.v.) ijííni

fallen fruits, gather (t.v.) titikáani

false (adj.) iikwáami

falsely (adv.) taama

familiar with, be (t.v.) nakúsííni

family member (n.) iíkwajiina

fan (t.v.) apiraajuutáani

fan (general term) (n.) apíraati

fan fire beneath vessel (t.v.) itaakuutáani

fan, manatee tail-style (n.) aakáayí ííwaasi

fan, paiche-tail style (n.) sámuu ííwaasi

fang (n.) iika

far (adv.) síipa
ferment (ripe fruits) (i.v.) pikíini
ferment, set aside to (t.v.) ipanitíini, ipaanúuni
fern, species of (n.) anitáaki kajakáana, tákusi aniáasi
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl (n.) pupuja
fertilize plant (t.v.) púuni
festivity (n.) maayaasíini
fetal position, be lying in (i.v.) sirikuutáani
fetal position, lie in (i.v.) riwasitaani
fever (n.) iípanaka
few, a (animate) (adj.) jítipijaarika
few, a (inanimate) (adj.) jítimijaarika
fiber from sinamillo palm (n.) tasiina
fiber, manioc tuber (n.) áruu
fiber, strip from chambira palm leaf (t.v.) amitáani, rikatáani
fibers, frayed (quality of having) (adj.) rarákatina
fibers, small (n.) janiíwi
fibrous (manioc) (adj.) aruúwatina
Ficus insipida, tree species (n.) ujjí
Ficus sp., plant species (n.) kámitíi
fierro uma, fish species (n.) waatísíija
Fig, Strangler (creeper species) (n.) kámitíi
fight (i.v.) ipurúuni
fight (t.v.) ipiráani
fighting spirit, break (t.v.) maarijúuni
figure-eight form, coil in (t.v.) riwasikúuni
fill (t.v.) amiyajáani
fill hole (t.v.) kapúuni
fill up (i.v.) amiyitáani
filler word (interj.) yaana
filthy, do something (i.v.) suúkwara mííni
fin (n.) taáraa
find (t.v.) jíwítáani, nikíini
fine (powder, meal) (adj.) rapana
“fine!” (agreement or assent) (interj.) kwaasíija
finger (n.) ajíkaasi, awasi, awásikaka
fingernail abscess (n.) áwaku aákiisi, áwaku imííni
finish (planting garden) (t.v.) kapúuni
finish (task) (t.v.) piyáani
finish last portion (t.v.) iwárajáani
finish off (quantity) (t.v.) piyáani
finish off food or drink (t.v.) imáani
finish task (obliged by another) (t.v.) aratiiníini, paataasíini
fire (cartridge) (i.v.) ijakííni
fire (for cooking) (n.) iínamí
fire (gun) (i.v.) rimúsiíni
fire (snare trap) (i.v.) rimutííni
fire (trap) (i.v.) rikutííni, riimuutííni
Fire Ant (n.) irákana
fire beneath vessel, fan (t.v.) itaakuutáani
fire blowgun dart (i.v.) nimúuni
fire bow or slingshot (i.v.) riimííni
firearm (n.) rimúsííja
firefly, species of

firefly, species of (n.) namiiti, tikiwari
firewood (n.) járáki
firewood, make (i.v.) jarakínii
firewood, partially burned (n.) itiwínaja, ituwánaja, tawánaja
first (adv.) iitíini, namíini
first person exclusive plural pronoun (pro.) kana =, kanáaja
first person exclusive plural pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.) kanaárika
first person exclusive plural pronoun (possessive) (pro.) kana =
first person inclusive plural pronoun (pro.) pí =, píija
first person inclusive plural pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.) piírika
first person inclusive plural pronoun (possessive) (pro.) pí =
first person singular pronoun (pro.) kí =, kíija
first person singular pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.) kiírika
first person singular pronoun (possessive) (pro.) kí =
first time, do for (t.v.) namíini
first time, for (adv.) saámikari
fish (general term) (n.) paápaaja, paápaaraja
fish bait (made from manioc) (n.) jíniija
fish eggs (n.) ruunkanfíisi
fish hook (n.) siwiyúuka, siwíka
fish hook (mojarro) (n.) nujija
fish hook, fish caught with (n.) siiyuúmani
fishing technique, for mojarras

fish parasite (n.) paápaaja imíka, paápaaja imíini
fish poison (barbasco) (n.) nuúruu
fish sauce (n.) kanasi asásana
fish scale (n.) naasi
fish trap (introduced) (n.) tasiki
fish trap (traditional) (n.) tasiki
fish trap, use (i.v.) tasikíini
fish with fish poison (i.v.) sirúuni
fish with hook and line (a.v.) siiyúuni
fish with hook and line (i.v.) siwiyúuni
fish with tapaje trap (i.v.) tasikíini
fish, slightly spoiled (cooked in leaf packet) (n.) mukwani
fish, tiny (general term) (n.) majarúwaaka
fishing arrow head, type of (n.) saapi aniáasiri, saapi táaja
fishing bait (n.) iíruuja
fishing line (n.) iíruuku
fishing lure (n.) paráana
fishing pole (n.) irúuna, siiyúuna
fishing spear (heavy) (n.) túuna
fishing spear (light) (n.) jírisí
fishing spear tip (n.) arapuu
fishing spear, make (i.v.) jirísi
fishing technique (agitate water’s surface) (i.v.) siápuukwatáani
fishing technique (casting line forward) (i.v.) majaatáani
fishing technique (casting line repeatedly) (i.v.) majáníwiitáani
fishing technique (fondear) (i.v.) sirinuutáani
fishing technique, for mojarras (small fish) (i.v.) aniijúuni
fishing technique, nocturnal (using lure) (t.v.) irúuni
fishing technique, using barbasco (i.v.) amanijúuni
fishing, go (idiomatic) (i.v.) makííni
fishy smelling (adj.) imaánanana
fist (n.) kujúuni
fist fight, have (i.v.) kujuníímí
fisticuffs, engage in (i.v.) ipurúuni
fix (t.v.) irikataajúuni
fix oneself up (i.v.) irikatɨɨjɨ́ɨni
flake off (i.v.) sitɨɨni
flame source, put out (t.v.) makiíjáani
flame up (fire) (i.v.) núuni
flap wings (quickly) (t.v.) amaniiikutáani
flap wings (slowly) (t.v.) aammutáani
flash (lightning) (i.v.) tamííni
flash eyebrows (i.v.) amaniiwiitííni
flat edge (n.) iríkura
flat, smooth part of tree (n.) náana páriina
flatten (t.v.) parinúuni
flatten plant matter (t.v.) kímakáani
flavor (t.v.) taarijanúuni
flavorless (adj.) iísaana
Flea, Burrowing (n.) rítiija
féchá, fishing spear (n.) jírisí
féchá, make (i.v.) jírisííni
flee (i.v.) masííni
flee, make (t.v.) masikííni
flesh (n.) naasíiija
fleshy (animal, person) (adj.) naasíiijataka
flexible (adj.) ífruwana, jímana
flick (t.v.) tuujúuni
flies, be covered with (i.v.) ipárasííni
flint stone (n.) ituwanajáati, jínítaaku, jínítaasi
flip over (i.v.) takitiíni
flip over (t.v.) takatáaní
float (i.v.) ikatááni
float bladder (fish organ) (n.) pururaaki
float downriver (i.v.) aátatáaní
flooding, experience (i.v.) ikwaaniítiína
floor, palmwood (loc.n.) titiikuúkuújína
flooding, experience (i.v.) ikwaaniítiína
floor, palmwood (n.) púuna, tatií
flop about (i.v.) riníkiíniíni
flow (i.v.) sisííni
flow (air) (i.v.) íní
flow (water in river) (i.v.) aatííni
flower (i.v.) iniisííni
flower (n.) iniísi
flower pod, plantain (n.) kuyaja
fu (n.) saputi
flute (quena) (n.) puráaja
flute, play (i.v.) puraajííni
fly (i.v.) íñí
fly (n.) sinakúni
fly (of pants) (n.) siaawíita
fly, species of (n.) iípaara
Flycatcher (bird), species of (n.) jiwíriku
Flycatcher, Piratic (bird species) (n.) nawííyíija
foam (i.v.) sapukúuni
foam (n.) sapukwaka
foam, scoop off  (t.v.)
    sapúkwatáani
follow  (t.v.) tiitáani
follow animal by sound  (t.v.)
    tipiitáani
follow around  (t.v.) kanitijíini
follow repeatedly  (t.v.)
    tiiniwigítáani
following behind  (postp.)
    = níwaji
fond, become  (t.v.) paajíini
fondbear, fishing technique  (i.v.)
    sirinuuitáani
fondness, display  (t.v.)
    juúmaasíitáani
fontanel  (n.) kíyuuka, kíyuuna
food (general term)  (n.)
    asasami, asasaná
food stuck in throat, have  (i.v.)
    jaánanákííni
food, finish off  (t.v.) imááni
food, give large portion  (d.v.)
    jiipiíitáani
food, ingested  (n.) ásiika
food, leave for other  (d.v.)
    kuríiniíni
food, reject impolitely  (i.v.)
    maayaákááani
food, saved or leftover  (n.)
    asáåku
foot  (n.) titika, tiitiwa
foot (human only)  (n.) íñuwa
foot arch  (n.) titika kíyíina
foot, sole of  (n.) titika jíritoiki
football (soccer)  (n.) piirúuta
footprint  (loc.n.) amákíjíina
footprint  (n.) asiyaákúma, titika
for (purpose)  (postp.) = ííra
for (temporal duration)  (postp.)
    = ánuura
for a long time  (adv.) maasia
for a short time  (adv.) níkákiíka
for no good reason  (adv.) taama
for the first time  (adv.) saámkííri
force, exert  (i.v.) riíkííni
force, with  (adv.) amátana
forebear  (n.) maákata
forefather (deceased)  (n.)
    maákata
forehead  (n.) imííjííjíína
forelimb  (n.) námáti
foreskin  (n.) itíyi
foreskin, break or tear  (i.v.)
    iríkitííni
foreskin, break or tear  (t.v.)
    iríkitáani
forest (general term)  (n.) náki
forest being, magical  (n.) náki
    imííni
forest demon, type of  (n.)
    marísana, muyújííni, paayuwa,
    síkaajá, típaku
Forest Dragon, Amazon (lizard
    species)  (n.) aapaku
forest, area that floods (bajial)
    (n.) maati
forest, area with moist soil
    (varillal)  (n.) riíka
forest, dense area of  (n.) síísáki
forest, inundated (tahuampa)
    (n.) ikwaana
forest, natural clearing in
    (successional plants)  (n.)
    ikwaáníisi
forest, riverside area
    (successional plants)  (n.)
    makíínaata
forest, search  (t.v.) apiríiníikuuni
forget  (t.v.) aríwaáani, iyáááíiíni
forked object  (n.) jíktúíí
forked object, make  (i.v.)
    jíktúíí
forked support, place  (t.v.)
    jíktúíí
form a circular shape  (i.v.)
    muriyúuni
form cocoon  (i.v.) kíyuukúuni
form fork (by growing branch) (i.v.) akikíîni
form lump (i.v.) púruutáani
form mound (i.v.) púruutáani
former (adj.) piïta
Formicariidae spp., antbird (general term) (n.) riitaki sirিিja
Formicarius analis, bird species (n.) ijántuuja, nirímiina
sirিিja
forms, varied (adv.)
tiwaakwaárika

Forpus xanthopterygius, bird species (n.) nɨrɨkɨkaaja, nɨrɨrɨkaaja
fortunately (adv.) kájapaki,
kaajapaárika
foullly (adv.) suúkwara
four (animate) (num.) suwaramaajɨtáapɨ
four (inanimate) (num.) suwaramaajɨtáami
fracture bone (i.v.) nasikɨtɨtɨ́îni
fragrant (adj.) taarɨɨ́jana
frame, house (n.) aamaakúuja
frayed fibers, quality of having (adj.) rarâkatina
freckle (n.) tîiriija
free, get (from piercing implement) (i.v.) jiıtɨtɨ́îni
freely (without obstacle) (adv.)
kwaata
frequent visitor (n.) siwiraájuuyáana
frequently (adv.) sáìiira
frequently, do (t.v.) parîíni
friend (n.) isìiku
friend (archaic) (n.) kaanawara
friend, intimate (n.) papaaja
friends, become (t.v.) isìikùuni
frighten (t.v.) inajíîni
frighten (pluraotional) (t.v.) inájaakíîni
frightening (adj.) kíîrana

frightening place (n.) kiíráki
frog (general term) (n.) makwaati
Frog, Jungle (n.) marimuusi,
tipakiitiisi
Frog, Painted Antnest (n.)
kiyúúja niaatiija
Frog, Smoky Jungle (n.)
muusi
frog, species of (n.) kakánaaka,
kuurâaka makwaati, kwaata
nikíjaati, miiráaka, nuriisi, piika,
riníáaka
from (depriving) (postp.) = kiníjii
from (escape) (postp.) = ìfkwaji
from below (adv.) naamíiji
from downriver (adv.) naamíiji
from the end (postp.) = ìfkwaji
from there (adj.) tíraiija
from upriver (adv.) kámiiji
from where (interrog.) tíîjiği
from yesterday (adj.)
aamikaakaána
frond, immature (palm) (n.)
amaki
fronds of chambira palm, new (n.) kámiîyi
fronds of huasaí palm, new (n.)
musaami
froth (i.v.) sapukúuni
froth (n.) sapukwaka
frown (i.v.) amiriitáani,
amuriitáani
fruit (n.) iníiija
fruit bunch, empty (n.) apisi
fruit of chambira palm (n.)
apájaati, pájaati
fruit, loaded with (above ground) (adj.) iníijataka
fruit, loaded with (below ground) (adj.) ìfjataka
fruit, produce (i.v.) iníijíîni, inííni
fruit, species of (n.) siirí turuja

Iquito–English Dictionary | 527
fruit, underdeveloped (n.) íkiaari
fruits (fallen), gather (t.v.) titikáani
fruits (unripe), harvest (t.v.) makitáani
fry (t.v.) wiiraajúuni
full fill commitment (t.v.) aratiiníini, paataasíini
Fulgora sp., insect species (n.) kuní pakití
fulgurite (n.) nirímiina sawiija
full (adj.) amíyaja
full moon (n.) uumáana kásiiri
full, be (food, drink) (i.v.) túuni
fully toothed (human) (adj.) íkataka
fungal infection, have (t.v.) imáani
fungus (foot) (n.) ííwaaka
funny (adj.) juúmana
fur (n.) kajasi
fur, be raised (i.v.) riríkkiítáani
furry (adj.) kajatina
further away (adv.) tiíriíra
further down there (loc.dem) naamííra
further down there (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimííra
further downriver there (loc.dem) naamííra
further there downriver (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimííra
further up there (loc.dem) kaamííra
further up there (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúura
further upriver there (loc.dem) kaamííra
further upriver there (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúura
**Galbula cyanocollis**, bird species (n.) iinamináaja
gallinazo panga, plant species (n.) músatí
game animal (n.) kuuwaa
game animal (caught) (n.) ímani
gamitana, fish species (n.) matu
gap (n.) arıkuma
gap in teeth (n.) katiyyáaku
gapped (adj.) saráktina
gaps, full of (adj.) saráktina
gap-toothed person (n.) katíyasi
garbage (small) (n.) iririka
garbage heap (loc.n.) iririkajina
Garcinia macrophylla, tree species (n.) majuu
garden (swidden) (n.) nasi
garden (swidden), make (i.v.) nasíini
garden plot perimeter, mark (t.v.) iyitiááni, iyuutááni
garden, manioc (loc.n.) asúrákajina
gardener (n.) nasiwááni
gather (t.v.) juntaasíini
gather (fruit, grain) (t.v.) katááni
gather edible leafcutter ants (i.v.) kaniyuuyúuni
gather fallen fruits (t.v.) titikááni
gather leftovers or scraps (t.v.) sapuujúuni
gather slightly spoiled fish (i.v.) mukwatááni
gather spoiled fish (i.v.) mukwatááni
gavilán polletero, bird species (n.) awíraaja
gaze (direction of vision) (n.) namija
Gecko, Tropical House (n.) kití
Genipa americana, tree species (n.) aamina, niítana
Geonoma macrostachys, palm species (n.) pasíimi
Geonoma sp., palm species (n.) aayimitina
Gerridae spp., type of water insect (n.) aaka sikanawáája
get (t.v.) irííni
get (composite object) (t.v.) irííááni
get (vessel) (t.v.) irííááni
get an erection (i.v.) jiititííni
get dirty (t.v.) siikwarúuni
get free (from piercing implement) (i.v.) jiititííni
get hole (i.v.) pajáátiííni, tawáátiííni
get husband (i.v.) niíííííni
get in a line (i.v.) atiiítííni
get in canoe (i.v.) juúííííni
get in or inside (i.v.) tikítííni
get injured (i.v.) ánasa míííni
get lost (i.v.) sapiraakīnī
get ruined (i.v.) taasiiṇi
get someone drunk (t.v.) aakisiijānī
get up (i.v.) sanīṇi
get used to (t.v.) paajīṇi
get wet (a.v.) pikūnī
ghost (n.) nawiynī
Giant Anteater (n.) siirūusi
Giant Applesnail (n.) ajuuka
Giant Armadillo (n.) aasámaaja
Giant boa, legendary (n.) másīna
Giant Cowbird (n.) apīsī, pīsī
Giant Hunting Ant, species of (n.) muusanīkwaa, sipūnī
Giant Otter (n.) kanasi
Giant River Turtle (n.) siaariāapa
Gilded Barbet, bird species (n.) tiriku
gill (fish) (n.) arísaka
gills, exterior covering of (n.) amūuku
gills, remove (t.v.) arísakatānī
ginger (plant) (n.) anarī
girl, teenage (n.) kitāaka
girlfriend (n.) paajāmaka, paajāmanī
girlfriend or boyfriend, acquire (t.v.) paajamanīnī
give (d.v.) mītiṇī
give back (t.v.) miyikānī
give birth (a.v.) kutiṇī
give equal gift (t.v.) namīnī
give food (d.v.) asīnī
give haircut (t.v.) maaraakūnī
“give it!” (interj.) kijjawaja, kiwaja
give large share (d.v.) jiipuutānī
give name (d.v.) ūnī
give off light (i.v.) nunīnī
give off smell (i.v.) apirānī

Gladiator Treefrog (n.) jūuri
glass bead (n.) taraāsiija
Glaucidium brasiliannum, bird species (n.) pupuja
Glaucidium hardyi, bird species (n.) ipija
glean (t.v.) sapuujuūnī
glittery (adj.) sawįjatina
glossy (adj.) aākanana
glutton (n.) anīita asānīa
gnat, species of (n.) sīkįraja, sinaja
gnaw (t.v.) tirīnī
gnaw off outer layer (t.v.) tiriitānī
gnaw on bone (t.v.) sīkįnī
go (i.v.) iwānī
go around (t.v.) sakatānī
go around (skirting) (t.v.) isakūnī
go away, make (t.v.) masīkįnī
go bad (ayahuasca) (i.v.) taasīnī
go bad, begin to (meat, fish) (i.v.) pakįrasīnī

go directly (down, downriver) (adv.) namīkiika
go directly (up, upriver) (adv.) kamīkiika
go down (i.v.) juwįnī
go down (food) (t.v.) tikįnī
go hunting (i.v.) aamįyaakįnī
go hunting or fishing (idiomatic) (i.v.) makįnī
go in circle (i.v.) takititįnī
go in different directions (i.v.) ririikīnī
go in or inside (i.v.) tikįnī
go off (gun) (i.v.) riitįnī
go off (snare trap) (i.v.) rimutįnī
go off (trap) (i.v.) rikutįnī, riimuutīnī
go out (flame) (i.v.) makįnī
go to side or corner (i.v.) irikīnī
go up (i.v.) maakáani
God (Christian) (n.) kumáani
God (Christian) (prop.n.) Taataayúusa
Golden Tegu, lizard species (n.) yaami
Gonatodes sp., lizard species (n.) isi
good (adj.) suwami, suwapì, suwáani
good smelling (adj.) taariiíjana
good vision, person with (n.) kwaata kariyáana
goodness (manner of behaving) (n.) suwaka
goods (n.) kásami
good-smelling (smoked meat) (adj.) waátìnta
Gossypium sp., plant species (n.) arakutuu, aramáasi, ramáasi, siìwi
gourd used by shamans (n.) kwaakíïìna
gourd vessel (pate) (n.) samaku
gourd vessel, make (t.v.) samakúuni
gourd, bottle (n.) ipaaka
grab (t.v.) kasiráani
grain (n.) iniija
grains, remove (t.v.) jaráání
granadilla (plant), species of (n.) aakáayì jaraaka, jaraaka
grandchildren (n.) aájiya
granddaughter (n.) aájinati
granddaughter (deceased) (n.) aájinátiisana
grandfather (n.) iiyasúüja, siísíïja
grandfather (deceased) (n.) iyaasúüjuusana
grandfather (vocative) (n.) siísíïja
grandfather (vocative) (n.) siísíïja
grandmother (deceased) (n.) sajiríísana
grandmother (vocative) (n.) siiríïja
grandson (n.) aájináni
grandson (deceased) (n.) aajínániisana
grapefruit, tree species (n.) tuurúüja
grasp (t.v.) kasiráani
grasp tightly (t.v.) kiwáání
grass (general term) (n.) iyássiìka
grass, razor (plant species) (n.) ariuyuuka, riuyuuka
grass, species of (n.) sásaaka, saakaákuuja iyássiìka, siriríïka
grasshopper (general term) (n.) siriki
grate (t.v.) jinitáíi
grater (n.) jinitaaari
grave (loc.n.) jimúukujìna
grave (surface) (n.) jiímaaki niíjìna
grey (adj.) kasìna
Gray Brocket Deer (n.) kasìna sikiíája
Gray-fronted Dove (n.) isiwaajìa
Gray-necked Wood-Rail, bird species (n.) kiisara
grease (edible) (n.) wíira
greasy (surface) (adj.) iyíütiìna
great (adv.) aniìta
Great Egret, bird species (n.) musútiìna káàrsa
Great Kiskadee, bird species (n.) isúkííája
Great Potoo, bird species (n.) anítíákí niísìna
Great Tinamou, bird species (n.) ráàna
Greater Ani, bird species (n.) aápiìa
greater part (n.) nááni
Greater Yellow-headed Turkey Vulture

**Greater Yellow-headed Turkey Vulture** (n.) niitamu
**great-granddaughter** (n.) aájinati
**great-granddaughter (deceased)** (n.) aajinátiisana
**great-grandfather** (n.) iyaaasúuja, siisíija
**great-grandfather (deceased)** (n.) iyaaasuújuusana
**great-grandfather (vocativo)** (n.) siisíija
**great-grandmother** (n.) sájiri, siíriija
**great-grandmother (deceased)** (n.) sajíriisana
**great-grandmother (vocativo)** (n.) siiríija
**great-grandson** (n.) aájinani
**great-grandson (deceased)** (n.) aajinániisana
**great-uncle (paternal)** (n.) kumáani
**great-uncle (paternal, vocative)** (n.) ámaaja
**green** (color) (adj.) niyana
**green** (unripe) (adj.) makina
**Green Acouchy (playful name)** (n.) amúsiaaki
**Green Acouchy, rodent species** (n.) arasaaki, múisiaaki
**Green Ibis, bird species** (n.) kwariku
**Green Kingfisher, bird species** (n.) asi
**Green Oropendola, bird species** (n.) masiku túruuja
**Green-striped Vine Snake** (n.) kaniiya, kanuuúmi, kanuuyi
**greet** (t.v.) saaruuataasíini
**grimace** (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani
**grime on body** (n.) sapakaka
**grimey** (surface) (adj.) iyíítina
**grind** (t.v.) ajááni
**grinder (traditional)** (n.) ajátaari
**grip, spear** (n.) miyaara aniaásíiia
**groan in pain** (i.v.) fíijikáani
**groan while asleep** (i.v.) iwániitáani
**groin** (n.) akásiima, akásiimi
**groin cyst** (n.) púruuna
**ground** (n.) niíya
**ground, be low to** (i.v.) parikiitáani
**Ground-Cuckoo, Red-billed (bird species)** (n.) sirítaku
**Ground-Dove, Ruddy (bird species)** (n.) míyaaja
**group member, same** (n.) iiyáana
**group, move in** (i.v.) jiitiitíini
**grove of aguaje palms** (loc.n.) niisikajina
**grove of aguaje palms** (n.) niisika
**grove of ñejilla palms** (loc.n.) isunaaajina
**grove of pijuayo palms** (loc.n.) amarijina, amariyajina
**grove of pijuayo palms** (n.) amari
**grove of pona palms** (loc.n.) puúnakajina, tattiwíjina, tattiwiyajina
**grove of ungurahui palms** (loc.n.) iipiitíkajina
**grow** (i.v.) kumíini
**grow** (t.v.) kumíitíini
**grow (palm pod)** (i.v.) purikúuni
**grow (tuber)** (i.v.) iijííini
**grow (young plant)** (i.v.) ríkííini
**grow branch** (i.v.) akikííini
**grow in size (buttocks)**

*Gynerium sagittatum*, plant species

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**grow in size (buttocks)** (i.v.)

jaakíini

**grow large (plantains)** (i.v.)

irisiíini

**grow new hair, feathers** (i.v.)

kajííini

**grub (suri), species of** (n.) aniita

marajákwaa, jitúuni, juuja,
muusajákwaa, samaríyuuja, símiija,
símiika, tiwisíkiiija, tiwisíkiiija,
tuwisíkiiija, tuwisíkiiija

**grub (suri), type found in dead trees** (n.) jawarákuuti

**grub (suri), variety of** (n.)

panasi kumakija

**grub, beetle (edible, general term)** (n.) kumakija

**grub, in naturally fallen palms** (n.) panasi kumakija

**gruel** (n.) minkáatu

**gruel (manioc, plantain)** (n.)

jákii

**gruel, make** (i.v.) jakíini

**grunt (aggressive male display)** (i.v.) muríyuukwáani

**grunt (peccary, pig)** (i.v.)

riikáani

**guava, tree species** (n.)

siaawiinta

*Guazuma sp.*, tree species (n.)

ruutíína

“**guess what?”** (giving news) (interj.) nakusii

**guilty party** (n.) kiina

**guineo vinagre, plantain variety** (n.) samúkwaati niyana

**guineo, plantain variety** (n.)

kiiniya

**guisador, plant species** (n.)

kiisatúura

**gulp air (fish)** (i.v.) ráriitáani

**gulp quickly** (t.v.) imaakúuni

**gum abscess** (n.) tamaraki

**gums and jawbone** (n.) ámisi, ámusi

**gun, cock** (t.v.) riimúuni, riíni

**gut animal** (t.v.) maratáani

*Gymnotus sp.*, fish species (n.)

kajani, riwire, simaki

*Gymnotus spp.*, type of fish (n.)

kajani

**Gynerium sagittatum**, plant species (n.)

miyajáana, miyajáana

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**Iquito–English Dictionary** | 533
habit (n.) míini
habitually (adv.) sámiira
habitually, do (t.v.) parííni
hack (t.v.) sajiinúuni
hackles, be raised (i.v.) ririíkiitaani
haft (axe) (t.v.) kajíini, kaníini, sirijúuni
hair (n.) kajasi
hair, be ruffled (i.v.) ririíkiitaani
hair, grow new (i.v.) kajíini
hair-covered (adj.) kajasi áraka
haircut, give (t.v.) maaraakúuni
hairless (penis) (adj.) karatikíina
hairless (vulva) (adj.) karatijaaka
hairy (adj.) kajata, kajatina
half (n.) akájinaku
hallucinate (i.v.) aanawasíini
hallucinogen, be intoxicated with (i.v.) aánuukwáíi
hallucinogenic beverage (ayahuasca) (n.) aákuta
haltingly (adv.) íriikíita
hamaca huayo, tree species (n.) kwarana
hammock (n.) íniní
hammock cords (n.) ániinaka
hammock rope (n.) íniki
hammock rope, make (t.v.) aniinúuni
hammock, be in (i.v.) mijiríáani
hammock, hang up (t.v.) tinííni
hand (n.) awánaka, kurika
hand net (n.) maakiisi, maasi
hand net handle (n.) maasi ánaajá
hand net, capture with (t.v.) maakiisíini, maasíini
handle (flexible) (n.) íyuuti
handle (knife, machete) (n.) sirija
handle (pot, basket) (n.) túuku
handle, put on (axe) (t.v.) kajíini, kaníini, sirijúuni
handle, put on (hand net) (t.v.) anasíikííni
hands and knees, be on (i.v.) ajarakuutáani
hands, cup (t.v.) purikuutaníini
handsome (adj.) suwami, suwapi, suwáííi
hand-strained drink (n.) púriija
hand-strained manioc beer (n.) maajariáaka
hang (t.v.) apííni
hang (composite object) (t.v.) apiítanííni
hang (from) (i.v.) apííáani
hang (limbs) (i.v.) apirakíitaani
hang up hammock (t.v.) tinííni
hanging, be (i.v.) apííni
happen (t.v.) aariííni, mííni
happy, become (i.v.) juúmaasííni
harass sexually (t.v.) ijiwííni
hard (material) (adj.) irísíína
hard and watery (manioc) (adj.) iwáriija, sakina
hard center (n.) íija
hard lump (under skin) (n.) simaja
harden (i.v.) irisíini
hardened bodily effluvia (n.) marakuja
hard-shelled (adj.) muúturuna
hard-working (adj.) kuwana
harm by violating dietary restrictions (t.v.) aanisiijáani
harmful air (from demons) (n.) siwaara júniina
harmful via sympathetic effect (adj.) saasana
Harpy Eagle (n.) síruku niisina
Harpyia harpyja, bird species (n.) síruku niisina
harrass (t.v.) mananúuni
harrass sexually (t.v.) mananúuni
harvest (t.v.) katáani
harvest (palm fruit bunch) (t.v.) nakutáani
harvest (plantain bunch, palm fruit bunch) (t.v.) titiitáani
harvest immature manioc (t.v.) makitáani
harvest manioc (a.v.) síratáani
harvest manioc for first time (i.v.) makijútáani
harvest palm fruit bunch (t.v.) titáani
harvest Peach Palm fruit bunch (t.v.) titáani
harvest unripe fruits (t.v.) makitáani
hat (general term) (n.) miyáaku
hat, put on (i.v.) miyaakúuni
hate (t.v.) sakíini
haul (t.v.) jíini
haul (composite object) (t.v.) jiítatáani
haul in with instrument (t.v.) takíini
have (t.v.) mííni
have a look at (t.v.) karííni
have child (i.v.) mirííni
have concave shape (i.v.) purikuutáani
have curved shape (i.v.) muyúuni
have facial hair (i.v.) amuusíini
have fist fight (i.v.) kujuniwiitiíini
have food stuck in throat (i.v.) jaámamakííni
have hernia (i.v.) ppujuutáani
have hiccoughs (i.v.) ríííini
have hole (large) (i.v.) surííni
have hollow spot (i.v.) papííni
have illness (t.v.) mííni
have large belly (i.v.) tanajítáani
have lengthwise stripes (i.v.) kuyuutííni
have lump (i.v.) ppujuutáani
have multiple holes (i.v.) suriíwííni
have multiple lumps (i.v.) puruajuutáani
have nest in tree (insect) (t.v.) tííni
have painful joints (i.v.) marisiikííni
have pimples (i.v.) imakijííini
have pustules (i.v.) rapííni
have rheumatism or arthritis (i.v.) marisiikííni
have severe malady (t.v.) imáani
have sex (t.v.) sikáani, síkúuni
have sex (euphemism) (i.v.) tamujuutúuni
have sex (euphemism) (t.v.) ijiwííni
have sexual relationship (euphemism)  here downriver

have sexual relationship (euphemism) (i.v.) iwíní
have stuck in throat (i.v.) kíni
hawk (general term) (n.) niísina
Hawk, Roadside (bird species) (n.) awiráaja
Hawk-Eagle, Black (bird species) (n.) maayítíisi
he (pr.) nu =, nuu
he (focus, topic) (pr.) anuu, anúuja
he only (pr.) anúurika, nuúrika
head (n.) ánaka
head adornment (traditional) (n.) simíiku
head of household, be (i.v.) mijirráani
head, back of (n.) atímaji
head, lower (i.v.) ajákumataáni
head, wrap (t.v.) ipükííni
headaddress (general term) (n.) miyáaku
headaddress (traditional) (n.) paráana
headaddress, put on (i.v.) miyaakúuní
headwaters (n.) anákaku
heal (t.v.) ánaajíjáani, anaaajíjáani
heal (cut) (t.v.) sipíííni
heal (open wound) (i.v.) kapííni
heal (tobacco shamanism) (t.v.) panááni
healthy (adj.) namísaana
healthy, chubby baby (n.) niíkika
healthy, make (t.v.) ánaajíjáani, anaaajíjáani
heap of garbage (loc.n.) iririkajína
hear (t.v.) tuwaasííni, tuujííni
heart (n.) akánataaja, kuuraasuu

heart, of pineapple (n.) minati niíti
heartwood, hard (n.) íiíja
heat (n.) íiípanaka
heat (t.v.) íiípanúuni
heat (liquid) (t.v.) tipanuutááni
heat (solid) (t.v.) tipanúuni
heated water (n.) ipiyáaka
heavily, fall (rain) (adv.) paka
heavy (adj.) íinana
heed, take (t.v.) aríwafííni
heel (n.) titííja
heel tendon (n.) ánimi
height (n.) takuúkujína
height (of object) (n.) niíku
Heliconia sp., plant species (n.) ikwasimi, kwasimi, masíínaami
Heliconia spp., bijao, type of plant (n.) anakújíumi, nakújumi
Heliornis fulica, bird species (n.) aaka sajína
Heliornis fulica, bird species (n.) aaka puújíari, puújíari
“hello!” (greeting) (interj.) juu
help (t.v.) paríjááani
Hemidactylus mabouia, reptile species (n.) kíti
Hemidactylus mabouia, reptile species (n.) purútaaari
Hemisorubim platyrhynchos, fish species (n.) túúwa
her (pr.) nu =, nuu
her (focus, topic) (pr.) anuu, anúuja
her only (pr.) anúurika, nuúrika
here (loc.dem) íiti
here (a little downriver) (loc.dem) iimajiíta
here (further away) (loc.dem) iitiííra
here downriver (loc.dem) iima, iimajiíraji
here inside (loc.dem) iima, iimajiri
here inside (up) (loc.dem) iikujiiraj
here outside (loc.dem) iiku, iikujiiraj
here upriver (loc.dem) iiku, iikujiiraj
here upriver (a small distance) (loc.dem) iikujiita
“here you go!” (to draw attention) (interj.) atiia
“here you go!” (to give something) (interj.) ariia
here, along this path (adv.) ititiirakuma
here, at same level (near addressee) (loc.dem) iikini
here, down (loc.dem) iima, iimajiri
here, down lower (loc.dem) iimira
here, downriverward towards (adv.) iimiiraata
here, downward towards (adv.) iimiiraata
here, further downriver (loc.dem) iimura
here, further upriver (loc.dem) iikutara
here, perpendicular to river (near addressee) (loc.dem) kiniki
here, person or thing from (n.) iittijiina
here, up (loc.dem) iiku
here, up (a small distance) (loc.dem) iikujiita
here, up higher (loc.dem) iikutara
here, upriverward towards (adv.) iikutaraata
here, upward towards (adv.) iikutaraata
hernia (n.) pumuuku
hernia, have (i.v.) pumuukuni
Heron, Boat-billed (bird species) (n.) wapapa
Heron, Rufescent Tiger (bird species) (n.) jutu, miyara jutu
Heron, Zigzag (bird species) (n.) aaka siaaka
Heros efasciatus, fish species (n.) imakwa
Herpailurus yaguarondi, cat species (n.) muuti miyara
Herpotheres cachinnans, bird species (n.) maakuwa
Heteropsis sp., liana species (n.) sisikiy
Heteropsis spp., type of liana (n.) nuri
Heteroptera, type of insect (n.) napinija
Hevea brasiliensis, tree species (n.) siirinka
hex (t.v.) simirani
“hey!” (greeting) (interj.) juu
hide (n.) isiki
hide (t.v.) nawatajuuni
hide oneself (i.v.) nawatajuni
hide, stretch (t.v.) sipijuni
hierba cunchi, fish species (n.) iyasiikwaaja
hierba dormilon, plant species (n.) maki
hierba mudo, grass species (n.) sasaaka
hierba santa, plant species (n.) pasuja naami
high (adv.) niiku
high ground (n.) iiga
hillside (downhill) (loc.n.) iijakarikuma
hillside (uphill) (loc.n.) iijakarikuku
hiluli, intestinal worm species (n.) nasaani

him (focus, topic) (pro.) anuu, anúuja

him only (pro.) anúrika, nuúrika

Himantanthus sucuuba, tree species (n.) sukuúwa

hinge (n.) paákiija

hip bone (n.) piyaánaami

Hirundidae spp., type of bird (n.) namisu, samisu

his (pro.) nu=

historical figure (prop.n.)


