example, ARM2 for MAC gives a form from a closely related language to justify that this form probably did have the entire CVCV correspondence in Proto-Campa. In ARMADILLO2 for AMU, a comment is added to indicate some doubt about the inclusion of this item. In ARROW for LOK a derivationally related form is included to justify grouping words with these two meanings into the same cognate sets.

There is a large degree of semantic equivalence among the cognates in most cases. In the cognate sets, the first gloss is relevant to all the daughter forms unless otherwise specified in the comments below. Glosses following in parentheses are closely related semantically as either alternate glosses or additional glosses from several different daughter languages.

5.2 Cognate Sets

ACHIOTE

	*a	b	i	n	k	i	tʰ	ɨ
PAR	a	h	í	n		t		e
PIR	h	a	p	i	ç		r	ɨ
APU	a	p	ï		k	i	r	i
GAR	*b		í		s	e	t	
RES	pʰ		i			i	g	í
CUR	p		i				ž	i [mapa]
YUC	p		i				r	í

GAR form is DIC (Dominican Island Carib) from Taylor 1961b:272.

AGOUTI

	*pʰ	ɨ	k	ɨ	l	i
AMU	*pʸ	o	k	e	r	e
WAU	p	ɨ	k	ɨ	š	ɨ
PIR	p	e	ç		r	i
PAL	b	u	k	u	tr	u
GAR	*pʰ	í	k	u	l	i
LOK	*p̣	ɨ	k	ɨ	l	é [rɨ]
RES	pʰ	í		i?	ɡ	í
PIA	p	í		i	s	i
TAR	*p	í			č	i
YUC	p	i			č	i

Synchronic form in AMU is *roʔkʸepʸ*. GAR, LOK and TAR forms are from Taylor 1961d. GAR form is DIC. Taylor 1961d gives GAR as *píkuli*, and LOK as *pɨkɨléri*, while de Goeje 1928:258 gives LOK as *fukuléru*.

ANIMAL, (DOMESTICATE)

	*p	ɨ	r	a
TER	p	ê	y	o
BAU	-p	é	r	
IGN	-p	e	r	a
PIR	p	ɨ	r	a-
APU	-p	ɨ	r	a
ASH	p	i	r	a-
WAP		-ɨ		ž
PAL	p	i	r	
RES	p	ii	d	u
YUC	p	i	r	a-

P-M /*r/ could be /*tʰ/. Gloss for IGN is 'riding animal', and for APU is 'possession'.

ANT

	*kʰ	a	š	i	
AMU	*k	a	č	e	
TER	k	o	s	î	[u]
BAU	k	a	š	í	[ri]
IGN	k	a	č	i	[ru]
PIR	k	a	č	i	[či]
APU	k	a	č	i	[ti]
MAC	k	a	t	i	[tori]
ASH	k	a	ɡ	i	(tori)
WAP	*kʰ	a	čʰ	ɨ	[r]
PAL	*k	a	s	i	[si]
GAR	*h	a		ɨ	
LOK	*kʰ	a	s	i	[si]
GUA	h	e	y	ú	[u]
ACH	k	é		e	[ši]
PIA	k	é		e	[si]

Synchronic form in AMU is *čaʔk*. De Goeje 1928:228 gives WAP form as *kačur* and LOK as *kasisi*. WAP, PAL and LOK forms are from de Goeje 1928:228. GAR is from Matteson 1972:172.

ANT2, (ISULA)

	*m	a	n	a	ɡ	i
PIR	m	a	n	a	h	i
MAC	m	a	n	i	h	i
ASH	m	a	n	i		i
GAR	*m	a	n	i	h	i
LOK	*m	o	n	i	r	ɨ
RES	m	a	n	e		
TAR	*m	a	n	e		
YUC	*m	a	n	e		
YAV	m	a	n	e	ɫ	i

GAR form is from Noble 1965:73. De Goeje 1928:227 gives LOK form as *muniru*. TAR and YUC forms are from de Goeje 1928:228.

ANT3

	*k	u	d	ɨ	
CHA	k	o	t	i	[na]
PAR	k	o	t		[a]
APU	k	a	t	ï	[tï]

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/, and /*u/ could be /*o/.

ARM

	*d	a		n	a	[pʰ a]
CHA	t	i		n	á	(w a)
BAU	-t	o		n		
WAP		a		n	u	[b']
PAL	-w	a		n		
GAR	-r	ɨ		n	a	
LOK	d	ɨ		n	a-	
GUA	-t	ɨ		n	a	
RES		-aʔ		n	áa	(p [i])
ACH				-n	á	
CUR				-n	a	[p a]
PIA		-á		n	a	
TAR				-n	a	[p a]
YUC		-aʔa		n	a	
YAV	t	a		n	a	(p a[si])

P-M /*pʰ/ could be /*b/. Gloss for TAR form is 'shoulder', and for YAV is 'wing, armpit'.

ARM2, (HAND, SHOULDER)

	*w	a	h	k	u	
CHA	w	a	h	k	o	
PAR	[itʸo]	a		k	o	
WAU	w	ɨ	š̶	k	u	
TER	*w	o		ʔ	u	
BAU	-w	ó	h		i	(s)
IGN	-b	a	ʔ		u	
APU	-w	a		k	o	
MAC		a		k	o-	
ASH		a		k	o-	
PAL	-w	á		k	u	
RES	-v	aa		k	ó	
PIA	-w	aa		k	u	(te)
YUC	-w	a		k	u	(laʔapa)

Gloss for CHA form is 'shoulder'. TER form is from Matteson 1972:190. For MAC form, compare Nomatsiguenga *-bwako* from Matteson 1972:213 as evidence that forms in this subgroup did have an initial labial glide at an earlier stage.

ARMADILLO

	*y	e	t	i	
PAR	i	y	é	t	i
WAU	i	y	e	h	ɨ
TER		ô	hʸ	o	
APU		šoa	t	í	
MAC		é	t	i	(ni)
ASH		e	t	i	(ni)
GAR		g	a	s	í [gamu]
LOK		y	e	s	i
RES		ɡ	a	ʔ	i
ACH		č	e		e
PIA		č	è		e
TAR		y	é		e
YUC		y	eʔé		

ARMADILLO2

	*k	a	š	a	
AMU		a	š	oʔ	[š]
CHA	k	a	š		[palo]
BAU	k	a	š	a	[s]
PIR	k		š	i	[wna]

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/. For AMU, primary sources note a similar form in Panoan languages as an indication that this may be a loan.

ARRIVE

	*k	au	
PAR	k	áo	[ka]
ASH	k	o	[r](aki-)
WAP	kʰ	au-	
TAR	-u k	á-	

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/.

ARROW, (BOW)

	*š	u	m	e	ɠ	a	
PAR	t	o	m	é	ɠ	e	
TER	š	u	m	e			
WAP	s	u	m	a	d	a	
PAL		i	m	é	dr-		
GAR	g	i	m	a	r	a	
LOK	s	i	m	a	ṛ	a	
GUA		i	m	á	l	a	[a]
PIA	d	e	m			á	[pu]

Gloss for WAP and PIA forms is 'bow'. GUA also has a form *simarabo* which means 'bow'.

ARROW2, (SPEAR)

	*y	o	k	o	r	ɨ	
CHA	a š		k	o	l	o	(li)
PAR			k	ó	r	e	
WAU		u	k	u			
BAU			k	o	r	i-	
IGN			-k	i	r	i	[ki]
PIR	č	o	k	o	r	ɨ	
MAC	č	o	k	o	r	i	
PAL	y	a	k	o-			
PIA	ɠ	u	k	ù	l	u	

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/. Gloss for PIR and MAC forms is 'spear'.

ASH

	*p	a	l	i	š	i
WAP	*pʰ	a	r	i	t	ɨ
GAR	b	a	l	i	g	i
LOK	b	a	l	i	s	i
GUA	p	a	l	í	?	i
ACH	b	áa	l	i		
PIA	b	àa	l	i		
TAR	p	áa	l	i		
YUC	*p	a?a	l	i		
YAV	h	a	l	i	ɠ	i

Synchronic form in YUC is *pa?ila*. De Goeje 1928.223 gives WAP form as *parite*.

BACK, (SHOULDER)

	*d	i	n	p	ɨ	
PAR		e		h	é	[ne]
TER	š	u		p	u	[nu-]
BAU	-č	i		p	i	
IGN	-č	e		p	a	
ASH	-sy	e	N	p	a	
LOK	h	a		b	ɨ	(nro)
GUA	-(a)s	á		p	ɨ	

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. Gloss for ASH form is 'shoulder'. Primary sources for LOK give *abɨ* as an alternate form.

BAD, (WITCH)

	*m	a	h	č	i	
AMU	am a	h	s	e?		(nʸehčʸ)
CHA	m	a		č	e	(wa)
MAC	m	a		ɠ	i	
ASH	m	a		ɠ	i	
RES	m	a		ɠ	í	(káaɠígí)
ACH	m	áa		š	i-	
CUR	m	aa		č	i-	
TAR	m	aá		ɠ	i	(ma)

Gloss for AMU and ASH forms is 'witch', for MAC is 'bewitch', and for RES is 'bad person'.

BAT

	*p	ɨ	h	d	e	r	ɨ
AMU	*p	o	h	s	e	ṣ	o
TER	w	i		t	ê	t	e
BAU	b	i		t	e	r	
IGN	b	i		t	e		
APU	(šio) p	i				r	i
MAC	p	í			i	r	i
ASH	p	i			i	r	i
GAR	b	ú		l	i	r	i
LOK	*b	o		h	i	r	i
GUA	p	ɨ		s	í	č	i
RES	p	i		ɠʰ	ii	g	í
ACH	h	í		š	i	ž	i
CUR	p	i		t	i	ž	i
TAR	p	íí		ɠ	i	r	i
YUC	p	i		h	i	r	í

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. Synchronic form in AMU is *pohsoṣ*. LOK form is from Taylor 1969:279.

BATHE

		*k	a	
WAU	a	k	a	(kapa)
TER	a	hʸ	i	(ko)
IGN		-k	a-	
PIR		k	a-	
MAC		-k	a	[a-]
ASH		-k	a	[a-]
WAP		kʰ	a	[u](kupʰan)
PAL	aw	k	e	(pye)
GAR		*k	ɨ	[dɨn]
LOK	(i)	k	a-	
GUA	o	?	ó	[hɨ]
YAV		k	a	[wa]

GAR form is DIC from Taylor 1978:122.

BEE, (HONEY)

		*m	a	b	a
PAR		m	á	h	a
TER		m	ó	p	o
BAU	[yo]	m	oé	p	
IGN		m	a	p	a
APU		m	a	p	a
WAP		m	a	b'	
GAR		m	á	b	a
LOK		*m	á	b	a
GUA		m	a	p	á
RES		m	aá	p	ú
ACH		m	áa	b	a
CUR		m	aa	p	a
PIA		m	áa	b	a
TAR		m	áa	p	a
YUC		*m	a	p	a
YAV		m	á	h	a

Gloss for the PAR form is 'honey'. The LOK form is from Taylor 1969:277. The YUC form is from de Goeje 1928:228.

BIG

	*a	n	t	a	[tʰ i]
AMU	a		t	a:	[š]
MAC	a	n	t	á	(r i)
ASH	a	N	t	a	(r i)
WAP	ɨ		d'	a	[d ɨ]

BIRD

	*k	u	d	ɨ	[p	ɨ	r	a]
AMU		o:	tʸ		(h	a	l	e)
PAR	k	o	t	é	(h	a	l	e)
WAU	k	u	h	u	[p	ɨ	š	a] [tɨ]
WAP	kʰ	u	tʰ	ɨ	[?	i	ž	]
PAL	k	u	h	í	[p		r	a]
GAR	g	u	r	í	[b	i	u	a]
LOK	k	o	d	i	[b	i	o	]
RES	k	o?			[p	íi	d	ú]
CAB	?	u			[p	i	r	a]
PIA	k	u	ì		[p	ì	r	a]
TAR	k			é	[p	i	r	a]
YUC	k	u			[p	i	r	a?a][pʰá]

The last two syllables of the proto-form are probably from ANIMAL.

BITTER

	*k	e	pʰ	i	d	i	
AMU			p	e:	š		(-eš)
PAR	t	i	h	é			
PIR			p		s		[a-]
MAC	kʸ	e	p	i	š	ii	(ri)
ASH	k	e	p	i	sy	i-	
GAR	g	i	f	e			
LOK	s	i	p	e			(n)
RES		e	p	ii	ɠʰ	ii	
PIA		i	p	i	s	í	(-iri)
YUC	*i		p	i	s	i-	
YAV	k	e			ɨ	i-	

Taylor 1978:123 gives the DIC form for this as *sipʰe*. The YUC form is from Matteson 1972:173.