hit (t.v.) ipiráani

hit (living being) (t.v.) aamúuni

hit (object) (t.v.) aamúuni

hit (target) (t.v.) kasirtũuni

hit against (pluractional) (t.v.) amaniikuutáani

hit with instrument (pluractional) (t.v.) amaniikúuni

Hoatzin, bird species (n.) saásaaja

hold (t.v.) kasiráani

hold affectionately lying down (t.v.) kakatáani

hold back from attacking (i.v.) itiitáani

hold down (t.v.) taníini

hold in mouth (t.v.) pakiitáani

hold on (for stability) (i.v.) tiitũini

hold person (arm across shoulder) (t.v.) kikitáani

hold tightly (in hand) (t.v.) kiwuáani

hold up (t.v.) niwiíni

hole (loc.n.) aráama

hole (large), have (i.v.) surííni

hole in palm trunk, make (t.v.) túuni

hole, develop or get (i.v.) tawatũini

hole, in tree (n.) pápana

hole, make (t.v.) pajaatáani

holed, get (i.v.) pajaatũini

holes, have multiple (i.v.) suríiwiíni

holes, make for seeds (t.v.) ajiraakíini, ijáani

holes, make multiple (t.v.) tawarakúuni, tawaráuni

holey (adj.) tawarakútina

hollow (adj.) papáana

hollow out (t.v.) papaanúuni

hollow spot, have (i.v.) papííni

hollow, in tree (n.) pápana

hollowed out, become (i.v.) papaaníini

homebody (adj.) iitakaasi

honest (adj.) suwáani

honey (n.) aaka, iísakwaka

honey (colmena bee) (n.) iwaana

hoof (n.) titika, tiitiwa

hook (pull toward) (t.v.) kanijjíini

hook (traditional) (n.) kanija
hook (traditional), make

hook (traditional), make (i.v.)
kaniijiini

hook, get caught on (fish) (i.v.)
imââni

hook (n.) niiniiti

hook, make (i.v.) niiniitîni

hop (i.v.) sikîni, sikiitâani

hope, be without (i.v.) taara míini

Hoplerythrinus unitaeniatus, fish species (n.) núuni

Hoplias malabaricus, fish species (n.) páasi

hormiga cachorro, ant species (n.) sirisîija

horn (n.) táaja, tíwija, túwija

horn (for blowing) (n.) aniîtaaja

horsefly (general term) (n.) jimínati

hot (high temperature) (adj.) iîpanâna

hot (spicy) (adj.) anâna, iîjiîtîna

hot coal (n.) nîsiîja

hot water (n.) ipîyâaka

hot water, pour over (to remove feathers, fur) (t.v.)
ipîyaakúuni

hot, feel (person) (i.v.) iîpânîini

hot, feel frequently (i.v.) iîpânîitîni

house (n.) iîta

house and home (loc.n.) iyikîra, ëyi

house frame (n.) aamaakúuja

house frame, build (t.v.) aamaakúuni

house with irapay palm roof (n.) ijiâwiiti

house, abandoned (loc.n.) irîtijîina

house, build (i.v.) iítîini

how (conj.) jaâtaaraa

how (interrog.) jaâtaaraa,
jaâtaaraata, jiîtaaraa

how (manner) (interrog.)
jiîtaaraa

how many (animate) (interrog.)
jiîtipi, jiîtíripi

how many (inanimate)
(interrog.) jiîtími, jiîtírimi

how old (interrog.) jiítîkariiina

“how surprising!” (adv.)
kuutanaakiââna

“how?” (expression of wonderment) (interj.) jiîtaaraata

however (adv.) sâkumââtiâni

however long (adv.) jiîtîkari

Howler Monkey, Red (n.) ipîii

huaca, fish poison bush (n.) waka

huacapú, tree species (n.) waakapuu

huacapurana, tree species (n.) waakapuurââna

huacrapona, palm species (n.) awasîka

hualo, frog species (n.) muusî

huamanzamana, tree species
(n.) simâajââna

huambé, liana species (n.) murûunku

huangana bujurqui, fish species
(n.) saatîija

huangana curo, ant species (n.)
panâka

huangana pishco, bird species
(n.) sirîtaku

huangana sapo, frog species
(n.) anitâaki makwaâti

huapeta, fish species (n.) aakaari

huapetero, fishing tackle for
huapeta (n.) aakaari ìfraâna

huasaco, type of fish (n.) páasi
huasaco-type fish, species of

huasaco-type fish, species of (n.) anapa páasi, pisiki pištaki
huasái palm fronds, new (n.) musaami
huasái, palm species (n.) musaasi
huayerillo, fish species (n.) sáawu
huayhuashi tambo, improvised shelter (n.) naami jimuútaaja
huayo ácido, tree species (n.) tipakáana
huayrero, tree species (n.) nasiiirinamajaáti, siiri namajaati
huaytiti, insect species (n.) waitii
hug (t.v.) kiwáani
hug (pluractional) (t.v.) kakámatíini
huicungo palm species (n.) muruwíira
huimba, tree species (n.) nawánaati
huingo, tree species (n.) samaku, timáriija
huíririma, palm species (n.) wiíririri
huishhuincho, bird species (n.) kwakúsiaaja
huitina, plant species (variety of) (n.) anapa anákaari, ikijáani, kasiíniika, miyaara júina, miyaara jiínarí
huitina, type of plant (n.) riírirí
huito, tree species (n.) aamina, niítana
human being (n.) kaaya
humita, corn dish (n.) kúsíiti
humitas, make (i.v.) kusiítííni
hummingbird (n.) miíja
hung up, be (hammock) (t.v.) tííni
hungry, be (i.v.) takísííni
hunt, go (i.v.) aamiyaakííni
hunting platform (n.) aamaakúúja
hunting platform, construct (i.v.) aamaakúuni
hunting, go (idiomatic) (i.v.) makííni
Hura crepitans, tree species (n.) katáawa
hurry (i.v.) iyákumasííni, iyarakasííni
hurt (t.v.) anasiitííni
hurt (body part) (i.v.) rikúuni
hurt (disable) (t.v.) anasúuni
husband (n.) níyaaka
husband (deceased) (n.) niíyaákííísana
husband (vocative) (n.) ajáaja
husband, get (i.v.) niyäííni
husk (n.) ísíki
husk, empty (n.) áaku
husks, corn (n.) síwaami
hut (n.) iíta
Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris, Capybara (n.) kapíwari
Hydrolycus scomberoides, fish species (n.) aakaari
Hyla boans, frog species (n.) júuri
Hyla lanciformis, frog species (n.) anitáakimakwaati
hymen, break (t.v.) tawátáani
Hymenaea courbaril, tree species (n.) paáyuuna
Hymenolobium sp., tree species (n.) jiítinákwaa
hypnotize (t.v.) paasiijúuni
Hypophthalmus edentatus, fish species  hysteric
ally, laugh

Hypophthalmus edentatus, fish
species (n.) amúsitajáani
hysterically, laugh (i.v.)
sataakíini
I (pro.) kí=, kíija
“I don’t know!” (interj.) tíiní
I only (pro.) kiírika
Ibis, Green (bird species) (n.) kwariku
Ibycter americanus, bird species (n.) tatákuwa
icarar, perform shamanic incantation (t.v.) naaraajúuni
ichichimi colorado, ant species (n.) aákusana masakana, masakana ijiírana
ichichimi negro, ant species (n.) masakana
Ichnosiphon sp., liana species (n.) kuumáaka
idea (n.) saminiijúuni
identity, mistake (t.v.) iiniíni
idle person (n.) iyújusana
ignore words or feelings (t.v.) jatiníiní
iguana, lizard species (n.) yaami
iguano machaco, snake species (n.) turukuni
iguano rumo, manioc variety (n.) yaamíkana
ill, be (i.v.) iwaríini
ill-behaved jokester (n.) sìwaarákana
illness (general term) (n.) iwariyaaka, iwaríini
illness, have (t.v.) míiní
illuminated (adj.) kwaana
illuminated space (n.) kwaaki
imbue, via shamanic treatment (t.v.) siimúuni
imitate (t.v.) saminiijúuni
immerse (t.v.) jimúuni, sikiítáani
immobile (adj.) irísina
immoral person (n.) siísa
kuwasiáana
impede (t.v.) kuujúuni
impolite (adj.) siíšana
impregnate (t.v.) manajúuni, miríini
impregnated (with substance) (adj.) iíyuu
impression (loc.n.) amákijína
imprint (loc.n.) amákijína
improvised shelter (n.) naami jimuútaaja
in (postp.) =jina
in (event, group activity) (loc.postp.) iíïíkuma
in (river basin) (loc.postp.) jinakuma
in (temporal) (postp.) =kari
in an indicated manner (adv.) náaji
in contrast (adv.) sákumátáani, =waja
in exchange for (postp.) =iyakúura, =iyikúura, =iyikúura
in favor of (postp.) =iyakúura, =iyikúura
in front of (spatial) (postp.)
= aákuji
in front of (witnessing) (postp.)
= karíjata
in good health (adj.) namísaana
in one’s sleep (adv.) makiína
in order to (postp.) = íira
in order to (with motion) (postp.) = ánuura
in other direction (adv.)
taakiíraata
in presence of (postp.) = karíjata
in single vessel (placed) (adv.)
namíkiika
in the afternoon (adv.)
ninííni = aákuji
in the meantime (adv.) wáari
in the middle of (loc.postp.)
iiğiikuma
in the pre-dawn hours (adv.)
kutatáani aákuji
in the way of (postp.) = isakúura
in the way, be (t.v.) kuujúuni
in there (anaphoric) (adv.) nami
in this manner or way (adv.)
náaraata
in this manner or way (exhaustive focus) (adv.)
náárika
in this manner or way (focused) (adv.) anaaraata
inayuga, palm species (n.)
sakunaaja
incest, commit (i.v.) amusíini
incest, commit (t.v.) kaníiri míini
inclined, be (i.v.) imujuutáani
increase (reproduce) (i.v.)
iyákatííni
increase by reproduction (t.v.)
iyakatúuni
“indeed!” (interj.) tuu, túura
indefinite determiner, general
number (det.) nuúkiika
indentation, make (t.v.)
kíyíitañííni
indistinct and dark, be (i.v.)
míniítáani
induce to go somewhere (t.v.)
iníwiíni
industrious (adj.) kuwana
ineffective (adj.) sasana
infallible (in fishing, hunting) (adj.) pasína
infect (t.v.) kasiráani
infection of salivary glands (n.) páasi ípuusi
inferior (adj.) siísana
infested with maggots (adj.)
siínní iíyyuu
infested with maggots, be (i.v.)
sinakííítííni
inflate (t.v.) rííni
influential (person) (adj.)
ilíkaana
influential, be (i.v.) mijíírííni
inform (d.v.) nakusiítiíni
infrequently (adv.) síísaáríka
Inga edulis, tree species (n.)
támuu
Inga sp., tree species (n.)
aamuutáana, aana
aamuutáana, aana támuu, káaji námati, káaji támuu, kukwana námíki, mákisi támuu, maájarakúuna, mírií, wákii ingested food (n.) ásiíka
Inia geoffrensis, dolphin species (n.) aana
initiative, lacking (adj.)
iíruwana, jiímana
injure by beating with instrument (t.v.) amániikííni
injure by stepping on sharp object (i.v.) payííni
injure joint (i.v.) sipatííni
injure joint (t.v.) sipatáani
injured, be or get (i.v.) ánasa míini
injury, receive or get (i.v.) ánasa míini
inner ear (n.) tuwaakíira, tuwaakúura
insect nest (n.) iita
insect silk (n.) aáwaayi
insert (t.v.) ikáani, jimúuni
insert (composite object) (t.v.) jimuutáani
inserted, be (i.v.) jimíini
inside (loc.dem) naami
inside (loc.n.) jinakuma
inside (loc.postp.) iijákúura, jinakuma
inside (here) (loc.dem) iima
inside out, turn (i.v.) takitíini
inside there (anaphoric) (adv.) nami
inside, here (loc.dem) iimajííráji
inside, there (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami
insist someone consume a great deal (t.v.) jiipúuni
inspect (t.v.) karííni, nikiííni, saminiijúuni
insufficient, be (i.v.) káriitáani
insult (t.v.) aájakúuni
intend to do (t.v.) arííni
intensely (adv.) uumáata
interior part (n.) iijákúura
interior space (loc.n.) jinakuma
internal organ (n.) jinakuma
intestinal worm, species of (n.) nasaaní
intestines (n.) marasi
intimate friend (n.) papaaja
intoxicated by something, be (t.v.) aákisííni

intoxicated with hallucinogen, be (extremely) (i.v.) aánuukwáani
intoxicated, be (i.v.) aákisííni
intoxicating (mind-altering) (adj.) namájatina
intoxication, recover from (i.v.) kariitáani
introduce (person) (d.v.) nakusííni
inundated forest (tahuampa) (n.) ikwaana
invite (activity) (t.v.) anííštííni
Ipomea batatas, plant species (n.) katiíja, musútína katiíja
Iquito (language) (n.) ikíítu
Iquito (person) (n.) ikíítu
Iquito subgroup (Chambira River) (prop.n.) Kajiyuuri
Iquito subgroup (Chambira, Momón, and Mazán Rivers) (prop.n.) Maájanakáani
Iquito subgroup (Mazán River) (prop.n.) Maasikuuri
Iquito subgroup (Nanay River) (prop.n.) Aamuutújuri, Naamuutújuri
Iquito subgroup (Pintuyacu River) (prop.n.) Inkawiíraana, Ifjakiíraana
Iquito subgroups of clayey soil areas (prop.n.) Tipaákajuuri
Iquitos, city of (prop.n.) Ikíítu
irapay leaves, bundle of (n.) ikija
irapay load, prepare (t.v.) ikííni
irapay load, tie up (t.v.) ikijííni
irapay palm, woven panel of (n.) iitaari
irapay thatch house, build (i.v.) ijawííštííni
irapay, palm species

Iriartea deltoidea, palm species (n.) awasika
irritable (adj.) siisana
irritating (hairs) (adj.) kajutina
Iryanthera tricornis, tree species (n.) nirimakinina
is (cop.) taá, táaja, tií
isana, caña brava flower stalk (n.) miyajáana
isango, chigger (general term) (n.) aákusaja
Ischonema sp., frog species (n.) miíriaaka, riiniáaka
ishanga, plant species (n.) siini, siíníisi
ishanga, strike with (t.v.) siíníni
ishanguear, strike with ishanga (t.v.) siíníni
ishpanero, lowest row of thatch (n.) iita ápisi
isleño, plantain variety (n.) riími
Isothrix bistriata, rat species (n.) náana ííjaaku
isula ants, nest of (n.) muúsaniika
isula huayo, tree species (n.) muusayúuna, muusáyuuti
isula tingotero, ant species (n.) tujuniikíyiya
isula, ant species (n.) muusaníkwaa
isula-type ant, species of (n.) sipúuni
isulilla, ant species (n.) anasuuni
it (pro.) nu =, nuu
it (focus, topic) (pro.) anuu, anúuja
it only (pro.) anúuíka, nüuíka
itchy (adj.) ííwana
itininga, liana species (n.) siíyi

Ixodoidea, tick (general term)

its (pro.) nu =
“it’s done!” (interj.) jaari
“it’s fine!” (i.e., adequate) (interj.) awuúka, awuúkaja, awuúkwa, awuúkwaja
Ivory-billed Araçari, bird species (n.) muúruuki
Ixodoidea, tick (general term) (n.) simínaja
J

Jabiru mycteria, bird species (n.) tiyiýiya, tiyiýiyi
Jacamar, Yellow-billed (bird species) (n.) iinamináaja
Jacaranda copaia, tree species (n.) simájaana
Jacaranda sp., tree species (n.) aapanaanaami
jagua, tree species (n.) aamina, niitana
jaguar (n.) ikíiku
jaguar, legendary type of (n.) pisiki miyaara
Jaguarundi, cat species (n.) muuti miyaara
jarabe huayo, tree species (n.) aarúwiiti
jaundiced, be (i.v.) niya karííni
jaw, lower (n.) ámaana, pájiitti
jealous, be (t.v.) amarinííni
jergón, snake species (n.) sajina
jerk (body) (i.v.) atááni
jerk (yank) (t.v.) atááni
jerk repeatedly (body) (i.v.) ataaanííni
Jessenia bataua (palm), grove of (loc.n.) iipitikajina
Jessenia bataua (palm), trunk of (n.) sakumánaaja
Jessenia bataua, palm species (n.) iipití
jetón, suri species (n.) jítúuni
jicama, plant species (n.) aasíípa
jicra (net bag), large (n.) maákata kániisi, maákatuusi
jicra, make (i.v.) kániisííni
jicra, net bag (n.) kániisi
job (n.) tarawáaja
join at ends (t.v.) paakiitááni
join together (t.v.) paakiitííni
joint (n.) paákitja
joint, injure or break (t.v.) sipááni
joints, be painful (i.v.) marisííkííni
joke (i.v.) maayaasííni
joke around (i.v.) juuma iwííni
joke with someone (t.v.) maayaášitiíááni
jokester, ill-behaved (n.) siwaarákáana
jokingly (adv.) taama
jondear, fishing technique (i.v.) sirinuutááni
jovial (adj.) juúmana
jump (i.v.) sikííni
jump a short distance (i.v.) sikíítááni
jump up and down repeatedly (i.v.) sikííyyuukwááni
jungle (general term) (n.) naki
Jungle Frog (n.) marimuusi, tipáákiitíísi
jussive particle (prtcl.) paa
just

just (adv.) taama
just (do something) (adv.)
  jawaárika, waárika
juvenile (animal, plant) (n.)
  ákati
Kapok, tree species (n.)
Katydid, leaf-mimic (n.)
keel, attach (to canoe) (i.v.)
keel, of canoe (n.)
keep legs open (i.v.)
Kelep, ant species (n.)
Kentropyx altamazonica, lizard species (n.)
kernels, remove (t.v.)
kick (t.v.)
kick (repeatedly) (t.v.)
kidney (n.)
kil
kill (t.v.)
killed multiple entities (t.v.)
killing blow, deliver (t.v.)
kin, distant (n.)
King Vulture (n.)
Kingfisher, Amazon or Green (bird species) (n.)
Kingfisher, Ringed (bird species) (n.)
Kinkajou (n.)
kinship relation (general term) (n.)
Kiskadee, Great (bird species)
(kiss (t.v.))
kiss (pluractional) (t.v.)
kissing sound, make (i.v.)
kitchen (n.)
Kite, Swallow-tailed (bird species) (n.)
knead (t.v.)
knee (n.)
kneecap (n.)
knife (general term) (n.)
knife (traditional) (n.)
knock out (with blow) (t.v.)
knock over (object inserted in ground) (t.v.)
knot (i.v.)
knot, tie (t.v.)
knot, type of (n.)
knots, tie multiple (t.v.)
know (t.v.)
know how, not (t.v.)
knowledge (n.)
labia majora (vagina) (n.) namíkìya
labia minora (vagina) (n.) ájuuкаяаси
labor (n.) miíšana
*Lachesis muta*, snake species (n.) siuusíuíúpi
lack (t.v.) kwariíníini
lacking initiative (adj.) ífruwna, jiímana
lacking initiative and energy (adj.) sasana
*Lacmellea sp.*, tree species (n.) sapaánuuti
ladder (n.) iskanííra, maakánaaja
*Ladenbergia magnifolia*, tree species (n.) kajiíka
lagarto caspi, tree species (n.) siíri náana
Lagarto Cocha, lake near San Antonio (prop.n.) Siíriiri
lagarto huayo, wild fruit species (n.) siíri turuja
lagarto piña, pineapple variety (n.) siíri irúunaijírataaka
lagarto trueno, caiman variety (n.) siíri ñtíiniyáana, siíri tiririiijá
lagarto, corn and manioc beer (n.) siíri
*Lagenaria siceraria*, creeper species (n.) ipaaña, ipaaka, maataraímáaja
*Lagotricha lagotricha*, monkey species (n.) sírûku
lake (n.) takina
Lake Cunimaja (n.) Kunímaaja
lake, former (on upper Pintuyacu) (prop.n.) Másiína Iríítu
lament (deceased person) (i.v.) jimuukúuni
*Lampyridae sp.*, firefly species (n.) tikíwari
Lancehead, South American (adult), snake species (n.) sajína
Lancehead, South American (juvenile) (n.) aminakíisi, minakíisi
Lancehead, Velvety (snake species) (n.) irúauna íjííráataaka
lanchina, bird species (n.) takína
land (n.) niíya
land (bird) (i.v.) jimiítííni
land (boat on shore) (i.v.) ajuatííni, ajuatííni, ikatííni, ísitííni
land (boat) (i.v.) jimiítííni
land planaria (general term) (n.) siwáara sapúti
land snail (n.) aasiwáírííka
land, clear (a.v.) kamaráani
land-clearing minga, manioc beer for leave (spouse)

land-clearing minga, manioc beer for (n.) kamariyaaka
land-clearing minga for (n.) kamariyaaka
langosta, caterpillar species (n.) mitïkiri
language (n.) kuwasîni
lanza caspi, tree species (n.) túuna
lapicero, fish species (n.) puriki
large (adj.) ani, uumáana
large (adv.) aníita
large (relatively) (adj.) anijákwa
large-holed basket (n.) aníita namijana
larva, bee (n.) májiiti
larva, Bot Fly (n.) tuútuuja
larynx (n.) aríina
lash (n.) majaatayɨ
lasso (t.v.) sawúuni
lasso trap (n.) sawúuna
last (in series) (n.) anákaaja
last breath, draw (and die) (i.v.) jiitáani
late (deceased) (adj.) nawiítana
late (night) (adj.) yaasiki
later (in the same day) (adv.) siaárika
latrine (loc.n.) nirikujina
laugh (i.v.) satáani
laugh (in someone’s face) (t.v.) sataanúuni
laugh hysterically (i.v.) sataakɨ́ɨni
Laughing Falcon (n.) maákuwa
Lauraceae spp., type of tree (n.) atija
lay bowl (n.) niiri
lay egg (i.v.) naakîni
lay egg (t.v.) inâani
lazy (adj.) sasana
lazy person (n.) iyújusana
lazy, be (i.v.) iyújúuni
lazy, become (i.v.) sasîni
lazy, call someone (t.v.) iyújaakâni, iyújuukwâani
lazy, make (t.v.) sasaanúuni
lead (n.) purúumu
lead dance (t.v.) kajíni
leader (curaca) (n.) áapu
leader of collaborative activity (n.) akúmari
leader of menarche celebration (n.) kájiiyáana
leader of White-lipped Peccary herd (n.) anítáaki
sirúuku, siinækíriisi
leaf (detached) (n.) naami
leaf (of specific plant) (n.) íimi
leaf litter, thick layer of (n.) sásaki
leaf vessel (bijao) (n.) puriku
leaf vessel, make (i.v.) purikúuni
leaf, budding (n.) amaki
leafcutter ant (general term) (n.) kaniyúuja
leafcutter ant, queen (n.) kaniyúuja niaatíija
leafcutter ant, species of (n.) kakúuja, makúuja
leafcutter ants (edible), gather (i.v.) kaniyúujúuni
leaf-mimic Katydid (n.) siriki naami
leaf-wrapped food (patarashca) (n.) ijiika
leak resin to form ball (i.v.) riniikîi
lean (i.v.) imujuutáani
lean against (i.v.) tatiitáani
leap (i.v.) sikîi
learn (a.v.) paajîi
leave (i.v.) jikatiíni, jimatííni
leave (part) (t.v.) apiráani
leave (spouse) (t.v.) sikîi
leave behind (person) (t.v.)
  sikɨ́nɨ
de leave food for other (d.v.)
  kurɨɨnɨnɨ
de leave in a location (t.v.) ináani
de leave off bad habit (i.v.) inɨnɨ
de leave trace (in vegetation) (t.v.) iɨtɨtānɨ
de leaves, lose (i.v.) mitɨnɨ
de leaves, remove from plant (t.v.) iɨmitānɨ, mitānɨ
de leche caspi, tree species (n.)
  anuuti
de leech (n.) sáati, sɨɨpɨ
de left armandhand (n.)
  jamɨkiji,
  jaámɨɨkiji
de leftbehindbe (i.v.) aasapɨnɨ
de leftovermaniocbeer (n.)
  pɨɨtaka
de leftovermanioc tubers (in garden) (n.) sapija
de left over, be (i.v.) apirɨnɨ
de left side (n.) jaámɨkiji
de left-handed (adj.) jaámɨnina
de leftover food (adj.) asāaku
de leg (n.) áaja

Legatus leucocephalus, bird
de species (n.) nawiyyija

legitimate (adj.) taasíita,
taaśíitaana

dle leve, keep open (i.v.) maniitâani
dle leve, open (i.v.) manînî
dle leve, put on (furniture) (t.v.)
  anasiikînî
de leishmaniasis, skin disease (n.)
  siaraku

dleman, lemon (n.) riimu

dleñero or leñatero, invertebrate
de species (n.) aakînî
de length (n.) saana

dlentwise stripes, have (i.v.)
  kuyuutînî
de lengua de vaca, plant species
  (n.) muukwaayî naami, waka niiti

Leopardus pardalis, cat species
  (n.) kuuja

Leopardus wiedii, cat species
  (n.) kuuja

leoporina, fish species (n.)
  kamámâni

Leoporus fasciatus, fish
  species (n.) kamámâni

Leoporus moralesi, fish
  species (n.) iyâmaana, iyâmaani

Lepidocaryum tessmannii, palm
  species (n.) ijáwiimi, ijawítaami

Leptodactylus pentadactylus,
  frog species (n.) muusi

Leptodactylus sp., frog species
  (n.) kukuwaaja, kwaata nikîjaaati,
  marimuusii, nuríisii, tipakiitîssi

Leptotila rufaxilla, bird species
  (n.) isiwaaja

let go (t.v.) kanatînî, kanîtînî

let pass (t.v.) aarîtînî

let try (food, drink) (d.v.)
  sanîtînî

dlevel (adv.) tikiíraki

dlevel (t.v.) iijinajînî
dlever arm of manioc press (n.)
  taaniitâa

dlever, pull open (t.v.) rikuṭâani

dliana (general term) (n.) iyîyî

dliana cluster, of tamshi (loc.n.)
  nurîyuwañîna

liana, species of (n.) arîyuujâana,
  aasîyu, aasîyuutî, itîyî, iyuuwkâana,
  ikaayî, jimîñîti ánaaja, kâîjî
dajînî, kâîjî ijîrînî, koomúaka,
  maasi ánaaja, murrûunku, nakîkuujî
  âmakî, nakîkuujî marasi, nakîkuujî
dmaakâanaaja, núrîyî, pâriitî, pâriyî,
pîyûuri iyîyî, rûjuuja, sîaàmûri
dînîjîa, sîaàmûri fîja, sîsîkîyî,
dsiwwîkaayî, sîiyî, yuukwuâana

Iquito–English Dictionary | 551
lianas, area dense with
Licania sp., tree species
lice, pick out of hair
sikwaníini
lick (t.v.)
lied (n.)
ld, pot (n.)
ld, put on (t.v.)
lie (i.v.)
lie (n.)
lie cuddling (t.v.)
lie curled up (i.v.)
lie face down (i.v.)
lie in fetal position (i.v.)
riwasiitáani
lie in hammock (i.v.)
lie mouth-down (i.v.)
lie prostrate (i.v.)
life (contrasted with other life forms) (loc.n.)
lied, put to (drinking vessel) (i.v.)
liift (n.)
lift load up onto another’s back (t.v.)
light (match) (t.v.)
light rain (n.)
light, give off (i.v.)
light, without (adj.)
light-colored (eyes) (adj.)
light-colored eyes, with (adj.)
saki namijana
lightning that strikes the ground (n.)
lightning, distant (n.)
lightning, flash (i.v.)
lightweight (wood) (adj.)
like (t.v.)
like (similar) (conj.)
like (similar) (postp.) = árata, waarata
liked thing or person (n.)
little
limbs, remove (t.v.)
limp (i.v.)
line up (people) (i.v.)
line up, in agricultural work (i.v.)
line, put in (t.v.)
Lineated Woodpecker (n.)
Linnaeus’s Mouse Opossum (n.)
lip (of human, animal) (n.)
lip, thick (of object) (n.)
Lipaicus vociferans, bird species (n.)
lips, put to (drinking vessel) (i.v.)
lisa colorada, fish species (n.)
lisa negra, fish species (n.)
lisa yulilla, fish species (n.)
listen (t.v.)
listen for location (animal) (t.v.)
listen surreptitiously (t.v.)
lit space (n.)
Lithodytes lineatus, frog species (n.)
litter, plant (floating) (n.)
little (adj.)
little by little (adv.)
little finger (n.)
Little Tinamou, bird species