BLACK

	*kʰ	ue	r	e	
AMU	kʸ	e	lʸ		(we)
CHA	k	o	s	é	(wa)
PAR	k	í	y	a	
TER	hʸ	a	?		
GAR		u	r	í-	
LOK	kʰ	a	r	e	[men]
CAB	k	ewe	r	e	(ka)
PIA	k	úu	l	í-	
YUC	k	a			[méni]

BLOOD

	*[m]	i	tʰ	a	h	[n a]
AMU			-š	a	h	(s)
CHA		i:	l	a		
PAR	[-ím]	a	l	á		(ti)
TER		í	t	i		
BAU		í	t	i		
IGN		i	t	i		
PIR	h		r	a-		
APU		e	r	ē		[ka]-
MAC		i	r	aa-		
ASH		i	r	aa-		
WAP		i	ž	a		[i-]
PAL	[m]	i	r	á-		
GAR		í	t	a-		
LOK		ɨ	tʰ	ɨ-		
GUA		i	š	á		
RES		-íi	d	ú		
ACH		í	ž	a		(naa)
CAB	?	ii	r	a		
CUR		-i	ž	a		[n a]
PIA		-í	r	a		[n a]
TAR		-í	ɾ	e		
YUC		-í	ɾ	a		
YAV	[m]	í	y	a		(n i)

Primary sources give šaːs as an alternate form for AMU, -(a)šá as an alternate form for GUA, íiža- as an alternate form for ACH, and -íri as an alternate form for TAR. The gloss for WAP is 'bleed'. Taylor, Noble and other Arawakan comparativists have noted the similarity of BLOOD to DRINK. It is likely that the similarity is due to a classifier meaning 'liquid' which gained lexical status as a noun and verb in most Maipuran languages. In some languages it is necessary to posit that it entered into combination with other classifiers or lexical roots.

BONE

		*[n]	a	p	ɨ	
AMU		*-[n]	a	p	o	
CHA	[k]		áh	p	u	
PAR		*[n]	a	h	e-	
WAU	[ãhãpi]	[ñ]a		p	ɨ	
TER			ô	p	e-	
BAU		[n]	o	p	i-	
IGN			-a	p	e-	
PIR			-a	p	i	
APU			a	p	ɨ	
PAL			a	p	í-	
GAR			-á	b	u	
GUA	(hf)		i	p	ɨ	
RES			-aá	p	í	
ACH	(iy)		á	h	i	
CAB	(ʔi)		a	p	i	
CUR			-a	p	i	
PIA			-á	p	i	
TAR	(y)		áa	pʰ	i	
YUC			-i	pʰ	í	[na]
YAV		(n)i		h	i	(u)

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. Synchronic form in AMU is -nop and in PAR is ahi. Pre-PAR form is attested in Taylor 1961e:365. Primary sources give nope as an alternate form for BAU, (é)ipi as an alternate form for GUA, (-y)áahi as an alternate form for ACH, and (n)uhi(u) as an alternate form for YAV. The gloss for YAV is 'my bone'. Primary sources list the WAU form as a classifier meaning 'bone-like'.

BOW

		*[t a]	p	o	
WAU	[ii]	[t a]	p	i	
BAU	[*-i]	[t i]	p	o-	
IGN	[i]	[ɡ i]	p	a	[raku]
PIR		[t]	w		[a]
APU		[t a]	p	o	
MAC			p	ia	(me)
ASH			p	yaa-	
GAR			-b	ɨ	
CUR	(yawi)	[t ia]	p	o	(ti)
TAR	(yawi)	[t ia]	p	u	

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. Synchronic form in BAU is -tipo. The BAU form assumes *i in Pre-BAU to relate to IGN and predicts /*a/ > /i/ in this environment.

BREAST, (MILK)

		*t	e	n	ɨ	
CHA		t	é	n	i	
PAR	[etó]	t	o	n	e	
WAU		s	i	ñ	a	
TER		š	ê	n	e-	
BAU		-š	o	n		
IGN		-č	e	n	e	
PIR		t		n	ɨ	
APU		-t	ɨ	n	ɨ	
ASH		t	e	n	e-	
WAP		-ďʼ	ɨ	n	ü	
RES			-iʔ	n	í	(mu)
ACH			-ii	n	i	
CUR			-i	n	i	(a)
PIA			-ì	n	i-	
YAV		ȼ	í	n	i	

Primary sources for RES also give the form iʔni(ʔaanú) meaning 'milk'.

BRING

		*a	m	a	
CHA			-m	uʔ	[me](kne)
TER	(ny)	a	m	a	[ne]
BAU		á	m	o	(n-)
IGN		-a	m	a	
PIR	(hi)		m	a	(poka)
APU			-m	ɨ	[na]
MAC		-a	m-		
ASH		-a	m-		

BROTHER

	*p	e	r	ɨ	[pe]
IGN	-p	a	r	a	[pe]
PIR	-p	ɨ	r	ɨ	
APU	-p	ɨ	r	ɨ	
WAP			-a	ž	
GAR	*-b	i	r	i	
PIA	-b	èe	r	i	
TAR	-p	e	r	i	
YAV	h	a	ɨ	u	[he](mi)

P-M /*p/ of suffix could have been either /*b/ or /*pʰ/. Matteson 1972:174 gives the gloss in GAR as 'younger brother'. Primary sources also give the glosses of PIR and APU as 'younger brother', of WAP as 'brother of female' and of PIA as 'older brother'.

BROTHER-IN-LAW (OF MALE)

		*a	n	i	[l ɨ]
WAU	[pih]	ɨ	n	e	
BAU		-a	n	á	
PIR	h	a	n	ɨ	(r ɨ)
MAC		a	n	i	
ASH		a	n	i	(r i)
PAL		a	n	i	[rhu-]
YAV		n	ú		[l i]

P-M /*l/ could be /*tʰ/. The assumed pref in WAU may be either second person o from BROTHER

BUZZARD

	*č	e	m	u
AMU	ȼ˘	eʔ	m	
CHA	ȼ	e	m	oʔ [ye]
GUA	sʼ	a	m	u [t]

CASSAVA, MANIOC

	*k	a	n	i	[tʰɨ]
CHA	k	i	n	í	[l i]
PAR	k	é			[t e]
WAU	-k	e	n	e	(t ɨ)
PIR	k	a	n		(r ɨ)
ASH	k	a	n	i	(r i)
WAP	kʰ	a	n	ɨ	[ž]
PAL	*k	i	n	e	(r i)
GAR	g	ã	h	i	
GUA		á		i	
RES	k	aá	n	i	
CUR	k	ai	n	i	
PIA	k	ái	n	i	
TAR	k	ái	n	i	

Synchronic form in PAL is kiní(ki). Th WAU form is a possessed form. The Pre-PA form is from de Goeje 1928:230. The [in GAR is probably hiatus.

CAYMAN

	*k	a	s	i	u	[k	ɨ	tʰ	ɨ]
CHA	k	a	š		u				[n
BAU	*k	a	h	i		[		r	e]
IGN	k	a	h	i	u	[		r	e]
PIR	k		š	iy	o	[ç		r	ɨ]
APU	k	a		i		[k	ɨ	ɾ	ɨ]
LOK	k	a	y		o	[k	o	tʰ	ɨ]
GUA	k	a	y		ú	[	u	š	ɨ]
CAB	k	a:	č		u	[		r	ɨ]
CUR	k	a	č			[	i	ž	ɨ]
PIA	k	a	ȼ		u	[	í	r	ɨ]
TAR	k	á	s			[	i	r	ɨ]
YUC	*k	a	hy		ú				

The BAU form is from de Goeje 1928:227. The YUC form is from Matteson 1972:231.

CHARCOAL

		*m	e	n	kʰ	i	
AMU	(kʸelʸ)	mʸ	e		š		
CHA	(kahšo)	m	e		k	i	
TER		m	o	ny í	k	e	
BAU	e	m	o	n	e	s	
IGN	e	m	a	n	i	k	i
PIR	[ksamo]	m	e				
MAC	(ɠi)	m	e	n	gy	i	(to)
ASH	(ɠi)	m	e	N	k	i	(to)
GUA	(ši)	m	e		č		
CUR	(tiyee)	m	e				

In some languages the gloss is literally 'fire-charcoal' with the prefixed material in parentheses meaning 'fire'.

CHEST, (ABDOMEN)

		*t	i	k	u	
AMU	-ahtʸ					
CHA		t	ú	ʔ	u	[lu]
PAR		t	i	k	o	(la-)
WAU	-ɠ	i	č	u		
TER		š	â	ʔ	a	(-ku-)
BAU		č	a	k	o	(-ki)
PIR	-č			k		[ete]
APU	-t	i		k		[ako]
ASH	*t	i		k̦		(aro-)
WAP	d'	u		kʰ	u	[diʔ]
PAL	-d	ú		k	u	
RES		ó?		k	ó	[táapígú]
ACH				-k	ú	[ta]
CAB		u		kʰ	u	
CUR				-k	o	[da]
PIA		ù		k	u	[ta]
TAR				-k	u	[da]
YUC	-iʔi			k	ú	
YAV	t			u		(ɠi)

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/. The gloss for PIR and APU is 'abdomen'. The ASH form is from the Asháninca dialect, Kindberg 1980:49. Primary sources give -duka- as an alternate form for PAL.

CHIGOE FLEA

		*i	d	i	t	u
CHA		-s	u	č	i	
BAU		t	i	t		
IGN		s	i	t	u	[re]
RES	i	ɠʰ	íi	t	ó	
ACH	*i	š	i	t	u	
CUR	ïi	t	i	t	o	
PIA	i	s	í	d	u	
TAR	i	s	i	t	ú	
YUC	i	h	i	t	ú	
YAV	[ké]		ɠ	u		[ɫi]

Taylor 1961b:271 gives the ACH form as *isitu*. The YAV prefix may be from *ka-* 'ATTRIBUTIVE'.

CHOP, CUT

		*t	u	[k	a]	
CHA	-t	o				[s-]
PAR	i	tʸ	o	[k	a]	
WAU		t	u	[k-	]	
TER	i	š	ú	[ʔ	o]	(ko)
IGN	-é	č	u			(ka)
MAC	-t	o-				
ASH		t	o-			
WAP		d'	u	[kʰ-	]	
RES		t	u	[	u-]	
TAR		t	u			[tú]
YAV		ɠ	iu	[k	a]	

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/.

CLAW, (FINGERNAIL)

		*s	eu	t	a	
AMU	-š	e:	č			(ehp)
CHA	s		t	o		
PIR	s	ewa	t	a		
APU	-s	oo	t	a		
MAC	š	a	t	a-		
ASH	sy	e	t	a-		
RES	-h	iʔ	t	á	[vi]	
CUR	-ɠ	o	t	a		
YAV	ɠ	ú	l	a	[wi]	

CLAW2, (FINGERNAIL)

		*h	u	b	a	
TER	hʸ	î		p	o-	
BAU	-t	í		p		
IGN	-h	i		p	a	(ña)
WAP			*b'		a	[re]
GAR		ú		b	a	[ra]
LOK				b	a	[da]-
GUA	-(a)			p	á	[toʔu]
ACH	-y	ú		b	a	[wia]
CAB	?	i	u	p	a	
PIA		-ù		p	a	
TAR		-a		p	a	[da]
YUC	-h	uʔu		p	a	

De Goeje 1928:229 gives WAP form as *bare*. Primary sources give *hupá* as an alternate form for YUC.

COATI, COATIMUNDI

	*kʰ	a	h	p	e	d	i
CHA	k	a	h	p	i	š	i
PAR	k	á	h		i		
WAU	k	a		p		i	
IGN	k	a		p	e	h	i
PIR	k	a		p		š	i
APU	k	a		p	í	š	i
MAC	k	a		p	e	š	i
ASH	kʰ	a		p	e	sy	i
LOK	kʰ	i		b	i	h	i
RES	k	a		p	íi	ɠʰ	
PIA	k	a		p	ì	s	i
TAR	k	a		p	i	s	i

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/.

COLD

		*k	i	p	a	
PAR			t	í	h	a
PAL	(k)	i	s	e	p	e
RES			h	iʔ	p	íi?
CUR			h	a	p	e-
TAR			h	a	p	é-
YUC			i		p	eʔe (ní)
YAV			k	a	h	á (te)

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/.

COLD2

	*k	a	č	ɨ	n	k	a
WAU	k	a	t	ɨ		(k	a-)
PIR	k	a	č	i		k-	
APU	k	a	č	ï		k	a (ri)
MAC	k	a	ɠ	i	n	g	a-
ASH	k	a	ɠ	i	N	k	a-

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/.

COME

		*p	u	[k	a]	
AMU	ah	p		[	a]	
TER	-p	u				[hi-]
BAU	-p	i		[k	o]	(w)
PIR	-a	p	o	[k	a]	
APU	-a	p	o	[k	a]	
MAC	-p	o		[k-	]	
ASH		p	o	[k-	]	
GAR	-i		b	u		(i)

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/.

CORN, MAIZE

		*m	a	r	i	k	ɨ
WAU		m	a	r	i	k	i
IGN	a	m	a		i	k,	i
WAP		m	a	ž	i	kʰ	
PAL		m	á		y	k	i
GAR		*m	á	r	i	s	i
LOK		m	a	r	i	s	i
GUA		m	á		i	kk	ɨ

The GAR form is DIC from Taylor 196[...]

CRY

		*i	y	a	
AMU			y	a:	[w-]
PAR	-í		y	a	
TER		i	y	o-	
IGN	-í		y	a	[ha]
PIR	[č]	i	y	a	[ha-]
APU	[č]	i		a	[pa]-
MAC	-[ira]		g-		
ASH	[ira]		g-		
WAP	[ž]			a	[a-]
PAL	[t]	i	h	e-	
GAR	(a)		i	á	[hua]
LOK	(ɨ)		y	a-	
GUA	(a)		y	a	[láhaa]
PIA	-i	č		a-	
TAR		-y		a-	
YUC		*i	y	a	
YAV	[ha]		y	a	

The prefix *ir-* and related forms may [be] derived from a derivational morpheme mea[n]ing 'liquid' as in BLOOD and DRINK. Matteso[n] 1972:175 gives the YUC form as *ia* /y/ this environment does not appear to contra[st] with its absence.

CURE, REMEDY, (MEDICINAL GRASS)

	*p	i	n	i	
	*p	i	n	i	
PIR	p	i	n	i-	
APU	p	i	n	i	
ASH	pʰ	i	n	i-	
WAP	pʰ	i	n	i	[d']
PAL	i p	e	y		(ti)
GAR	i b	i	e		
LOK	*i	b	i		(hi)
GUA	*e	p	i		
YAV	h	i	n	a	[ha] (ti)

The LOK and GUA forms are from Taylor 1978:59. Fanshawe 1949:60 gives the LOK form as *bina*. The gloss for WAP is 'grass'.

DIE, (SICK)

	*k	a	m	a	
AMU	[š]	o:	m-		
PAR	k	a	m	á	(ti)
WAU	a k	a	m	a	
MAC	-k	a	m-		
ASH	k	a	m-		
TAR	-k	a	m	i	(á-)

The gloss for the PAR form is 'dead', for WAU and ASH is 'die, sick' and for TAR is 'sick'. The TAR form meaning 'dead' is *yami(ni)*.

DIG

	*k	i	[k a]	
CHA	-k	i?		(t)-
PAR	ǥ	é	[k a]	
WAU	a t	i	[k a]	
TER	k	e	[h o]	(k o)
BAU	-s	á	[h o]	(kia-)
IGN	-s	e		(ka)
PIR	ç	i		[tota]
MAC	-kʸ	i	[g-]	
ASH	k	i	[y-]	
WAP	kʰ	i	[č a]	[d']-
PAL	a t	í	[k]	
GAR	(a-) č	i	[g a]	
CUR	-e		[k a-]	
PIA	-í		[k a-]	
YUC	i		[č a]	(káhe)

Primary sources give *sereka* as an alternate form for IGN.

DREAM

	*t	a	p	u	[n i]	
AMU	*č	a	p	o-		
PAR	i č	í	h	i	[n]	(-ako)
WAU	s ẽ	p	u			

	TER	hʸ	o	p	ú	(šo)
TER	hʸ	o	p	ú		(šo)
APU	*t	a	p	o	[n]	[awa]
GAR	*t	ɨ	b	ɨ	[ɨ]	
LOK	t	ɨ	b	o	[n]	(toa-)
GUA	l	a	p	ɨ		
RES	-t	a	p	ó	[n í]	
TAR	t	a	p	u	[l ɨ-]	
YAV	t	a	h	u	[n i-]	

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. Synchronic form in AMU is *čo:p-*. De Goeje 1928:233 gives the APU form as *tapunawa*. The GAR form is DIC from de Goeje 1928:233, who transcribed it as *toboüi*.

DRINK

	*i	tʰ	a	
AMU	*š	o		
CHA	-l	a		[p-]
PAR	-é	r	a	
BAU	e	r		
IGN	-e	r	a	
PIR	h i	r	a	
APU	[k] i	r	a	
ASH	i	r-		
WAP	[tʰ] i	ž	a-	
PAL	(h) i	r	e	[p]-
GAR	(á)	t	a	
LOK	(ɨ)	tʰ	ɨ	
GUA	(a)	s	á-	
RES	-i?	d	ú	
ACH	-í	ž	a	
CAB	i	l	a	
CUR	(pa) i	ž	a	(ka)
PIA	-ì	r	a-	
TAR	-i	r	a	
YUC	i?i	r	a	(káhe)
YAV	[ɨ] i	y	a	

makuna IDE

Synchronic form in AMU is *oš-*. Primary sources give *iʰa-* as an alternate form for LOK.

DRY

	*pʰo	h	tʰ	o	
AMU	*p o	h	š	o	(ša)
CHA	p o		š	é	(wa)
PIR	-p		r	i-	
MAC	-p i		r	i	[a-]
ASH	p i		r	y	[aa-]
GUA	h o		s	óo	
TAR	-p u		y	ú	(pe)

Synchronic form in AMU is *pohša:(š)*.

DUNG, (EXCREMENT)

	*i	t	i	k	[a]/[i]	
CHA		t	u	k	i	
PAR		č	i	k	í	(ti)
TER	i	s	í	k	o	
BAU	e	t	í	s		
IGN	-í	č	i	k	a	
PIR		č		k	i	
MAC		t	i	g	a-	
ASH		t	i	yʰ	a-	
WAP		d'	i	kʰ		
PAL	*i	s	i	k	i	
GAR	*i	t	i	k	a	
LOK	*i	t	i	k	a	
RES		i?	š	ú		
ACH		-í	y	a		(kuaa)
CUR			-š			(pi)
PIA		í	y	a-		
TAR		i	y	a-		
YAV	-ǥ	i	yá			

The final vowel of P-M varies morphophonemically between /a/ and /i/. Primary sources give *-tk(wa)* as an alternate form for CHA. The PAL, GAR and LOK forms are from de Goeje 1928:216. He transcribed the GAR form as *itica*. The RES form *iiʔsá(ko)* means 'tripe'. The ACH and CUR forms are glossed 'intestines'. The PIA form meaning 'intestines' is *-ya[pi][kúa]* and the YAV form is *ǥia(hi)*.

DUST, (ASH)

		*pʰ	a / e	[n e]
AMU	(ǥah)	p	e	[nʸ]
CHA	(kahčih-)	p	e	
PAR		e h	e	
WAU	-e	p	e	[he]
TER		p	ô	[u]
BAU		p	o	[i](p)
IGN	(ǥima)	p	a	
PIR		p	a	[h i]
APU		-p	a	[n ɨ]
MAC		-p	a	[n e]
ASH		-p	a	[n e-]
PAL	(tabúd)	b	u	[n e]
GAR	(t-)[i]	f	e	
YUC	[muʔu]	p	é	

The first vowel of P-M varies between /*a/ and /*e/. The gloss for the AMU and CHA forms is 'ash' (literally: 'fire-dust'), for WAU is 'burn for ash', and for IGN is 'ash'. The YUC form may literally mean 'ground-dust'. Primary sources give *ipuʔi* as an alternate form for TER, and *(ko)póe(r)* as an alternate for for BAU.

EAR

	*[d a]	k	e	n	i	[a k u]
AMU			e:			[t]
PAR	[i]		t	i	n	í-
TER		k	ê	n	y	[o-]
BAU			s	e	n	[o k i]
IGN		-k	i	ñ		[a]
PIR			ç		n	[a k o]
APU		k	e	n		[a (ko)]
WAP			i		n	
GAR	-[ar í]	g	a		i	
LOK	*[d i]	k	a	n	i	
GUA	(-a) [č ʷ e]	?	e			
RES		-h	e	n		[á k ó]
CUR			-e	n	i	
TAR		-h	e	n	i	
YAV	[t a]	s	i	n		[e]

Synchronic form in LOK is *[di]ke-*. Primary sources give *etaná-* as an alternate for PAR. The P-M noun classifier may be 'container' as in (33).

EAR2

	*k	e	n	pʰ	i	[d a]
PIR	ç	e		p	i	
APU	k	ĩ		p	i	[t a]
MAC	gʸ	e	m	p	i	[t a-]
ASH	k	e	N	p	i	[t a-]
PAL	-t	ay		b	i	
YAV	k	e		h	e	[t a]

The gloss for the YAV form is 'hear'.

EARTH

	*k	ɨ	p	a	č	i	
AMU			p	a:	ǥ		
APU	k	ɨ	p	a	č	i	(pe)
MAC	kʸ	i	p	a	ǥ	i	
ASH	k	i	p	a	ǥ	i	
RES	h	í	p	o	h	í	
CUR	h	ii	p	a		i	
TAR	h	í	p	a		i	
YAV	k	a	h	á	ǥ	i	

The gloss for the APU form is 'dirty'.

EAT

Lang	pre	1	2	3	4	extra
		*n	i	k	a	
CHA		n	u	k		(ne)
PAR		*n	i	¢	e	
WAU	ã		i	č	a	
TER		n	î	k	o	
BAU		-n	i	k		
IGN		-n	i	k	a	
PIR		n	i	k	a	
APU		-n	i	k	a	
WAP		n	i	kʰ	-	
GAR	á		i	g	a	
GUA			e	k	aá	
ACH			-í	y	a	
CUR	-i	n		h	a-	
PIA				-y	áa-	
TAR	-h	i			a-	
YUC	ah	ñ			á-	
YAV	e	ñ			a	

Synchronic form in PAR is *niça*.

EYE

Lang	1	2	3	4	extra
	*[l]	u	k	ɨ / e	
AMU	*[l]	o	k		e
CHA		o	h	k i	
PAR	*[d]	o	¢		e-
WAU	*[uš]	u	t		e-
TER		û	k	e-	
BAU			-k	i	[s]
IGN		-u	k	i	[ha]
APU		o	k	i	
MAC		o	kʸ	i	
ASH		o	k	i-	
PAL		-w	t	y	[ak]
GAR		á	g	u	
LOK			k	o	[si-]
GUA		o	ʔ	u	
ACH	[-t]	u	í		
CAB	[tʰ]	u			
CUR	[-t]		i		
PIA	[-t]	u	í		
TAR	[-t]		i		[da]
YUC	[-ihl]	u			

Final vowel in P-M varies morphophonemically between /*ɨ/ and /*e/. Synchronic form in AMU is *-klʸeʔ* or *koɨ̯ʸoʔ-*, in PAR is *doçi-* and in WAU is *ušutai*.

FAN (n.)

Lang	1	2	3	4	extra
	*h	e	w	ɨ	
TER	k	e	w	i	(ti)
MAC	h	e	b	a	(ro-)
ASH	h	e	w	a	(ro-)
RES	h	e	v	oʔ-	
YAV	h	u	w	i	(ta)

The TER form is from Matteson 1972:190. The gloss for the YAV form is 'to fan'.

FAR

Lang	1	2	3	4	5	extra
	*t	ae	h	k	u	
CHA	t	aʔwó	h	k	o	
PAR	¢	é		k	o	
GAR	d	í		s	e	
ACH	d	é		k		(čee)
CUR	t	ee		k	ɔ	(le)
PIA	d	ée		k	u-	

FAT (n.), GREASE

possible borr. to Tuk.

Lang	1	2	3	4	extra
	*k	ɨ	d	e	
IGN	(t)	iu	h	e	
GAR	(a) g	ɨ	l	e	[i]
LOK	*k	ɨ	h	i	
GUA	(a)	ɨ	s	ɨ	
YUC		h	i	[lá]	(h i)

Synchronic form in LOK is *kʰi(hi)*.