(n.) naki imíni siriríja, sarámaaja, sirímaaja, surúmaaja, súruukutáana, suuríja

Little Tinamou, vocalize in manner of (i.v.) súruukutáani
live (i.v.) iwííni
live (habitual activities) (i.v.) iwííni
live (in a place) (i.v.) iwííni
live quietly and calmly (i.v.) paapa iwííni
live well-established (i.v.) mijiráani
live with (t.v.) kujííni
live with (in household) (t.v.) iwitáani
liver (n.) kúwaaja
living (adj.) namísaana
lizard, species of (n.) isi
llaga, skin disease (n.) siaraku
llama lluvia, liana species (n.) aasíyuu, aasíyuuti
llambina, fish species (n.) kawiínaari
lica, hand net (n.) maakiisi, maasi
load (for carrying on back) (n.) ániitaaja
lobera, manioc variety (n.) ruuwíira
lobo isma, fish sauce (n.) kanasi asásana
location, other (n.) taaki
locations, many (adv.) maasiaakívaku
locative copula (i.v.) iwííni
locust, species of (n.) maátaaka
Lonchocarpus nicou, plant species (variety of) (n.) sikiáaja nuúruu
lonchocarpus nicou, plant species (variety of) (n.) sikiáaja nuúruu
long (adj.) saana
long time (adv.) saamiita
long time, for a (adv.) maasia
long-fingered (adj.) saa awásina
long-haired (adj.) kajatina
Lontra longicaudis, Neotropical Otter (n.) muúkwanasi
look (i.v.) karííni
look (like) (i.v.) karííni
look all around (i.v.) kariniwiitáani
look at prolonged (t.v.) karinííni
look for (t.v.) panííni
look in face (i.v.) karííni
look like (i.v.) nikísáni
look over (t.v.) saminiijúuni
“look!” (t.v.) karííni
loop (n.) niíniiti
loose and wrinkled (adj.) kísíkitina
loose, come (i.v.) titííni
loosely woven (adj.) sarána
loosely-spaced (adj.) sarákutina
loosen (t.v.) titáani
Lophostrix cristata, bird species (n.) iyúuku, yúuku
Loricariidae spp., type of fish (n.) waáyyuuri
loro aguajero, bird species (n.) niísika ásaaja, niísikaaja
loro machaco, snake species (n.) siriríja
loro pedrito, bird species (n.) kaáraaja
lose (t.v.) masikííni
lose (by it escaping) (t.v.) apiraáani
lose (hair, feathers) (i.v.) kajatɨ́ɨni
lose (permanently) (i.v.) iyájatɨ́ɨni
lose color (i.v.) sikitɨ́ɨni
lose consciousness (i.v.) iísikɨ́ɨni
lose control (emotional) (i.v.) siwaaraasɨ́ni
lose footing (i.v.) nititɨ́ɨni
lose hair (from head) (i.v.) mitɨ́ɨni
lose leaves (i.v.) mitɨ́ɨni
lose one’s way (i.v.) sapiraakɨ́ɨni
lose vision (i.v.) karijɨ́ɨni
loses multiple children, person who (n.) maayitɨ́ɨsi
lost, be (i.v.) masíini
lots of (count) (adj.) maasiáana
loud (voice) (adj.) aniwasa
loudly (adv.) ijɨ́ɨra
louse (n.) sikwanaja
louse egg (n.) sikwanaja naaki
love (t.v.) nakarɨ́ɨni
love magic (powder used in) (n.) kwaakɨ́ɨna
love magic, perform (t.v.) siijúuni
lover (n.) paajámaka, paajámani
lover, acquire (t.v.) paajamaníini
low (adj.) niíyamɨɨka
low to the ground, be (i.v.) parikiitáani
low water, period of (n.) jáwiina
lower (t.v.) juwitɨ́ɨni
lower cooking pot from fire (t.v.) iíftatáani
lower head (i.v.) ajákumatáani
lower jaw (n.) ámaana, pájiiti
lower leg (n.) anásiiki
luckily (adv.) kaajapaarika
lúcuma, tree species (n.) ruúkuma
lymph node infection in groin
lump under skin, soft (n.) púpuuku
lump, form (i.v.) púruutáani
lump, hard (n.) tiriija, tiriirwa
lump, hard (under skin) (n.) simaja
lump, have (i.v.) pjuutáani
lumps of manioc (in manioc beer) (n.) maájarina
lumps on hair, hard (n.) anaja
lumps, have multiple (i.v.) puruujuutáani
lumpy (large lumps on surface) (adj.) pujújatina
lumpy (small lumps on surface) (adj.) puruújatina
lumpy (substance) (adj.) maájarina
lung (n.) sasaja
lupuna colorada, tree species (n.) ruupúuna aákusana
lupuna, tree species (n.) mísiaa, ruupúuna
lure, cast (i.v.) paraanîini
lure, fishing (n.) paráana
lure, fishing technique using (t.v.) irúuni
Lurocalis semitorquatus, bird species (n.) májuuku
lying down straight, be (i.v.) iwííni
lying down, be (i.v.) iwítáani
lying in fetal position, be (i.v.) sirikuutáani
lying, be (composite object) (i.v.) imatáani
lying, be (object) (i.v.) imáani
lymph gland (n.) ranaja
lymph glands, swell (i.v.) ranajîíni
lymph node infection in groin (n.) púruuna
Mabea nitida, tree species (n.)
sinakina
macambo, tree species (n.)
makáampu
macana blanca, fish species (n.)
riiwíya
macana cinturón, fish species (n.)
puukiáayi
macana, type of fish (n.) kajani
macana-type fish, species of (n.) akasiyi, akasiyuwa, kajani, simaki
Macaw, Blue-and-Yellow (n.)
anapa
macaw, large (general term) (n.) anapa
Macaw, Red-and-Green (n.)
anapa
Macaw, Red-bellied (n.)
niisika ásaaja, niisikaaja
machete (n.) saáwiri
machete stub (n.) takíriija
machimango blanco, tree species (n.) muwína
machimango colorado, tree species (n.) imaati
machimango de altura, tree species (n.) awáaja
machimango-type tree, species of (n.) kuríisi, nauyíi, nakauna
Macoubea guianensis, tree species (n.) aaruwiiti, iipíi táraati

Macrolobium acaciaefolium, tree species (n.) aaka
purírikáana, niiriinákii
macusari, chili pepper variety (n.) makusaari
made deep (concavity) (t.v.)
isitiiníini
madre de la lluvia, bird species (n.) amuíiija
madre de la selva, magical forest being (n.) naki imííni
madre de la yuca, caterpillar species (n.) asúraaja imííni, takííiíi, takíííni
madre de tangarana, ant species (n.) tamííka, tamíína imííni
madre del emponado, insect species (n.) tati imííni
madre del trueno, bird species (n.) ijántuujja, niriimína sirííja
madre of plant or place (n.) imííni
maggot (n.) sinakija
maggot-eaten thing (n.) siinaki imááaku
maggot-infested (adj.) siinaki íyuu
maggot-infested, be (i.v.)
sinakijíííni
magical ability or power (n.) siimaka
magical forest being (n.) naki
imɨɨni
magical incantation (prtcl.) kaa
aatiáana
Magpie Tanager, bird species (n.) mijika
maintain swidden garden (i.v.)
kwaráani
maize (general term) (n.)
sakaáruru, síkiraja
maize, variety of (n.) kajíyaaki
majás rumo, manioc variety (n.)
tíímaakákana
majás, rodent species (n.)
tíímaaka
Makalata rhipidura, rodent species (n.)
iisaku ijúwatina
make (t.v.) míini
make a face (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani
make angry (t.v.) anijikúuni
make ashamed or embarrassed (t.v.) kaniiri iwitíini
make base (pottery, basket) (i.v.) namijíini
make boil (t.v.) iritíini
make broad (by flattening) (t.v.) parikaani
make bundle (cloth, leaf) (t.v.)
ipukiini
make bundle (leaves) (t.v.) ijíini
make buoyant (timber) (t.v.)
sasaanúuni
make circle (i.v.) muriyúuni
make clay pot (i.v.) kusíini
make clay vessel (coil method) (t.v.)
tinijííuni
make concave (t.v.)
purikuutaníini
make cooking fire (i.v.)
itàakúuni
make cosho trough (t.v.)
kimakííni
make cross (i.v.) kurisííni
make dam (t.v.) puujúuni
make deadfall trap (taniiku) (i.v.)
tanikúuni
make drip (t.v.) sanitííni
make dugout canoe (i.v.)
iimíiníini
make edges meet or touch (t.v.)
pakitaáani
make enter (t.v.) tikiíini
make even (t.v.) ijinajííni
make fall (t.v.) imatííni, imííni
make fall (fruits) (t.v.) ijííni
make firewood (i.v.) járikííni
make fishing spear (i.v.) jirisííni
make flecha (i.v.) jirisííni
make flee (t.v.) masikííni
make friends (t.v.) isíkúuni
make fruits fall (t.v.) ijííni
make fun of (t.v.) ijíwííni
make go away (t.v.) masikííni
make gourd vessel (t.v.)
samakúuni
make grow (t.v.) kumtííni
make gruel (i.v.) jákííni
make hammock rope (t.v.)
aniinúuni
make healthy (t.v.) ánaajííjáani, anaajííjáani
make hole (t.v.) pajatáani, tawatáani
make hole in palm trunk (t.v.)
túuni
make holes for seeds (t.v.)
ajiraakííni, jájáani
make hook (traditional) (i.v.)
kanijííni
make hoop (i.v.) niiniitííni
make indentation (t.v.)
kíiyitanííni
make jicra (i.v.) kaniiísííni
make kissing sound (i.v.) siikíini
make lazy (t.v.) sasaanúuni
make leaf vessel (i.v.) purikúuni
make manioc beer (i.v.) itiniijíini
make manioc beer for minga (t.v.) aakúuni
make manioc beer mash (t.v.) sakiikíini
make manioc cake (i.v.) kuniiříini
make mashing trough (i.v.) ajaníini
make measure (d.v.) sanitíini
make mistake (t.v.) maárijíini
make multiple holes (t.v.) tawarakúuni, tawarúuni
make narrowing (t.v.) itikariíini
make noise (human voice) (i.v.) rúruutáani
make paca trap (i.v.) maakíini
make paddle (i.v.) aritaawíini
make pass (t.v.) aaritíini
make patarashca (for smoking) (i.v.) kunitaakíini
make pate (t.v.) samakúuni
make path (a.v.) amakíini
make path to (tree) (t.v.) amakitiíáani
make prove oneself (t.v.) sanitíini
make rack (i.v.) masikúuni
make raft (i.v.) masikúuni
make roof peak covering (i.v.) matakíini
make round (smooth) (t.v.) suwanajííuni
make round opening or entrance (i.v.) aawííííi
make rounded (wood) (t.v.) kakaaajúuni
make run (t.v.) nititíini
make run away (t.v.) masikíini
make same length (t.v.) iijinajííííi
make smooth (surface) (t.v.) aakanaajúuni, kanaajúuni
make sound (i.v.) wiirííííi
make sound of breaking branches (i.v.) isiniiikiitáani
make swidden garden (i.v.) nasíííííi
make tamales or humitas (i.v.) kusiitííííi
make thinner (plank-like object) (t.v.) kiinaajúuni
make timid (t.v.) sasaanúuni
make try (food, drink) (d.v.) sanitííííi
make watery (t.v.) aakanúuni
make waves or ripples (i.v.) iyuutíííííi
make wet (a.v.) pikúuni
make Y-shaped object (i.v.) jikutííííííi
make taníiku trap (i.v.) taníikuuni
Malachra alceifolia, plant species (n.) maáruwa
malady (general term) (n.) iwaríyaaka, iwarííííi
malady, have (t.v.) imááani
malar (of bird) (n.) íraaka
malaria (n.) taníiika
male (n.) ikwani
male child or offspring (n.) niyííííi
male relative, elder (n.) aákujiíííi
male, adult (middle-aged) (n.) piíita kaaya
mallet (n.) aamuútaaja
malva, plant species (n.) maáruwa
mamey, tree species (n.) maamii

Iquito–English Dictionary | 557
**Mammea americana**, tree species

Manioc press lever arm

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**Manakin, Wire-tailed (bird species)**

**Manatee, Amazonian**

**Mane (tapir)**

**Magnifera indica**, tree species

**Manihot esculenta** (manioc), plant species

**Mango, tree species**

**Mango de hacha, fish species**

**Mango, tree species**

**Maní huayo, tree species**

**Manioc cake** (n.)

**Manioc cake, make** (i.v.)

**Manioc fish bait** (n.)

**Manioc for eating, cook** (i.v.)

**Manioc garden** (loc.n.)

**Manioc leaves, dish made from** (n.)

**Manioc lumps** (in manioc beer) (n.)

**Manioc peels, pile of** (n.)

**Manioc plant** (n.)

**Manioc press** (n.)

**Manioc press lever arm** (n.)

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**Manioc beer** (n.)

**Manioc beer for tree-felling minga** (n.)

**Manioc beer for weeding minga** (n.)

**Manioc beer for welcome celebration** (n.)

**Manioc beer mash** (n.)

**Manioc beer mash, chew** (t.v.)

**Manioc beer mash, chewed** (n.)

**Manioc beer mash, make** (t.v.)

**Manioc beer stew** (n.)

**Manioc beer, hand-strained** (n.)

**Manioc beer, left over** (n.)

**Manioc beer, make for minga** (t.v.)

**Manioc beer for marriage party** (n.)

**Manioc beer for planting minga** (n.)

**Manioc beer for thatch-weaving minga** (n.)

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**Mango de hacha, fish species**

**Mango, tree species**

**Mango, tree species**

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**Manioc beer for tree-felling minga** (n.)

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**Manioc beer mash (n.)**

**Manioc beer mash, chew** (t.v.)

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**Manioc beer stew** (n.)

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**Manioc cake** (n.)

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**Manioc fish bait** (n.)

**Manioc for eating, cook** (i.v.)

**Manioc garden** (loc.n.)

**Manioc leaves, dish made from** (n.)

**Manioc lumps** (in manioc beer) (n.)

**Manioc peels, pile of** (n.)

**Manioc plant** (n.)

**Manioc press** (n.)

**Manioc press lever arm** (n.)
manioc segment, cut for planting (n.) aajirákana, aminákana, ijirákana, nasíkana, niiki
manioc segment, cut for planting (t.v.) nasikáani
manioc stalk, replanted (n.) jimúkiaaki, jimúkwana
manioc starch (n.) aramituu
manioc tuber fiber (n.) áruu
manioc tuber with stalk at center (n.) puusúraaka
manioc tuber, small (n.) anákuja
manioc tubers, left over (in garden) (n.) sapiija
manioc, chopped (for manioc beer) (n.) maanakajaa, suúrkuuja
manioc, cooked as food (n.) aákuuja
manioc, early-planted (n.) amákkija, amákkija áaku
manioc, harvest (a.v.) síratáani
manioc, harvest for first time (i.v.) makijuutáani
manioc, immature (n.) makika
manioc, peel and chop (i.v.) maanakaajjúuni, suurukuujjúuni
manioc, peeled, roasted in coals (n.) kutíija
manioc, perform rite to make grow (t.v.) tiiníini
manioc, plant species (n.) asúraaja
manioc, roast in skin (t.v.) kuwanijjíini, kuwanijjúuni
manioc, smoked and preserved (n.) turuja
manioc, steam (t.v.) kapijjíini
manioc, steamed (n.) kapíjjiija
manioc, unpeeled, roasted in coals (n.) kuwaníija
manioc, variety of (n.) anapaakákan, aanákana, aarímuya, inkawiíraana, iiipíkaná, iiítíkaná, mitijijákana, múkuutiríkana, nakikuujýákaná, naapínú, pirújákana, ruuwííra, sikiaajákana, sipíjákana, siíturúkana, siíkákana, tiríjákana, tiímaakákaná, yaamíkana
manioc, wild plant resembling (n.) sikiáajá aáruaraajá
manner, in an indicated (adv.) nááji
manner, in this (adv.) naaraaata
manner, in this (exhaustive focus) (adv.) naárika
manner, in this (focused) (adv.) anaaraaata
manners, varied (adv.) tiwaakwaaráika
manshaco, bird species (n.) tiíyíya, tiíyíiyi
_Mansoa alliacea_, creeper species (n.) míísiiyá, míísiiyi
mantona, boa species (n.) jaají
Manuela Luisa de Gúimack, nickname of (prop.n.) Wísiikani
many (adj.) maasiáana
many locations (adv.) maasíaakíwaku
many places (adv.) maasíaakíwaku
Many-banded Araçari, bird species (n.) pirííni
man’s brother (n.) aátaajíjáni
man’s brother (deceased) (n.) aátaajániisisana
man’s father-, brother-, or son-in-law

**Maternal uncle**

- **maparate, fish species** (n.) amúsitajáani
- **maquisapa rumo, manioc variety** (n.) siíwiikáana
- **maricahua, plant species** (n.) isúuna
- **marimari del bajial, tree species** (n.) asikwaari, síkwaari
- **marimari, tree species** (n.) jiítinákwaa
- **mariposa rumo, manioc variety** (n.) múkuutiríkana
- **mark garden plot perimeter** (t.v.) iyɨɨtáani, iyuutáani
- **Marmosa murina, opossum species** (n.) miísaka
- **Marmoset, Pygmy (monkey species)** (n.) aayijíja
- **marona (bamboo), plant species** (n.) puráaja
- **marriage party** (n.) akumíyaaka
- **marriage party, manioc beer for** (n.) akumíyaaka
- **marrow, bone** (n.) asáriina, sáriina
- **marry a woman** (t.v.) akumíni
- **martin, type of bird** (n.) namisu, samisu
- **Martinella obovata, creeper species** (n.) yuukíiya
- **Martiodrilus sp., earthworm species** (n.) iitu
- **marupaá, tree species** (n.) maatíyuuti
- **masaranduba, tree species** (n.) riyíiti
- **masato lagarto, corn and manioc beer** (n.) siíri
- **masato mash** (n.) sakíka
- **masato, manioc beer** (n.) itníiija
- **masato, manioc beer (thick)** (n.) rariika
- **mash** (t.v.) ajiráani
- **mash (with pestle)** (t.v.) ajiráani
- **mash (with ajátaari)** (t.v.) ajáani
- **mash, manioc beer** (n.) sakíka
- **mashadiño, type of hatchet** (n.) masiaariña
- **masher (pestle-like)** (n.) ajírataaja, ajíritaaja, máasu
- **masher (traditional)** (n.) ajátaari
- **mashing trough, make** (i.v.) ajaníini
- **massage (to alleviate pain)** (t.v.) kaakuusíini
- **masticate** (t.v.) sakíni
- **mat, type of** (n.) isitíira
- **Matamata, turtle species** (n.) maataamáata
- **match** (n.) jinítaaku, jinítaasi
- **match** (t.v.) paríini
- **match performance** (t.v.) aratiiníini
- **maternal aunt** (n.) aníriti, aniriika
- **maternal aunt (deceased)** (n.) anirítiisana
- **maternal aunt (vocative)** (n.) aríriija
- **maternal uncle** (n.) ákuma
maternal uncle (deceased) (n.)
akúmɨɨsana
maternal uncle (vocative) (n.)
akúmaaja
mature (palm grub) (adj.) pukipi
mature (plantain) (adj.) irísina
mature person (n.) máana
*Mauritia flexuosa* (palm),
grove of (loc.n.) niisikajina
*Mauritia flexuosa* (palm),
grove of (n.) niisika
*Mauritia flexuosa*, palm
species (n.) nasikati, niisikati, niisika
*Mauritiella armata*, palm
species (n.) iísuujatamɨɨríina
*Mauritiella sp.*, palm species
(n.) tamɨɨríina
*Maximiliana maripa*, palm
species (n.) aniniíkiina, aniniíkiisi
*Maximiliana venatorum*, palm
species (n.) sakunaaja
mayaco (slightly spoiled fish),
patarashca of (n.) mukwani
mayaquear, gather spoiled fish
(i.v.) mukwatáani
maybe (adv.) kuukisaákari, kuuta
*Maytenus macrocarpa*, plant
species (n.) siuusiuuwáasi
*Mazama americana*, deer
species (n.) aákusana sikiáaja
*Mazama gouazoubira*, deer
species (n.) kasina sikiáaja
*Mazama spp.*, deer (general
term) (n.) sikiáaja
Mazán River (prop.n.)
Maasayúumu
me (pro.) kí=, kiija
me only (pro.) kíríka
meal, corn (n.) imuja
Mealy Parrot (n.) ájíjiti
meantime, in the (adv.) wáari
measles (n.) siarampiiwa

measure (t.v.) sanitáani
meat (for eating) (n.) kuuwaa
meat (piece of) (n.) naasíija
meat only, eat (adv.) namíiku
meaty (animal) (adj.)
nasíjataka
medicate (t.v.) ampiisíini
medicinal plant, for burning
chacra (n.) ituútaja
medicinal plant, for death
magic (n.) kaaya amúútaja
medicinal plant, for edible
palm grubs (n.) kuumakiija
medicinal plant, for fishing
luck (n.) iísuujatamɨɨríina
medicinal plant, for hunting
peccaries (n.) kaasiiija
medicinal plant, for magic
visions (n.) kaaya nikiiiti
medicinal plant, for manioc
growth (n.) asúraaja niriyaákuuja,
mííriyati, mííriyaaaja, pupukuuja
medicinal plant, for
preventing garden pests (n.)
anajúuti
medicinal plant, to help
children learn to walk (n.)
maaya iikuútaaja
medicinal plant, to improve
dogs’ hunting ability (n.)
muutíina
medicinal plant, type of (n.)
saantamaaríiya
medicinal restriction, observe
(a.v.) siyaaníni
medicine (n.) ampiisíítaaja
medicine, take (t.v.) raríini
meek, excessively (adj.) sasana
meet (t.v.) jíwɨɨtáani
meet (edges) (i.v.) pakiiúnika
meet or touch, make (edges)
(t.v.) pakiiúaani
Megaceryle torquata, bird species

Megascops choliba, bird species

Megasoma sp., beetle species

Melanerpes cruentatus, bird species

Melt (i.v.) ipiri

Menarche celebration (n.) kajini

Menarche celebration leader (n.) kajiyana

Menarche celebration song (n.) kajini

Menarche celebration, perform (t.v.) kajini

Menarche, experience (i.v.) irisiini

Menstruate (i.v.) kiiraki iwini, suiikwarasiini

Menstruate (first time) (i.v.) irisiini

Menstruation (n.) kiiraki

Menstruation, having experienced (adj.) irisiiti

Mentally ill person (n.) aasiwa, siwaara, siwaaraa

Merperson (n.) muujinaapi

Merry (adj.) juumana

Mesembrinibis cayennensis, bird species (n.) kwariiku

Mestizo, non-indigenous person (n.) tawi

Metal, piece of (n.) kaajiriwi

Meto huayo, tree species (n.) mujinana

Micona sp., tree species (n.) minina

Miconia sp., tree species (n.) anuna

Micranda sp., tree species (n.) siriwa anakana

Micropholis guyanensis, tree species (n.) ipakuuka, tipakuuka

Micrurus spp., Coral Snake (general term) (n.) nisikariyi

Midday (n.) niyaa jiritiku, yaawini iijikiya

Middle (cylindrical object) (n.) akajinakuurajii

Middle (slender object) (loc.n.) akajinaku

Middle (time period, activity) (n.) iijikiya, iijikiya

Middle of (postp.) = akajinakura

Middle of, in (loc.postp.) jiritijina

Middle of, in (exact) (postp.) = iijijina

Middle of, in the (loc.postp.) iijiiikuma

Middle part (loc.postp.) = akajinaku

Middle point (loc.postp.) = akajinaku

Middle, along (loc.postp.) jiritikuku

Midnight (adj.) yaasiiki

Midpoint (of surface) (n.) iijijina

Midpoint (slender object) (loc.n.) akajinaku

Midpoint (time period, activity) (n.) iijikiya, iijikiya

Midpoint of (postp.) = akajinakura

Midvein of leaf (n.) aruu

Midwife (n.) kutitiyyana

Might (possibly) (adv.) kuuta

Millipede, type of insect (n.) sasiiti

Milvago chimachima, bird species (n.) siiaamuri
Mimosa pudica, plant species

Mimosa pudica, plant species (n.) makɨɨti
mind-altering (adj.) namájatina
minga (n.) míinka
minga for burning chacra (n.) itúyaaka
minga for clearing land (n.) kamariyaaka
minga for felling trees (n.) anirúyaaka
minga for planting (n.) natáyaaka
minga for weaving thatch (n.) taniyaaka
minga for weeding (n.) kwaarɨɨyaaka
minga, make manioc beer for (t.v.) aakúuni
Minguartia guianensis, tree species (n.) waakapuu
miscarriage, suffer (i.v.) majitɨɨni
mischievous person (n.) siwaara, siwaaraa
misdeed, reveal (t.v.) atuutáani
mishi uyiyu, chili pepper
variety (n.) mísisi jíína
misho isma, plant species (n.) anajásijía
mishquipanga, plant species (n.) mírija, miríjaaja
mislead (t.v.) asapííni
mist (n.) anajaka, panakaja
mistake identity (t.v.) iiníni
mistake, cause (t.v.) maarijúuni
mistake, make (t.v.) maarijííni
mistakenly believe (t.v.) iiníni
Mitu salvini, bird species (n.) pitu, piyúuri
mix (by pouring) (t.v.) itiikúuni
mix (two substances) (t.v.) siaakuruusííni
mix in (t.v.) siaakuruusíítiáani
moan in pain (i.v.) ijiikáani

Monasa flavirostris, bird species

moan while asleep (i.v.) iwániitáani
mock (t.v.) ijiwííni
moena negra, tree species (n.) aaruujáana
moena, type of tree (n.) atiija
moena-type tree, species of (n.) imúuna, siiwaamíína
moenilla, tree species (n.) ikwatiínaaja
mojarra duro, fish species (n.) sakáraka
mojarra hediondo, fish species (n.) sinikuuri
Mojarra Yumo Quebrada (prop.n.) Mujaryúumu
mojarra-type fish, species (n.) sakutiri
mojarra-type fish, species of (n.) ariímaari, asákuuri, mamatiiri, paakanìiri, paakanìíri, sákuuri, sīsiiri, sýyuri, tanájíftaari
mojarrero, type of fish hook (n.) nujija iiráana
molar (n.) amúriija, iika
molasses (n.) mííra
moldy, become (i.v.) janííni
mole (n.) tiiriija
Mole Cricket (n.) iika súniija, iikanásuuja, kwáani
Molothrus oryzivorus, bird species (n.) apíísi, píísi
moment, at any (adv.) kaapiiita
moment, at that (adv.) iyaákari
moment, different (adj.) taakari
Momón River (prop.n.) Muumúumu
Momotus momota, bird species (n.) imaka
Monasa flavirostris, bird species (n.) naki tawiíkiri
Monasa nigrifrons, bird species
(n.) tawîkiri
money (n.) kuúriki
Monk Saki Monkey (n.) kurîsi, kwarîyuúa
monkey trap (n.) aarîiku
Monkey, Monk Saki (n.) kurîsi, kwarîyuúa
Monkey, Owl (n.) mîyiiri, mîitáari
Monkey, Squirrel (n.) siaankanáaku, sipi
Monkey, White-Bellied Spider (n.) ɨɨti
Monkey, Woolly (n.) síruku
month (n.) kásiiri
moon (n.) kásiiri
moon, full (n.) uumáana kásiiri
moon, new (n.) makina kásiiri
moral (adj.) suwami, suwapî, suwáani
morning (n.) taariki
Morpho sp., butterfly species (n.) múkuuti
mosca blanca, fly species (n.) ipara
mosca, gnat species (n.) sinaja
mosquito (general term) (n.) anaasi
mosquito net (n.) makiika
mosquito species (n.) anaasi
muriítasîi
mosquito, species of (n.) ís-suúa ánaasi, káají ánaasi, náwânaasi
moss, tree (n.) apísikaka
motelo chaqui, tree species (n.) nakikuuya titikaarkîna
motelo rumo, manioc variety (n.) mitiijákaná
moth (general term) (n.) pakiti
mother (n.) ani, maámaaja, niaatîîja
mother (deceased) (n.) niatîîsana, sipisana
mother (vocative) (n.) maamáaja, niaatîîja
mother-in-law (female ego) (n.) aji
mother-in-law (male ego) (n.) akûmîiti
mother-in-law, obtain (female ego) (t.v.) ajîini
mother-in-law, obtain (male ego) (t.v.) akumîîtîini
mother’s sister (deceased) (n.) anirîtîisana
motion, reveal by (i.v.) pujuniwiítâani
Motmot, Blue-crowned (bird species) (n.) imaka
motor oil (n.) aasîiti
mottled (adj.) tîrîjâtaâi
moult (skin, exoskeleton) (i.v.) kirîini
mound of earth (from tree fall) (n.) anîrîiti
mound, form (i.v.) pûruutáani
mouse (general term) (n.) isâkû
Mouse Opossum, Linnaeus’s (n.) miîsaka
moustache (n.) amusíîka
moustache, have (i.v.) amusîîni
mouth (n.) itîpuma
mouth of body of water (loc.n.) aájjîîna
mouth, hold in (t.v.) pakîitáani
mouth, open (i.v.) aákanîîni
mouth, put in (t.v.) itîpîitáani
mouth, work (t.v.) asaajuutáani
mouth-down, lie (i.v.) ajákumîîni
mouth-down, put (t.v.) ajákumîîni
move (i.v.) inîwiîni
move (t.v.) inîwiîni, irîini
move (to a higher location)
(t.v.) maatíini
move haltingly (i.v.) iriikiitáani
move in a group (i.v.) jiitiitíini
move in column (army ants) (i.v.) aátatáani
move with curving trajectory (i.v.) muyuutakwáani
much (mass noun) (adj.) uumáata
Mucuna sp., liana species (n.) siaámuri fníija, siaámuri íija
mucus (n.) saputi
mud (n.) arama, rama
Mud Dauber Wasp (n.) níya pánníija
mud mixed with leaves (n.) juúkaka
muddy (area) (loc.n.) ramákataina
muddy (water) (adj.) ríítina
muddy water (t.v.) riiniíini
muddy water (intentionally) (t.v.) riiniitáani
muela de víbora, creeper species (n.) kúrija
mullaca caspi, tree species (n.) kúriina
mullaca, plant species (n.) kúrija
mullaquilla, tree species (n.) kúriina
multi-colored (adj.) naámutíina
murco, hard lumps on hair (n.) anaja
Musa sp., plant species (n.) káájíi námáti
muscle cramp (n.) kuríisi
Muscovy Duck, bird species (n.) aaka páatu
mushroom, species of (n.) jimíiti, muúsáari, nípaaki kúwaaja, saapi jimíiti

Myrmotherula spp., type of bird

Musician Wren, bird species (n.) kuupikuusa
musky smelling (adj.) muúsana
mussel (n.) samaja
mute person (n.) aásiwa
my (pro.) kí = “my god!” (alarm) (interj.) kíra
Myiarchus ferox et sim., type of bird (n.) siírími
Myiarchus spp., bird species (n.) jiwírikù
Myleus rubripinnis, fish species (n.) aramaásiíiku
Myleus schomburgkii, fish species (n.) miíniti kániisi
Mylossoma duriventre, fish species (n.) nimaku
Myoprocta pratti, rodent species (n.) arasaaki, músiáaki
Myrciaria dubia, plant species (n.) kwarákíija
Myrmecophaga tridactyla, anteater species (n.) siírúusi
Myrmeleon sp. (larva), insect species (n.) níiya imíini
Myrmotherula axillaris, bird species (n.) kaasi siíríija
Myrmotherula spp., type of bird (n.) muuti siíríija

Iquito–English Dictionary | 565
Neotropic Cormorant, bird species

N

nacanaca, type of snake (n.)
nisikáriiyi
nail (t.v.) karaawaasíini
nail (body part) (n.) awaku
nail (for fastening wood) (n.)
karáawí
naked (adj.) tákaana
name (d.v.) fini
name (n.) iíyaaka
name, remember or utter (t.v.)
aajawatatáani
name, same (person with) (n.)
iíyáana
Nanay River (prop.n.) Takarnáaku
napino, manioc variety (n.)
aapíinu
naranja podrida, tree species (n.)
anakana
narrate story (t.v.) saakíini
narrow (adj.) tuukína
narrowing, make (t.v.) itikaríini
Nasua nasua, South American Coati (n.)
kami
Nasua nasua, South American Coati (variety) (n.) naki páraaka
Nasute sp., insect species (n.)
ijíkija
Nasute sp., termite species (n.)
ijíkija, jíkiwa
Nasute spp., termite (general term) (n.) anatiija, tukúruuja
natural rubber (n.) káawsi

nauseated, be (i.v.) suúkwara
iwíini
navel (n.) kuyaja
navel, protruding (n.) kuyajaati
near together (adv.) tikiíka
neck (n.) ríkíja
neck (of object) (n.) itíkari
necklace (n.) suúkuuja
necklace, type of (n.) taraásíija
necklace, wear (t.v.) suukúuni
Nectandra cissiflora, tree species (n.) aaruujáana
Nectandra lineatifolia, tree species (n.) ikati
Nectandra riparia, tree species (n.) ikati
need (i.v.) kwariíni
needle (n.) ijúuti, ruuwana
needle, eye of (n.) tuwaakíira,
tuwaakúura
negation particle (negation) kaa
negative existential verb (existential verb) aájapaki
ñejilla de restinga, palm species (n.) isuusi
ñejilla palm grove (loc.n.)
isunaajina
ñejilla, palm species (n.) isunaaja
Neomorphus puncheranii, bird species (n.) sirítaku
Neotropic Cormorant, bird species (n.) kusiúuri
Neotropical Otter (n.)
muúkwanasi
Neotropical Pygmy Squirrel (n.) jimiiiti iriáaku
Neotropical Water Snake (n.)
aaka sajina
nephew (female ego) (n.)
aánuura
nephew (male ego) (n.) arakíika
nephew or niece (female ego) (n.) najaápusa, najaápusi
nest (n.) iyúusi
nest (underground) (n.) íjuwa
nest of isula ants (n.) muúsaniika
nest, have in tree (insect) (t.v.)
tiini
nest, insect (n.) iita
nest, of crickets (n.) siriki sikaaja
net bag (jicra) (n.) kániisi
net bag, large (n.) maákata
kániisi, maákatuusi
never (adv.) iinawaja
never (in negative polarity clause) (adv.) jìittikari
never again (adv.) iwaárika
new (adj.) saámína
new moon (n.) makina kásiiri
next to (postp.) = siriku
next to (parallel and below) (loc.postp.) sirikuma
next to (parallel and downriver) (loc.postp.) sirikuma
next to (parallel) (loc.postp.) sirikuma
nibble (t.v.) tiríini
nickname of Manuela Luisa de Güimack (prop.n.) Wísiiikani
niece (female ego) (n.) íínari
niece (male ego) (n.) kiwíínari
niece or nephew (female ego) (n.) najaápusa, najaápusi
night (n.) niníni, niínaki
night, middle of (adj.) yaasiki
nightfall, experience (i.v.)
niníni, niníítáani
Nighthawk, Short-tailed (bird species) (n.) májuku
H vorhanden parasit (n.) rítija
nina caspi, tree species (n.)
iinamináana
nipple (n.) sipíija najika
nit (n.) sikwanaja naaki
no (negation) kaa
no particular (entity) (adj.)
taamáana
“no problem!” (i.e., it’s adequate) (interj.) awuíka,
awuíka, awuíká, awuíkwá
nobody (indefinite pronoun)
kániika
Nocturnal Currasow, bird species (n.) firi
nod from side to side (i.v.)
imaakiítáani
noise, make (human voice)
(i.v.) rúruutáani
none (adv.) iinawaja
non-indigenous person (n.) tawi
non-kin intimate (archaic) (n.)
kaanawara
noon (n.) níiya jíritiku, yaawííni
iíjakiya
noon, at (adv.) níiya jíritiku
noose of bird trap (n.) sawuuya
nor (adv.) kuukísaákari
Northern Amazon Red Squirrel (n.) waiwáasi
nose (n.) najika
nose, bridge of (n.) najika
nuútima
nose, pick (t.v.) sikiinúuni
nostril (n.) najíwáaku
nosy person (n.) waarata kaaya
aatiáana
not (negation) kaa
not acknowledge as own (child) (t.v.) taamaakáani
not at all (adv.) iinawaja
not at all (t.v.) aájapaki
not be enough (i.v.) káритáani
not do at all (t.v.) aájapaki
not energetic (adj.) iíruwana, jiímana
not even one (adv.) iinawaja
not exist (existential verb) aájapaki
not know how (t.v.) maárijííni
not yet do (i.v.) kwariíni
notch (n.) árika
notch (circumferential), cut (t.v.) maaraakiíni
notch to secure rope (circumferential) (n.) maaraaka
notch, cut (t.v.) arikiíni
notebook (n.) simiimi
Notocrichus urumutum, bird species (n.) íiri
Notonectidae spp., type of water insect (n.) aaka sikwanaja
novia-type fish, species of (n.) nijinakiija
now (adv.) aákari
nude (adj.) tákaana
numb, become (body part) (i.v.) sasíini
numerous (forms, types, manners) (adv.) tiwaakwaárika
Nunbird, Black-fronted (bird species) (n.) tawífkiri
Nunbird, Yellow-billed (bird species) (n.) naki tawífkiri
Nyctibius grandis, bird species (n.) anitáaki niísina
Nyctibius griseus, bird species (n.) paani
Nyctidromus albicollis, bird species (n.) tiimiya
Obero, skin malady (n.) makina isíiku, musútina isíiku, sakina isíiku
obey (t.v.) aríwatɨ́ɨni
observe covertly (t.v.) tipiítáani
observe dietary or shamanic restriction (a.v.) siyaanfííni
obsessed with, be (t.v.) jiyiisííni
obstruct (t.v.) mananúuni
obstructing (postp.) = isakúura
obtain (t.v.) jikatáani, jimátáani
obtain daughter-in-law (female ego) (t.v.) ajííni
obtain parent-in-law (female ego) (t.v.) ajííni
occasion (n.) yaawííni
occupy hammock (i.v.) mijirááni
Ocelot (n.) kuuja
Ochroma pyramidale, tree species (n.) paatíína
Ocotea obovata, tree species (n.) imúuna
Odontomachus bauri, ant species (n.) tujúniikííya
Odontophorus gujanensis, bird species (n.) puukúru
odor (n.) júniína
odor of peccary (n.) muúsaka
odor, body (n.) muúsaka
Oenocarpus mapora (palm), fiber of (n.) tasiína
Oenocarpus mapora, palm species (n.) muwaasi, tasiína, tuwiína
of (partitive) (postp.) = iíkwaji
off the end (postp.) = iíkwaji
offender (n.) kiína
offshoot of plant (n.) janaka
offspring, female (n.) niyííti
offspring, male (n.) niyííni
“oh no!” (dismayed surprise) (interj.) kaá tii
“oh!” (mirative) (interj.) amaa
oil (edible) (n.) wiíra
oil or fat (cooking), smell of (adv.) karaákiíya
oil, motor or cooking (n.) aasííti
ojé, tree species (n.) ujjí
ojo de vaca, liana species (n.) siaámuri íniiija, siaámuri ííja
“OK” (affirmative) (interj.) íí
“OK!” (intention to act) (interj.) jimaakííja
“OK!” (agreement or assent) (interj.) kwaasííja
“OK!” (anticipation) (interj.) aajáa
old (adj.) kumaku
old (fabric) (adj.) kurúuku
old man (n.) kumaku
old man (vocative, affectionate) (n.) kumakúusi
old swidden garden (n.) mákisi

Iquito–English Dictionary    569
old, become (woman)

old, become (woman) (i.v.)
kumaaṭiŋi

old, man (become) (i.v.)
kumaқusíŋi

older (adj.) jiítikariiŋa

older, a little (adj.) maánuuриka

Olingo (n.) iníkí, iníkú

omen (bad), experience (i.v.)
karikúuni

omen, bad (n.) karikuuyáana

on (postp.) = jina

on (surface) (loc.postp.) iíkwuku

on (temporal) (postp.) = kari

on behalf of (postp.) = iyuqúura,
= iyikúura, = iyikúura, = íku

on other side (adv.) tïrājiita

on slope (loc.postp.) karikuma

on the edge of (postp.) = iyáaji

on the end (postp.) = iíkwaji

on the other hand (adv.) sáku mataání

on the tip of (postp.) = iíninjí

on the way back (adv.) tïrājiita

on top of (postp.) = niíjína

one (num.) nuuíkíka

one day distant from today
(adv.) aámiiikáaka

one of (postp.) = iíkwaji

one side (adv.) tijíkíja

one side only (n.) tijírāki

one-legged (adj.) tijíkíja aájína

one’s own (adj.) taamaárika

only (adv.) taama

only (exhaustive predicate focus) (adv.) nuuírika

only meat, eat (adv.) namíiku

open (concavity) (t.v.) maniiṭíni

open (door, bottle) (t.v.)
iíjutaaní

open (flower) (i.v.) ijakííni

open (slit) (t.v.) amitataaaní

open mouth (i.v.) aákaanííni

open one’s legs (i.v.) manííni

open palm pod (n.) puriku

open ribcage (t.v.) sipújataání

open up (from single point)
(i.v.) amañííni

open up (something tied at a point) (t.v.) amañáñííni

open wound (n.) kapísi, pakísi

opened, be (concave shape)
(i.v.) maniitaaní

opening (n.) itípumaji

opening (burrow, nest) (n.)
awiyyi, aáwiyya

opening (round), make (i.v.)
awiyyííni

opening in weave (n.) namíja

Opithocomus hoazin, bird
species (n.) saásaaja

Opossum, Anderson’s Gray
Four-eyed (n.) sínítímaaku

Opossum, Common (n.) múrina

Opossum, Linnaeus’s Mouse
(n.) miísaka

or (adv.) kuukuísákari

orange (n.) naáriája

Orange-cheeked Parrot (n.)
iímaitíikwaaja

Orange-winged Parrot (n.)
kaáruukwaaja

order (d.v.) íyaakitaáni

organ, internal (n.) jinakuma

organize (t.v.) iríkataajúuni

organizer of collaborative
activity (n.) akúmari

Ormosia coccinea, tree species
(n.) siri namajaa

Oropendola, Green (bird
species) (n.) masiku túruuja

Oropendola, Russet-backed
(bird species) (n.) masiku

orphan (n.) najaápuusa, najaápuusi

Ortalis guttata, bird species (n.)
kwaátaraku
Orthopsittaca manilata, bird species (n.) niisika ásaaaja, niisikaaja
oscillate rapidly (i.v.) minikínìni
Osprey, bird species (n.) paápaka niisina, paápaaaja niisina
other (adj.) taana
other path, along (adv.) taakiírákuma
other place (n.) taaki
other side (adv.) tiíjíraji
other side (n.) taaki
other side, directly across (postp.) isakííráji
other side, on (adv.) tíírajiita
other way (adv.) taaki
Otter, Giant (n.) kanasi
Otter, Neotropical (n.) muúkwanasi
our (exclusive) (pro.) kana =
our (inclusive) (pro.) pí =
out of (partitive) (postp.) =ííkwaji
out there (loc.dem) kamíiíraji
out there (anaphoric) (adv.) kami
outer layer (loc.n.) iíkuku
outside (adv.) tiírajiita
outside (loc.dem) kamíiíraji, káami
outside (here) (loc.dem) iiku
outside, here (loc.dem) iikuííraji
over (surface) (loc.postp.) iíkuku
over (two-dimensional surface) (loc.postp.) =ííkumaji
overcast, be (i.v.) míníítáani
overgrown (adj.) sísana
overgrown (become) (i.v.) ríkíítáani
overgrown area (adj.) sísaki
overly meek (adj.) sasana

Oxydoras niger, fish species

overwork (someone) (t.v.) samurúuni
owe money or goods (t.v.) riwiisííni
Owl Monkey (n.) mííííri, miíírári
Owl, Amazonian Pygmy (n.) ípííja
Owl, Crested (n.) iyúuku, yúuku
Owl, Ferruginous Pygmy (n.) pupúja
Owl, Spectacled (n.) takíína, tikítíki
Owl, Tropical Screech (n.) kurukukúuni
own, one’s (adj.) taamaárika
owner (n.) akúmari
Oxandra espííntana, tree species (n.) ipííki
oxbow lake (n.) takíína
oxbow lake, incipient (n.) piipíísíka
oxidize (i.v.) niríkínìni
Oxybelis argenteus, snake species (n.) kanííya, kanuúmi, kanuuyí
Oxydoras niger, fish species
(n.) kuyúkuyú
paca trap (n.) maaki
paca trap, make (i.v.) maakíini
paca, rodent species (n.)
tiímaaka
pace back and forth (i.v.)
aamíyaakitáani
Pachyrhizus erosus, plant
species (n.) aasíipa
paddle (i.v.) áriitàani
paddle (n.) áriitaawi
paddle shaft (n.) anásiiki
paddle, make (i.v.) ariitaawíini
paiche, fish species (n.) sámuu,
samuu
pain (n.) anásaka
pain, cause (t.v.) anasítíini
pain, cry of (interj.) akiriíja
pain, cry of (self-pitying)
(interj.) akiriíjianíi
pain, experience (i.v.) ánasa
míini
pain, feel (i.v.) anasiíini
pain, groan from (i.v.) íjìikááni
painful (adj.) anásana
painful joints, have (i.v.)
mariisíkíini
painful, be (i.v.) rikúuni
paint stripes (t.v.) naajúuni
Painted Antnest Frog (n.)
kaniyúuja niaatíija
pair (of people), do as (adv.)
kuupikiíiraata
pair (that grows together) (n.)
marísapi
pájaro candela, bird species (n.)
iianináajá
pájaro matón, bird species (n.)
nawíiyíja
Paleosuchus trigonatus,
Smooth-fronted Caiman (n.)
aasamu siíri
Palicourea elata, plant species
(n.) miija jikuriáaka
palisangre, tree species (n.)
riyájíi
palizada, timber pile, in river
(loc.n.) naanakíkaaku
palizada, timber pile, on land
(loc.n.) naanakíkajína
pallid, be (i.v.) niya karíini
pallor (n.) niyaka
palm frond, immature (n.)
amaki
palm fruit bunch, harvest (t.v.)
nakutááni, rikutááni
palm pod (n.) iníiki
palm pod (open) (n.) puríku
palm pod vessel (n.) puríku
palm pod, grow (i.v.) puríkúuni
palm thatch load, prepare
(t.v.) ikííini
palm thatch load, tie up (t.v.)
iikííini
palm weevil (general term)
(n.) aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati
Palm Weevil, insect species
(n.) aniita marajákwaa aariwati, aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati
palm, species of (unidentified)
(n.) nakuta, rakanaaka, rikinaaja, rikinaaki, sapaani naami, sariitiimi
palmiche, palm species (n.)
aayimitina
palmwood floor (loc.n.)
tatiikuúkujina
palmwood floor (n.) púuna, tatii
palmwood floor, construct
(t.v.) tatiikúuni
palometa blanca, fish species
(n.) nimaku
palometa huayo, tree species
(n.) sinakina
palometa-type fish, species of
(n.) aramaásiiku, miiniti kániisi
palta moena, tree species (n.)
imúuna
palta mojarra, fish species (n.)
ariímaari
pampa remo caspi, tree species
(n.) ikwaniaási
pan flute (n.) niitiiri
paña blanca, fish species (n.)
niíya sawitjatina
paña muda, fish species (n.)
iruúnaaja
paña negra, fish species (n.)
niimi
paña, type of fish (n.) niíya
paña-type fish, species of
(n.) siíwíka sííttaari, takuútaaja
Pandion haliaetus, bird species
(n.) paápaka niísiña, paápaaaja
niísina
pandishu, tree species (n.)
pantfisi
panero, type of basket (n.) táasa
panguana hierba, grass species
(n.) saaakaákuuja iyásiika
panguana, bird species (n.)
paankwáana, saaakaákuuja
Panthera onca, cat species (n.)
iíkiiku
pants (n.) iijikaaki
papasso sierra, weevil species
(n.) anakátiija
papasso torneador, weevil
species (n.) anakátiija
papaya, tree species (n.)
paapáayi
papelillo caspi, tree species (n.)
isákúuna, sákuuna
paper, sheet of (n.) simiimi
paracuca, type of bird (n.)
anápuuja
Parahancornia peruviana, tree
species (n.) anakána
Parakeet, Cobalt-winged (n.)
sírikíija
Parakeet, Dusky-headed (n.)
kaáraaja
Parakeet, White-eyed (n.) íyíija
parallel to (loc.postp.) sírikúuma
parallel to (below) (loc.postp.)
sírikúuma
parallel to (downriver)
(loc.postp.) sírikúuma
Paraponera clavata, ant
species (n.) muusáníkwaa
parasite (of fish) (n.) paápaaaja
imiíka, paápaaaja imííni
Parasol Wasp (n.) jiiti
parco, patco, astringent flavor
(adj.) sakana
parinari de altura, tree species
(n.) páruuti
parinari grande, tree species
(n.) simiráana
parinari-type tree, species of (n.) kakuna, páriti, tiriikuskååna
*Parkia igneiflora*, tree species (n.) isiija táraati, pisíiku táraati
*Parkia multijuga*, tree species (n.) taasíita táraati
*Parkia velutina*, tree species (n.) kaasi táraati
Parrot, Black-headed (n.) niiriisiwiija
Parrot, Blue-headed (n.) kurikiija
Parrot, Mealy (n.) aájiiti
Parrot, Orange-cheeked (n.) iímaatiíkwaaja
Parrot, Orange-winged (n.) kaáruukwaaja
Parrot, Yellow-crowned (n.) kirísiija
Parrotlet, Blue-winged (n.) nirikiikaaja, niiriikaaaja
part of (postp.) =iíkwaji
part of, leave (t.v.) apiráani
part, branching (n.) ájika
part, greater (n.) náani
partially burned firewood (n.) itiwínaja, ituwánaja, tawánaja
partly cloudy, be (i.v.) suritáani
partly ripe (adj.) puwakana
partly sunny, be (i.v.) suritáani
party (n.) maayaasíini
pashaco de pichico, tree species (n.) isiija táraati, pisíiku táraati
pashaco légitimo tree species (n.) kaasi táraati, taasíita táraati
pashaco, type of tree (n.) atáraati, táraati
pashaco-type tree, species of (n.) ipíí táraati
*Paspalum sp.* grass species (n.) maákatuusi
pass (effects of intoxicant) (t.v.) aaríini
pass (interval of time) (i.v.) aaríini
pass (make, let, or assist) (t.v.) aaritíini
pass (movement) (t.v.) aaríini
pass (skirting) (t.v.) isakúuni
pass through (t.v.) apíini
*Passiflora sp.*, beetle species (n.) síkiiti
*Passiflora sp.*, plant species (n.) aakáayi jaraaka, jaraaka
passion fruit (plant), species of (n.) aakáayi jaraaka, jaraaka
passive (adj.) tarakíitina
passive, be (i.v.) tarakíini, tarakíta mííni
pat (repeatedly) (t.v.) amaniijuutáani
pata de añuje, wasp species (n.) muuti áwasi
*Patagioenas plumbea*, bird species (n.) kusákúuni
*Patagioenas subvinacea*, bird species (n.) kusákuuja
patarashca of mayaco (n.) mukwani
patarashca, food wrapped and cooked in leaves (n.) iíjíka
patarashca, make (for smoking) (i.v.) kunitaakíini
patarashca, smoked (n.) kunitaaka
patch hole (t.v.) kisiríini
pate, gourd vessel (n.) samaku
pate, make (t.v.) samakúuni
paternal aunt (n.) ikíña
paternal aunt (deceased) (n.) ikíniisana
paternal aunt (vocative) (n.) ikínaaja
paternal great-uncle (n.) paterno tío

paternal great-uncle (vocative) (n.) ámaama

paternal uncle (deceased) (n.) kumaání

paternal uncle (vocative) (n.) paati, paatíija

path (loc.n.) niíkuma

path (n.) amaki

path (temporary) (n.) apiyi

path over here, along (adv.) iitiírakuma

path over there, along (adv.) tiírakuma

path, along other (adv.) taakiirakuma

path, blaze (i.v.) apiyiíni, apiyiínííni

path, cut (a.v.) amákini

path, cut (temporary) (i.v.) apiyiíni, apiyiínííni

path, make to (tree) (t.v.) amakíitaani

patio, clear area around house (loc.n.) pakariku

patiquina, plant species (variety of) (n.) iíwíiti, iíwuuti, sikiáaja riitíri, sikiáaja tuúkuyí

patiquina, type of plant (n.) riitíri

patrón, boss (n.) paaturuuru

pattern (n.) naajuúwaaka

paucar amarillo, bird species (n.) siaruuja

paucar machaco, snake species (n.) turukuni

paujil chaqui, liana species (n.) itiíyi, maasi ánaaja, piyúuri iíyií, siíwíkaayí

Paurarque, Common (bird species) (n.) tiímiya

Pava Quebrada (prop.n.) Kuyíisiyúumu

Pavonine Cuckoo, bird species (n.) maasítaaja, maasiátaaja siríiija

pay (debt) (t.v.) paakaraasííni

pay attention to (t.v.) aríwatííni

Peach Palm beer (n.) amarišíáaka

Peach Palm season (n.) amariyaana, amariyaana

Peach Palm, palm species (n.) amariyaaña

Peach Palm, variety of (n.) iípíi aríyasi, kuyíisi amáriyaaja, míyuuáána, mýyuuúáána, sikuti, tiímaaka amáriyaaja

Peacock Bass, fish species (n.) awáara

pebble (n.) sawíija

Pecarry, White-lipped (n.) anitéáaki

Peccary, Collared (n.) kaasi

peccary, odor of (n.) muúsaka

peccary, scent gland of (n.) pisáiki

pecho de perdis, type of knot (n.) ráana jirítiíki

peck (t.v.) ajirááni

peduncle (n.) akusi

peel (fruit, tuber) (t.v.) kirááni

peel (in flakes) (i.v.) sitiíni

peel (skin) (i.v.) kirííni

peel and chop manioc (i.v.) maanakaajúuni, suurukuújúuni

peel and chop manioc (t.v.) anákujúuni

pelejo shimbillo, tree species (n.) káaji námáti, káaji támuu

pen or pencil (n.) naajuútaaja

Penelope jacquacu, bird species (n.) paríiku, paáriwa

penetrate (sharp object) (i.v.) jimííni

penetrate the body (t.v.) parííni
penis (n.) siwísiaaja
penis (of adult) (n.) jiína, siwísiaaja
penis (of child) (n.) pítuuja siwísiaaja
penis, exposed (n.) pisaaiari
penis-like tree growth (n.) asapiña
peón (n.) kaaya
peón, take someone as (t.v.) kaayínìni
people (n.) kaayaaka
pepper (chili), spice with (t.v.) napíni
pepper (chili), variety of (n.) makusáari, míísi jiína, siwírinaaja
pepper, chili (general term) (n.) napíki
pepper, sweet (n.) napíki iísakwana
perch, Tinamou (branch) (n.) ráana ajírina
perform love magic (t.v.) siijúuni
perform menarche celebration (t.v.) kajíini
perform rite to make manioc grow (t.v.) tiníini
perform shamanic incantation (t.v.) naaraajúuni
performance, match (t.v.) aratiíníni
perfume (n.) júniina
perfume (t.v.) taariijanúuni
perhaps (adv.) kuukišáškari, kuuta
pericote caspi, tree species (n.) miísaka ariyajáana
pericote, Mouse Opossum (n.) miísaka
period (postp.) iyákari
period (of woman) (n.) kiíraki
period of low water (n.) jáwíina
permeated (adj.) íjíyuu

perol, type of cauldron (n.) piirúura
Persea americana, plant species (n.) imúuna
person (n.) kaaya
person from a given region (n.) juríni
person of same age (vocative) (n.) máana
person who loses multiple children (n.) maayítíisi
person with good vision (n.) kwaata kariyáana
person with poor vision (n.) karijiáana
person with same name (n.) iiyáana
person, non-indigenous (n.) tawi
pertaining to another (adj.) kaniirana
Peruvian Tree Rat (n.) iisaku ijúwatina
pestle (n.) aamuútaaja
pet (n.) kajinani
Phalacrocorax brasilianus, bird species (n.) kusiúuri
Pharomacrus pavoninus, bird species (n.) anápuuja
pharynx (n.) arísaka
Philander andersoni, opossum species (n.) sinitimaaku
Philodendron solimoesense, liana species (n.) murúunku
Philodendron sp., liana species (n.) sfíyi
Philodryas viridissimus
viridissimus, snake species (n.) siriija
Phoenicircus nigricollis, bird species (n.) nísira, nísiri, nísiri
Phoneutria sp., spider species
(n.) kuni anákaasi
photograph (n.) nawiyini
Phractocephalus hemioliopterus, fish species
(n.) tuúrisíiija
Phrynohyas resiniftrix, frog species
(n.) maámaati
Phrynopus sp., turtle species (n.)
makwaaímaaja, muusíaaráaja
Phthirusa adunca, creeper species
(n.) kusakúuni
Physalis angulata, plant species
(n.) kúrija
Phytelephas macrocarpa, palm species
(n.) tikuja
Phytolacca rivinoides, plant species
(n.) aámiika
Piaya cayana, bird species (n.)
asapáasi, sapáasi
Piaya melanogaster, bird species (n.)
asapáasi, sapáasi
picachear, cut up pile of sticks (t.v.) sajíkíini
pichanáa, plant species (n.)
piisíáana
pichico shimbillo, tree species (n.)
isíjá táraati, pisíiku táraati
pichirina, tree species (n.)
maákíiína
pichu huayo, tree species (n.)
muusayúuna, muusáyuyutí
pick lice out of hair (t.v.)
síkwanííni
pick nose (t.v.) síkíiniúuni
pick out (t.v.) jarítáani
piece (flat) (n.) áníiija
piece (of long object) (n.)
atákíija
piece (plank-shaped) (n.) iríwi
piece (plank-shaped), remove (t.v.) iríwítáani
piece of metal (n.) kaajíiriwi
pierce (t.v.) ajiráani, ijiráani
pierce through (t.v.) apíini
piercing point of tool (n.) iíka
pifear, whistle (tapir, parrot) (i.v.) amáriiniíni
pig (n.) kuusi
Pigeon, Plumbeous (n.)
kusakúuni
Pigeon, Ruddy (n.) kusákuuja
Piha, Screaming (bird species) (n.) kwakúsiaaja
Pijuayal Quebrada (prop.n.)
Simaaniyúumu
pijuayo (Peach Palm) beer (n.)
amáriiíaka
pijuayo blanco palm variety (n.)
síktí
pijuayo palm fruit, harvest (t.v.) tííañi
pijuayo palm grove (loc.n.)
amárijíína, amáriyaajíína
pijuayo palm grove (n.) amári
pijuayo palm season (n.)
amáriyaana, amáriyaana
pijuayo palm variety (n.) iípií
áriyasi, kuyíisi amáriyaaja,
míyyúyúáana, múyyuyúáana, tíímaaka amáriyaaja
pijuayo, palm species (n.)
amáriyaaja
pile of manioc peels (n.)
múúkuya
pile up (t.v.) ikaanúúntííni
piled up, be (i.v.) ikaanúuni
pile-like shape, have (i.v.)
ikaanúuni
pimple (n.) imakíija
pimple, remove or squeeze (t.v.) imakíiíjááni
pimples, have (i.v.) imakíiíjííni
pinch (t.v.) miriyááni
pinch (digging in thumbnail)  place, any old

pinch (digging in thumbnail) (t.v.) tasini
pineapple crown (n.) minati aniáasi
pineapple heart (n.) minati niiti
pineapple plot (loc.n.) minatikajina, miinajina
pineapple, plant species (n.) minati
pineapple, variety of (n.) siiri minati
pinsha caspi, tree species (n.) siiyúuna
Pintuyacu River (prop.n.) Anatimu
piojo del agua, type of water insect (n.) aaka sikwanaja
Pionites melanacephalus, bird species (n.) niiriisiwiiija
Pionus menstrus, bird species (n.) kuríkìija
pipe (tobacco) (n.) kaasíimpu
Pipile cumanensis, bird species (n.) kuyíiija
Piping-Guan, Blue-throated (bird species) (n.) kuyíiija
Pipra filicauda, bird species (n.) piisiriija
piqui, skin parasite (n.) rítiija
piranha, type of fish (n.) niyari
piranha-type fish, species of (n.) siíwíika síítaari, takúutaaja
Piratic Flycatcher, bird species (n.) nawíyíija
piripiri for edible palm grubs (n.) kuumakiija
piripiri, for burning chacra (n.) ituútaaja
piripiri, for death magic (n.) kaaya amuútaaja
piripiri, for fishing luck (n.) siíyuútaaja
piripiri, for hunting peccaries (n.) kaasíija
piripiri, for manioc growth (n.) asúraaja niriyaákkuuja, míriyati, míriyaaja, pupukkuuja
piripiri, type of plant (n.) sakúujaaja
pisango caspi, tree species (n.) saakúuna
Pitangus sulphuratus, bird species (n.) isukiáaja
pitch (n.) kiriija
pitch (from nest of bosa bees) (n.) wúusa kiriija
pitch (hot), apply (t.v.) kirijúuni
pitch, pot for heating (n.) kirijúusi
pith (n.) ásaki
pith, remove (i.v.) asákitáani
Pithecia monachus, monkey species (n.) kuríisi, kwáriiyuuja
pitiful (adj.) taarana
place (t.v.) ináani
place (container) (t.v.) inatáani
place close together (t.v.) tííni
place feet (i.v.) atijúuni
place for calling (loc.n.) aniíkujina
place for sleeping (loc.n.) makiíkujina
place for sleeping (n.) makínaaja
place mouth-down (t.v.) ajákumííni
place on surface (contained in container) (t.v.) inatáani
place support post or pole (t.v.) atijúuni
place where one lives (loc.n.) íyaki, iyikíira, íyi
place Y-shaped support (t.v.) jikutíiija
place, any old (n.) taamáaki
place, other

Podocnemis unifilis (juvenile), turtle species

planting minga, manioc beer for (n.) natīyaaka
planting, complete (manioc) (t.v.) asuukíini
planting, minga for (n.) natīyaaka
plata pashaco, tree species (n.) aaka puririkáana, nisirináki
plátano bellaco, plantain variety (n.) kāaji námati, níiki ríwaasi
plate (n.) paráatu
platform for felling tree (n.) iyuuķínaaja
platform for felling tree, construct (t.v.) iyuuķíini
platform, hunting (n.) aamaakúuja
play (t.v.) maayaasíini
play flute (i.v.) puraaĵíini
play trick on someone (t.v.) maayaásiiťáani
play with (t.v.) maayaásiiťáani
playful, be (i.v.) maayaasíini
pleasing, sexually (adj.) tariiríjána
plot of cleared land (n.) kamariříta
plot, manioc (loc.n.) asúrakajina
plot, pineapple (loc.n.) minatikajina, miinajina
plot, plantain (loc.n.) samúkwajina
pluck (t.v.) kajatáani
plug opening (t.v.) kapúuni
Plumbeous Pigeon (n.) kusakúuni
pod (palm, plantain) (n.) íniiki
Podocnemis expansa, turtle species (n.) siaariáapa
Podocnemis unifilis (juvenile), turtle species (n.) tanīyaaja
Podocnemis unifilis, turtle species

Podocnemis unifilis, turtle sp. pot, clay (for steaming manioc)

Point (finger, lips) (i.v.) sisíni

Point, piercing (of tool) (n.) iika

Point, sharp (n.) kuukwaka

Pointily (adv.) kuukwaata

Pointless place (fishing or hunting spot) (loc.n.) amákjíjina

Pointlessly (adv.) taama

Poison (general term) (n.) iwiwiríšana

Poison bush, for fish (n.) waka

Poison, blowgun dart (n.) ramúkwaa

Poison, for fish (n.) nuúruu

Poke (t.v.) sikíini

Poke into, repeatedly (t.v.) sikíiniúuni

Poke repeatedly (t.v.) sikíiniúuni

Pokeweed, dish made from (n.) siwiíka

Pokeweed, Venezuelan (plant species) (n.) aámíiika

Pole (n.) amaaka

Polish (t.v.) jíiniíni

Polite request formula (prtcl.) kaa aatiíana

Pollalesta discolor, tree species (n.) saakúuna

Pollen-based substance (n.) iiki

Polvora caspi, tree species (n.) kwaakíñína

Pomacea maculata, snail species (n.) ajuuka

Pompilidae sp., wasp species (n.) kuyajátííni

Pona (palmwood) floor (loc.n.) tatiikuúkújíína

Pona (palmwood) floor (n.) púuna, tatti

Pona palm grove (loc.n.) puúnakajíína, tattiwíjííina, tattiwíyíjíína

Pona, palm species (n.) púuna, tatti

Pond, small (n.) píiyá, píiyí, síníkú

Ponilla, palm species (n.) púuna níyííni

Poop (n.) iiki

Poor guy/woman (n.) kaara

Poor vision, person with (n.) karijíáana

Poor, be (i.v.) taara mííni

Poorly (adv.) siísa

Poorly burning (wood) (adj.) sasána

Poorly-behaved (adj.) iíjaana

Pop (sound) (i.v.) isííñííni

Popping sound, with (adv.) kirikíkíkíta

Porcupine, Brazilian (n.) sikuja

Port (loc.n.) kuríma

Portage (loc.n.) jíínijíína

Portion, remaining (n.) awárájá

Position, change (i.v.) íiwiííni

Possess (t.v.) mííni

Possession (n.) yáána

Possessions (n.) kásámi

Posture with butt sticking out (i.v.) akasiitááni

Pot (n.) kusi

Pot (clay), with tamshi netting (n.) paajanááaku

Pot for heating pitch (n.) kiririíjúúsi

Pot lid (n.) táapa

Pot, clay (n.) íiínyaasi, niíiyaasi

Pot, clay (for steaming manioc) (n.) kápíjiíisi
Pot, remove from fire

**Pot, remove from fire** (t.v.)
ɨɨ́tatáani

**Potalia amara, plant species** (n.)
kuuraríina

**Potamorhina altamazonica, fish species** (n.)
kawiñaari

**Potamorhina latior, fish species** (n.)
imaánanakuuja

**Potamotrygon motoro, stingray species** (n.)
miyaara saapi

**Potoo, Common (bird species)** (n.)
aaamúuni

**Potoo, Great (bird species)** (n.)
anítáaki niísina

**Potos flavus, Kinkajou (n.)**
wasiini

**Pound (to process)** (t.v.)
aaamúuni

**Pound fish poison (barbasco)** (t.v.)
amanijúuni

**Pour fluid on** (t.v.)
aasíini

**Pour hot water over (to remove feathers, fur)** (t.v.)
ipiyaakúuni

**Pour out** (t.v.)
asááni

**Pouraqueiba sericea, tree species** (n.)
ruúkuma

**Pourouma cecropiaefolia, tree species** (n.)
sawiti

**Pouteria lucuma, tree species** (n.)
Saati

**Pouteria sp., tree species** (n.)

**Powder** (n.)
pukitika

**Powder with shamanic or magical properties** (n.)
kwaakiña

**Powder, be covered in** (i.v.)
pukitíini

**Powdery** (adj.)
pukitíina

**Power** (n.)
paríini

**Power (ability)** (n.)
miísana

**Power (shamanic)** (n.)
miísana

**Powerful, be (as head of household)** (i.v.)
mijiriáani

**Pray** (i.v.)
riisaasíini

**Praying mantis, type of insect** (n.)
sikwanaja paniáana, sikwanaja síiri

**Pre-dawn hours** (n.)
kutatáani = aákuji

**Pre-dawn hours, in the** (adv.)
kutatáani aákuji

**Predicate focus (exhaustive)** (adv.)
nuúrika

**Pregnant** (adj.)
manaja

**Pregnant, become** (i.v.)
manáajíini, miríini

**Prepare clay (to make pottery)** (t.v.)
paniijúuni

**Prepare cooked manioc (for eating)** (i.v.)
aakuujáaji

**Prepare irapay (palm thatch)**
ikiííni

**Prepare to carry out activity** (t.v.)
namitííni

**Prepare victuals** (t.v.)
saminííni

**Preserve with salt** (t.v.)
Saaraasíini

**Press down** (t.v.)
tanííni

**Prettiness** (n.)
suwaka

**Previous** (adv.)
taarí

**Previous time, at a** (adv.)
taarí

**Price** (n.)
iyiikúura

**Prickly** (adj.)
kajútíina

**Priest** (n.)
Paari

**Priodontes maximus, armadillo species** (n.)
aasíaamaaja

**Proboscis** (n.)
Iíka

**Prochilodus nigricans, fish species** (n.)
kaawaánaari

**Procreate** (i.v.)
Mijiriáani

**Produce bubbles** (i.v.)
irijííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííííí
Proechimys sp., rodent sp.

Psectrogaster amazonica, fish sp.