FAT2 (n.), GREASE

Lang	1	2	3	4	extra
	*y	ui	[n]	[k a]	
CHA	(y)	ú			(hsi)
APU	*ɨ-				
MAC	i	gʸ	ei	[k a]	
ASH		y	ee [n]	[k a-]	
PAL	í	y-			
ACH		-y	uwi	[k a]	

The APU form is from Matteson 1972:204.

FEATHER, FUR

Lang	1	2	3	4	extra
	*p	i	d	ɨ	
AMU	p	e	ʔ-		
CHA	p	i	š		(le)
PIR	p	i	tç	i	
APU	-p	i	t	i	
MAC	b	i	t	i-	
ASH	w	i	t	i-	

P-M /*p/ could be either /*pʰ/ or /*b/. The gloss for the CHA form is 'wing'.

FATHER

Lang	1	2	3	4	5	6	extra
	*[h	a	n]	i	tʰ	i	
PAR	(e	n)	e	d	e		
WAU				-š	ɨ		
TER					h		[á-]
IGN				-i	y		[a]
PIR				-i	r	ɨ	
APU				ɨ	r	ɨ	
ASH				-i	r	i	
PAL				-í	r	i	
LOK				i	tʰ	i	
GUA	-(a)				š	i	
RES	[-h	a	n]	í	g	í	
CUR	[		-n]	i	ž	i	
PIA	[	-á	n]	i	r	i	
YAV				i	h	i	

FEAR, (RESPECT)

Lang	0	1	2	3	4	5	extra
		*p	ɨ	n	k	a	
TER		p	î		k	o	
BAU	-	p	i		k	o-	
IGN	-	p	i		k	a	
PIR		p	i		k	a	
APU		p	ī		k	a	
MAC		p	i	n	g	a-	
ASH		p	i	n	k	a	(¢a)-
PAL	a	p	í		s	e	
LOK		b	o		k	a-	

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. The gloss for the IGN form is 'fear, respect', for MAC and ASH is 'respect' and for LOK is 'scare, startle'.

FEAR2

Lang	0	1	2	3	4	extra
		*m	ɨ	d	a	
AMU		mʸ	e	č-		
CHA	[-ša]	m	uu	t		(i)
WAU		m	ɨ	š	a	
GUA		m	o	t		

FIRE, (FIREWOOD)

Lang	1	2	3	4	5	extra
	*d	i	k	a	h	[¢ i]
AMU	¢					(a h č)
CHA			k	á	h	[č i]
PAR	i	r	k	á		[t i]
WAU		i	¢	e		[i]
WAP	tʰ	i	kʰ	a		[ž]
PAL	t	i	k	é		(t i)
LOK	*h	i	k			[i]
GUA	s	i	k			[i]
RES	i	¢	i			[¢ ó]
ACH	-š	í	y	a		
CUR	t	ii	y	e		
PIA			*k	a		[č i]
TAR	¢	i		é		[e]
YUC	s	ii	y	a		
YAV		-	k	a		(ɨ i)

Synchronic form in LOK is *ikʰɨ*, and in PIA is *kičái*. The gloss for the AMU, TAR. and YUC forms is 'firewood'.

FIREWOOD

Lang	pre	1	2	3	4	extra
		*¢	ɨ	m	a	
AMU	*(neh)	¢	o:	m		
PAR	(iní)	t	i	m	a	
IGN		¢		m	a	(pa)
PIR	hi	č	i	m	a	
APU		š	a	m	i	(na)
ASH		-¢	i	m	a	
PAL		-t	i	m		

This is a suppletive possessed form in most daughter languages. The AMU form is from Fast 1953:193 and means 'my fire'. The gloss for the IGN form is 'ash' (literally: 'firewood-dust').

FIRST

Lang	pre	1	2	extra
		*k	ɨ	
MAC	i	kʸ	e	(tʸo)
ASH		k	i	(ti-)
WAP		kʰ	ɨ	[wïi-]
ACH	(ké)		e	[ča](naku)
YAV		k	e	[nuáwa]

FISH

	*k	o	p	a	k	i
PAR	k	o	h	á	ǥ	e
WAU	k	u	p	a	t	ɨ
TER	hʸ	ô		p	e	
BAU	k	o	ƀ	e	s	
PIR	k	o	pʰ	a	ç	i
WAP	kʰ	u	pʰ	a		ɨ
ACH	k	u	b	á		i
CUR	k	u	p	e		
PIA	k	u	b	á		i
TAR	k	ú	p	e		
YAV	k	u	h	á	s	i

In P-M either instance of /*k/ could be /*kʰ/.

FISH2

	*h	i	m	a	
CHA [ku]	š		m	a	
BAU	h	i	m		
IGN	h	i	m	a	
PIR	š	i	m	a	
APU	š	i	m	a	(kɨ)
MAC	š	i	m	a	
ASH	sy	i	m	a	
PAL		-í	m	a	
LOK	h	i	m	e	
GUA	h	i	m	á	
YAV	ɬ	i	m	a	

The gloss for the CHA form is 'catfish species'. Primary sources give *syimaki* as an alternate form for ASH, and *himé* as an alternate form for GUA.

FLEA

	*kʰ	a	y	a	p	a	
BAU [totí]	k	o			p		
IGN *[stu]	k	a	y	a			
PIR	k	o	č	o	p	a	
GAR	h	a	i	á	b	a	
LOK	kʰ	a	y	a	b	a	
GUA	h	a	y	á	p	a	
RES	k	a?		v	á		(ǥi)
CUR	k	a		w	a		(nežo)
TAR	k	a		w	a		(nére)
YUC	k	a		w	a?a		(hné)
YAV	k	u	ǥ	i	h	a	

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. The IGN form is from the Trinitario dialect from Gill (undated:26).

FLESH, (MEAT)

	*e	k	i	
AMU		-č	e	[ǥ]
PAR	*e	t	i	(ti)
TER	i	y	é	[u]
PAL	(ih)	t	i	
GAR	-e	g	ɨ	[rɨgɨ]
LOK		s	í	[roko]
GUA	-e		i	[ruku]
RES	(g)	í?	í	
CAB	?	i	i	
YUC		i?i	(hi)	

possible bor.

Synchronic form in PAR is *ete(ti)*. Taylor and Rouse 1955:110 give the GAR form as *igirigi*. Taylor 1954 gives the DIC form as *ekirik*.

FLOWER

	*d	e	w	i	
AMU	r	o:	r		
CHA	č	e			[péka]
PAR	í	y	i		(ti)
TER	h	î	u		
PIR	h		w	ɨ	
APU	ɨɨ		w	ɨ	
MAC	-t	e	g		[a]
ASH	-t	e	y		[a]
WAP [su]	s		u	i	
PAL	*-g	i	w	i	
GAR	í	l	e	u	e
LOK		i	w	i	
GUA	-(a)	s	í	i	
RES	g	ii	v	í	
ACH		í	w	i	(naši)
CAB	?	ii	w	i	(pe)
PIA		-í	w	i-	
TAR	*t	i	w	i	
YUC		i	w	i	(hí)

The AMU form may be borrowed from Spanish *flor*. De Goeje 1928:559 gives the PAR form as *iwi-ti*. Taylor 1969:281 gives the PAL form as *-riwi*. Primary source gives TAR form as *[mē]tiwá(pe)*, de Goeje 1928:230 gives it as *iui*. The gloss for the LOK form is 'fruit'.

FLY (v.)

	*a	r	a	[n	a]	
AMU	ah			(n	)	(o:ma)
CHA	-a	s				(ísk-)
PAR	á	i		[n	a]	(koa)
WAU	a	l	a			
TER	ô		o			
BAU	-a	r-				
IGN	-a	r	a			
PIR	-a	l		[n	a]	
APU	a	r	ã			
MAC	-a	r-				
ASH	a	r-				
WAP	ž	ɨ				
GAR	*-á	d	u			
GUA	aw á	t	ɨ			
RES	-a	d	ú			
ACH	-y	aa	ž-			
CUR	-a	ž-				
PIA	-á	l	a-			
YUC	a	h	a-			

FOOT

	*k	ɨ	h	t	i	[b	a]	
AMU	*k	a		t	e			
CHA	k	ú	h	t	u			
PAR	k	i		č	í			(ti)
WAU	-k	i		ǥ	a	[p	a]	
PIR	ç	i		tç	i			
APU	-k	i		t	i			
MAC	gʸ	i		t	i-			
ASH	k	i		t	i-			
WAP	-kʰ	i		d'	i	[b']		
PAL	-k	ú		r				[ku]
GAR	-g	ú		d	i			
LOK	*-k	o		t	i			
GUA	*-?	u		l	i			
RES	-h	i			i?	[p	u]	
ACH	-í				i	[b	a]	
CAB	h	i			i	[p	a]	
CUR	-i				i	[p	a]	
PIA		-à				[b	à]	(li)
TAR	-h				é	[p	a]	(ma)
YUC	-i?i							(má)
YAV	k	ú		ǥ	u			

P-M /*b/ could be /*pʰ/. Synchronic form in AMU is *-tak*, and may be a Panoan loan. Synchronic form in LOK is *-kotʰi* and in GUA is *-?ui*. The Pre-LOK and Pre-GUA forms are from Taylor 1978:122. Primary sources cite LOK *-kotʰi* and GUA *-?ui*. The aspiration in LOK and the loss of /l/ in GUA I take to be recent idiosyncratic developments.

FOREHEAD

	*d	u	[tʰ	i]	
AMU	-t	o?			[m]
CHA	t	o	[l	o]	
PAR	i tʸ	áw	[l	i]	(koa)
TER	t	û	(t	i-)	
IGN	č	u	(t	i)	
APU	-t	õ			
MAC	-t	o			
ASH	-t	o			
YAV	t	a	[s	i]	[si]

The MAC and ASH forms are classifiers meaning 'head-shaped, round'.

GIVE

	*p	o	
AMU	ah	p	
WAU	p	u	[ta]
TER	p	o	[re-]
BAU	-p	o	[e-]
MAC	-p-		
ASH	p-		
GUA	(áa) p	ɨ	
TAR	-[ni] p		[ia] (wa-)

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/.

GIVE2

	*s	e	k	a
WAU	s	e	k	e
APU	-s	ɨ	k	a-
PAL		i	k-	
GAR	í	č i	g	a
LOK	s	i	k	[i-]

Primary sources give *čeke* as an alternate form for WAU.

GIVE3

	*d	a	
CHA	-o?	t-	
PAR	i ǥ	á	
WAP	tʰ	a-	
RES		-aa?	[ní]
ACH	-y	áa	
CUR		-a	(kada)
PIA		-à-	
TAR		-a-	
YUC		a?a-	
YAV	t	a	

GOOD

	*kʰ	ei	m	e	
MAC	k	a	m	e	(tiri)
ASH	k	a	m	ee	(ȼa)
WAP	kʰ	ai	m	a	(n)
GAR	h	e	m	e-	
LOK	s	e	m	e-	
GUA	h	e	m	e-	
RES	h	a	m	ee	(ʔŋáʔoo)
CUR		m	a		[čia-]
TAR		m	a		[ȼ a-]

The gloss for LOK and GUA is 'good tasting', and for RES is 'correct'.

GRASS

	*k	a	č	au	
CHA	k	o	l	o-	
PIR	k	a	ȼ-		
APU	k	a	ȼ	o-	
WAP	kʰ	a	ž	a	[mka-]
GAR	*k	a	r	au	
LOK	k	a	ṛ	ao	

The gloss for WAP is 'weed'. The GAR form is DIC from Taylor 1952. Taylor and Rouse 1955:107 give *kalau* as an alternate form GAR. Primary sources give *karo* as an alternate form for LOK.

GREEN, BLUE, (UNRIPE)

	*š	ɨ	p	u	l	e	
CHA	ih	s	u	ʔ	p		[a]
PAR	t	i	h	ó	r	e	(re)
WAU		ɨ	p	u	l	a	
PIR			p	o	l	e	
LOK	s	o	b	o	l	e	(n)
RES		i	p	o	g	íʔ	
CAB			p	u	r	ee	(ke)
CUR	h	ii	p	o	l	e	
PIA		i	p	u	l	é-	
TAR		i	p	o	l	é-	
YUC		i	p	u	r	e-	
YAV	s	i	h	ú	t	e	[mi]

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. The gloss for WAU is 'unripe'.

HAIR, (FUR)

	*i	t	i	
PAL	-s	e	i-	[pnu]
GAR	í	d	i-	
LOK	*i	t	i	
GUA	o	l	íi	
RES	ȼ		íi	(nú)
ACH	-i	č	u	[na]
CAB		č	u	[na]
PIA	-č		ù	[na]
YUC		č	i	[hna]
YAV	í	ȼ	u	

The LOK form is from Taylor 1978:124, and means 'fur'.