pronoun, indefinite location
(indefinite pronoun) tiiti

pronoun, second person
plural (pro.) kina =, kináaja

pronoun, second person
plural (possessive) (pro.) kina =

pronoun, second person
singular (pro.) kia =, kiáaja

pronoun, second person
singular (possessive) (pro.)
kiá =

pronoun, second person
singular (respectful) (pro.)
kina =, kináaja

pronoun, second person
singular (respectful,
possessive) (pro.) kina =

pronoun, third person general
number (pro.) nu =, nuu

pronoun, third person general
number (focus, topic) (pro.)
anuú, anúuju

pronoun, third person general
number (possessive) (pro.) nu =

pronoun, third person plural
(pro.) na =, naa

pronoun, third person plural
(possessive) (pro.) na =

prop up (t.v.) tataitaniini

prostrate, be (i.v.) imatáani

Protium sp., tree species (n.)
kuupáara, siríiti

prow (n.) anakáaku

Psarocolius angustifrons, bird
species (n.) masiku

Psarocolius viridis, bird species
(n.) masiku túruuja

Psectrogaster amazonica, fish
species (n.) imaánanakuuja
Psectrogaster rutuloides, fish species  puma panga, tree species

Psectrogaster rutuloides, fish species (n.) sawɨɨ́kwaaja
Pseudobombax munguba, tree species (n.) siiiwiináana
Pseudolmedia sp., tree species (n.) kiraájuuna, miyaara titikaaríina, miyitina, nakikuuja titikaaríina, namikúuna, piritíina, sipatíina
Pseudomyrmex sp., ant species (n.) tamííka, tamíína imííni
Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum, fish species (n.) isuuki
Pseudoplatystoma, genus of catfishes (n.) amariiki
Psidium guayaba, tree species (n.) siaawíinta
Psophia crepitans, bird species (n.) maasa
Psychidae spp., invertebrate species (n.) aakíini
Psychotria viridis, plant species (n.) kaaya niikiiti
Psychotria viridis, plant species (variety of) (n.) asapîiti, aákisiiti, aamuuniíraana, kiaájaati, kukwanaati, maasaati, nakimííti, nirimiíti, nisííti, paasiiti, sapatiki, simiraiti, siíítaari
Psychotria viridis, type of plant (n.) miimiiti
Pterocarpus sp., tree species (n.) siiiwiikáana
Pteroglossus castanotis, bird species (n.) apisi
Pteroglossus flavirostris, bird species (n.) muúruuki
Pteroglossus pluricinctus, bird species (n.) pirííni
Pteronura brasiliensis, Giant Otter (n.) kanasi
Pucacuro, ant species (n.) irákana
Pucahuicsa, fish species (n.) isííni
Pucuna caspi, tree species (n.) nirimakíína
Pucuna, blowgun (n.) nimúuna
Puddle (n.) piyya, piyiy, siniku
Puercospin, porcupine species (n.) sikuja
Puffbird, Swallow-winged (n.) amúwiija
Pull (t.v.) jííni
Pull (composite object) (t.v.) jiítátáani
Pull (vessel) (t.v.) jiítátáani
Pull arm behind back (t.v.) tamarakííni, tamaráisi
Pull from another’s grasp (t.v.) atiiítáani
Pull open lever (t.v.) rikutáani
Pull out (t.v.) jiítátáani
Pull out (hairs, feathers) (t.v.) kajatáani
Pull out with instrument (t.v.) takííni
Pull repeatedly (t.v.) jiíniíiítáani
Pull toward (using hook) (t.v.) kaniiíjííni
Pulp (t.v.) ajíráani, aamúuni
Pulp (with pestle) (t.v.) ijiráani
Pulsatrix perspicillata, bird species (n.) takíína, tikkííti
Pulse (i.v.) ijiráani
Pulse (vein) (i.v.) ajíráani
Puma (n.) nakiráaru
Puma concolor, Puma (n.) nakiráaru
Puma panga, tree species (n.) asinaja
puma pangal, site with many
puma panga trees (loc.n.)
asinakakajina
Puma Quebrada (prop.n.)
Miyaararámu
pumpkin (n.) saapáayi
punch (n.) kujúuni
punch (t.v.) kujúuni
punch each other repeatedly
(i.v.) kujuniiwiitiíni
punch repeatedly (t.v.)
kujunjíjúuni
punga, tree species (n.)
siwiínáana
punshito, machete stub (n.)
takiríija
pupa (n.) íri
puppy (affectionate) (n.) kíísi
“puppy!” (to call a dog) (interj.)
kíísi
puquear, whistle with cupped
hand (i.v.) anííjiíni, nííjiíni
purge (by vomiting) (i.v.)
kiyáatáani
purge for another (t.v.)
kiyáatatáani
purma (n.) mákisi
purma (young), clear (t.v.)
majáani
Purma Quebrada (prop.n.)
Mákisiyúumu
purma shimblillo, tree species
(n.) mákisi támuu
purma, become (i.v.) rikitiáani
Purple-throated Fruit Crow,
bird species (n.) káawu, saniri, siniri
purpose, for what (interrog.)
saakaa = íira
purse lips (i.v.) amirííni
pururuca, fermented plantain
drink (n.) pururuukú
pus (n.) aákíísi
pusanga caspi, tree species (n.)
kwaakiína
push away (floating object)
(t.v.) ijíkatatáani
push load onto another’s back
(t.v.) kiniitáani
push off (into water) (t.v.)
ijíkatatáani
push soil around (i.v.) murajúuni
pushcacuro, ant species (n.)
tarakana
pustule, type of (n.) rapiíja
pustules, have (i.v.) rapiííni
put (t.v.) ináani
put (container) (t.v.) inátáani
put handle on hand net (t.v.)
anaásiikííni
put in line (t.v.) atííni, atíiíni
put in mouth (t.v.) itípíítaáni
put in order (t.v.) irikataajúuni
put in pile (t.v.) ikaanuutííni
put legs on furniture (t.v.)
anaásiikííni
put lips to (drinking vessel)
(i.v.) tiitííni
put mouth-down (t.v.)
ajákumííni
put on adornments (i.v.)
simiikúuni
put on clothes (i.v.) sinaakííni
put on handle (axe) (t.v.)
siriíúuni
put on hat or headdress (i.v.)
miyaakúuni
put on lid (t.v.) iijúuni
put on pants (t.v.) ijíkaakííni
put on shirt (i.v.) namatiikííni
put on shoes (i.v.) sapatóuni
put on skirt (i.v.) apísííni
put on surface (container)
(t.v.) inátáani
put out flame source

*Pyrophorus sp.*, firefly species

*put out flame source* (t.v.)
makiijáani

*put upright* (t.v.) takuutaníini

*Pygmy Marmoset, monkey species* (n.) aayijiija

*Pyridia barrabandi, bird species* (n.) íмяаатииkiwaaja

*Pyrophorus sp., firefly species* (n.) namiiti
Quail, Marbled Wood (n.)
puukúru
quality, alter (t.v.) kuwitííni
quantity, small (adv.)
sísanurika, taama
Quararibea cordata, tree species (n.) saapúuti
Quebrada Abiramo (prop.n.)
Awíraamu
Quebrada Acamana (prop.n.)
Aakamáana
Quebrada Áñamu (prop.n.)
Aaniáamu
Quebrada Apetama (prop.n.)
Apítamu
Quebrada Blancayumo (prop.n.)
Simakiyúumu
Quebrada Cashirimo (prop.n.)
Kasirímímu
Quebrada Castilla (prop.n.)
Tiriikuskaanayúumu
Quebrada Cunimaja (prop.n.)
Niýaamu
Quebrada de Castilla (prop.n.)
Mírriiyúumu
Quebrada de Tamshi (prop.n.)
Nurfíiyúumu
Quebrada Mojarra Yumo (prop.n.)
Mujariyúumu
Quebrada Pava (prop.n.)
Kuyiisiyúumu
Quebrada Pijuayal (prop.n.)
Simaaniyúumu
Quebrada Puma (prop.n.)
Miyaaríamu
Quebrada Purma (prop.n.)
Mákisiyúumu
queen, leafcutter ant (n.)
kaniyúuja niaatííja
quemadura de arco iris, skin malady (n.) muúkwaayíítuua
quena, type of flute (n.) puráaja
Querula purpurata, bird species (n.) káawu, saniri, siniri
question, ask (a.v.) wiiriitáani
quick (adj.) iyarakátíí, yarakátíí
quickly (adv.) iyakúmata,
iyarákata
quickly, do (i.v.) iyarakásíí
quiet (character trait) (adj.)
paapanna
quillosisaisa, tree species (n.)
ínmuunakíína
quio quio, fish species (n.)
sawíikwaaja
quitamuro, type of illness (n.)
múíruwa
quiver (i.v.) ninikiííni
Rabo de caballo, reed species (n.) kawáayi aniáasi, nawiyinakaaja
racimo (fruit bunch), empty (n.) apisi
racimo, harvest (t.v.) rikutáani
rack (n.) másiku
rack, make (i.v.) masikúuni
ractacara, fish species (n.) imaánanakuuja
raft (n.) másiku
raft, make (i.v.) masikúuni
rain (i.v.) aini
rain (n.) aasi
rain associated with rainbows (n.) muúkwaayi íísaka
rain, light (n.) musútina aasi
rainbow (n.) muúkwaaya, muúkwaayi
rainbow burn, skin malady (n.) muúkwaayi ítuuja
rainbows, rain associated with (n.) muúkwaayi íísaka
rainstorm, make sound of (i.v.) puukwáani
rainy season (n.) aasi yaawíini
raise (child) (t.v.) kuminíini
raise (lift) (t.v.) niwííni
raise (make grow) (t.v.) kumitííni
raise domestic animal (t.v.) kajííni
raised (hair, feathers) (adj.) rírfkitina
raised, be (feathers, fur, hackles) (i.v.) ríríkíiítáani
rama de chimicua tree growth (n.) asapíína
ramichi, bee species (n.) raamíísí
Ramphastos tucanus, bird species (n.) niípaaki
Ramphastos vitellinus, bird species (n.) siáaru, siaarúuki
Ramphocelus carbo, bird species (n.) aasi pánaasi
Ramphocelus nigrogularis, bird species (n.) nasipánaaja
randomly (adv.) taama
Raphiodon vulpinus, fish species (n.) niíkami
rapid (waterflow) (n.) aatiáaki
rapidly (adv.) iyakúmata, iyarákata
raptor (general term) (n.) niisína
rarely (adv.) siísaárika
rasgueta, rubber-tapping tool (n.) raskííta
rat (arboreal), species of (n.) tiímaaka íísaku
rat (forest), species of (n.) miisiáaku
rat (general term) (n.) iisaku
rat trap, type of (n.) tawítaníiku

Iquito–English Dictionary  |  587
Rat, Peruvian Tree (n.) iisaku
ijúwatina
Rat, Yellow-crowned Brush-tailed (n.) náana iíjaaku
ratón caspi, tree species (n.) ájana
ratón chiganero, rat species (n.) náana iíjaaku
raw (adj.) májaana
raya chupa, type of fishing
arrow head (n.) saapi aniáasiri, saapi táaja
raya mama, legendary
demonic stingray (n.) tipaniiri
razor grass, plant species (n.) ariyuka, riyuuka
reach (i.v.) siríni
read (a.v.) simitáani
ready to harvest (edible palm
grub) (adj.) pukipi
ready victuals (t.v.) samíníni
real (adj.) taasíta
realize (t.v.) nakusíni
really (adv.) júura, taasíta
“really!” (assertion of truth)
(interj.) júura
realm (of life form) (loc.n.)
fyakyi, iyikíira, fyí
rebeco, catfish species (n.)
taniiti
rebeco, type of fish (n.) riyákiija
recede (water level) (i.v.) jawíni
receding hairline (adj.) kwaata
kariyáa
receive (d.v.) masíni
receive gifts (pluractional)
(i.v.) masánakíni
receive injury (i.v.) ánasa mííni
recently (adv.) saámiita
recount story (t.v.) saakíni
recover from illness or injury
(i.v.) ánaajíini
recover from intoxication (i.v.)
kariitáani
rectum (n.) jinakuku, niriyáaku
red (adj.) aákusana, nuusína
Red Brocket Deer (n.) aákusana
sikiáaja
red clouds at sunset (n.)
nawaríi
Red Howler Monkey (n.) iípii
Red-bellied Macaw (n.) niisika
ásaaja, niisikaajá
Red-billed Ground-Cuckoo,
bird species (n.) sirítku
Red-Billed Scythebill, bird
species (n.) tiíyuukwáani
Red-footed Tortoise (n.)
nakikuúja
Red-Throated Caracara, bird
species (n.) tatákuwa
reed, species of (n.) ananíta,
sawiíka
reflective (adj.) karaákiyaana
reform oneself (i.v.) kuwaajííni
region, person from a given
(n.) jurííni
rego rego, type of fish (n.)
riyákiija
regrow (hair) (i.v.) kajííni
regrowth, remove (t.v.) sipatáani
re-injure (t.v.) itáani
reject food impolitely (i.v.)
maayaakáani
relation, kinship (general
term) (n.) múuta
relative (n.) iíkwajiina
relative pronoun (general
number) (rel.pro.) iína
relative pronoun (plural
animate) (rel.pro.) iípi
relative pronoun (plural
inanimate) (rel.pro.) iími
relative, elder (n.) piitana, piitapi
release (t.v.) kanatíini, kanitíini
remain (in place) (i.v.) iyujúuni
remain (in state) (t.v.) iyujúuni
remainder (large) (n.) náani
remainder (small) (n.) awáraja
remaining root stock (manioc) (n.) nasikatánaaja
remedy (n.) ampiisiítaaja
remember name (t.v.) aajawatáani
remember someone (t.v.) aajawatáani
Remijia peruviana, tree species (n.) suníina
remon caspi masha, tree species (n.) asa amúuku
remo caspi, tree species (n.) áriitaawi náana
remove (t.v.) jikatáani, jimátáani
remove (from container) (t.v.) iítáani
remove ashipa (t.v.) simiitíini
remove branch (t.v.) akikatáani
remove breastbone (sternum) (t.v.) jipaaniíini
remove by pulling (t.v.) jiítatáani
remove clothes (t.v.) titáani
remove crest (t.v.) simiitíini
remove crisnejas (t.v.) titatáani
remove foam (t.v.) sapúkwatáani
remove gills (t.v.) arísakatáani
remove leaves from plant (t.v.) iímitáani, mitáani
remove limbs (t.v.) titaakíini
remove liquid (using vessel) (t.v.) irítáani
remove manioc tuber (without felling plant) (t.v.) iijatáani
remove piece (plank-shaped) (t.v.) iríwítáani
remove pimple (t.v.) imakííjatáani
remove pith (i.v.) ásákitáani
remove pot from fire (t.v.) iítatáani
remove regrowth (t.v.) sipatáani
remove scales (t.v.) naásitáani, sitáani
remove small fruits (t.v.) jaráani
remove sticks (stretching hide) (t.v.) sipújtáani
remove thorn or spine (t.v.) matáani, mitáani
remove useful part of plant (t.v.) sakítáani
remove with instrument (t.v.) takíini
renaco, creeper species (n.) kámiití
render passive (enemy) (t.v.) paasiíjúuni
render speechless (t.v.) maarijúuni
Renealmia alpina, plant species (n.) mírija, miríjaaja
repair (t.v.) irikataajúuni
repay gift (t.v.) namíini
repay serving of drink (d.v.) namíini
repeat (t.v.) imiráani
repeatedly tell to leave (t.v.) jikuukúuni
replant (manioc stalk) (t.v.) asuukíini
replanted manioc stalk (n.) jimúkaaki, jimúkwana
reproduce (increase) (i.v.) iyákatííni
reproduction, increase by (t.v.) iyakatúuni
request (d.v.) masíini
residence site, abandoned (loc.n.) irítijina
resident of a given region (n.) jurííni
residue (n.) ísiku
resin (n.) riyakaka
resin of azúcar huayo (n.) paáyuuku
resin, ball of (n.) riníiku
resin, leak and solidfy (i.v.) riníiktìíni
respected person (n.) mífíjítáana
respond (t.v.) imatìíni
respond affirmatively to request (t.v.) aríwaitìíni
respond argumentatively (t.v.) imatìíniiktìíni
responsibility (n.) mìíni
resprout (i.v.) rikiitiáani
rest (i.v.) samáraatáani, samáraatiíni, samírìitiáani
rest lying down (i.v.) ajatáani
restinga, elevated area in inundating area (n.) siiki
restrain attack (i.v.) ítìitiáani
retalear, slice repeatedly (t.v.) iyataajúuni
retama, plant species (n.) ritáami
retiring, be (i.v.) tarakííni, tarakííita mìíni
return (imperfective verb root) miyikíi
return (i.v.) miyikííni
return (t.v.) miyikáaní
return a blow (t.v.) namííni
returning, upon (adv.) tírajíiita
reveal (t.v.) nikisatííni
reveal misdeed (t.v.) atuutáani
reveal motion (i.v.) pujuniwiitíáani
reverse (cord-spinning) (adv.) makajaya, makijííyi
revolted by, be (t.v.) sikwaranííni
revolve (around axis) (t.v.) takarajuutáani
rheumatism, have (i.v.) marisiikííni
Rhinostomus barbirostris (weevil), insect species (n.) muusajkáawaa aariwati
Rhipidomys sp., rat species (n.) mìíjiíakóó
Rhyncophorus barbirostris (grub), insect species (n.) muusajkáawaa
Rhyncophorus palmarum (grub), insect species (n.) aníita marajákwa
Rhyncophorus palmarum (weevil), insect species (n.) aníita marajákwa
rib (n.) papaku
ribcage, wrench open (t.v.) sipújatáani
ridge (n.) imuki
ridge (hill) (n.) aniniíki
rifari de altura, tree species (n.) mííni
rifari, tree species (n.) anuna
right hand and arm (n.) suwákija, suwákiji
right then (adv.) íyaa, íyaa iína
right-hand side (n.) suwákija, suwákiji
rigid (does not wobble) (adj.) iřísíína
rind (n.) ísíiku
Rineloricaria lanceolata, fish species (n.) paniwì
Ringed Kingfisher, bird species (n.) kataraa
ringworm, type of (n.) aákúsana isíiku, mìnína isíiku
Rinorea racemosa, tree species (n.) karásiína, puujáana, tipájaana
rip out (i.v.) sarítííni
ripe (fruit) (adj.) aákusana, nuusíni
ripe (guaba, shimbillo fruits) (adj.) karatina
ripe (palm fruit) (adj.) sawíruuti
ripe, partly (adj.) puwakana
ripen (begin to, of red fruits) (i.v.) aakusaníni
ripen (by turning dark) (i.v.) miníini
ripen (by turning red) (i.v.) nusíini
ripen (cocona, coconilla fruits) (i.v.) paríini
ripen (soften) (a.v.) ipíini
ripple (n.) iyúuna, iyuuni, iyúuni
ripples, make (i.v.) iyuutiíni
rise (river) (i.v.) aaniíni, ikwaaníini, jiitáani
rise above horizon (sun, moon) (i.v.) jikatiíni, jimatiíni
rite to make manioc grow, perform (t.v.) tinííini
river (n.) aaka, nunáani
river basins, cross between (t.v.) apííini
river bend (n.) amúriíja
river cut (n.) murúuni
river mouth (loc.n.) aájjíína
river, deep spot (n.) púusa
river, sandy (n.) jiíka yúumu
river, small (n.) aasamu
river, straight stretch of (n.) saaki
road (n.) amakî
Roadside Hawk, bird species (n.) awíraaja
roar repeatedly (jaguar) (i.v.) muríyuuukwáani
roast (in coals) (t.v.) kunííini, ranííini
roast (small particles) (t.v.) kunajiíini
roast manioc in skin (t.v.) kuwaníjííini, kuwaníjííuni
roast manioc without skin (t.v.) kutííini
roast on stick (t.v.) kankaasííini
rock (n.) sawíija
rock (t.v.) aatarííitáani
rock (in hammock) (i.v.) aatarííitáani
rock, sedimentary (n.) kaníwiija, kanúwiija, sikiáaja sawíija
Rocket Treefrog (n.) anítáaki makwaati
roll (cylindrical object) (t.v.) takaraajúuni
roll (motion) (i.v.) takiriíjííini
roll (slender segments, doughy material) (t.v.) jinííjúuni
roll back and forth (i.v.) takiriíjííini
ronzapa, wasp species (n.) íini
roof end (n.) papaku
roof peak covering (cumba) (n.) mátaka, matókaari
roof peak covering skewer (n.) matókaari síikiíja
roof peak covering, make (i.v.) matakííini
roof pole, slanting (n.) ápiikåa
roof pole, uppermost (n.) imúkíína
rooster (lacking tail) (n.) rankuriíína
rooster’s spur (n.) tirija, tiiriwa
root (plant, tree) (n.) aníja, aníija
root mass, aerial (n.) papasika
root stock, remaining (manioc) (n.) nasikatáanaaja
root, buttress (n.) animí

Iquito–English Dictionary | 591
roots of cultigen, cover (t.v.)
púuni
rope (n.) iiyii
rope (for hammock) (n.) iníiki
rope (to move or secure object) (n.) ɨyuuti
rope, chambira (n.) iniyi
rot (flesh) (i.v.) mukuuni
rot (plant matter) (i.v.) pukiini
rotate (around axis) (i.v.)
takiriitáani
rotate (around axis) (t.v.)
takarajuutáani
rotate (around distant point) (i.v.) sawiyiriitáani
rotten (plant matter) (adj.)
pukina
rotten (standing tree) (adj.)
púkisi
rotten wooden vessel (n.)
pukiku
rotten, smell (adj.) mukwana
rough (adj.) sirina
round (adj.) suwánaja
round (smooth), make (t.v.)
suwanajúuni
round opening or entrance, make (i.v.)
awiyíni
round worm (n.) sapaani
rounded (point) (adj.) tikina
rounded, make (wood) (t.v.)
kakaajúuni
royal jelly (of bees) (n.)
aánanaka
rub (scraping manner) (t.v.)
jitíáani
rub (to alleviate pain) (t.v.)
kaakuusíini
rub on surface (t.v.) kiyiitáani
rub with something (t.v.) jiniini
rubber, natural (n.) káawsi
rubberize cloth (t.v.) tipúuni
rubber-producing tree (n.)
waaráata
rubber-tapping tool (n.) raskíita
Ruddy Ground-Dove, bird species (n.) miyaaja
Ruddy Pigeon (n.) kusákuuja
rude (adj.) ijaana, siisami
kuwasiáana
Rufescent Tiger-Heron, bird species (n.) júuti, miyaara júuti
ruffled, be (hair, feathers, thatch) (i.v.) ririíkiitáani
ruin (t.v.) ájakuusíjáani, taasíjáani
ruin (a life) (t.v.) ájakuusíjáani
ruin diet (medicinal) (t.v.)
taasíjáani
ruined, get (i.v.) taasíi
rumbling sound in sky (n.)
juúmiyi
rumor about someone (n.)
iikwaami
run (i.v.) nijáani, nitíi
run (fluid) (i.v.) sisíi
run around (i.v.) nitíyuwkáani
run away (i.v.) masíi
run away, make (t.v.) masíkíi
run cord through (t.v.) sikíi
run out (i.v.) pityíi
run, make (t.v.) nitítiíi
runty (adj.) napana
rupture, approach (abscess) (i.v.) aakíi
Russet-backed Oropendola, bird species (n.) masíku
rust (i.v.) niriikíi
saliva

sabalillo, fish species (n.) sáawu
sábalillo, fish species (n.) miyiíkiiri
sábalo grande, fish species (n.) aaka íyuuri, aakíyuuri
sáballo huayero, fish species (n.) Kiriwiiti Iwatáani
sacarita on Pintuyacu River (prop.n.) sacarita, river shortcut (n.) iwatáani
sachá ajo, creeper species (n.) miísiia, miísiyi
sachá arco, plant species (n.) muúkwaayí naami, waka niiti
sacha caimitillo, tree species (n.) jittúuna
sacha coconilla, tree species (n.) murákati
sacha guabilla, tree species (n.) wákii
sacha guayaba, tree species (n.) píkii
sacha jergón, plant species (n.) niíya namija
sacha parinarí, tree species (n.) jaatika asaakúuna, paápaka naasíína, paápaka simiráana
sacha pato, bird species (n.) aaka páátu
sacha penicilinia, tree species (n.) aapaanaami
sacha piña, plant species (n.) riika minati
sacha piripiri, grass species (n.) siririika
sacha plátano, plant species (n.) samúkwaami
sacha shimbillo de papaso, tree species (n.) siríína
sacha shimbillo, tree species (n.) wákii
sacha tabaco, plant species (n.) ipánaaka
sachacuy (rat), rodent species (n.) taasíita iísaku
sachapapa, plant species (n.) katiija, kaasi katiija, písíika katiija
sacharuna perdiz, bird species (n.) naki imíini sirííja, sarámaaja, siríímaaja, surúmaaja, surúukutáana, suuríja
sacharuna, magical forest being (n.) naki imíini
sachavaca, tapir (n.) pisiki
sad (adj.) taaraana
sad person (n.) tariáana
sad, be (i.v.) tarííni
sad, be desolately (i.v.) taara mííni
Saddleback Tamarin, monkey species (n.) isiija
safety (n.) iyakúura, iyikúura, iyikúura, kaanaji, naatimíira
Saimiri sciureus, monkey species (n.) siaankanákamu, sipi saliva (n.) aaraaka
salivary glands, infection of

(n.) páasi ípuusi
salt (n.) iiisaja
salt (t.v.) iiisajúuni
salt (for preservation) (t.v.)

saaraasíini
salt lick (n.) raati
salted (adj.) iiisana
saltón, fish species (n.)

samúkwaami
Salvin’s Currasow, bird
species (n.) pitu, piyúuri
same (height or length) (adv.)
tikiika
same (quality) (adv.) tikiíraki
same age, person of (vocative)
(n.) mãáana
same as another, do (t.v.)
aratiiníini
same group, member of (n.)
iiyáana
same length, make (t.v.)
iijinajíini
same time, at the (adv.) tikiíraki
same, be the (in some quality) 
(t.v.) aratiiníini
San Antonio de Pintuyacu,
Iquito community (prop.n.)
Sanantúuni
san pedro, fish species (n.)
kuraja kapíriiki
sanango, plant species (n.)

saanánkú
sand (n.) kakuti
sand (t.v.) jiníini
sand mixed with leaves (n.)
juúkaka
Sand Wasp (n.) ííni
sandilla caspi, tree species (n.)
ájana
sandpiper, type of bird (n.)
sííyuuni
sandy river or creek (n.) jiika
yuúmu
sandy soil (n.) jiika
Sanguinus fuscicolis, monkey
species (n.) isííja
santa maría, medicinal plant
(n.) saantamaaríiya
sap (n.) riyaakaka
sap, watery (n.) aaka
sapana loco, worm species (n.)
kwariku sapáani, sikiitakúuni
sapana mama, earthworm
species (n.) iitu
Sapira Cocha (lake) (prop.n.)
Niíyaaku
Sapium glandulosum, tree
species (n.) tipakiíti
Sapium sp., tree species (n.)
sápuuraati
sapo machín, frog species (n.)
kwaata nikíjaati
sapo mau mau, frog species (n.)
maámaati
sapo motor, toad species (n.)
túruu
sapo puquiador, frog species 
(n.) kukwaaja
sapo rallador, toad species (n.)
kukwanarási
sapote, tree species (n.) saapúuti
Sarcops scabiei, skin parasite
species (n.) asíja
Sarcorhampus papa, bird
species (n.) kapíítema, tapútíma
sarna (skin malady), afflicted
with (adj.) isíikutaka
sarna (skin malady), become
afflicted with (i.v.) isíikkúuni
sarna blanca, skin malady (n.)
makina isíiku, musútina isíiku,
sakina isíiku
sarna colorada, type of ringworm (n.) aákusanaisíiku
sarna negra, skin malady (n.) miínana isíiku
sarna, person suffering from (n.) isíiku
sarna, type of skin disease (n.) isíiku
sauce, fish (n.) kanasi asásana
save (t.v.) paruu táani
save food for other (d.v.) kuriiñini
saved food (n.) aasāaku
savvy (adj.) irísina
say (t.v.) aríini
say hello (t.v.) saaruutaasíini
scabies (skin parasite) (n.) asija
scale (fish, aguaje fruit) (t.v.) naásitáani, sitáani
scale, aguaje fruit (n.) naasi
scale, fish (n.) naasi
Scapteriscus sp., cricket species (n.) iikasúniija, iikanásuuja, kwáani
scary (adj.) kɨɨ́rana
scatter (i.v.) ririikíini
scatter (t.v.) ririikúuni
scattered far apart (adv.) sìípakiya
Sceliphron sp., wasp species (n.) níiyá páñiija
scent (t.v.) taaríjanúuni
scent gland (peccary) (n.) pisaki
Scheelea sp., palm species (n.) rinaasi
Schistocerca sp., locust species (n.) maátaka
Schistostemon reticulatum, tree species (n.) jaatika asaakúuna, paápaka naasíina, paápaka simiráana
Schizodon sp., fish species (n.) aana karásíija, iúamani, inuunakí, karápsí, siínakí imáaku, támuuki
scissors (n.) taniitaawí
Sciurillus pusillus, squirrel species (n.) jimííti iríáaku
Sciurus spadiceus and Sciurus igniventris, squirrel species (n.) waiwáasi
Scleria sp., plant species (n.) ariyuuka, riyuuuka
scold (t.v.) ijiwiráani
scold (with eyes) (t.v.) sakiniitáani
scoop off foam (t.v.) sapúkwatáani
scoop out (liquid) (t.v.) iríțiíni
scorpion (general term) (n.) tákusi, tákusi naniáási aníítaana
scoundrel (n.) sísí kuwasiáána
scrape (t.v.) aríini
scrape (with glancing blow) (t.v.) asííni
scratch (t.v.) arísííni
scratch (with glancing blow) (t.v.) asííni
scratch repeatedly (injure) (t.v.) tasínakíini
Screaming Piha, bird species (n.) kwakúsiaaja
scrotum (n.) aríyasi
scum (n.) ifiyíikaka
Scythebill, Red-Billed (bird species) (n.) tiíyuukwáani
seal (container) (t.v.) pakiitáani
seam, undo (t.v.) sipújatáani
search area of forest (t.v.) apiriniikúuni
search for (t.v.) panííni
season (n.) yaawííni
season, dry (n.) ájaana yaawííni
season, Peach Palm

season, Peach Palm (n.)
amariyaana, amáriyaana

season, wet (rainy) (n.) aasi
yaawîni

seat (n.) ajirîni, ijiřîni

seat (traditional) (n.) paátiku

seated, be (i.v.) ajirîni, ijiřîni

second person plural pronoun (pro.) kina =, kináaja

second person plural pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.)
kinaárika

second person plural pronoun (possessive) (pro.) kina =

second person singular pronoun (pro.) kia =, kiáaja

second person singular pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.)
kiaárika

second person singular pronoun (possessive) (pro.)
kia =

second person singular pronoun (respectful) (pro.)
kina =, kináaja

second person singular pronoun (respectful, exhaustive focus) (pro.)
kiaárika

second person singular pronoun (respectful, possessive) (pro.)
kina =

secondary regrowth of plant (n.)

secretly (adv.) náwîita

section (of long object) (n.)
atákîja

secure (does not wobble) (adj.)
irísîna

secure rope to object (t.v.)
tiníini

sedimentary rock (n.)
kaníwîiîa, kanûwîiîa, sikiáaja sawîiîa

seduce (t.v.)
kuwasiítâani

see (t.v.)
nikííni

seed (n.)
iníîja

seed holes, make (t.v.)
ajiraakííni, ijááni

select (t.v.)
jarítâani

select and remove useful part of plant (t.v.)
sakítâani

self-defense (n.)
iyakúura, iyikúura, iyikúura, kaanaji, naatimîíra

sell (d.v.)
masîitîîni

Semaprochilodus insignis, fish species (n.)
sipari

cincillo caspi, tree species (n.)
aaka puririkáana, nisirinákiîi

send (person) (t.v.)
jikúunî

send (something to someone) (d.v.)
jikuniîíni

señor, upper-class individual (n.)
wiiraakúushi

separate (t.v.)
kiritatáani

separate (from spouse) (t.v.)
sikííni

separate, be unwilling (t.v.)
kanitijííni

separately (adv.)
taamaárika

serrano, Andean person (n.)
siisiáaku

Serrasalmus rhombeus, fish species (n.)
niyari sawîjatina

Serrasalmus sp., fish species (n.)
iruúnaaja

Serrasalmus spilopleura, fish species (n.)
níimi

serve food (t.v.)
iitáâini

“serves you/them right!” (vindictive satisfaction)
(interj.) sákîja

set alight (t.v.)
itîwîtííni

set chacrâ alight (t.v.)
ikitââini
set down (container)  (t.v.)
inateâni
set upright  (t.v.)
takuutanînîni
settlement  (loc.n.)
itakajîna
sever (bite through)  (t.v.)
siitáâni
sever (stick-like objects)  (t.v.)
sajikîitââni
sew  (t.v.)
sipûuni
sew closed  (t.v.)
sipuutáâni
sex, have  (t.v.)
sikáâni, sikûuni
sex, have (euphemism)  (i.v.)
tamuujûuni
sex, have (euphemism)  (t.v.)
ijiwîini
sexual appetite (excessive),
woman with  (n.)
tikija
sexual relationship, have
(euphemism)  (i.v.)
iwîini
sexually active man,
excessively  (n.)
miisajî jîiyî
sexually pleasing  (adj.)
taarijîjana
shacsho, breed of chicken  (n.)
siaákisi
shade  (adj.)
siîmîîtina
shade  (n.)
naâiyini
shadow  (n.)
naâiyini
shake  (i.v.)
niinikîini
shake  (t.v.)
minikàâni
shake off body  (i.v.)
mînikiiînî
shallow  (adj.)
tanana
shaman (modern mestizo curradero)  (n.)
paanâana
shaman (traditional)  (n.)
siimana
shaman, spirit companion of
(n.)
kââni
shamanic incantation,
perform  (t.v.)
naaraajûuni
shamanic practices, teach  (t.v.)
siímûuni
shamanic restriction, observe
(a.v.)
siyaanînîni
shamanic treatment (imbue with quality)  (t.v.)
siímûuni
shamanically associate with
animal or demon  (t.v.)
aruukîitáâni
shamanistic ability or power
(n.)
siimaka
shaman’s dart  (n.)
siimâna
shameful  (adj.)
kaniiiramî
shameless person  (n.)
kaa
karanâkîâna
shank (leg)  (n.)
anâsîkî
shapaja de loma, palm species
(n.)
aninikîîina, aninikîîisi
shapaja, palm species  (n.)
nîraasi, nîraasî
shapajîlîlla, palm species  (n.)
aninîkiîâna, aninîkiîisi
sharp  (adj.)
kuukwâna
sharp but superficial (pain)
(adj.)
ijiîrâna
sharp edge or point  (n.)
kuukwaaka
sharpen  (t.v.)
kuukûuni
sharply  (adv.)
kuukwaata
shatter  (i.v.)
rapiînî
she  (pro.)
uu =, nuu
she (focus, topic)  (pro.)
anuû,
anúûja
she only  (pro.)
anúûrika, nuûrika
shed skin (reptile)  (i.v.)
kiriînî
shell (of animal)  (n.)
isîkî
shell, empty  (n.)
åaku
shelter, improvised  (n.)
naami
shelter, temporary  (n.)
mîyîtî
shicshi huayo, liana species  (n.)
arîyuujâana, rûjuuja
shimbillo-type tree, species of
(n.) aamuutakáana, aana
aamuutakáana, aana támuu, isiija
táraati, káaji námati, káaji támuu,
kukwana námiiki, mákisi támuu,
maájarakúuna, míirii, pisíiku táraati
shine (i.v.) nuníini
shine strongly (sun) (i.v.) suríini
shingles (illness) (n.) riíwiya
shiny (adj.) aánaháana
shiringa, tree species (n.)
siíriinka
shiringarana colorado, tree
species (n.) sápuruuraati
shiringarana-type tree, species of (n.) sííruwa anákana
shiringuilla, tree species (n.)
sinakína
shiripira, fish species (n.) samaja
shiririca, fishing lure (n.)
paráana
shirt (n.) namátiikɨ
shirt, put on (i.v.) namatiikíini
shiruiru negro, fish species (n.)
sukwanaaja
shiruiru, fish species (n.)
suukwariaji
shit (i.v.) niríini
shit (n.) iiki
“shit!” (alarm) (interj.) kííra
shitari, fish species (n.) paniwi
shiver (i.v.) ninikíini
shock (electric eel) (t.v.)
majáani
shoe (n.) sápatu
shoes, put on (i.v.) sapatúuni
shoo away (t.v.) apíini
shoot (gun) (i.v.) rimusíini
short (adj.) takínuurika
short (height) (adj.) nifyamiikáa
short time, for (adv.) nikákiikáa
shortcut on Pintuyacu River
(prop.n.) Kiriwítti Iwatáani
shortcut, river (sacarita) (n.)
iwatáani
shorter, be (t.v.) kííjíítiíii
Short-tailed Nighthawk (n.)
májuukúuni
shotgun (n.) rimúsiíjií
shoulder (n.) ariíkuma
shoulder blade (n.) tamaasi,
tamuusi
shoulder, carry on (t.v.)
aíríikuutáani
shout (i.v.) ruruukúuni
shout (words) (i.v.) kísíniiíkúuni
shove (t.v.) ijiíkáani, kínííni
show (d.v.) nakusíítiíi, níkítííni
show teeth (i.v.) kísíriíkuutáani
shrimp (general term) (n.)
sawíraaki
shrink (i.v.) rírikííni
shrink (soft-skinned fruits)
(i.v.) parííni
shungo, hard heartwood (n.) ííja
“shut up!” (interj.) paapaárika
shuyal, lake with many shuyos
(loc.n.) nuúwajína, nuúwakajína
shuyos, lake with many
(loc.n.) nuúwajína, nuúwakajína
shuyo-type fish, species of (n.)
isííni, núuni, rií Háání, siínaaki
shy person (n.) karanaikáana
sibling, opposite sex (n.)
taátáaa
sibling, opposite sex
(vocative) (n.) taátáaa,
tataaáaa
sibling, same sex (n.) aráamaaja
sibling, same sex (vocative)
(n.) aráamaaja
sick, be (i.v.) iwaríini
sickly (adv.) iwarííniíttā
sickness (general term)  
sit covered (t.v.) ipukiitáani
sit fermenting (manioc beer mash) (i.v.) makiinii
sit in hammock (i.v.) mijirani
sitaraco, army ant (general term) (n.) riitaki
sitting, be (i.v.) ajiiríini, ijiiríini
sitting, be (composite object)
sitting, be (object) smallfibers

(i.v.) imatáani
sitting, be (object) (i.v.) imáani
sitting, be (vessel) (i.v.) imatáani
size, this (area) (dem.) iyáaki
size, this (linear dimension) (dem.) iitiina
size, what (interrog.) jiítinuurika
size, what (animate) (interrog.) jiítipijaarika
size, what (inanimate) (interrog.) jiítipijaarika
skein of chambira cord (n.) iniyuusi
skewer (t.v.) sikíini
skin (t.v.) kiráani
skin (fruit, tuber) (n.) ísíki
skin (human, animal) (n.) ísíki
skin abscess (n.) pisaki
skin disease, type of (n.) ísíiku, masiku amúuku, riíwiya, sapíyaja, sírika, sírikaka
skinflint (adj.) siísariikka
skinny (adj.) kiísana
skinny, become (i.v.) kisḯíni
skirt (pass by) (t.v.) isakúuni
skirt (something) (t.v.) sakatáani
skirt (traditional, for women) (n.) apíisi
skirt, put on (i.v.) apiísííni
skittish (adj.) niítiína
skittish, become (i.v.) niitínííni
sky (n.) nííya = karikuku
sky, darken (storm) (i.v.) siíyííííni
slightly (adv.) sííísaárika
slim (n.) rusakaka
slimy (adj.) ruutííni
sling for carrying infant (n.) kíísííka
sling, carry in (t.v.) kíísiujuutáani
slingshot (n.) riímiítaája
slingshot, fire (i.v.) riímííni
slip (foot) (i.v.) nitítííni
slip (garment) (n.) justáá
slip and fall (i.v.) asíírííni
slip off (rope) (t.v.) titááni
slippery (adj.) ruutííni
slither (i.v.) sisííííni
slope (downhill) (loc.n.) iijakarikuma
slope (uphill) (loc.n.) iijakarikuku
slope, on the (loc.postp.) karikuma
Sloth, Brown-throated Three-toed (n.) aaka kááji
Sloth, Southern Two-toed (n.) kááji, wássíuua
slowly (adv.) maakwaárika
slump from side to side (i.v.) maakwaárika
small (adj.) siísanurika
small (manioc tubers) (adj.) rapana
small and clustered (leaves) (adj.) napáwííjiíka
small and clustered together (leaves) (adj.) anapáwííjiíka
small child (n.) maayaarika
small degree (adv.) taama
small fibers (n.) janiiíwi
small fruits, remove (t.v.)  
jaráani
small manioc tuber (n.) anákuja
small quantity (adv.) siisanurika, siisaäärika, taama
small, comparatively (adj.)  
siisajakwa
smell (n.) jüniina
smell (t.v.) najiwííni
smell (of armpit) (n.) muúsaka
smell bad (i.v.) suúkwara apiráani
smell of cooking oil or fat  
(adv.) karaákiya
smell of yacuruna (n.)  
muújinaapi jüniina
smell rotten (adj.) mukwana
smell, acrid (adj.) anajatina
smell, burnt (adj.) raraana
smell, fishy (adj.) imaánanana
smell, give off (i.v.) apiráani
smell, good (adj.) taarîjana
smell, musky (adj.) muúsana
smile (closed lips) (i.v.) amirííni
smile at (antagonistically)  
(t.v.) sataanííni
smoke (n.) anajaka
smoke (cover with soot) (t.v.)  
anajúuni
smoke (fire) (i.v.) anajííni
smoke (food) (t.v.) turíini
smoke (tobacco) (a.v.) junííni
smoke, blow on (shamanic)  
(a.v.) junííni
smoke, treat or cure with (t.v.)  
anajúuni
smoked meat, good smell of  
(adj.) waáltina
smoked patarashca (n.)  
kunitaaka
smoking basket (n.) iyúuri, muyuuri
smoking rack for fish (n.)  
masíkuuka
Smoky Jungle Frog (n.) muusi
smooth (adj.) aákanaana
smooth, flat part of tree (n.)  
náana páriina
smooth, make (surface) (t.v.)  
aakanaajúuni, kanaajúuni
Smooth-billed Ani, bird  
species (n.) aapíya
Smooth-fronted Caiman (n.)  
aasamu siiri
snagged, be (i.v.) íritáííni
snail, land (n.) aasiwáriiká
snake (general term) (n.)  
kuni
Snake, Coral (general term)  
(n.) niisíkáriiyi
Snake, Green-striped Vine (n.)  
kaníiya, kanuúmi, kanuuyi
snake, legendary, harvester of  
chambira fruits (n.) páaáti
nakutáana, páaáti rikutáana
Snake, Neotropical Water  
(n.) aaka saíína
snake, species of (n.) sásákiíyi
snake, type of (n.) awásííyi
snap (sound) (i.v.) isínííni
snap, with parts remaining  
connected (i.v.) nasikitíííni
snare trap (n.) sawúuna
sneakily (adv.) náwiíta
sneeze (i.v.) asííjúuni
sniff about (i.v.) najiwííikííni
snore (i.v.) anáani
Snowy Egret, bird species (n.)  
musútiina káarsa
snub (t.v.) jatíííni
snugly, place (t.v.) tííni
so (adv.) náají
so then (temporal sequence)  
(adv.) jaari
soap (n.) jaawuu
soccer (n.) piirúúta
soccer ball (n.) piirúuta
socially influential (person) (adj.) iikiáana
Socratea exorrhiza (palm),
grove of (loc. n.) puúnakajina,
tatiwiwijina, tatiwiwijajina
Socratea exorrhiza, palm
species (n.) púuna, tati
soft (adj.) iíruwana, jiímana
soft (palm fruit) (adj.) sawíruutí
soft foods, eat (t. v.) ímáani
soften (i. v.) ipíini
soga anastesia, liana species
(n.) iikaayɨ
soga de tábano, liana species
(loc. n.) iiyuuwaajina
soil (n.) niya
soil type (sand mixed with leaves) (n.) juúkaka
soil, clayey (n.) típáaka
soil, crave (anemia) (i. v.)
ipákaníini
soil, push around (i. v.)
murajúuni
soil, sandy (n.) jiíka
soil, turn over (i. v.) murajúuni
Solanum coconilla, plant
species (n.) kúrija, paaríkwana
Solanum sessiflorum, plant
species (n.) ikaja
Solanum sessiflorum, plant
species (variety of) (n.)
sipatiina, síiri íkaja
solar eclipse, to have (clause)
kásiiri ipirááni nunamija-jata
sole of foot (n.) titika jíritiiki
solemán, tree species (n.)
aapaanaami
Solenopsis sp., ant species (n.)
irákana
some (animate) (adj.) jiítipi

South American Coati (variety)

some (inanimate) (adj.) jiítipi
some of (postp.) = iíkwaji
someone (indefinite pronoun)
kániika
something (indefinite pronoun)
saakaa
somewhere else (n.) taaki
son (n.) niyini
song (n.) ariwáani
song, ayahuasca (n.)
akutuuyukami
song, menarche celebration
(n.) kajíini
son-in-law (female ego) (n.)
akúumi
son-in-law (male ego) (n.)
akúumi
soon (adv.) kuma
soot (n.) miínaka
soot, cover with (t. v.) anajúuni
Sorubim lima, fish species (n.)
samaja
Sorubimichthys planiceps, fish
species (n.) kaají ámaaka
Sotalia fluvialis, dolphin
species (n.) aana
soul (as ghost) (n.) nawiyini
sound of breaking branches,
make (i. v.) isiníikítáani
sound of rainstorm, make (i. v.)
puukwáani
sound, crackling or rumbling
(in sky) (n.) juúmiyi
sound, emit (i. v.) wiiriíni
sound, tree friction (n.) naki
páriiki, náana páriiki, náana páruuti
soup, thick (plantain, manioc)
(n.) jákii
sour (adj.) jiírana
South American Coati (n.) kami
South American Coati
(variety) (n.) naki páraaka
South American Lancehead (adult), snake species (n.)
sajina
South American Lancehead (juvenile) (n.) aminakíisi, minakíisi
Southern Amazon Red Squirrel (n.) waiwáasi
Southern Tamandua (n.) asakwaari, aaníti, jaaníti, sakwaari
Southern Two-toed Sloth (n.) káaji, wásiuuja
sp ampiri, blowgun dart poison (n.) ramúkwaa
space, empty (loc.n.) amákijina
space, illuminated (n.) kwaaki
sparsely distributed (adv.) síípakɨya
spathe (n.) íniiki
speak (i.v.) kuwasíini
speak (pluractional) (i.v.) kuwariikúuni
speak (repeatedly) (i.v.) kuwariikuutáani
speak unserially (i.v.) taama míini
speak with raised voices (i.v.) kisiníikúuni
spear (n.) juwáana
spear fighting, plant for (n.) aartiítaari
spear grip (n.) miyaara aniaásiija
spear tip, detachable (n.) iika tákaana
spear, fishing (heavy) (n.) túuna
spear, fishing (light) (n.) jírisí
speckled (adj.) tirjájtina
Speckled Chachalaca, bird species (n.) kwaátaraku
Spectacled Caiman (n.) musútimasiirɨ, taasíitasiirɨ
Spectacled Owl (n.) takina, tikítiki
speech (n.) kuwasííni
speech impediment, person with (adj.) siísa kuwasííjáana
speechless, render (t.v.) maarijúuni
spell (evil) (n.) akísíiína, akísííyya
Speothos venaticus, Bush Dog (n.) aariwa
spherical (adj.) suwánaja
spherical (smooth), make (t.v.) suwanajúuni
spice (t.v.) taaríijanúuni
spice with chili pepper (t.v.) napííni
spicy (pepper) (adj.) anana, iijútína
spider (general term) (n.) tákusi
Spider Monkey, White-Bellied (n.) ìíti
spider web (n.) aáwaayi
Spider, Banana (n.) kuni anákaasi
spider, trapdoor (n.) kusi pákìiti
spill out (i.v.) sarííni
Spilotes pullatus, snake species (n.) turukúuni
spin (around axis) (i.v.) takiríijiítáani
spin (around distant point) (i.v.) sawiyiïjiítáani
spin (to make cord) (t.v.) imííni
spinal column (spine) (n.) akajíjúuki
spine (defensive), of fish (n.) táája, tìwíja, tûwíja, tuúwíya
spine (plant) (n.) ijuwa, ijuwaa, ijúúti
spirit (madre) of a plant or place (n.) imííni
spirit companion of shaman (n.) káani
spirit, evil (n.) kuúkuusí
spirit, evil (type of) (n.)
maasiítäaja, piitä kâaniu

spit (i.v.) aruuķini
spit (n.) aaraka
spit out (t.v.) kiyãani

Spix's Guan, bird species (n.)
paríiku, paáriwa

Spizaetus tyrannus, bird species (n.)
maayitɨ́ɨsi

spleen (n.) siiri

split (crack) (i.v.) ijákɨ́ɨni
split (into fork) (t.v.) rarijíini
split foot (malady) (n.) titika
ijákɨšišišiša

split lengthwise (i.v.) niikíini
split lengthwise into multiple pieces (t.v.) niikaawíni,
raraajúuni
split open (i.v.) ijaktišaani
split partially (i.v.) niikitíini
split up (with spouse) (t.v.)
sikíini

spoil (flesh) (i.v.) mukúuni
spoil (liquid) (i.v.) jiirásíini

spoil by fermenting (fruits)
(i.v.) pikíini

spoil, begin to (meat, fish)
(i.v.) pakírasíini

spoiled fish, gather (i.v.)
mukwataáani

Spondias mombin, tree species
(n.) nakikuuja napínjá

spotted (adj.) muriyuužántina,
pakíjatina

spouse, take rejected person
as (t.v.) sapuujúuni

sprain joint (i.v.) sipatíini

sprain joint (t.v.) sipatáani

spread arms (i.v.) masíitaáani

spread out bedding (t.v.)
mantaasíini

spring (time of year) (n.)
taniwiíni

spring (water) (n.) aasamu
najiiwáaku

spout (plant) (i.v.) rikíini

spur (fish) (n.) táaja, tíwíja,
túwiya, tuúwiya

spur (of rooster) (n.) tiriša,
tiiríwa

spurt (i.v.) ikíñëni

spy on (t.v.) tipítáani

squash (n.) saapáayí

squat (n.) siiráwa = iijinaji ajííñëni

squawk (i.v.) kükiaákííni

squeeze between finger and
thumb (t.v.) miriyáani

squeeze out (t.v.) mítátáani

squeeze out of body, strain to
(t.v.) mítátáani

squeeze pimple (t.v.)
imákíjatáani

squeeze together (multiple
slender objects) (t.v.) kwakííni

Squirrel Cuckoo, bird species
(n.) asapáasi, sapáasi

Squirrel Monkey (n.)
siaankanáaku, sipí

Squirrel, N. Amazon Red and
S. Amazon Red (n.) waiwáasi

Squirrel, Neotropical Pygmy
(n.) jímííti iríáku

squirt water from mouth (i.v.)
purírikáani

stab (t.v.) ajiráani, ijiráani

stab (spear, harpoon) (t.v.)
ijááni

stab multiple targets (spear,
harpoon) (t.v.)
ijaanúuni

stab with spear (holding
spear) (t.v.) kášratáani

stagger (i.v.) iwiihotíáani

stain teeth black (t.v.)
timúuni

stalk (plant) (n.) ánaaja
stand (i.v.) naríini
stand (liquid) (i.v.) ikáani
stand bent over (i.v.) siritíini
stand tall (adv.) niíku
stand up (i.v.) takúuni
standing on end (hair, feathers) (adj.) ríríkitína
standing, be (i.v.) takúuni
standing, be (vessel) (i.v.) imatáani
star (n.) sawija
starch, manioc (n.) aramituu
stare (t.v.) kariíníini
start cooking fire (i.v.) itaakúuni
startle (t.v.) inajííini
startle (pluractional) (t.v.) inájaakííini
startled, be (i.v.) inaríini
stay (in a place) (i.v.) iyujúuni
stay (in state) (t.v.) iyujúuni
stay-at-home (adj.) iitakaasi
steal (t.v.) nuwáani
steam (n.) anajaka
steam manioc (t.v.) kapijíini
steamed manioc (n.) kapíjiija
steel (n.) asiáari
steer canoe (t.v.) kasíratáani
stem (fruit) (n.) akusi
step (i.v.) asíyáani
step on (t.v.) asíyáani
step on sharp object (i.v.) payííini
stepchild (n.) irítáana
steps (n.) iskaníira, maakáanaaja
stern (canoe) (n.) apííisi
*Sternarchorhynchus mormyrus*, fish species (n.) puukíáayi
sternum, remove (t.v.) jipaaníini
sternum, tip of (n.) jimíisi
stew, spicy (uchiyacu) (n.) jikuriáaka

stick (sharp) in ground (n.) músiakíi takíína
stick in (t.v.) ikáani, jimúuni
stick in (composite object) (t.v.) jimuutáani
stick on (t.v.) tipuutáani
stick out, butt (posture) (i.v.) akasiitáani
stick, slantingly cut (n.) apiyíína
stick-like tool (n.) takíína
sticky (adj.) tipana
stiff (adj.) irísína
stiff (flexible material) (adj.) muúturuna
still (adv.) atííyaa, atííyaaajaa
sting (arthropod) (t.v.) asáani
stinger (bee, wasp) (n.) kuyaja
stinger (stingray) (n.) táaja, tíwíja, túwíja, tuúwíya
stingray, demonic (legendary) (n.) tipaniiri
stingray, species of (n.) murákatíiri, paaniiri, saapi, takuíínaari
stingy (adj.) sisíirika
stingy, be (a.v.) sisíamííitáani
stink (i.v.) suúkwaraapííriína
stir (t.v.) takarajuutáani
stomach (n.) anikákwaa, awííita
stone (n.) sawija
stone made by lightning (n.) nirímiína sawija
stool (traditional) (n.) ajíírìína, iíírìína
stop (an action) (t.v.) kitííni
stop and start manner (adv.) íríikiíita
store (t.v.) paruutáani
story (n.) saakííni
story, tell (t.v.) saakííni
story, tell (to someone) (d.v.)
    saakîniini
straddle (i.v.) jikutíini
straight (adj.) kamíkiikaana
straight (aligned downhill, downriver) (adv.) namíkiika
straight (aligned uphill, upriver) (adv.) kamíkiika
straight (downwards) (adv.) namíkiika
straight (path) (adv.) tikiírakuma
straight (upwards) (adv.) kamíkiika
straight stretch of river (n.)
    saaki
straight stretch of upper Pintuyacu River (prop.n.)
    Másina Iíjinaku
straight, be lying down (i.v.) iwíini
straighten (rigid object) (i.v.) sanáani
straighten out (rope) (t.v.) atîini, atitíini
straighten out or up (i.v.) saníini
strain (t.v.) imíini
strain to squeeze out of body (t.v.) minitáani
strain with hand (t.v.) puríini
strainer (general term) (n.) imíiri
strainer (made of sinamillo palm fiber) (n.) imíiri, másíiti
stranded, get (i.v.) sakatíini
Strangler Fig, creeper species (n.) kámiiti
strap (n.) íyuuti
streaked (adj.) tirijátina
strength, with (adv.) amátana
stretch arms and back (i.v.) síriikíini
stretch hide (t.v.) sipijíjúuni
stretch out (i.v.) síriíni
stretch out (t.v.) síriíni
stretch out (rope) (t.v.) atîini, atitíini
stretched out, be (rope-like object) (i.v.) atíini
strike (t.v.) ipiráani
strike (flint stones) (t.v.) jinitáani
strike (living being) (t.v.) aamúuni
strike (object) (t.v.) aamúuni
strike against (t.v.) aamuutáani
strike against (pluractional) (t.v.) amaniikuutáani
strike with instrument (pluractional) (t.v.) amaniikúuni
strike with ishanga flowers (t.v.) siííni
strip fiber from chambira palm leaf (t.v.) amitáani, rikatáani
strip leaves from plant (t.v.) íimitáani, mitáani
strip naked (other) (t.v.) sinákatáani
strip naked (self) (i.v.) sinakatííni
striped (lengthwise) (adj.) kuyuútina
stripes, have (lengthwise) (i.v.) kuyuútíini
strong (adj.) amátanana
strong (alcoholic beverage) (adj.) ipana
strong (with respect to pulling force) (adj.) kísiína
strongly intoxicating beverage (n.) nakitaaka
strongly, shine (sun) (adv.) ánasa
stuck in throat, have (i.v.) kííni
stuck in throat, have food (i.v.) jaámakííni
stuck in, be (i.v.) jimííni
stuck on, be (i.v.) tííni
stuck, be (i.v.) íritáani
stuck, be or get (i.v.) tipíini
student (n.) paajíaana
study (i.v.) simiitáani
stun (with blow) (t.v.) maarijúuni
stunted (adj.) napana
stye (n.) kukwanárasi
subgroup, Iquito (Chambira River) (prop.n.) Kajyuuri
subgroup, Iquito (Chambira, Momón, Mazán Rivers) (prop.n.) Maajankaani
subgroup, Iquito (Mazán River) (prop.n.) Maasikuuri
subgroup, Iquito (Nanay River) (prop.n.) Aamuutújuri, Naamuutújuri
subgroup, Iquito (Pintuyacu River) (prop.n.) Inkawiíraana, Êjakawiíraana
submerge canoe (t.v.) saráani
subsequently (adv.) jawáari, wáari
subside (effects of intoxicant) (t.v.) aaríini
successful (hunting, fishing) (adj.) pasína
successfully (hunting, fishing) (adv.) pasíita
successional plants, area with (n.) makínaata
suck (t.v.) jiíini
suck blood (t.v.) sipíini
suck, eat by (i.v.) tamuujúuni
sucoba, tree species (n.) suukúuwa
suddenly (adv.) tiijíkwaji
suelda con suelda, creeper species (n.) kusakúuni aákuta
suffer (i.v.) sujuriisíini
suffer attack by wind spirit (t.v.) tamakúuni
suffer epileptic fit (i.v.) ñisikíini
suffer from constipation (i.v.) puusíini
suffer from vicio (i.v.) ipákaníini
suffer harm by violating dietary restrictions (a.v.) aaniíini
suffer miscarriage (i.v.) majítíini
suffice (t.v.) aratiiniíni, paataasíini
suffocate (smoke) (i.v.) sisíini
suffused (adj.) iíyuu
sugar, unrefined block of (n.) siaáka
sugarcane field (loc.n.) siaákanajína
sugarcane, plant species (n.) isakwánaaja, siwánaka, siwánaaja
sun (celestial object) (n.) níiya namija, nunamija
sun or sunlight, strong (n.) aajaana, yaana
Sunbittern, bird species (n.) maasiisi
Sungrebe, bird species (n.) aaka puújari, puújari
sunken part (of surface) (n.) kíyíina
sunken, be (part of surface) (i.v.) kíyiitáani
sunny and cloudy, alternate between (i.v.) míñiikitiitáani
sunny day (n.) aajaana, yaana
sunny weather (n.) aajaana, yaana
sunny, partly (be) (i.v.) suríitáani
supay chacra, natural clearing in forest (n.) ikwánaaasi
superior surface (n.) niijná
support (t.v.) tatiitaníini
support (woven basket) (n.)
taniítaaja

support post or pole (n.) átiya
support post or pole, place (t.v.) atijúuni

support trunk (plant) (t.v.)
sipijúuni

surface (loc.n.) ífuku

surface, upper (n.) niįjina

suri (grub), dark variety (n.)
panasi kumakija

suri (grub), in naturally fallen palms (n.) panasi kumakija

suri (grub), species of (n.) aniita
marajákwaa, jitúuni, juuja,
muusajákwaa, samaríyuuja, símiija,
símiika, tiwisíkiija, tuwisíkiija,
tuwisíkiija

suri (grub), type found in dead trees (n.) jawarákuuti

suri, edible beetle grub (general term) (n.) kumakija

surprise, dismayed (expression of) (interj.) kaá tii

surprise, element indicating (adv.) kuutanaakáana

surround (t.v.) sakatúuni

surroundings (loc.n.) ísaku

swallow (t.v.) imáani

swallow, type of bird (n.)
namisu, samisu

Swallow, White-winged (n.)
irúunaaja

Swallow-tailed Kite, bird species (n.) masíyaja

Swallow-winged Puffbird (n.)
amuíiija

swarm (insects) (t.v.) rúruutáani

Swartzia polyphylla, tree species (n.) túuna

sweat (i.v.) ľiipáníini

sweat (n.) ľiipányaaaka

sweep (i.v.) nanuijúuni

sweep off (t.v.) nanuusíini

sweet (adj.) ľiísakwana

sweet manioc and plantain dish (n.) tipanaki

sweet pepper, plant species (n.) napiki ľiísakwana

sweetness (n.) ľiísakwaka

swell (i.v.) purúuni

swell up (belly) (i.v.) ríini

swell, lymph glands (i.v.)
ranajíini

swerve (i.v.) kuníini

swidden (n.) nasi

swift, type of bird (n.) namisu, samisu

swim (i.v.) musíiini

swim (pluractional) (i.v.)
musíyuukwáani

swim underwater (i.v.) simííini

swim underwater (pluractional) (t.v.) simiíníini

swing (i.v.) aataritáani

Synoeça sp., wasp species (n.)
iísuuja ajápaka
tábano, horsefly (general term) (n.) jímínati
*Tabanus* spp., horsefly (general term) (n.) jímínati
*Tabebuia* sp., tree species (n.) isakúuna, sákuna
*Tabernaemontana* sananho, plant species (n.) saanáanku
Tadpole (n.) iarúnaaja
Tadpole (n.) ajaruuja
tag-along (n.) kanitijíisi
Tahuampa, inundated forest (n.) ikwaana
tahuarí, tree species (n.) isakúuna, sákuna
tail (flat) (n.) ífwaasi
tail (slender) (n.) aniáasi
take (t.v.) iríini
take (composite object) (t.v.) iwatáani
take (something offered) (d.v.) masíini
take a long time (i.v.) iwíini
maasia
take a woman as wife (t.v.) akumíini
take apart (house, roof) (t.v.) titítáani
take dying breaths (i.v.) anaamiítáani
take heed (of advice) (t.v.) aríwatíini
take hold of (t.v.) iríini
take hold of (composite object) (t.v.) irítáani
take hold of (vessel) (t.v.) irítáani
“take it!” (to give something) (interj.) árija
take medicine (t.v.) rariíini
take off clothes (t.v.) titáani
take out (t.v.) jikitáani, jimátáani
take possession of (t.v.) akumarííini
take rejected person as spouse (t.v.) sapuújúuni
take someone as peón (t.v.) kaayííini
take someone somewhere (t.v.) iwatáani
take with hand (food from dish) (t.v.) kapirííini
talk (i.v.) kuwasííini
talk (plurafunctional) (i.v.) kuwariikúuni
talk carelessly (i.v.) taamamííini
talk loudly (i.v.) kisíiniikúuni
talk to (with goal) (t.v.) kuwasiitáani
tall (adj.) saana
tall (man) (adj.) saamajáani
tall (stand) (adv.) niiku
tall (woman) (adj.) saamájaati
tall person (n.) niiku takuuyáana