HAIR2, (FUR)

	*s	i	
AMU	*č	e	
CHA	š	e	[nu]
PAR	ȼ	e	[ká-]
TER	i š	e	[ʔo]
BAU	-š		[a]
IGN	h	i	[ya]
PIR	ç	i	[wu](-ȼa)
MAC	(gʸi) š	i-	
ASH	(ki) sy	i-	
RES	(-híveʔ) ǰ	i	[ʔó]
YUC	h	i	(-či)

Synchronic form in AMU is -ehč. This cognate set undoubtedly has some derivational relationship with HAIR above, but, except for a few forms, (PAR, TER, and BAU) the correspondences between the two sets are not regular. For HAIR an initial vowel is the norm, for HAIR2 it is not. The gloss for TER, BAU and IGN is 'fur'. The syllables in MAC and ASH which are the reflexes of *si are classifiers.

HAND

	*kʰ	a	p	ɨ	
PAR	k	a	h	í-	
WAU	-k	a	p	ɨ-	
WAP	-kʰ	a	ʔ	ɨ	
GAR	-h	a	b	u	
LOK	-kʰ	a	b	o	
GUA	-h	a	pₕ	ɨ	
RES	-k	a	pʰ	í	[idó]
ACH	-k	áa	h	i	[na]
CAB	-k	aa	p	i	[na]
CUR	-k	a	p	i	
PIA	-k	áa	p	i	
TAR	-k	a	p	i	(ma)
YAV	k	a	h	a	(hi)

The RES form is probably from Proto-North-Amazon Maipuran *kapi[kido].

HEAD

	*k	i	w	ɨ	
PAR	i ȼ	é			(ri)
WAU	t	ɨ	w	ɨ	
PIR	ç	i	w	u	
APU	*-k	i	w	i	
MAC	gʸ	i			(to-)
ASH	k	i			(to-)
WAP	-ž	ua	ɨ		
PAL	-t	e	w		
GAR	i č	i			[gɨ]
LOK	(i) s	i-			
GUA	-e k	i	i		
RES	-h	i	v	e	[ú]
ACH			-w	í	[ta]
CAB	h	i	w	i	[ta]
CUR			-w	i	[da]
PIA		-í	w	i	[ta]
TAR			-w	i	[da]
YUC			-w	i	[la](ʔaru)
YAV	s	í	h	u	

De Goeje 1928:217 gives the form *seviri* for PAR, which shows that the /vi/ syllable was there at an earlier stage of the language. Primary sources give -tiwi as an alternate form for WAU, and *čɨgɨ* as an alternate form for GAR. The MAC and ASH forms for HEAD also appear as the first syllables in HAIR.

HEAR

	*k	e	m	a	
AMU		e?	m		
CHA	-k	eʔ	m-		
PAR	ȼ	é	m	a	
WAU	e t	e	m	e	
TER	k	â	m	o-	
BAU	-s	o	m-		
IGN	-s	a	m	a	
PIR	ç	e	m	a-	
APU	k	e	m	a-	
MAC	-kʸ	e	m-		
ASH	k	e	m-		
PAL	t	i	m	á	[p]
RES	-h	éʔ	m	ú	
ACH		-ée	m		[i]
CUR		-ée	m		[i-]
PIA		-é	m		[ía-]
TAR	-h	e	m	á-	
YUC	h	e	m	aʔa	(kahe)

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/.

HEART

	*[n i]	a	h	k	ɨ	[n i]
CHA		-á	h	k	e	
PIR	h	a		ç	i	
APU		ã		k	ɨ	[pa]
MAC	[n ig]	a		kʸ	i-	
WAP	[-n i]	ɨ		kʰ	ɨ	[n ɨɨ]
PAL	[-y]	á		k		[n i]
GAR	(-a) [n i]			g	i	
GUA		-á	ʔ	i		[n]

HEAVY

	*[m]	i	n	a	
AMU		e	nʸ	e	(š)
PAR	(ti) [m]	é	n	a	
TER		í	n	a	(ti)
BAU	(ko) [h]	í	n	o-	
PIR	h	i	n	o	
APU	[m]	i	n	a	
MAC	[-t]	e	n	a-	
ASH	[t]	e	n	a-	
PAL	[aw]	í	n	i	
RES	[hiža]		ŋ	i	[iʔ]
CUR	[ha] [m]	i	ñ	a	
PIA	[i] [m]	i		a	
YUC	(ka)[č]	í	n	i	
YAV	[s]	í	n	a-	

P-M sequence *ina* was probably a classifying suffix which adjoined to distinct stems in different daughter languages. The RES *-iʔ* is probably a classifier from *-ki. The loss of /*k/ in RES has aspirating effects and here has caused the devoicing of the nasal.

HORN, (THORN)

		*ǥ	i	w	i	
CHA	(i)	č	e			[pa]
BAU	e	h	í			
IGN		-h	i	ʔu		
PIR		h		w		[a]
MAC	i	ǥ	e		i	
ASH		ǥy	e			e-
PAL		-t	ú	w	i	
RES			-ii	v	ii	
CUR		-š	u	w		[a]
TAR		-ǥ	a	w	i	
YUC			iʔi	w		[áwi-]
YAV	[yu]	ɬ	a	w	i	

The gloss for the YAV form is 'horn'. The related YAV form for 'thorn' is *yulewi*.

HOUSE

		*p	a	n	a	/	i-	
PAR	e	h	a	n	á			
WAU		-p	ã				i	
TER		p	ê	n	o			
BAU		p	á					(ri)
IGN		-p	e	n	a			
PIR		p	a	n				(či)
APU	-a	w	i	n			i	
PAL		p	a		y			[t-]
GAR	-u	b	á					
LOK		b	a-					
GUA		p	á				ɨ	
RES		p	a	n			ii-	
CUR		p	a	n-				
TAR		p	a	n			i-	
YUC		p	a	h			i	
YAV		h	á	n	a	/	i-	(ɨi)

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. Justification for the alternation in P-M comes from YAV, where the possessed form *hána* (which takes pronominal prefixes indicating possession) ends in /a/, and the stem of the unpossessed "absolute" form *hani(-ɨi)* ends in /i/.

HOUSE2

	*p	e	
WAU	p	ɨ	(na)
TER	p	é	(ti)
BAU	-w	é	(r)
IGN	p	e	(ti)
PAL	-p	i-	
GUA	p	íi-	
CAB	p	ee-	
PIA	-p	ì	
YAV	h	u	[wi]

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/.

HOUSE3, (DWELL)

		*p	o	n	k	u	
AMU		p	o		k	oː	[lʸ]
CHA			a	h	k	o-	
TER	o		w	o		k	u
IGN	*o		w	o		k	o
PIR		p	o		k-		
APU	aa	p	o		k	o	
MAC		p	a	n	g	o-	
ASH		p	a	N	k	o-	
RES		p	ó	ʔ	k	ó	(noomú)

The IGN form is from the Trinitario dialect from Gill (undated:22), and is glossed 'to dwell (with)'. The gloss for the PIR form is 'settlement, house'. The RES form means 'door' or literally 'house-mouth'.

<mark>HUMMINGBIRD</mark>

	*p	i	m	i	t	i
PAR	h	i	m	é	r	e
WAP	*pʰ	i	m	ɨ-	d'	
LOK	*b	i	m	i	t	i
RES	p	íʔ	m	í		
CUR	p	i	m	i		
TAR	p	íʔi	m	i		
YUC	p	iʔi	m	í		

The WAP and LOK forms are from de Goeje 1928:226. He transcribed the WAP form as *pimud*.

HUSBAND, (SPOUSE, WITH)

	*ɨ	m	a	
WAU		m	e	[ši]
TER	î	m	a-	
BAU	-e	m	o-	
IGN	-i	m	a	
MAC	[-h] i	m	e	
ASH	-i	m	e	
GAR	ú	m	a	(ri)
LOK	o	m	a	

The gloss of the GAR form is both 'husband' and 'wife', from Taylor 1961a:78. The gloss of the LOK form, also from the same source, is 'with'. Semantic extension of terms for 'spouse' and 'with' are not uncommon in Maipuran languages. In some dialects of ASH, one word (not cognate with this set) means 'spouse', 'accompany' and 'with'.

JAGUAR, (DOG)

	*ǥ	i	n	i
PAR	č	i	n	í
TER	s	î	ny	i
IGN	i	č	i	n	i
RES		íi	n	í
CUR	ǥ	i	n	[o]
TAR	s	ii	n	[u]

JAGUAR2

	*m	a	n	ɨ	[tʰ i]
AMU	*m	aʔ	y	oː	[š e]
CHA	m	aʔ	n	a	[l i]
PIR	mhe	n	o	[k ɬi]	
MAC	m	a	n	i	[t i]
ASH	m	a	n	i	[t i]

Synchronic form in AMU is *maʔyaš*.

KNEE

		*k	ɨ	r	u	
AMU		*kʸ	e	lʸ	oː	[mʸ]
PAR	e	k	áʷ	l	i	
MAC		gʸ	e	r	e	(to-)
ASH		y	e	r	e	(to)
GAR	[-gá]	č	ɨ	r	ɨ	[gɨ]
LOK		k	o	ɽ	[abasi-]	
RES		-h	oʔ	d	ó	[naú]
ACH		-y	ú	ž	u	[i]
CAB			-u	tʸ	u	[na]
PIA			-u	l	uì	
TAR			-ú	ǥ	iu	
YUC			-ii	r	ú	[pači]
YAV		s	í	t	u	

Synchronic form in AMU is *-lʸoːkʸemʸ*. The gloss of the LOK form is 'to kneel'.

KNOW

		*ɨ	d	a	
AMU		*t	a	(ʔm)	
CHA	(-ʔ)		t	a	(te)
WAU		u	t	a	
TER		é	š	o-	
BAU		-t	i	(ri)	
IGN		-e	č	a	
WAP		ai	tʰ-		
PAL		h	i	[yák]	
GUA	(a)		t	ɨ	[hɨ-]
ACH		-y	áa		
YAV	[w]	i	t	a	

The AMU form is from Taylor 1954 and means 'Who knows?'.

LAKE, (SWAMP)

	*s	a	n	p	u	[w a]
AMU	s	a	ʔ	p		
CHA	s	á	ʔ	p	u	
PIR				p	o	[wha]
APU		ɨ		p	o	[a]
MAC	o	š	a	m	p	o	[naa]
ASH	s	a	N	p	o	(w a) (ǥa)

P-M /*p/ could be either /*pʰ/ or /*b/. The gloss for MAC is 'swamp', and for ASH is 'mud'.

LAKE2

		*k	aɨ	l	e	[s a]
PAR	[ha]	k	ái	r	i	
TER	(étar)[u]	k	u	r	e	
IGN	[ka]	k	iu	r	e	
MAC	[in]	g	aa	r	e	
ASH	[iN]	k	aa	r	e	
WAP	*kʰ	e	r	i	[ž a]	
LOK	*k	o	l	i	[s a]	
ACH	k	a	l	í	[s a]	
CAB	k	a	l	i	[t a]	
CUR	k	a	l	ii	[t a]	
PIA	k	a	l	ì	[s a]	
TAR	*k	a	l	i	[ǥ a] (nei)	
YUC	*k	a	r	i	[s a]	

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/. The WAP and LOK forms are from de Goeje 1928:224, and were transcribed as follows: WAP: *kerice*, LOK: *kulisa*. The YUC form is also from de Goeje 1928:224. Primary sources give that form as *kaésa*.

LEAF, (PLANT (v.), FIELD)

	(gloss)	pre	C1	V1	C2	V2	note
			*p	a	n	a	
AMU	(ahs)		p	a:	n	a	
CHA	(čih)		p	á	n	a	
PAR			-h	a	n	a	
WAU	(ata)		p	a	n	a	
BAU			-p	o	n	o	
IGN			*-p	a	n	a	
PIR	(sa)		p		n	a	
MAC			-p	a	n	a	
ASH	(ɡ̧i)		p	a	n	a	
WAP			pʰ	au	n	a	
PAL		a	p	á	n	i	
GAR		-u	b	á	n	a	
LOK			b	á	n	a	
GUA		-(a)	p	á	n	a	
RES		a	p	á	n	ú	
ACH	?		b	á	n	a	(bai)
CAB	?	a	p	a	n	a	
CUR			p	a	n	a	(pe)
PIA			b	à	n	a	
TAR			p	a	n	á	(pe)
YUC			-p	a	n	á	
YAV			h	a	n	a	

The gloss of the PAR, WAU and TAR forms is 'leaf, to plant', and of the BAU, WAP and PIA forms is 'to plant, field'. BAU has a form *epone* meaning 'leaf'. ASH has forms *pana-*, which means 'to plant', and *-wane*, which means 'field'. PIA has the form *-báiná*, which means 'leaf'. The gloss of the YAV form is 'to plant'. The IGN form is from de Goeje 1928:550, and was transcribed *-pahna*.

LEG, (SHIN)

	pre	C1	V1	C2	V2	note
		*k	a	w	a	
PAR	[eɗoto]	k	o		a	(ne)
WAU		k	u	w	a	
TER		k	o	hʸ	o	[a]
RES		-k	aa	v	a	[i]
ACH		-k	a	w	a	
CAB		-k	a	w	a	
CUR		-k	a	w	a	(pa)
PIA		-k	à	w	a	
TAR		-k	á	w	a	
YAV		k	á	w	a	

The gloss of the RES and YAV forms is 'shin'.

LIP

	C1	V1	C2	V2	note
	*č	ɨ	r	a	
CHA	č	i	l	a	
IGN	-č	e	y	a	
MAC	ɡ̧	e	r	a-	
ASH	ɡ̧y	e	r	a-	
LOK	ɾ	e	r	o	[ko]-
PIA	-d	ú	l	e	
TAR	i t	i	r	í	[kuna]
YUC	-t	u	r	e	
YAV	t	ú	l	e	(hi)

LIVER

	pre	C1	V1	C2	V2	C3	V3	note
		*u	h	b	a	n	a	
AMU		-o	h	p	a:	n		
CHA		-o	h	p	a	n	a	
IGN		-ú		p	a	n	a-	
PIR	h o			p		n	a	
APU				-p	a	n	a	
MAC				-p	a	n	a-	
ASH				-p	a	n	a	
WAP	*k	u		b	a			
PAL				-*p	á	n	i	
GAR		u		b	á	n	a	
LOK				b	a	n	a	
GUA	(si-)	a		p	a	n	a	
RES		-o		p	áa	n	ú	
CAB	[?i]	u		p	a	n	a	
CUR	[-t]	o		p	a	n	a	
PIA		-u		b	a	n	a	
YUC				p	a	n	á	[-hi]
YAV				h	á	n	e	

Primary sources give *-bani* as the WAP form. In a number of languages LIVER is said to be derivationally related to LEAF. For example, in some languages (e.g., ASH) the form for LIVER can be said to be a compound BLOOD-LEAF. The fact that WAP and PAL attest bilabial consonants in this word different from those in LEAF, make it appear that in P-M the two forms may have been distinct, but perhaps on the way toward merging semantically. When most Maipuran languages lost the voicing and aspiration contrast among bilabial stops, the semantic merger would have then been complete.

LIZARD

	C1	V1	C2	V2
	*l	u	p	u
PAR	ɗ	ó	h	o
LOK	*l	o	b	o
PIA	t	ú	p	u
TAR	d	u	p	u
YUC	*l	u	p	u

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. The LOK and YUC forms are from de Goeje 1928:227, where he transcribed the LOK form as *lobu*.

LONG

	C1	V1	C2	V2
	*p	e	r	a
AMU	*p	e	lʸ	a
CHA	p		l	á-
BAU	p	é	r	o-

Synchronic form in AMU is *aᵖpo:(čahpʸ)*.

LONG2

	pre	C1	V1	C2	V2	note
		*w	a	p	a	
PAR		w	á	h	a	
WAU	a	w	a	p	a	
YUC		w	a	pʰ		(eréni)

LOUSE

	pre	C1	V1	C2	note
		*n	i	h	
CHA		n	í	h	[pa]
PAR		n	i		[ríɡ̧ati]
WAU		-n	ee		[ɡ̧e]
TER		n	y		[â] (ti)
BAU	i	n	ó		[k]
IGN	-i	ñ	e		
APU		n	i		[pa-]
MAC		n	e-		
ASH		n	e-		
PAL	y		e		(-ti)
GAR	ĩ		e		
RES		n	e		[teɡ̧ʰɨ?ó]
CAB		n	ii		
YUC	í	n	e		(hi)

MAN, (PERSON)

	pre	a	h	š	e	n	i	note
		*a	h	š	e	n	i	
AMU		*a	h	š	e:	nʸ	e	(šo)
PAR					é	n		[a]
WAU					é	n	ɨ	[ša]
TER				š	a	n	e	
BAU				č	o	n	oe-	
IGN	a			č	a	n	e	
PIR				y	i	n	e	
ASH	a			š	e	n	i	(nka)
YAV					e	n	a	(mi)

Synchronic form in AMU is *ahše:nʸo:(š)* and means 'male'. De Goeje 1928:219 gives forms from the Saraveca dialect of PAR, *aćeena*, and the Yaulapiti dialect of WAU, *erina*, which show that the Pre-PAR and Pre-WAU forms must have had a VCVCV shape. The gloss for the TER, IGN and PIR forms is 'person', and for the BAU and ASH forms is 'fellow countryman'.

MAN2, (PERSON)

	pre	C1	V1	C2	V2	note1	note2
		*a	d	ia		[l i]	
BAU			h	i		[r]	
IGN		a	h	ai		[r]	[a]
ASH		a	t	i		[r i]	
PAL			h	iyé		[r]	
LOK	[w]	a	d	i		[l i]	
RES		a	ɡ̧	á		[g ɨ]	(ne)
ACH	[w]	a	š	i aá		[l i]	[kuéži]
CAB			*t	iya		[re]	
CUR		aa	č	i	a		
PIA		a	s	ìia		(l i)	
TAR		a	ɡ̧	i	a	(l i)	
YUC		a	č	iñá			

The gloss for the PAL form is given as 'person'. In RES an alternate form *-áaɡ̧igi* appears as a suffix in BAD, meaning 'bad person'. The CAB form is from Matteson 1972:233.

MEAT

	pre	i	n	a	note1	note2
		*i	n	a		
PAR			n	é	[te]	
TER			n	â	[u]	(m-)
BAU			n	e	[š]	
PIR			n		[ik]	(či)
WAP	(-d')	ɨ	n	aa		
PAL		í	n		(ti)	
ACH		ii	n	aa		
PIA		-i	n	á		

This form may be derivationally related to EAT.

MEAT2

	pre	i	p	e	note
		*i	p	e	
CHA		i	p	e	[káno]
WAP	(-d')	i	pʰ	i	(ž)
CUR		-i	p	e	
TAR		-i	p	e	

MONKEY

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	*pʰ	u	d	a	t	e	
AMU	*p	o	t	a	t	e	
PAR	h	oá	t			e	
WAU	p	a	h			ɨ	
IGN	*p	u	t	a	r	e	
WAP	[so]	b'	ɨ		d	ɨ	
LOK	p̧	o	d			i	
GUA	h	u	č			í	
CUR	p	u	w			e	
PIA	p	ù	w	à		i	
TAR	p	ú	w			e	
YAV	h	u		a	ʒ	ĩ	

Synchronic form in AMU is *potʸet* and in IGN is *pature*. The IGN form reversed the vowels in coming from the Pre-IGN form.

MONKEY2

	1	2	3	4	5	
	*k	u	h	d	i	
CHA	k	a	h	č	e	[tálo]
WAU	k	u		ʒ	i	
TER	k	ú		t	e	[šu]
MAC	k	o		š	i	(ri)
ASH	k	o		syi		(ri)
RES	k	o		ʒ	i	
PIA	k	ùu		č	i	

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/.

MOON

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	*k	a	h	ɨ	tʰ	i	
AMU		ah	ș̌		o	ș̌	
WAU	k	e			ș̌	ɨ	
TER	k	o	hʸ	ê		e	
BAU	k	i	h	é	r		
IGN	k	a	h	e			
PIR	k		s	ɨ	r	i	
APU	k	a	s	ɨ	r	ɨ	
MAC	k	a	š	i	r	i	
ASH	k̦	a	sy	i	r	i	
WAP	kʰ	a		ɨ	ž̧		
PAL	k	á		y	r	i	
GAR	h	á			tʰ	i	
LOK	k	a			tʰ	i	
GUA	k	a			š	i	
RES	k	e	é	g	i		
ACH	k̦	é		e	ž̧	i	
CAB	kʰ	e		e	r	i	
CUR	k	e			ž̧	i	
PIA	k	é	e		r	i	
TAR	k	é			r	i	
YUC	k	e		e	r	i	
YAV	k	e			l	i	

MOSQUITO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	*h	ai	n	i	y	u	
AMU	š	a	n				[k]
CHA		áy	n			o	
PAR		i	n			ó	[te]
WAU		e	y			u	
TER			n	î		u	[m]
BAU			n	i			
IGN		a	n	i	ʔ	u	
PIR	h	a	h		y	o	
APU		a	n	i		o	
MAC	[m]	a	ñ			o	
ASH	[m]	a	n		y	o	
PAL		*a	n	i	y	u	
LOK	*h	a	n	i	y	o	
RES	h	a	n	îi	ʒ	o	
ACH		áa	n		č	u	
CUR		ai	n	i	y	o	
PIA		a	n	ì	č	u	
TAR		aí	n	u	y	u	
YUC		a	n	i	y	ú	
YAV		a	n	i	y	u	

The PAL and LOK forms are from de Goeje 1928:228, where he transcribed the LOK form as *haniyu*. The gloss for PAR is given as 'gnat', and for WAU as 'anopheles'.

MOTHER

	1	2	3	4	
	*ɨ	n	u		[tʰ u]
PAR	i	n	í		[tʸ o]
WAU	-ɨ	n	u		
IGN	-e	n	a		
PIR	h	i	n		(r o)
APU	ɨ	n	ɨ		(r o)
ASH		-n	i		(r o)
PAL		-n	a		[r u]
LOK	o	y	o		
GUA	-e	y	u		

MOTHER-IN-LAW, AUNT

	1	2	3	4	5	
	*i	m	a	[k ɨ]	[tʰ u]	
PAR	*(in) í	m	a	[k e]	[tʸ o]	
WAU		m	a	[t ɨ]	[š u]	
BAU		-m	o	[s]		
IGN	-i	m	a	[s e]		
PIR	h i	m	a	[c̦ i]	(r o)	
WAP	*i	m	i	[kʰ u]	(ž u)	
PAL	*m	a		[t u]	[r u]	(-hu)
LOK		m	ɨ	[k ɨ]	(tʰ ɨ)	
GUA	e	m	e		(š i)	
YAV		m	a	[s i]	(u)	

Synchronic form in PAR is *(in)imatʸo(koe)*. Synchronic form in WAP is *imižukʰur* from de Goeje 1928:220 where he transcribed it *imirdukur*. See Taylor 1961a:77–78 for a justification of the morphemic status of these proposed suffixes. The PAL form is also from de Goeje 1928:220.

MOTHER-IN-LAW2, AUNT

	1	2	3	4	5	
	*a	h	k	u	[r o]	
CHA	-a	h	k	a		
PAR	(en) é		k	o		(ke)
BAU	-a		k	i		
GAR	-a		g	ɨ	(r ɨ)	
LOK			k	ɨ	(r ɨ)	
GUA	a		ʔ	ɨ	(l ɨi)	
RES			š	ée	(d ó)	
PIA			y	ée	(r u)	
TAR			-h	i	(r u)	

MOUTH

	1	2	3	4	
	*n	u	m	a	
AMU	*-n	o	m	a	
WAU	-n	u	m	a	
PIR	n	a	m	a	
APU	-n	a	m	a	
GAR	-ɨ́	ú	m	a	
LOK	u		i	m	a
GUA	(ali-)		i	m	a
RES	(póʔkó)	n	oo	m	ú
ACH	-n	ú	m	a	
CAB	n	u	m	a	
CUR	-n	o	m	a	
PIA	-n	ù	m	a	
TAR	-n	u	m	a	
YUC	n	u	m	a	(náhi)
YAV	n	u	m	a	

Synchronic form in AMU is *-naːm* and in GAR is *iúma*. The gloss for the WAU and LOK forms is given as 'mouth of river', for GUA 'beard', literally: 'hair-mouth', and for RES 'door', literally: 'house-mouth'.