tamal, corn dish (n.) kúsiití

tamales, make (i.v.) kúsiitíni

Tamandua tetradactyla, ant eater species (n.) aaníiti, jaaníiti

Tamandua, Southern (n.) asakwaari, aaníiti, jaaníiti, sakwaari

Tamarin, Saddleback (monkey species) (n.) isíiiga

tambo (shelter), construct (i.v.) miyitiini

tambo, shelter (n.) miyiti

tambor soga, liana species (n.) iyuu kwana, yuukwana

tamborero, fish species (n.) másina kíwaaku

tamshi (liana), species of (n.) páriiyi

tamshi (lianas), area dense with (loc.n.) nuríyuwaajina

Tamshi Quebrada (prop.n.) Nuríyiyúumu

tamshi, type of liana (n.) núriiyi

Tanager, Blue-gray (bird species) (n.) míriija

Tanager, Crimson Masked (bird species) (n.) nasipánaaja

Tanager, Magpie (bird species) (n.) mijika

Tanager, Silver-beaked (bird species) (n.) aasi pánasi

tanager, type of bird (n.) písiká

tangarana, ant species (n.) tamíka, tamína imíni

tangarana, tree species (n.) aákusiiti

tangarana, type of tree (n.) raráana

tangarana-type tree, species of (n.) tamína

tangle oneself (i.v.) tamakíijíitéáani

tangle, vine (loc.n.) iiyuuwaajina

tanrilla, bird species (n.) maasiisi

tap (repeatedly) (t.v.) amaniijutáani

tapaje trap, fish with (i.v.) tasikííini

tapaje, introduced fish trap (n.) tasiki

tapaje, traditional fish trap (n.) tasiki

Tapir (variety) (n.) ariyuu kwaaaja

Tapir, Brazilian (n.) pisiki

Tapirus terrestris, Brazilian Tapir (n.) pisiki

tarantula (general term) (n.) kíiyápi

taricaya, turtle species (n.) mitíijá

taste (food, drink) (t.v.) sanííni

tasty (adj.) taaríijána

taut, make (rope) (t.v.) atíitáani

Tayassu pecari, White-lipped Peccary (n.) anítaaki

Tayassu tajacu, Collared Peccary (n.) kaasi

Tayra (n.) suu

teach (d.v.) paajúuni

teach shamanic practices (t.v.) siímúuni

teacher (n.) paájuuyáana

tear (at line of weakness) (t.v.) amííni

tear (foreskin) (i.v.) írikítííini

tear (foreskin) (t.v.) írikíítáani

tear (leaf-like object) (i.v.) kurííni

tear (leaf-like object) (t.v.) kurááani

tear apart (i.v.) kíráítííini

tear apart or off (t.v.) kíráítááani
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iquito</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tear into small pieces (t.v.)</td>
<td>test (t.v.) sanitáani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear lengthwise in multiple pieces (t.v.)</td>
<td>testicle (n.) aríyaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear open (container) (t.v.)</td>
<td><em>Tetracera volubilis</em>, liana species (n.) itiyi, maasi ánaaja, piyúuri íiyi, siíwiikaayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear out (i.v.)</td>
<td><em>Tetrameranthus spp.</em>, type of tree (n.) sakana, tuuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tears (n.)</td>
<td>than (comparative) (postp.) = jinaji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teenage boy (n.)</td>
<td>“thank you!” (interj.) íyaaasiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teenage girl (n.)</td>
<td>thanks to (postp.) = iyakúura, = iyikúura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeth, doubled (n.)</td>
<td>that (complements of ‘want’) (comp.) jiíta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeth, gap in (n.)</td>
<td>that (discourse anaphor) (procl.) niwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeth, show or bare (i.v.)</td>
<td>that (discourse anaphor, focused) (procl.) aniwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeth, stain black (t.v.)</td>
<td>that (general number demonstrative) (dem.) iína</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeth-staining plant (bijaoillo) (n.)</td>
<td>that (general number relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iína</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temporary path (n.)</td>
<td>that (plural animate relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iípi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temporary shelter (n.)</td>
<td>that (plural inanimate relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iími</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tendon (heel) (n.)</td>
<td>that (roof) (t.v.) tiníini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tension, put under (rope) (t.v.)</td>
<td>that weaving style (Black Agouti rub) (n.) muuti jiniija, muuti jiníiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenuously (adv.)</td>
<td>that weaving style (caterpillars) (n.) jiínakaari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminal bud of palm tree (n.)</td>
<td>that weaving style (diagonal) (n.) kumuúnaari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amaki</td>
<td>that weaving style (fleeing White-lipped Peccary) (n.) anitáaki masíiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Terminalia catappa</em>, tree species (n.) imíka, sikwanaka</td>
<td>that weaving style (mashing trough) (n.) ajánaari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Terminalia oblongata</em>, tree species (n.) kujúnii</td>
<td>that weaving style (shimbillo) (n.) támuuri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
thatch style (tangarana)  there, a little downriver

thatch weaving style  
(tangarana) (n.) tamına amákiiri

thatch weaving style  
(White-lipped Peccary path) (n.) anitáaki amákiiri

thatch weaving style  
(White-throated Tinamou wing) (n.) pisaja namákuuri

thatch, be ruffled (i.v.)  
riríññitíání

thatch, lowest row of (n.) iita ápisi

thatch, woven panel of (n.) iitaari

thatch-weaving minga (n.)  
taníaaka

thatch-weaving minga, manioc beer for (n.) taníaaka

“that’s enough!” (admission of defeat) (n.) iíkwaji

“that’s enough!” (i.e., sufficient) (interj.) jaarí, naarikaja

the (general number determiner) (det.) iína

the (plural animate determinant) (det.) iiípi

the (plural inanimate determinant) (det.) iiími

their (pro.) na =

them (pro.) na =, naa, naawaaka

them (focus, topic) (pro.) anaawaaka

them only (animate) (pro.) niíjápiíki

them only (inanimate) (pro.) niíjámiíki

then (adv.) jawáari, wáari

then (temporal sequence) (adv.) atíi

*Theobroma bicolor*, tree species  
(n.) makáampu

*Theobroma cacao*, tree species  
(variety of) (n.) kajikúuna, kaakáawu, páari kajikúuna

*Theraphosidae*, tarantula, type of spider (n.) kiiyapi

there (along path) (adv.)  
tíírakuma

there (distal) (loc.dem) tííra

there (distal, anaphoric) (adv.) atííra

there (medial) (adv.) tii

there (medial, anaphoric) (adv.) atíi

there downriver (anaphoric) (adv.) nami

there downriver (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami

there downriver (downriver part of space) (loc.dem) namijííraji

there downriver (near addressee) (loc.dem) kiníma

there inside (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami

“there it is!” (to draw attention) (interj.) atíija

there upriver (anaphoric) (adv.) kámi

there upriver (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) akámi

there upriver (near addressee) (loc.dem) kíniku

there upriver (upriver part of space) (loc.dem) kamijííraji

there, a little above (loc.dem) kamíjíita

there, a little below (loc.dem) namíjíita

there, a little downriver (loc.dem) namíjíita
there, a little upriver

there, a little upriver (loc.dem) kamifiéita
there, at same level (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinikíira
there, down (anaphoric) (adv.) nami
there, down (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami
there, down towards (near addressee) (adv.) kinimíraata
there, downriver towards (near address) (adv.) kinimíraata
there, further down (loc.dem) naamíra
there, further down (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíra
there, further downriver (loc.dem) naamíra
there, further downriver (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíra
there, further up (loc.dem) kaamíra
there, further up (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúra
there, further upriver (loc.dem) kaamíra
there, further upriver (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúra
there, in or inside (anaphoric) (adv.) nami
there, out (loc.dem) kamijíraji
there, perpendicular to river (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinikíira
there, up (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) akami
there, up towards (near addressee) (adv.) kinikuúraata
there, upriver towards (near addressee) (adv.) kinikuúraata
thereafter (temporal

third person gen. pro. (poss.)

sequence) (adv.) átiiji
these (plural animate) (dem.) iipi
these (plural inanimate) (dem.) iimi
they (pro.) na =, naa, naawaaka
they (focus, topic) (pro.) anaawaaka
they only (animate) (pro.) njápiiki
they only (inanimate) (pro.) njíamiiki
thick (adj.) yaasina
thick (adv.) yaasiita
thick (flexible material) (adj.) muúturuna
thick (liquid) (adj.) pakana
thief (n.) nuukwáana
thigh (n.) áaja
thin (bony) (adj.) niíkitina
thin (person) (adj.) kiísana
thin (plank-like object) (adj.) kiínaana
thin, become (i.v.) kísíni
thing similar to something else (n.) aratíina
things (indefinite pronoun) saakaaya
think (t.v.) saminijúuni
think about (preoccupied) (t.v.) saminijúuni
thinner, make (plank-like object) (t.v.) kiínaajúuni
third person general number pronoun (pro.) nu =, nuu
third person general number pronoun (focus, topic) (pro.) anuu, anúuja
third person general number pronoun (possessive) (pro.) nu =
third person general number pronoun (exhaustive focus)
(pro.) anuúrika, nuúrika
third person plural pronoun
(pro.) na =, naa
third person plural pronoun
(focus, topic) (pro.) anaawaaka, naawaaka
third person plural pronoun
(possessive) (pro.) na =
thirsty, be (i.v.) karijííni
this (general number) (dem.) iina
this circumference (dem.) ititirakumaana
this side (adv.) ititijííraji
this size (area) (dem.) iyáaki
this size (linear dimension) (dem.) itiíina
thorn (plant) (n.) iujuwa, iujuwa, ijuúti
thorn or spine, remove (t.v.) matáani, mitáani
those (animate, near addressee) (dem.) kiipi
those (inanimate, near addressee) (dem.) kiimi
those (plural animate) (dem.) iipi
those (plural inanimate) (dem.) iimi
thought (n.) saminiijúuni
thrash about (i.v.) riníkiiníni
Thraupidae spp., tanager, type of bird (n.) písiika
Thraupis episcopus, bird species (n.) mírrija
thread (t.v.) sikííni
thread, cotton (n.) arakutuu, aramáasi, ramáasi
threaten (t.v.) kaántaakííni
three (animate) (num.) siísaramaajitáapi
three (inanimate) (num.) siísaramaajitáami
Three-toed Sloth, Brown-throated (n.) aaka káaji
throat (n.) itíkíri
throat pouch (howler monkey) (n.) ímaaja
throw (t.v.) sikííni
throw (at target) (t.v.) simaaajuutáani
throw at target (i.v.) simaaajúuni
throw away (discard) (t.v.) sikííni
throw fluid on (t.v.) aasííni
throw opponent to ground (repeatedly) (t.v.) majáníiwiítáani
thrush (illness) (n.) míriijaaka
Thrush, White-necked (bird species) (n.) síruruuyáaku
thumb (n.) áwasi iwítáini
thunder (i.v.) itiíníini
thus (adv.) náaji, naaraata
thus (focused) (adv.) anaaraata
tick (general term) (n.) simínajá
tickle (t.v.) sikirííníjííuni
ticti, skin disease (n.) sapíyáaja
tie (around object) (t.v.) marúuni
tie closed (container) (t.v.) puukiitáani
tie hammock (t.v.) tinííni
tie knot (t.v.) itiyúuni
tie knots (multiple) (t.v.) itiyuutáani
tie limbs together (t.v.) maruukiitáani
tie one object to another (t.v.) maruutáani
tie rope to object (t.v.) tinííni
tie sticks in bundle (t.v.)
maruukíini

tie tightly (t.v.) atatáani

tie up irapay palm thatch load (t.v.) ikijííni

tied, be (hammock) (t.v.) tííni

tiger Heron, Rufescent (bird species) (n.) júuti, miyaara júuti

tight, with minimal gaps (adj.) napana

tight-fitting (adj.) jaámanana

tightly clustered (adj.) minana

tightly woven (adj.) minana

tightly, weave (t.v.) tííni

tigre raya, stingray species (n.) miyaara saapi

tigre zúngaro, fish species (n.) isuuki

Tigrisoma lineatum, bird species (n.) júuti, miyaara júuti

timber pile, in river (loc.n.) naanakíkaaku

timber pile, on land (loc.n.) naanakíkajina

time (n.) yaawíni

time (occasion) (n.) yaawíni

time period (postp.) iyákari

time, at that (adv.) iyáakari

time, at what (interrog.) jiítkari

time, different (adj.) taakari

time, long (adv.) saaniita

time, of what (interrog.) jiítkariina

timid (adj.) sasana, tarakiitína

timid person (n.) karanakiíana

timid, become (i.v.) sasííni


timid, call (t.v.) sásaakááni, tarakiitííni

timid, make (t.v.) sasaanúuni

timuco, fish species (n.) aanaapáápa

tinajá, ceramic vessel (n.)
paajanáaku, tiínaajá

tinamou perch (branch) (n.)
ráana ajírína

Tinamou, Cinereous (bird species) (n.) míyaki, siíka

Tinamou, Great (bird species) (n.) ráana

Tinamou, Little (bird species) (n.) naki imííni siríija, sarámaaja, sirímaaja, surúmaaja, súruukutáana, suuríja

Tinamou, White-throated (bird species) (n.) pisaja

Tinamus guttatus, bird species (n.) pisaja

Tinamus major, bird species (n.) ráana

tiny fish (general term) (n.)

majarúwaaka

tip (blunt) (n.) aniáasi

tip (slender object) (n.) ííjináji

tip of breastbone (sternum) (n.) jimíisi

tip of, at or on (postp.) = ííjináji

tip, blunt (t.v.) piríkááni

tipishca, incipient oxbow lake (n.) pipíísiíka

tipítí, manioc press (n.) tiípiítii

tips, attach or join at (t.v.)

paakííttáani

tired of, be (a.v.) iyájasííni

tired of, be (t.v.) samíráíni

tired, be (i.v.) samírííni

tishela, rubber-tapping tool (n.)
tísííra

Titi, Dusky (monkey species) (n.) iráaku, siímaaku

Titulo, bird species (n.) sííturú

to (purposive, with motion) (postp.) = ánuurá

Iquito–English Dictionary | 615
to what destination (interrog.)
tiitîira
to what point or extent
(interrog.) tiitîika
to whatever point or extent
(adv.) tiitîika
to where (interrog.) tiiti, tiitîira
to where (point or extent)
(interrog.) tiitîika
toa, fish species (n.) tűuwa
toad (general term) (n.) makwaati
Toad, Crested Forest (n.)
kukwanârasi, kukwanaati
toast (small particles) (t.v.)
kunajîini
tobacco (n.) tawáaku
today (adv.) aákari
toe (n.) ajîkaasi, awasi, awásikaka
toé, plant species (n.)
saasakíkwaa, saasakíkwaa íráana
together, do (two people)
(adv.) kuupîkiiràata
together, near (adv.) tikiika
tohuayo, bird species (n.) tiimîya
tolerate (a.v.) miîratàani
tomorrow (adv.) aámiikáaka
tomorrow, day after (n.)
waarata aámiikáaka
tongue (n.) niiti
tool, stick-like (n.) takîína
tooth (n.) iika
tooth, canine (n.) iika ápiika
toothed (non-human) (adj.)
iîkataka
top (lid) (n.) iijuútaaja
top (tree) (loc.n.) anákaku
topa, tree species (n.) paatîína
torch (made of copal) (n.)
siiîíwa
torch (made of unguarahui palm) (n.) sakuu
torito, beetle species (n.) sirîína
imîíini, tîrîína
tornillo, tree species (n.)
amânaati
torres, fish species (n.) tuûrisîíja
Tortoise, Red-footed and
Yellow-footed (n.) nakikuûja
toss (t.v.) sikîíni
Toucan, Channel-billed (bird species) (n.) siáaru, siaarúuki
Toucan, White-throated (bird species) (n.) nípaaki
touch (contact) (t.v.) tipîíni
touch (edges) (i.v.) pakiitîíni
touch (with fingers, hand)
(t.v.) aparááani
touch or meet, make (edges)
(t.v.) pakiitááani
touch repeatedly (t.v.) kapirîíni
toucher (excessive) (n.)
apàraakiiyáana
tough (flexible material) (adj.)
uuîturuna
towards (postp.) = ánuura,
= jinîíra
towards downriver (adv.)
aamaâraata
towards here (adv.) iitiîírâata
towards here, downriverward
(adv.) iîmiîírâata
towards here, downward (adv.)
iîmiíraata
towards here, upriverward
(adv.) iikuúraata
towards here, upward (adv.)
iikuúraata
towards there, downriver (near addressee) · tributary (river)

towards there, downriver (near addressee) (adv.) kinimirraata

towards there, downwards (near addressee) (adv.) kinikuruuraata

towards there, upriverward (near addressee) (adv.) kinikuuraata

towards upriver (adv.) kaamiraata
town (loc.n.) iitakajina
trace, leave (in vegetation) (t.v.) iritataani
trachea (n.) imaaiyi
traditional dance (n.) kajini
trago, distilled sugarcane alcohol (n.) kaasiisa
trail (n.) amaki
trail animal by sound (t.v.) tipitaani
trajectory (loc.n.) niikuma
trample (i.v.) asimatifini
tranquil (character trait) (adj.) paapana
transform (physical form) (i.v.) itini
transformed being (n.) itini
trap (for monkeys) (n.) aarkiku
trap (for paca) (n.) maaki
trap (for paca), make (i.v.) maakini
trap (snare, lasso) (n.) sawuuna
trap, arm (t.v.) riimuuni, rii
trap, deadfall (n.) taniki, taaniwa
trap, disarm (t.v.) riimuutani
trap, fish (introduced) (n.) tasiki
trap, fish (traditional) (n.) tasiki
trap, get caught in (i.v.) imaani
trapdoor spider (n.) kusi pakiiti
trapped, get (i.v.) sakatini
travel (great distance) (i.v.) amifyaakiini
travel around (i.v.) amifyaakiini
treat (with medicine) (t.v.) ampiisini

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treat with smoke (t.v.) anajuni

treated with medicinal plant, be (adj.) iiyuu
tree (general term) (n.) naana
tree fork (n.) jikut

tree friction sound (n.) naki

tree hole (n.) papana

tree moss (n.) apiiskaka

Tree Rat, Peruvian (n.) isaku
ijuwatina
tree stump (n.) anija

tree, climbing (n.) iyuna

tree, fell (t.v.) anini

tree, felled (n.) anina

tree, species of (unidentified) (n.) iyamaana, pisiki maajarakuna, riwiijaana, siriiwiina, tasina, turuna
tree-climbing tool (n.) iniini

tree-felling minga (n.) aniruyaaka

tree-felling minga, manioc beer for (n.) aniruyaaka

tree-felling platform (n.) iyukinaaja

tree-felling platform, construct (t.v.) iyukini

Treefrog, Amazonian Milk (n.) maamaati

Treefrog, Gladiator (n.) juri

Treefrog, Rocket (n.) anitaaki
makwaati

Trema micrantha, tree species (n.) rusuuna

tremble (i.v.) ninikini

tributary (river) (n.) ajika, aki
Trichechus inunguis, manatee

Trichechus inunguis, Amazonian Manatee (n.)
aakaayi, aakáayi
trick (n.) asapíni
trick, play on someone (t.v.)
maayaásitáani
trigger (gun, trap) (n.) riítaaja
trigger (snare trap) (i.v.)
rimutíini
trigger (trap) (i.v.) rikutíini, riiíini

Trigona amazonensis, bee
species (n.) suruku
trim new growth (plants) (t.v.)
sipatatáani

Tringa spp., sandpiper, type of bird
(n.) siíyuuni
trip, in preparation for (postp.)
amakíira

Triplaris sp., tree species (n.)
tamíína

Trogon spp., type of bird (n.)
anápúuja
trompetero sacha, plant
species (n.) maasa anásiíki
trompetero, bird species (n.)
maasa

Tropical House Gecko (n.) kití
Tropical Screech Owl (n.)
kuruküküuní

trough (cosho), make (t.v.)
kimakíini

dressing (for mashing food) (n.)
ájana
dressing of tahuarí bark (cosho)
(n.) kimaki
trousers (n.) ijikaakíi
true (exemplary instance)
(adj.) júura
true (exemplary) (adj.) taasííta, taasíítaana
true (factual) (adj.) juúraami
truly (adv.) júura, taasííta

Tunga penetrans, insect species

truly (interj.) íyaa kaájapaa
“truly!” (interj.) tuu, túura
“truly!” (assertion of truth)
(interj.) júura

trunk (container) (n.) píísa

trunk (plant), support (t.v.)
sipijúuni

trunk (tree) (n.) ánáaji

trunk of aguaje palm (n.)
nisikánáaji

try (food, drink) (t.v.) sanííni

try (test) (t.v.) sanítáani

try but fail (t.v.) maárijííni
tuber (n.) ííja

tuber (wild), species of (n.)
úa

tuber used in ayahuasca
preparation (n.) aákuta katija
tuber, grow (i.v.) iíjííni
tuber, small (manioc) (n.)
anákuja
tuberculosis (n.) isíína
tuberculosis, person suffering
from (n.) isííjáa

tubers, having many (quality of) (adj.) iijáata

tucunaré, type of fish (n.)
awáara
tug repeatedly (t.v.)
atíiniwiítáani


tumor, have (t.v.) imááni
tumpline (n.) tuuku
tumpline, carry with (t.v.)
ánííkíiíni
tumpline, carry with (multiple people) (t.v.)
ánííkíítúuni
tumpline, carry with (pluractional) (t.v.)
ánííkíítúuni
	unche, type of haunting spirit
(n.) náwiííi

Tunga penetrans, insect
species (n.) ríítaa
tunnel (loc.n.) aráama
*Tupinambus teguixin*, lizard species (n.) yãami
*Turbellaria*, land planaria (n.) siwaara saputi
turbid (adj.) riítina
*turbid creek* (n.) tipaákayúumu, tipaákáamu
*Turdus albicollis*, bird species (n.) siíruuyáaku
turkey (domesticated) (n.) páawu
Turkey Vulture (n.) niitamu aákusa kariyáana
turmeric, plant species (n.) kiisatúura
turn around (i.v.) takítííni
turn around (t.v.) takatáani
turn inside out (i.v.) takítííni
turn inside out (t.v.) takatáani
turn off (t.v.) makiijáani
turn over (i.v.) takítííni
turn over (t.v.) takatáani
turn over soil (i.v.) murajúuni
Turtle, Giant River (n.) siaariáapa
turtle, species of (n.) makwaa ímaaja, maataamáata, muusiaaráaja
Turtle, Yellow-spotted River (n.) mitiija
Turtle, Yellow-spotted River (juvenile) (n.) taníyaaja
tururco, grass species (n.) maákata iyáisiika, maákatuusi
turushuqui, fish species (n.) kuyúkuyu
tutumo, tree species (n.) samaku, timáriija
twins, pair of (n.) marísapi
twist (t.v.) tamakáani
twist (in shape) (i.v.) tamákííni
twist (to make cord) (t.v.) infííni
twist repeatedly (t.v.) tamakúuni

twist together (t.v.) tamakúuni
twist two objects (t.v.)
tamarakííni, tamarásii
twitch repeatedly (body) (i.v.)
ataanííni
two (animate) (num.) kuupi
two (inanimate) (num.) kuumi
two (locations) (adv.) kuukíwaku
types, varied (adv.)
tiwaakwaárika
*Typhlonectes sp.*, amphibian species (n.) pisúuni
*Tyrrannus melancholicus et sim.*, type of bird (n.) siírimi

*Iquito–English Dictionary | 619*
ungurahui, palm species

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uchiyyacu de picaflor, plant species (n.) miija jikuriáaka
uchiyyacu, spicy stew (n.) jikuriáaka
ugly (adj.) siísana
“uh”, “um” (conversational pause filler) (interj.) yaana
umári, tree species (n.) uumaarii
unable, be (t.v.) paajíini
unbraid (rope) (i.v.) samatíini
unbraid (rope, sting) (t.v.) samatáani
uncle (general term) (n.) kumáani
uncle (general term, vocative) (n.) ámáaja
“uncle!” (admission of defeat) (n.) ikwjíi
uncle, great (paternal) (n.) kumáani
uncle, great (paternal, vocative) (n.) ámáaja
uncle, maternal (n.) ákuma
uncle, maternal (deceased) (n.) akúmiisana
uncle, maternal (vocative) (n.) akúmaaja
uncle, paternal (deceased) (n.) kumaániisana
uncle, paternal (vocative) (n.) paati, paatiija
uncoil (t.v.) tamakajuutáani
uncooked (adj.) májaana
uncover (t.v.) iijutáani
underarm (n.) niíkari
underdeveloped (adj.) napana
underdeveloped fruit (n.) fkiáari
underneath (postp.) = karikumaji
underskirt (n.) justaá
undesirable (adj.) siísana
undo seam (t.v.) sipújatáani
undone, become (seam) (i.v.) sipújatííini
undress (someone) (t.v.) sinákatáani
uneven (adj.) sikáratina
uneven, be (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani
unexpectedly (adv.) tijifkwáji, = waja
unfermented (adj.) iísakwana
unfertilized chicken egg (n.) akírajanaaki, káraaki, wiíraaki
ungenerous (adj.) siísariiika
ungenerous, be (a.v.) siísaaamííitáani
ungurahui palm grove (loc.n.) ipiitikajíina
ungurahui palm torch (n.) sakuu
ungurahui palm, trunk of (n.) sakumánaaja
ungurahui, palm species (n.) ipiiti
### ungurahuillo, palm species (n.)

*surukúnitina*

### uniform in texture (powder, meal) (adj.)

*rapana*

### uninjured (adj.)

*namísana*

### unmarried person (n.)

*apitáana*

### unproductive (plant) (adj.)

*aájapana*

### unripe (adj.)

*makina*

### unroll (t.v.)

*tamakajuutáani*

### unseverely, speak (i.v.)

*taama míini*

### unsew (t.v.)

*sipújatáani*

### unspin (thread) (t.v.)

*samatáani*

### unsuccessful (hunting, fishing) (adj.)

*aájapana*

### untie from (t.v.)

*titatáani*

### untrue (adj.)

*iikwáami*

### untwist (rope) (i.v.)

*samatíini*

### untwist (rope) (t.v.)

*samatáani*

### unwell (adv.)

*iwarɨɨ́niita*

### unwilling to separate, be (t.v.)

*kanitijíñi*

### unwind (i.v.)

*samatííni*

### unwind (t.v.)

*samatáani*

### unwrap (i.v.)

*kipújatáani*

### unwrap (t.v.)

*kɨráani, samatáani*

### up (loc.dem)

*káami*

### up here (loc.dem)

*iiku*

### up here (a small distance) (loc.dem)

*iikujííraji*

### up here inside (loc.dem)

*iikujííraji*

### up here, higher (loc.dem)

*iikúura*

### up high (adv.)

*niiku*

### up or up river, go directly (adv.)

*kaamíikiika*

### up there (anaphoric) (adv.)

*kami*

### up there (anaphoric, focused) (loc.dem.)

*akami*
upriverward towards here
(adv.) iikuúraaata
upriverward towards there
(near addressee) (adv.)
kinikuúraaata
upriverwards (adv.) kaamíraaata
upslope (loc.n.) iijakarikuku
upward towards here (adv.)
iikuúraaata
upwards (adv.) kaamíraaata
Urera sp., plant species (n.)
siini, siiníisi
urinate (i.v.) isáani
urinate (euphemism) (i.v.)
piisíini
urine (n.) iisaaka
urticating (adj.) kajútina
us (exclusive) (pro.) kana =,
kanáaja
us (exclusive) only (pro.)
kanaárika
us (inclusive) (pro.) pí =, píija
us (inclusive) only (pro.) piírika
used to, get (t.v.) paajíni
useless place (fishing or
hunting spot) (loc.n.) amákijina
uta, skin disease (n.) siaraku
uterus (n.) maaya iyúusi
utter (repeatedly) (i.v.)
kuwariikuutáani
utter name (t.v.) aajawatáani
uvilla, tree species (n.) sawiti
uvos, tree species (n.) nakikuuja
napinizja
vaca marina, Amazonian Manatee (n.) aakaayi, aakáayi
vagina (n.) jinakuku
vampire bat, species of (n.) kániiri
Vandellia sp., fish species (n.) kániíru
vanish (i.v.) nawáriijíini
varadero, portage (loc.n.) jiíniíjíina
varied (forms, types, manners) (adv.) tiwaakwaárika
varillal caspi, tree species (n.) tiímaakaámuusíina
varillal, forest area with moist soil (n.) riíka
various (locations) (adv.) tiíwaku
Vatairea guianensis, tree species (n.) asikwaari, sikwaari
vegetalista, modern mestizo shaman (n.) paajanáana
vein (n.) áruu
veiny (person, meat) (adj.) aruúwatína
vela caspi, tree species (n.) awii
Velvety Lancehead, snake species (n.) irúuna ijírataaka
venado rumo, manioc variety (n.) sikiaajákana
Venezuelan Pokeweed, plant species (n.) aámiíka
venom (n.) anásaka
veranero, bird species (n.) amúwiija
Verbena littoralis, plant species (n.) nanúusi
verbena negra, plant species (n.) nanúusi
verily (interj.) íyaa kaájapaa
verum focus particle (interj.) tuu, túura
very (adv.) júura, uumáata
vessel, ceramic (n.) paajanáaku, tíínaaja
vessel, clay (n.) iníyaasi, nííyaasi
vessel, made of bijao leaf (n.) puriku
vicio, plant used to cure (n.) ipakaníína
vicio, suffer from (i.v.) ipákánííni
victuals (n.) saminája, suurííja
victuals, prepare (t.v.) samínííni
tiejilla, plantain variety (n.) tiíkiíkááni
Viejo Cocha (prop.n.) Kumaku Ásaaja
view, be in (i.v.) nikisáani
view, come into (i.v.) nikísáani
vine (general term) (n.) iiyii
vines, area dense with (loc.n.) iiyyuwaajína
vino huayo, tree species (n.) namii, nípaaki namíi
violent person (n.) ípiítáana
**Virola spp., tree species**

Virola spp., tree species (n.)
kisaati

**visage** (n.) karíini

**visible, be** (i.v.) nikisáani

**visible, easily** (adj.) kwaana

**vision (visual sense)** (n.) namija

**vision, good (person with)** (n.)
kwaata kariyáana

**vision, lose** (i.v.) karijííni

**vision, poor (person with)** (n.)
karijiáana

**vision-impaired** (adj.) karíjíisi

**visit** (t.v.) siwiráani

**visitor, frequent** (n.)
siwiraájuuyáana

**Vismia spp., tree species** (n.)
makísiina

**vitiligo, skin malady** (n.)
makína isíiku

**vocalize in manner of Little Tinamou** (i.v.) súruukutáani

**Vochysia vismiifolia, tree species** (n.)
iínuunakíina

**vomit** (t.v.) ikíníini

**vomit (non-possessed)** (n.)
ikiñíyaaka

**vomit (possessed)** (n.) ikíniyi

**vomit deliberately (purge)**
(i.v.) kiyatáani

**vomit for another (cure)** (t.v.)
kiyatátáani

**vulgar (person)** (adj.) siísami
kuwasiáana

**vulture (general term)** (n.)
niitamu

**Vulture, Black** (n.) pasúuja

**Vulture, Greater Yellow-headed Turkey** (n.)
niitamu

**Vulture, King** (n.) kapítiaa,
tapútiaa

**Vulva** (n.) áaja iriwi, mukúraasi,
sápara

**Vulture, Turkey** (n.) niitamu
aákusa kariyáana
wading, for cartridge (n.)
táaku
wade (i.v.) musíini
waist (n.) akájinakuúraji
waist cord (n.) apiya
wait (t.v.) tasíini
wake up (i.v.) inikáani
wake up (t.v.) inikajɨ́ɨni
wake up and begin day (i.v.)
kutɨtɨ́ɨni
walk (i.v.) iikúuni
walk (young child) (i.v.)
takúmiikwáani
walk about (i.v.) aamɨ́yaakíini
walk back and forth (i.v.)
aamɨ́yaakitáani
walk into (t.v.) kukúuni
walk unsteadily (i.v.) iwiikiitáani
wall (n.) tánaki
wall, build (t.v.) tanakíini
wall-eyed (adj.) riwa namijana
wander (i.v.) aamɨ́yaakíini
want (t.v.) nakarɨ́ɨni
warm oneself (i.v.) jítíini
warm up (t.v.) ipiyanúuni
warm up (liquid) (t.v.)
ipiyaakuutáani, tipanuutáani
warm up (solid) (t.v.) tipanúuni
wash (a.v.) sikitáani
wasp (insect and nest; general term) (n.) ajapakíini
wasp (insect only; general term) (n.) ajapakíini
waste (t.v.) iyájatáani
wash (a.v.) sikitáani
wash (t.v.) aakanúuni
wash, add (t.v.) aakanúuni
wash, heated (n.) ipiyaaka
wash, muddy (t.v.) riiníini
wash, muddy (intentionally) (t.v.) riinjáatáani
wash-filled cyst (n.) kusuja, púpuuku
washire (adj.) aakana
wash and hard (manioc)
(adj.) iwáriija, sakina
wash sap (n.) aaka
wash, make (t.v.) aakanúuni
wattles (of bird) (n.) íraaka