MOUTH2

	1	2	3	4	5	
	*w	a	y	a	[n a]	
CHA	a		w	á		n a	
MAC	b	a		g	a	n	[t e-]
ASH	p	a			a	N	[t e-]
PAL	b	i		y	a-		

MOUTH3

	1	2	3	4	5	
	*kʰ	a	n	a	k	ɨ
PAR	e	k	a	n	á	ʒ̧	e
WAU		-k	a	n	a	t	ɨ
GUA	-a		a	n	ɨ	k	ɨ

Primary sources give *kanati* as an unpossessed form for WAU.

NAVEL, UMBILICUS

	1	2	3	4	5	
	*m	o	kʰ	io		
AMU	-m	oː	k			
CHA	m	ó	č	o		
MAC	m	o	g	ɨ	(to-)	
ASH	m	o		i	(to-)	
GUA	o	m	ó	č	o	
CUR	-a	m	o	č	i	
YUC		m	uʔu	č	u	[re](hi)
YAV		m	u			[nde]

NECK

	1	2	3	4	
	*k /	č	a	n	o [a pʰi]
AMU	-č		a	n	oː (pʸ)
CHA	č̦		a	n	o
TER		á		n	u
BAU	-č		a	n	o [ki]
MAC	ʒ̧		a	n	o
ASH	ʒ̧		a	n	o-
WAP	-kʰ		a	n	i [ɨ]
CAB	k		a	n	(ha p i)
PIA	-k		a	n	(á p i)
YAV	k		a	n	a

P-M /*k/ could be /kʰ/. I assume the alternation between /*k/ and /*č/ to be idiosyncratic. I consider the /h/ in CAB to be epenthetic at the morpheme boundary. It is the only instance observed in the data.

NECK2, THROAT

		*k	e	n	u	
AMU				nʸ		(aapʸ)
PAR	[ihɨ]			n	o	
IGN	[-pi]	k	e	n	u	
PIR	[pa]	ç		n	o	(hɨ)
MAC		kʸ	e	n		[čai]
ASH		k	e	N		[ɟi-]
GAR	-ɨ	g	í	n		[a]
LOK			*n	o		[ro]
GUA	(a)			n	u	[lu(paʔa)]
RES			-ɨ	ñ	o	[čʰɨ]
CUR				n	o	[ri(api)]
YUC				n	u	[ruʔu(pi)]
YAV			ɨ	n	u	

The MAC form is glossed as 'to have a small neck'. Related to the GAR form, Taylor 1978:126 gives the DIC form *isíuna*. The LOK form is from Taylor 1969:278.

NECK3, THROAT

		*pʰ	i	
AMU	(-nʸ-)	aapʸ		
CHA	[-čoʔ]	p	i	
PAR		h	i	[no]
BAU		-p	í	
IGN		-p	i	[kenu]
PIR		p	i	[la]
APU	[-no]	p	i	
WAP	[-kʰani]		ɨ	
PAL		-b	í	[ta]
GUA	(-anulu-)	p	i	[aʔa]
CAB	(kanha)	p	i	
CUR	(-noria)	p	i	
PIA	(-kaná)	p	i	
TAR	(ká)	p		[a-]
YUC	(-núruʔu)	p	i	

This *pʰi* may be the same classifier as in SNAKE.

NEW

		*w	a	d	a	l	i	
CHA	[pes]	w	a	t	á	l	o	
PAR		w	áʸ	t		a	r	e
ACH		w	á		a	l	ii	
CAB		w	a			l	i-	
CUR		w	a			l	i-	
PIA		w	á			l	i	[sà-]
TAR		w	a			l	i	[kɨ-]
YUC		w	á			h	e	

NIGHT

		*č	a	p	u	
AMU		ɟ	aː	p		
CHA		č		p	o-	
PAL	[m]	t	i	p		[ka]
GUA	(á)		i	pʰ		[aʔa]
RES		ɟ	a	pʰ	óʔ	
YAV		y	a			[ɨi]

P-M /*č/ could be /*ɟ/, /*p/ could be /*b/, and /*u/ could be /*o/. The RES form is probably from a Pre-RES form *ɟapo[ki]*.

NOSE

		*k	ɨ	r	i	
CHA		k	ú	l	u	
PAR	i	k	ɨ	l	i-	
WAU		k	i	ɟ	i	
TER		k	î	r	i-	
BAU	[-pa]	s	í	r	i	
IGN		-s	i	r	i	
PIR		ç		r	i	
APU		-k	i	r	i	(-ta)
MAC		gʸ	i	r	i	(-maši-)
ASH		k	i	r	i-	
PAL		-k	í	r	i	
GAR	í	g	i	r	i	
LOK		s	i	r	i-	
GUA	e	ʔ	i	č	i-	
YAV		s	i	w	i	

Taylor 1978:123 gives *isíri-* as an alternate form for LOK.

ONE

		*b	a	
AMU		p	a	h (tʸeš)
CHA		p	a	(láka)
PAR		h	á	(hareta)
WAU		p	ã	(wã)
TER		p	ó	(hʸa)
BAU		p	o	(nóš)
PIR		p	a	
MAC		p	a	(ni)(ro)
ASH	a	p	a	(ro)(ni)
WAP		b'	a	(ɨd'aʔapʰ)
PAL		p		(aha-)
GAR	á	b	ã	
LOK	a	b	a	
RES		p	a	[topʰe]
ACH		b	a-	
CUR		p	a	(da)
PIA	a	b		[ì-]
TAR		p	aa	(máya)
YUC		p	a	(hluwáha)
YAV		h	a	(sia)(na)

The gloss for the RES form is 'first'. An alternate form for GAR is *ábana*.

OTHER, (ALL)

		*b	a	y	i	n	a	
AMU	[poʔ]	p	o			nʸ		
CHA		p	á	h		n	a	
PAR		h	á	y			a	
TER		p	ô	ʔ	i	n		[u]
BAU		p	o			n		
IGN	a	p	a			n	a	
PIR		p	e	ç		n		[ɨ](rɨ)
APU		p	a	k	i	n		[i]
MAC		p	a	š	i	n		[i]
ASH		p	a	sy	i	n		[e]
CUR		p	a	d	e	n	a	[ka]
YAV		h	a	ɟ	i	n	a	(wa)

P-M /*b/ could be /*pʰ/. P-M is probably derived from ONE. The gloss for the PIR and APU forms is given as 'all'.

OWL

	*p	u	n	p	u	l	i
WAU	p	uu		p	u		
ASH	p	o	N	p	oo	r	i
RES	p	o		p	óo	g	i
CUR	p	u		p	u	l	i
TAR	p	uu		p	u	l	i
YUC	p	u		p	ú		

The WAU and YUC forms might have been considered as merely onomatapoetic, except that loss of /*l/ seems to be justified in these languages.

PACA

	*l	a	p	a
AMU	y	ah	p	
PAR	ɖ	á	h	a
WAU	y	a	p	a
LOK	l	a	b	a
RES	n	aá	p	ú
CUR	d	aa	p	a
PIA	t	á	b	a
TAR	d	a	p	a
YAV	y	a	h	a

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. The gloss for LOK is given as 'capybara'.

PAIN, HURT

		*k	a	č	i	[w i]	
AMU		aʔ		ɟ	e		(š)
PAR		k	aʷ			[w í-]	
WAU		k	a			[u]	
BAU		-k	o	t	i-		
IGN		-k	a	t	i		
PIR		k	a	č	i		(no)
APU		k	a	ɟ		[o i]	
MAC		k	a	ɟ	i-		
ASH		k	a	ɟ	i-		
WAP		kʰ	a	ž	i	[w-]	
GAR	*k	a	r	i			
LOK		k	a	r	i-		
PIA		k	á		i	[w i-]	
TAR		k	á		i-		
YAV		k	á			[w i]	

The gloss for the PIR form is given as 'painful'. The GAR form is DIC from de Goeje 1928:232, where he transcribed it as *cari*.

PATH, ROAD, TRAIL

		*a	h	t	ɨ	n	ɨ	
AMU				tʸ	oː	nʸ		
CHA		a	h	t	í	n	i	
WAU		a	h		ɨ	n		[apu]
TER				š	êe	n	e	
BAU				š	a	n	ó	[ki]
IGN		a		č	e	n	e	
PIR	h	a		t		n	ɨ	
WAP				d'	ɨ	n		[apʰu]
PAL	-a	h		i	n			[a]
ACH				i	n	í		[hb][aa]
CUR				ii	n	i		[po]
TAR		h		i	n	í		[pu]
YUC		h		i	n	í		[pu]
YAV				t	a	n	é	[hu]

PATH2, ROAD, TRAIL

		*a	p	u	
PAR	(n)	á	h	o	(ti)
WAU	[-n]	a	p	u	
PIR	h	a	p	o	
APU	(kim)	a	p	o	(rɨ)
MAC		a	b	o	(ɟi)
ASH		a	w	o	(ɟi)
GAR	*[n]	a	b	u	
LOK	[w]	a	b	o	(ɽoko)
GUA	[w]	o	p	ú	
RES	[aǰ]	á	p		[u]
ACH	*[y]	á	b		[aa]
CAB	[ʔaay]	a	p	u	
PIA	[ày]	a	p	u	
YAV	[tane]		h	u	

Synchronic form in GAR is *mabu*, and in ACH is *[y]ahb[aa]*. Taylor 1961e:366 gives justification for positing the Pre-GAR form, as well as for the two distinct cognate sets for PATH.

The gloss for PIR is given as 'non-indian'. The form associated with MAC is from the name of a neighboring Campa group, the Caquinte, and consequently does not undergo the MAC sound change /*k/ > /kʸ/.

PECCARY

	*a	h	b	ɨ	y	a	
AMU		a	h	pʸ		a	
WAU		a		p	i	y	a
PIR			h		i	y	a [ɨ]
WAP				b'	i	čʰ	a
LOK		a		b	o	y	a
GUA				p	ɨi	tč	i
RES	h	a		p	ïi	g	u
ACH		á		h	i	č	a
CUR	*aa			p	i	y	a
PIA		a		p	ì	č	a
TAR		am		p	i		á
YUC		a		p	i	y	é
YAV		a		h	i	y	a

Synchronic form in ACH is *ahča*. The gloss for the TAR form is given as 'pig'.

PEPPER, CAPSICUM, CAYENNE PEPPER

		*a	č	ɨ	d	ɨ	
AMU			tʸ	oːȼ			
CHA			č	í	č	i	
TER			t	ê	t	i	
BAU			y	í	t	i	
IGN		i	č	e	t	i	
MAC			ȼ	i	t	i	(kana)
ASH			ȼ	i	r	i	(-kanaa)
PAL		*a	t	i	t	i	
GAR			a	t	i		
LOK	[h]		a	tʰ	i		
GUA	[h]		a	š	í		
RES			aa	ȼʰ	í		[u]
CUR			a	t	i		
PIA			àa	s	i		
TAR			aa	s	i		
YUC			a²ah	í			
YAV			a	ȼ	í	ȼ	i

The PAL form is from Taylor 1969:281.

PERSON

	*k	a	k	i	n	[tʰ ɨ]
PIR	k	a	ç	i		(t ɨ)
APU	k	ã	k	ɨ		(t ɨ)
MAC	*k	a	k	i	N	[t e]
LOK	k	a	k	ɨ		(tʰ i)

PIRANHA

		*u	m	a	
WAU	[yal]	u	m	a	
BAU	[r]	i	m		
IGN	[ur]	u	m	a	
PIR	h		o	m	a
APU		.o	m	a	(-ke)
PAL		u	m	a	[yan]
LOK		o	m	a	
CUR		o	m	a	[i]
PIA		u	m	á	[i]
TAR		u²um	m	á	[i]
YUC			m	á	[i]
YAV		u	m	a	

POT, (CERAMIC COOKING POT)

		*k	o	p	i	[tʰ i]
BAU		k	ehe	b	i	
APU		k	o	p	i	[t i]
MAC		k	o	b	i	[t i]
ASH		k	o	w	i	[t i]
WAP		-kʰ	a	²	i	[ž]

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/. The possessed forms in MAC and ASH are respectively *-kobite* and *-yowite*.

POT2, (CERAMIC COOKING POT)

		l	a	m	a	
AMU	[ko]	y	e	mʸ		
TER		hʸ	a	m	a	
IGN				m	a	[te](hisi)
PIR		h	i	m	a	[tɨ]
PIA		a	l	a	m	àa

The prefix assumed for AMU may be a shortened lexical form from POT above.