Iquito–English Dictionary | 625
wattle, lower (chicken) (n.)
namuuiri
wattles (n.) simiiti
wave (n.) iyúuna, iyuuni, iyúuni
wave arms about (i.v.)
masánakíini
waves, make (i.v.) iyuutiíini
wavy (shape) (adj.) riwasikútina
wax candle (n.) wiíraaki
way, (an)other (adv.) taaki
way, in this (adv.) naaraata
way, in this (exhaustive focus) (adv.) naárika
way, in this (focused) (adv.) anaaraata
we (exclusive) (pro.) kana =, kanáaja
we (exclusive) only (pro.) kanaárika
we (inclusive) (pro.) pí =, píija
we (inclusive) only (pro.) piírika
wean (i.v.) titíini
wean (t.v.) titáani
wear (erode) (i.v.) murúuni
wear necklace (t.v.) suukúuni
weather, sunny (n.) ajaana, yaana
weave (t.v.) taníini
weave (braid-like) (t.v.) siyaakíini
weave capillejo basket (i.v.)
taniíkíini
weave tightly (t.v.) tííni
weaving style, basket (churu siqui) (n.) síruku niríyuuusi
weaving style, sieve (añashúá) (n.) narapuuri
weaving style, sieve (shirui cara) (n.) suukwariija aákuuri, suukwariijaari
weaving style, thatch (Black Agouti rub) (n.) muuti jiniija, muuti jiniri
weaving style, thatch (caterpillars) (n.) jiínakaari
weaving style, thatch (diagonal) (n.) kamuúnaari
weaving style, thatch (fleeing White-lipped Peccary) (n.) anitáaki masíiri
weaving style, thatch (mashing trough) (n.) ajáanaari
weaving style, thatch (shimbillo) (n.) támuuri
weaving style, thatch (tangarana) (n.) tamíína amákiiri
weaving style, thatch (White-lipped Peccary path) (n.) anitáaki amákiiri
weaving style, thatch (White-throated Tinamou wing) (n.) pisaja namákuuri
weaving, begin (t.v.) nirikíini, titikíini
weed (i.v.) kwaráani
weed, species of (n.) sasánaaka
weeding minga (n.) kwaaríyaaka
weeding minga, manioc beer for (n.) kwaaríyaaka
weedy (adj.) siísana
Weevil, Bearded Palm (insect species) (n.) muusajákwa aariwati
weevil, boring (general term) (n.) sítiiína, sítitiíni
weevil, palm (general term) (n.) aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati
Weevil, Palm (insect species) (n.) aniita marajákwa aariwati, aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati
weevil, species of (n.) anakátiíja
weigh (t.v.) saníñáani
weight (to hold object down) (n.) taniitaaja
weight, light (wood) (adj.) sasana
welcome celebration (n.) tasinyaaka
welcome celebration, manioc beer for (n.) tasinyaaka
well (adv.) suwaata
well (n.) púusa
well-cooked, be (i.v.) miijiini
well-lit (adj.) kwaana
wet (adj.) pikana
wet (rainy) season (n.) aasi yaawinini
wet, get (a.v.) pikúuni
what (interrog.) saaka
what destination, to (interrog.) tiitíra
what kind (interrog.) jaataaraatinina, jiitaaraatinina, jiitina, jiitirina
what length (interrog.) tiitiika
what point or extent, to (interrog.) tiitiika
what purpose (interrog.) saakaa = fíira
what quality (interrog.) jaataaraatinina, jiitaaraatinina, jiitina, jiitirina
what quantity (interrog.) tiitiika
what reason (interrog.) saakaa = áakuji
what size (interrog.) jiitinuurika, tiitiika
what size (animate) (interrog.) jiitipijaarika
what size (inanimate) (interrog.) jiitimijaarika
what time, at (interrog.) jiitikari
what time, of (interrog.) jiitikariina
what type (interrog.) jaataaraatinina, jiitaaraatinina, jiitina, jiitirina
what weight (interrog.) tiitiika
whatever kind (adj.) jiitaaraatinina
whatever point or extent, to (adv.) tiitiika
when (conj.) jiitikari
when (interrog.) jiitikari
when (since when) (interrog.) jiitikariina
where (interrog.) tiiti
where (rel.pro.) tii, tiiti
where (point or extent), to (interrog.) tiitiika
where, from (interrog.) tiitiija
where, to (interrog.) tiitíra
wherever (indefinite pronoun) tiiti
which (interrog.) jáana
which (general number relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iina
which (plural animate relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iipi
which (plural inanimate relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iimi
whichever (adj.) taamáana
while (adv.) wáari
while (postp.) = jata
while going downhill (adv.) namíkuma
while going uphill (adv.) kamíkuku
whip (n.) majaatayi
whip (t.v.) majáani
whip fishing rod and line (i.v.) majaatáani
Whiptail, Cocha (lizard species) (n.) anakwáasa
whiskered (adj.) amúsitaka
whistle (i.v.) puwaajíini
whistle (n.) puwaajíini
whistle (tapir, parrot) (i.v.) amáriini
whistle in manner of Little Tinamou (i.v.) súruukutáani
whistle repeatedly (i.v.) tíyyuukwáani
whistle with cupped hand (i.v.) anijíini, nijíini
white (adj.) musútina
white (of fungal infection) (adj.) sakina
white person (n.) tawi
white water creek (n.) tipaákayúumu, tipaakáamu
White-bellied Spider Monkey (n.) ìiti
White-eyed Parakeet, bird species (n.) íyïija
White-flanked Antwren, bird species (n.) kaasi siríija
White-fronted Capuchin, monkey species (n.) jaákaa, jaakáana, kwaata kariyáana, wásiamí, waasiaárika
white-haired man (affectionate) (n.) kuyïisi
White-lipped Pecary, demon with form of (n.) anakatu
White-lipped Pecary (n.) anitàaki
White-lipped Pecary herd leader (n.) anitáaki sirúuku, siinakíriisi
White-necked Thrush, bird species (n.) síruuyáaku
White-throated Tinamou, bird species (n.) pisaja
White-throated Toucan, bird species (n.) nípaaki
White-winged Swallow, bird species (n.) irúúnaaja
who (interrog.) kàiíika
who (plural animate relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iipí
“whoal” (amazement) (interj.) kiírana
whole (quantity) (adj.) namísaana
whole (without damage) (adj.) namísaana
whooping cough (n.) iiipí saputi
why (what purpose) (interrog.) saakaa = tííra
why (what reason) (interrog.) saakaa = aákuji
wide (adj.) parina
widen cut (t.v.) anísitáani, inísitáani
widower (n.) masiiyaaka
width (n.) parina
wife (n.) majáana, miísa
wife (affectionate) (n.) miyajáana, miyajáana
widow (n.) miiisaníisí
widow (vocative) (n.) wiija
wife, take (t.v.) akumíini
wild cane, species of (n.) miyajáana, miyajáana
wild cat (general term) (n.) miyaaara
wilt (plant) (i.v.) iwáriitáani
win (t.v.) kanaasíini
wind (n.) akiraja
wind repeated (rope) (t.v.) tamakuutáani
wind spirit, suffer attack by (t.v.) tamakúuni
wing (n.) námaku
wipe (t.v.) tiwáani
wipe oneself (after defecating) (i.v.) pííni
Wire-tailed Manakin, bird species (n.) piísíríija
wisdom (n.) nakusiíni
with (instrument) (postp.) = jata
with (someone) (postp.) = jata
with strength or energy (adv.) amáñana
without cause (adv.) taama
withstand (a.v.) mìfrátáani
woman (n.) miísaji
woman with excessive sexual appetite (n.) tikija
woman, adult (middle-aged) (n.) piita miísaji
woman, old (n.) kumaati
woman, young (n.) piita kitáaka
woman, young (vocative, affectionate) (n.) miísájiikáani
woman’s brother (n.) ánani
woman’s brother (deceased) (n.) anániisana
woman’s brother (vocative) (n.) aánaaja
woman’s mother-, father-, or daughter-in-law (n.) aji
woman’s nephew (n.) aánuura
woman’s nephew or niece (n.) najaápusa, najaápuisi
woman’s niece (n.) iínari
woman’s sister (n.) aátamajati
woman’s sister (deceased) (n.) aátamajáitísana
woman’s sister-in-law (n.) núuma
woman’s son-in-law (n.) akúumi
womb (n.) maaya iyúusi
women (n.) iiitimira
wonderment and dismay, expression of (interj.) jií
wonderment, expression of (interj.) juu
wood chip (n.) iniisi
wood with dry rot (n.) awásuuku
woodcreeper, type of bird (n.) pasiija, páasi ípuusi

wooden vessel, rotten (n.) pukiku
woodpecker (general term) (n.) panasi
Woodpecker, Cream-colored (n.) mú săti
Woodpecker, Crimson-crested or Lineated (n.) sìrìkííttìja
Woodpecker, Yellow-tufted (n.) sìrìkííttìja
Wood-Rail, Gray-necked (bird species) (n.) kiísìra
Woolly Monkey (n.) sííruku
word (n.) kuwasiini
work (n.) miísana, tarawaajá
work (t.v.) tarawaajúuni
work (for wages) (i.v.) tarawaajúuni
work one’s mouth (t.v.)
asaajuutáani
work party (n.) míínka
work party for burning chacra (n.) itúyaaka
work party for clearing land (n.) kamariýaaka
work party for felling trees (n.) anirúyaaka
work party for planting (n.) natíyaaka
work party for weaving thatch (n.) taníyaaka
work party for weeding (n.) kwaaríyaaka
world (n.) nííya
world (of life form) (loc.n.) íyaki, iyikííra, íyí
worldly-wise (adj.) irísìna
worm (earthworm, general term) (n.) sapaa ani
worm (intestinal), species of (n.) nasaa ni
worm patch (loc.n.) sapaa jína

Iquito–English Dictionary | 629
worm, parasitical (Ascaris) (n.)
sapáani

worm, species of (n.)
akusákáani, akusánííni, aákusaka,
kwariku sapáani, mujari, mujariííni,
samúkwaati imííni, sikiitákúuni

worm-infested (skin) (adj.)
śiinákřiisi

worm-infested, be (i.v.)
sínakṣiiíni

worn (fabric) (adj.) kurúuku

worry about (t.v.) saminiijúuni

worsen (illness) (i.v.) ḫimírřiíni

wound (disable) (t.v.) ḫanásúuni

wound (leave open wound) (t.v.) ḫapísiíni, pakísiíni

wound, open (n.) kapísi, pakísi

woven object (n.) taniija,
taniikами

woven, loosely (adj.) sarana

woven, tightly (adj.) mināna

“wow!” (mirative) (interj.) amaa

“wow!” (surprise) (adv.)
kuutanaakáana

“wow!” (wonderment and dismay) (interj.) jii

“wow!” (wonderment) (interj.)
juu

wrap head (t.v.) ipukííni

wrap repeatedly (rope) (t.v.)
tamakuutáani

Wren, Musician (bird species) (n.) kuupíkuuja

wrestle (i.v.) ḫipurúuni

wring repeatedly (t.v.)
tamakúuni

wrinkle (loose) (i.v.) kíśikííni

wrinkle (soft-skinned fruits) (i.v.) parfiíni

wrinkle from contraction (i.v.)
jipíkííni

wrinkled (loose) (adj.) kíśikitíina

wrist (n.) kurija

wrist band (n.) kurijaakí

write (t.v.) naajúuni

writing instrument (n.)
naajuútaaja
xiphoid process (tip of sternum)

X

*Xanthosoma sp.*, plant species
(n.) anapa anákaari, ikijáani, kasiíniika, miyaara jína, miyaara jiínaari

*Xanthosoma spp.*, type of plant
(n.) riitiri

xiphoid process (tip of sternum) (n.) jimiiisi
Y

yacu jergón, snake species (n.)
aaka sajina
yacu pato, bird species (n.) aaka páatu
yacu shapana, tree species (n.) kujúnii
yacuruna caspi, tree species (n.) muujináana
yacuruna sacha, plant species (n.) muujináana
yacuruna smell (n.) muújinaapi júniina
yacuruna, merperson (n.) muújinaapi
yahuarachi, fish species (n.) imaánanakuuja
yana vara, tree species (n.) saakúuna
yana yutu rumo, manioc variety (n.) siíkákana
yank (t.v.) atáani
yaraquí, fish species (n.) sipari
yarina, palm species (n.) tífkuja
yarinilla, fern species (n.) anítáaki kajakáana, tákusi aniáasi
yashingo, type of forest demon (n.) siíkáajá
yawn (i.v.) ánanaíní
year (n.) amariyaana, amáriyaana
years old, be (t.v.) miíni
yell (i.v.) ruruukúuni
yell repeatedly (i.v.) tííyuukwáani
yellow (adj.) niýana
Yellow-billed Jacamar, bird species (n.) iinamináaja
Yellow-billed Nunbird, bird species (n.) naki tawiíkiri
Yellow-crowned Brush-tailed Rat (n.) náana ííjaaku
Yellow-crowned Parrot (n.) kirisiíja
Yellow-footed Tortoise (n.) nakikuuja
Yellow-headed Caracara, bird species (n.) siaámuiri
Yellow-rumped Cacique, bird species (n.) siaruuja
Yellow-spotted River Turtle (n.) mitiíja
Yellow-spotted River Turtle (juvenile) (n.) táníyaaja
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker (n.) siríkííja
yes (affirmative response) (interj.) iíjí
yesterday (adv.) aámíiikáaka
yesterday, day before (n.) waaraa aámíiikáaka
yesterday’s (adj.) aamikaákaana
yet (adv.) atííyaa, atííyajaa
you (plural) (pro.) kína =, kínáaja
you (plural) only (pro.) kínaárioka
you (singular) (pro.) kí =, kíája
you (singular) only

**yuquilla, creeper species**

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**you (singular) only** (pro.)
yiaárika

**you (singular, respectful) (pro.)**
kínaa =, kínaáaja

**you (singular, respectful) only** (pro.) kínaárika

**“you know?” (giving news)** (interj.) nakusii

**young man** (n.) piita maníini

**young man (vocative, affectionate)** (n.) ikwaniikáani

**young woman** (n.) piita kitáaka

**young woman (vocative, affectionate)** (n.) mísájiikáani

**younger brother** (n.) niwájiíina

**younger sister** (n.) niwájiíiti

**your (plural)** (pro.) kínaa =

**your (singular)** (pro.) kíaa =

**your (singular, respectful)** (pro.) kínaa =

**youth (female)** (n.) kitáaka

**youth (male)** (n.) maníini

**Y-shaped object, make (i.v.)**
jikútiini

**Y-shaped support, place (t.v.)**
jikútiini

**Y-shaped, be (t.v.)** jikútiitáani

**yuca de bocón, manioc variety** (n.) pirújákaná

**yuca de título, manioc variety** (n.) siiturúkaná

**yuca garden** (loc.n.) asúrakajína

**yuca, plant species** (n.) asúraajína

**yuquilla-type fish, species of (n.)**
opúrraari

**yupurina, fish species** (n.)
kamámaná

**yuquilla, creeper species** (n.)
yuukíiýa
zapatero, fish species (n.)
tagajitaari
zapotillo, tree species (n.)
tipaku
zarza, creeper species (n.)
jimaakaayi
Zebrilus undulatus, bird
species (n.) aaka siaakaaja
zigzag (shape) (adj.) riwasikutina
Zigzag Heron, bird species (n.)
aaka siaakaaja
Zingiber officinale, plant
species (n.) anari
zungaro negro, fish species (n.)
mianana amariiki, sapatiki
zungaro torres, fish species (n.)
tuurisiija
zungaro, type of catfish (n.)
amariiki
zungaro-type fish, species of
(n.) isuuki, kaaji amaaka,
samukwaami, siwanaka, siwanaaja,
tuurisiija, tuuwa
Loretano Spanish Glossary
Loretano Spanish Glossary

In preparing definitions for this dictionary, it proved advantageous to avail ourselves of certain commonly-used terms in Loretano Spanish, the variety of Spanish used in the departamento of Loreto, where the research that resulted in this dictionary was carried out. These terms refer either to classes of life-forms specific to the Amazonian context, or to aspects of material culture and social practices that are widespread in Peruvian Amazonia. By using these Loretano Spanish terms here, we were able avoid repetition of explanations of certain key concepts that recur in the definitions of Iquito lexemes.

It should be noted that even within Loreto there is some variation in the precise meanings of the terms we document here. In this glossary, we focus on the meanings that these terms have in the Iquito community of San Antonio de Pintuyacu.
aguajal (n.) A grove of aguaje palms; aguajales are typically swampy areas, and may extend for kilometers. Aguajales can be important hunting sites, as animals are drawn to fallen aguaje fruits when they are in season.

aguaje (n.) Mauritia flexuosa, a species of palm prized for its fruits; its roughly egg-sized ovoid fruits are covered with a tight layer of small scales, below which lies a layer of tangy, oily, orange flesh, several millimeters thick, which in turn surrounds a large seed. Aguaje fruits are a favorite snack in many rural Amazonian communities, and are also harvested commercially for consumption in larger Amazonian towns and cities, including as an ingredient for drinks and ice cream.

aguardiente (n.) Also commonly known as trago, a distilled sugarcane-based alcohol – effectively an un-aged white rum with a relatively high proportion of residual sugars.

ahuihua (n.) Caterpillar, especially edible types lacking stinging hairs.

añashua (n.) Term for a number of species of pike cichlids, fish of the genus Crencichla. These predatory fish have long, slender bodies, a long dorsal fin running along most of the back, and a short, fan-like tail.

ayahuasca (n.) A hallucinogenic beverage whose principal ingredients include the ayahuasca (Banisteriopsis caapi) vine and chacruna (Psychotria spp.) leaves. Of Indigenous Amazonian origin, this beverage plays a focal role in the shamanic practices of many Indigenous groups. Long ago it became central to Peruvian Amazonian mestizo curanderismo as well, and in recent years, it has become the focus of a booming tourist industry in certain parts of Peruvian Amazonia.

barbasco (n.) Term referring to Lonchocarpus nicou and especially to the roots of this plant, which contain rotenone, a chemical compound used for fishing. The small-scale use of barbasco involves harvesting the roots, and then pounding and pulping them, which releases a white fluid that is rinsed into bodies of water such as creeks and oxbow lakes. The rotenone contained in the fluid inhibits the ability of fish’s gills to absorb oxygen, with the suffocated fish becoming largely immobilized, and floating to the surface of the water, where they can be collected relatively easily.

bijao (n.) Term used for various plants of the genus Heliconia that have long, broad, and quite tough glossy leaves. These leaves are used in many communities in rural Peruvian Amazonia to wrap food for transport, or to cook it, in the form of patarashca; they are also used to seal the tops of cooking pots to steam food.

bujurqui (n.) Term used for a large number of chichlid species, medium-sized fishes of the family Cichlidae, characterized by laterally...
compressed, slender bodies, with broad profiles.

carachama (n.) General term for catfishes of the family *Loricariidae*, notable for their scales, which appear to form a hard exoskeleton and give them an armored, antediluvian appearance.

carahuasca (n.) Term for a class of trees that grow in a variety of habitats, but especially in cleared areas that are reverting to forest. They distinguishable by their bark, which can easily be peeled off in strips and used as tumplines.

cashorro (n.) General term for predatory fish of the genus *Acrestrichinus*, characterized by their long, tapered snouts, and their long, sharp teeth.

chacra (n.) Swidden garden; a cultivated area, typically on the order of a hectare in size, which has been prepared by felling and burning the undergrowth and trees of an area of forest. Chacras are typically planted with a mixture of crops, including manioc, plantains, and corn, as well as minor cultigens such as pineapples, peppers, and *barbasco*. A chacra is normally productive for two to three years, after which point undergrowth returns and it becomes a purma, as it reverts to forest.

chacruna (n.) Plants of the genus *Psychotria*, whose leaves are a key ingredient in ayahuasca.

chambira (n.) *Astrocaryum chambira*, a species of palm of great importance to Amazonian Indigenous peoples for both its edible fruits and the fiber that can be extracted from its cogollo. The fiber can be spun into a durable cord that is used to weave net bags and hammocks; the cord can itself be spun into heavier rope.

champal (n.) Term for an interior forest habitat type typically found in flat, elevated areas with sandy soils, which drain quickly after rains, and in which dry leaves form a layer 25-50cm deep, suppressing undergrowth.

chimicua (n.) General term for trees of the genus *Pseudolmedia*, noted for their sweet fruits.

cocha (n.) A lake, typically an oxbow lake; cochas are important fishing sites.

cogollo (n.) The tender and immature buds of palm fronds as they emerge from the top of a palm trunk. The cogollo of the chambira palm is important to many Indigenous communities as a source of fiber that is spun into durable cord.

cotolo (n.) General term for a number of catfishes of the family *Pimelodidae*, notable for their somewhat flattened head, their soft, often slime-covered, skin, and their dull, often gray, color. These catfishes are also sometimes called mota.

crisneja (n.) A pre-fabricated panel of palm leaf thatch. In Iquito territory, these are made using a ripa of palm wood (typically, pona), some 2-3cm wide and 2-3m
in length, to which are attached leaves of irapay palm. The stems of the irapay leaves are tied to the ripa, one next to the other, with a separation of some 1.5-2cm, and the broad parts of the leaves are interleaved together on one side so as to create a solid rectangular piece of thatch with the ripa along one edge.

**cumala** (n.) General term for trees of the genus *Virola*.

**cunchi** (also cunche) (n.) General term for numerous catfishes of the genera *Pimelodus* and *Pimelodella*, which tend to be shorter than 25cm in length, with long barbels, and a tall dorsal fin located near the head.

**cutipar** (t.v.) 1. A form of magical effect, often a sympathetic magical effect, by which a plant or animal produces a negative effect in a human, such as illness or deformation, due to some action on the human’s part, ranging from speaking ill of the plant or animal, to failing to follow dietary restrictions associated with the consumption of the plant or animal, or even simply seeing the plant or animal when the human is in some vulnerable state, such as pregnancy.

2. In the context of festivities where a person is serving a beverage, especially masato, to a group of guests, the insistence of a guest that the person serving the beverage drink some of the beverage that they are serving.

**fariña** (n.) Toasted manioc meal; in Peruvian Amazonia, fariña is principally made from sweet manioc, using a water-soaking technique. Following this technique, tubers of manioc are peeled and placed in a permeable sack, which is then immersed in water (often a conveniently located creek), where the manioc is allowed to decompose slightly over a week or two. Having been softened by the decomposition process, the tubers are then mashed, and the water is squeezed from them using a press. Once sufficiently dry, the resulting mash is stirred and toasted on a wide pan, resulting in a meal consisting of small hard pellets. This type of fariña bears the name fariña de agua when necessary to distinguish it from fariña made by grating fresh manioc, which is the common technique in parts of Amazonia where bitter manioc is grown.

**irapay** (n.) General term for a number of palm species of the genus *Lepidocaryum*; these palms are typically less than two meters in stature, and in Loreto their leaves are commonly harvested to weave crisnejas.

**isula** (also izula) (n.) General term for ants of the genera *Dinoponera* and *Paraponera*; these large predatory ants that normally forage alone, and are notorious for their extremely painful stings.

**jicra** (n.) A type of mesh shoulder bag traditionally woven by many Indigenous peoples in Peruvian Amazonia. Woven out of chambira cord, the body of the bag is
typically some 20-30cm square in width and height, and due to the mesh nature of the weave, can expand to a similar depth.

**lisa** (n.) General term for fishes of the genera *Schizodon*, *Laemolyta*, and *Leporinus*, which are highly prized as a food source by the Iquitos of the Pintuyacu River basin. Ranging from 15-40 cm in length, these fishes are characterized by a distinctive body shape: somewhat long in comparison to their diameter, with the head and snout tapering to a blunt point and rear of the body likewise tapering towards the tail, which is often forked. Generally silvery in color, members of genera *Schizodon* and *Leporinus* often have one or several transverse stripe-like markings on their sides, while those of the genus *Laemolyta* often exhibit a longitudinal one.

**macana** (n.) General term for Neotropical knifefishes or *Gymnotiformes*, a group of slender fish whose bodies taper to a point at the tail, and have a single long fin on their underside, which they use to propel themselves.

**machimango** (n.) General term for a number of tree species of the genus *Eschweilera*, many of which have large, distinctively shaped fruits that produce seeds eaten by animals, though not humans.

**madre** (n.) lit. ‘mother’, a spirit or supernatural being associated with a species of plant or animal, or with a place. Madres are understood to embody the essence of a place or species, and typically protect it from intruders or threats.

**masato** (n.) A manioc-based beer with a low alcohol content, traditionally made by many Indigenous peoples in Peruvian Amazonia, and adopted by mestizo settlers in the region. Traditionally, it is made by boiling and mashing manioc, and chewing a portion of the mash to introduce amylase via saliva, which speeds the conversion of complex carbohydrates into sugar. It is also common to add grated sweet potato or sprouted corn sprouts as a source of sugar. The resulting mash is left to ferment for several days, after which it is strained and diluted with water, yielding a tangy, creamy, white beverage.

**minga** (n.) A form of work party common in rural Peruvian Amazonia, where a host invites friends and neighbors over for food and drink, and in return the guests help the host with a labor-intensive task, typically of an agricultural nature, such as clearing or planting a new garden. It is common for masato to be abundant at mingas, with the result that the hard work of the minga is carried out in a cheerful and friendly atmosphere.

**moena** (n.) Term for numerous trees of the family *Lauraceae*, generally characterized by the pleasant spicy fragrances of their wood.
mojarra (n.) General term used for smaller species (normally 15cm or less) of the family Cichlidae, typically used when no more specific name obtains.

novia (n.) Term for a number of species of driftwood catfishes, catfishes of the family Auchenipteridae. These catfish are notable for their particularly flat heads, and for having both a sharp spine in the dorsal fin right behind the head, and serrated spurs near their pectoral fins.

palometa (n.) Term for fish of the family Characidae, especially smaller species of the genera Mylossoma and Myleus. These resemble pañas, but their body shape is more circular in profile, and they tend to lack the underslung jaw of pañas.

paña (n.) General term for piranhas, fish of the genus Characidae, especially smaller species of the genera Serrasalmus and Pygocentrus.

parinari (n.) General term for trees of the genus Licania, notable for producing fruits eaten by both humans and animals.

patarashca (n.) A sealed bundle of leaf-wrapped food, which serves both as a container and a way to cook the food. A patarashca is cooked by placing it near a fire or live coals, either on a grill over the flame source, or nestled by the fire. Pataraschcas are principally employed to cook fish, but a variety of other foods are cooked in them as well. Bijao are the most commonly used leaves, but a number of other leaves, including some types of palm, may be used for the distinctive flavor they impart.

patiquina (n.) Term for a number of plants of the genus Dieffenbachia; the herbaceous plants reach some 30cm in height and have heart-shaped leaves, edged in green with red or pale centers. The corms of these plants are considered poisonous, and were traditionally used for a number of medicinal and magical practices.

patrón (n.) A social role that became prominent in Peruvian Amazonia in the late 19th-century in the context of economic relations between Indigenous peoples and mestizos, particularly as part of the patrón-peón system. In this system, patrones maintained economic monopolies over geographical areas and over the Indigenous peoples living in them, sometimes using brutal force against the Indigenous people in question. Patrones traded manufactured goods, such as metal tools, soap, and clothing, with the Indigenous people over whom they had a monopoly, for forest products collected and processed by their Indigenous peones. The products in question depended on the economic vagaries of the market at various times, and what forest products were available, but the patrón-peón system was initially driven by efforts to extract natural rubber (caucho) from rainforest areas. On the basis of the monopoly they maintained, patrones traded at
rates hugely disadvantageous to the Indigenous people with whom they worked.

**peke peke** (n.) A type of boat motor in common use throughout Peruvian Amazonia, which consists of a 2-stroke air-cooled motor of 5.5-16 horsepower, to which is attached a shaft some 2 meters in length, to the end of which is mounted a small propeller. The body of the motor is mounted near the rear end of the boat on a gimbal that allows the shaft to pivot from side to side, permitting the motorist to steer the boat, and to be freely lowered into, or raised out of, the water, making it possible to avoid obstacles in the water.

**peón** (n.) A person, typically an Indigenous person, working under a **patrón** (see above). Peones generally worked for manufactured goods, such as metal tools and clothing, and were often paid at rates that kept them more or less permanently in debt to the **patron** for whom they worked. This perpetual debt, combined with the fact that servitude to **patrones** was maintained through a combination of physical violence and coercion by government and church officials, lead Iquito elders refer to the time during which they worked as **peones** as **esclavitud** ‘slavery’.

**pijuayo** (also **pifayo**) (n.) *Bactris gasipaes* or Peach Palm, a palm traditionally of great importance to many Amazonian Indigenous peoples for both its wood and its oily, savory fruits, which can form an important part of the diet of Amazonian peoples during the months they are in season. In Iquito territory, these somewhat ovoid fruits measure 5-8 cm diameter, and they have a dense and mealy flesh surrounding a small hard seed. The dark wood of its spine-covered trunk is especially tough, strong, and heavy, and traditionally served to make bows, spears and other implements.

**piripiri** (n.) A term used in Peruvian Amazonia for certain types of plants, generally of the genus *Cyperus*, whose roots are said to have medicinal or magical powers, such as the ability to confer hunting luck on its users.

**pona** (also **cashapona**) (n.) *Socratea exorrhiza*, or Walking Palm; a palm with stilt roots whose wood was traditionally used in house construction. The spiny stilt roots also served as graters for manioc and sweet potato.

**purma** (n.) A chacra that is no longer being maintained, so that undergrowth has returned, gradually choking out any remaining cultigens as it reverts to forest.

**rebeco** (n.) General term for a variety of fish species of the family *Doradidae*, a class of small catfishes that tend to measure 10-15cm in length and have sharp spurs near their pectoral fins. When handled, some **rebecos** produce a white liquid from glands near their gills,
while some species produce squeaking sounds.

**restinga** (n.) An area that is elevated with respect to the surrounding land and remains above the water level when the lower-lying surrounding area floods during the wet season, turning it into an island. These areas are important as destinations for hunting trips during the wet season, as terrestrial animals often withdraw to them when the surrounding areas flood, making them easier to find.

**riпа** (n.) A lath of palm wood, which traditionally has two main uses. First, they are used as building material for walls, being placed vertically, one next to another, and tied to horizontal wall supports; for this use, the laths are generally 5-10cm in width and some 2m in length. Second, they serve as the item to which palm leaves are tied in the manufacture of **crisnejas**; for this use, they are generally 2-3cm in width, and 2-3m in length.

**sachapapa** (n.) *Dioscorea trifida*, a creeper species that produces an edible starchy potato-like tuber.

**shimbillo** (n.) General term for a number of *Inga sp.* tree species which produce fruits in the form of long bean-like pods, many of which are valued for the sweet flesh surrounding their seeds.

**shungo** (n.) The dense, hard heartwood of certain tree species. Valued as house posts and similar types of supports, **shungos** are typically extracted by cutting away the surrounding softer wood, leaving a post-shaped core of dense, hard wood.

**shuyo** (n.) General term for a variety of fishes of the genera *Erythrinus* and *Hoplerythrinus*, a group of predatory fishes with tubular bodies, reminiscent of **huasacos**.

**suri** (n.) Term for the grubs of a number of species of beetles that mainly lay their eggs in the trunks of certain species of palms, but in some cases, also in the seeds of certain palm fruits. These plump grubs, ranging from 3-10cm in length, are prized both by Amazonian Indigenous peoples and by settlers in Peruvian Amazonia for the creamy fat that fills their bodies.

**tahuampa** (n.) An area of inundated forest; these are low-lying areas that flood at the height of the wet season, at which time they become important areas for fishing, as fish are drawn to them to forage on plant matter to which they now have access.

**tamshi** (also **tamishi**) (n.) Term for certain lianas of the genus *Heteropsis* that are quite strong and flexible; they are used in house construction to bind together large timbers, such as roof poles.

**tangarana** (n.) General term for trees of the genus *Triplaris*, which tend to grow near bodies of water, especially in successional habitats. The have broad leaves and hollow
trunks that are often inhabited by colonies of ants which attack anyone who disturbs the tree.

**ungurahui** (n.) *Jessenia bataua*, species of palm valued for its dark purplish fruits; roughly the shape of olives, these fruits measure some 7cm long, and have a thin brittle shell below which lies a thin layer of purplish, oily flesh, which in turn surrounds a large seed.

**varillal** (n.) A forest habitat type encountered in areas where the soil consists principally of white sand. These nutrient-poor areas produce forests of slender, straight, and not very tall trees, and are home to particular species of plants and animals. Many of the trees growing in such areas are ideal for the upper timbers used in the construction of houses in rural Peruvian Amazonian communities, and are even harvested for commercial sale.

**yuca** (n.) *Manihot esculenta*, also known in English as ‘manioc’ and ‘cassava’. One of the primary cultigens of Indigenous Amazonian peoples, as well as settlers in the region, which produces large carbohydrate-rich tubers; these tubers are cooked in a variety of ways for eating, as well as constituting the principal ingredient of **masato**. It merits mention that this word is often misspelled in English as **yucca**, a term that is instead properly applied to plants of the unrelated genus *Yucca*.

**zúngaro** (also **súngaro**) (n.) General term in Peruvian Amazonia for large catfishes of the family *Pimelodidae*, especially those of the genera *Pseudoplatystoma* and *Brachyplatystoma*. 