RAT, MOUSE

		*k	ɨ	h	ɨ	l	i
AMU			č	o²		s	
CHA		k	i	hs	i	l	i
TER			ô		hʸ	o	
APU		k	ɨ		ɨ	r	ɨ
ASH	[on]	k	i			r	[o]
WAP		*kʰ	ɨ			r	i
GAR		*k	u			l	i
LOK		k	o			ṛ	i-
RES		h	i		i	g	í
ACH			í		i	ž	i
CUR		h	i			ž	i
PIA			í			r	i
TAR		h	í			r	i
YUC		h	i			r	í

The WAP form is from de Goeje 1928:225 and was transcribed as *kori*. The GAR form is DIC from Taylor 1961d.

RED

		*k	ɨ	r	a	
WAU		k	ɨ	š	a	(ga)
TER		h	a	r	a	[ra-]
BAU	[moro]	s	é	r	o-	
MAC		kʸ	i	r	aa-	
ASH		k	i			[tyo](Nkari)
WAP		w	ɨ	ž	a-	
LOK		k	o	ṛ	e-	
RES	(ke)			d	á	[víí?]
ACH	[k]		ïi	ž	a	[i]
CAB	[k]		ii	r	a	[ka]
CUR			ii	ž	a	[i-]
PIA	(k)		ii	r	a-	
TAR		h	i	r		[í]
YUC	[ke]			r	á	[ni]
YAV		s	i	t	a	(mi)

The *ke-/k-* prefix in RES, ACH, CAB, PIA and YUC is probably from *ka-* 'ATTRIBUTIVE'.

borrowings in Kubeo: as in kɨra hɨme "verde escuro?"

ROOT

		*p	a	l	e	
AMU		p	eː	r	(eː č)	
CHA		-p	a²	l	i	
PAR	(itʸá)	h	a	r	e	
TER		p	óe	hʸ	e	[ve-]
IGN		-p	a	r	e	
MAC		-p	a	r	i	
ASH	[ha]	p	a	r	i	(-ȼa)
PAL	[ha]	p		l	i	
CAB	[²a]	p	a	l	e	
CUR	(haiko)	p	a	l	i	
TAR		-p	a	l	i	
YUC	(²a)	p	á	r	e	
YAV	(ta)	h	a	l	i	

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. The gloss for the PAR and CUR forms is 'tree-root' with the part in parentheses meaning 'tree'.

SALT

		*i	d	ɨ	w	ɨ	
WAU		ɨ	h	ɨ	w	ɨ	
BAU			č	ó	ƀ	i	
IGN		i	č	e	ƀ	e	
PIR			t	ɨ	w	ɨ	
MAC			t	i	b	i	
ASH			t	i	w	i	
WAP			tʰ	ɨ	w	ɨ	
GUA		i	ȼ	í		i	
RES		i	í	v	í		
ACH			i	w	í	[duma]
CAB	²	i	i	w	i		
PIA			ì	w	i	[dùma]

SEED, (FRUIT, EGG)

		*a	k	i	
CHA	(ih)		k	i	
PAR		e	ɡ	e	
WAU			-t	ɨ	
TER		á	k	e	
BAU		e	s	ó	(ki)
IGN	(t-)	a	k	i	
PIR			ç	i	
APU			-k	i	
MAC			-kʸ	i	(ɡokʸi)
ASH			-k	i	
WAP		-a	kʰ		
PAL	[ay]	á	k		[u]
GAR		ɨ	g	ɨ-	
LOK			-s	i	
GUA		a	ʔ	ɨ	
RES			-h	í	[miú]
ACH			-íi		[mi]
CUR			ii		[ši]
PIA			-í		[mi]
YUC				i	(hí)
YAV		i	s	i	(naha)

AMU -mʸ 'CLASS:seed' may be cognate to CLASS in RES, ACH and PIA. The gloss for the WAP form is given as 'fruit'. In LOK the form also means 'tip, head'. For GAR, Taylor 1978:122 gives the DIC form as ikɨ-.

SISTER-IN-LAW, COUSIN

			*n	a	[tʰ u]		
PAR		e	n	á	[tʸ o]	(re)	
ASH			-n	a	[t o]	(to)	
LOK	(re-)		n	e	[tʰ o]		
YAV			n	e	[h i]	[ti]	(ma)

SKIN

		*i	d	a	m	a	
AMU		-š	o	m			
CHA		-š	á	m	a		
BAU		-č	o	m			
RES	-e		é	m	ú		
CAB	?	i		a	m		[i]
PIA		-í			m	a	(mi)
YUC		-í			m	a	
YAV		i	t	a	m	a	[ka]

SKIN2

		*m	a	t	a
WAU	*u	m	a	h	ɨ
TER		m	o	t	o-
PIR		m		t	a
APU		m	a	t	a
WAP		-m	a	d'	
PAL		-m	á	g	i

The two syllables of P-M may be two classifiers that have reversed from SKIN, above. The WAU form is from Noble 1965:29, and was transcribed umari.

SLEEP

		*i	m	a	k	a	
AMU			-m	a?			
CHA			-m	a	k		(i)
PAR	[né]		m	a	k	a	
WAU	[h]	ɨ	m	a	k	a	
TER		i	m	ó	k	o	
BAU		-i	m	o	k	o	
IGN		-i	m	a	k	a	
PIR	h	i	m	a	k	a	
APU			m	a	k	a	
MAC			-m	a	g-		
ASH			m	a	g-		
PAL	[h]	i	m	á	k		
GAR	[arú]		m	u	g	a	
LOK	[do]		n		k	a-	
GUA	[atú]		n		k	aa	
RES		-í	m	ú			
ACH			-m	á		a	
CUR		-i	m	a		a	
PIA		-i	m	á	(k	a)	
TAR			-m	a	(k	á-)	
YAV	[ɡ]	í	m	a			

SMELL

		*a	m	ɨ	[s a]	
AMU			m	o	[sy]	[eʔ]
CHA		-aʔ	m	u-		
TER		o	m	é	[hʸ o]	
PIR	h	a	m		[l]	[ɨta]
PAL		i	m	í	[h e]	
GAR	[ir]	í	m	i	[č a]	
LOK	[d]	i	m	i	[s i-]	
ACH			-m	i	[é]	[déda]
CUR		-e	m	i	[a-]	
PIA			-m	ì	[a-]	
TAR		-e	m	i	[á-]	
YUC		a	m	i	[a-]	
YAV	(ɨi)		m	e	(t a)	

The YAV form meaning 'smelly' is amu.

SMOKE

		*k	ɨ	č	a	[l i]
IGN		k	i		a	(r e)
ASH		k	a	ɡy	aa	(r i)
LOK		k	o	ṛ	e	(l i)
RES		ɨ́		ɡʰ	ú	
ACH		íi		s	a	
CAB	?		ii	t	a	(l i)
CUR		-i		t	a	(ka)
PIA		í		s	a	
TAR		i		s	a	
YUC		í		s	a	
YAV	ɫ	i		s	a	(l i)

SNAKE

		*a	pʰ	i
AMU		-pʸ		
CHA		-p		i
WAU		-p		i
PIR		p		i
APU		p		i
ACH		áa		i
CAB	?	a	p	i
CUR		aa	p	i
PIA		àa	p	i
TAR		a	p	i

Based on these data, P-M /*p/ could be either /*p/, /*pʰ/ or /*b/. I consider it to be /*pʰ/ due to its probable derivational relationship with NECK3, which has the crucial data from WAP, PAL and GUA showing which bilabial stop is involved.

SNAKE2

		*o	w	i
PAR		ó	w	i
WAU		u	w	i
GAR	*ɨ	u		i
GUA	*ɨ	w		i

Synchronic form in GAR is héue, and in GUA is wɨ.

SON

		*d	u	m	i	
AMU	*-t	o	m	e		
PAR	d	oí	m	e	(re)	
WAU	-t	ã		i		
MAC	-t	o	m	i		
ASH	-t	o	m	i		
WAP	tʰ	u	m	i	(nadɨ)	

P-M /*u/ could be /*o/. Synchronic form in AMU is čeːm. The gloss for the WAP form is given as 'boy'.

SOUR

		*k	a	ɡ	o	[r ɨ]
AMU			*č		o	[lʸ e]
PAR		k	a	tʸ	á	(l a)
IGN		-k	a	ɡ	i	
PIR		k	a	č	o	
MAC		k	a	č	o	(r i)
ASH		k	a	ɡy	o	(r i)

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/, and the /*o/ could be /*u/. Synchronic form in AMU is čelʸ.

STAND

		*k	a	t	i	k	a
WAU	a	k	ã		i	č	a
APU	-õ	k	ɨ	t	ɨ	k	[oo]
MAC		k	a	t	i	g-	
ASH		k	a	t	i	y-	
WAP		kʰ	a	d'	i	š	[i-]
YAV		k	a	ɡ	i		a

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/.

STAND2

		*d	ɨ	m	a	
AMU		tʸ	oː	m		
CHA	[-aš]	t	i	m-		
BAU		-š	o	m		
APU		-t	ɨ	m	a	
LOK		d	i	m	a	(nɨ-)
CUR			-ee	m	a-	

STONE

		*kʰ	i	b	a	
PAR		ɡ	e	h	a	[li]
WAU		t	ɨ	p	a	
WAP		kʰ	ɨ	b'		
PAL		t	í	p	a	
LOK		s	i	b	a	
GUA	*h	i		p	á	
ACH			íi	p	a	
CAB	?		i	p	a	
CUR		h	ii	p	a	(da)
PIA			í	b	a	
TAR		h	i	p	á	(da)
YUC		h	íi	p	a	
YAV		s	i	h	a	

Synchronic form in GUA is *ipa*, according to primary sources. The Pre-GUA form is from Taylor 1978:123.

STONE2

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	*m	a	h	p	i
AMU	m	a	h	p	e?
TER	m	o		p	ôi
MAC	m	a		p	ɨ
ASH	m	a		p	i

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/.

SUN, (SUMMER)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	*k	a	m	ui	
PAR	k	a	m	áʸ	
WAU	k	a	m	ɨ	
APU	kʰ	a	m	ōī	
WAP	kʰ	a	m	uu	
PAL	k	a	m	úwi	
RES	k	á	m	í	
CUR	k	a	m	oi	
PIA	k	a	m	uí	
TAR	k	a	m	uy	(api)
YUC	k	aa	m	ú	
YAV	k	a	m	u	[ɨi]

The gloss for APU is given as 'summer' and for RES as 'year'.

SUN2, (DAY)

		C1	C2	C3	C4	
		*k	e	č	ɨ	
AMU			a	ɡ		[ne?]
TER		k	á	š	e	
BAU		s	e	s		
IGN		s	a	č	e	
PIR	[t]	k	a	č	i	
APU	[ato]	k	a	?	í	
GUA		k	a	?	í	
RES		h	á	?	í	
ACH			ée	ž	i	
CAB	?		e	r	i	
CUR		h	e	ž	í	
PIA			ée	r	i	
TAR	[ke]		é	r	i	
YUC			h	e	r e	[či]

The gloss for the ACH form is given as 'day', and for the YUC form as 'year'.

SWEEP

		C1	C2	C3	C4	
		*p	ɨ		[d a]	
CHA	[kah]	p	i			[hkaseli](či)
PAR		h	í	[ɡ a]		
BAU	[he]	ḅ	i			[r]
IGN		-p	i	[h i]		[ka]
ASH		pʰ				[syi-]
WAP		pʰ	a	[d a]		[ɨ-]
GAR		ab	uí	[d a]		[ha]
LOK	[siri]	b	ɨ	[d a]		
GUA		ep	i	[t a]		(haa)
PIA		-p	i	[y]		[uniná-]
YAV	(ka)	h				(a)

The gloss for the BAU form is given as 'broom'.

SWEET

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	
	*b	u	ɡ	i	[w a]	
AMU	*p	o	ɡ	e		
PIR	p	o	č		[w a]	
APU	p	a	č		[o a]	(ro)
MAC	p	o	č		[a-]	
ASH	p	o	ɡy		[a-]	
WAP	b'	i	š		[u-]	
RES	p	o	ɡ	i		[ɡu?]
PIA	p	ù	č	i		[čé](-ka)
YAV	h	u	ɡ	i	[w a]	(mi)

P-M /*b/ could be /*pʰ/. Synchronic form in AMU is *peɡ(a:š)*.

SWEET POTATO

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	
	*kʰ	a	l	ɨ	[tʰ ɨ]	
CHA	k	é			[l i]	
PAR	k	á	y	e		
TER	k	o	?	ê	[e]	
BAU	s	e			[r é]	
IGN	k	a		e	[r e]	
MAC	k	o	r	í	(t i)	
ASH	k	o	r	i	(t i)	
WAP	*kʰ	a			[ž ɨ]	
PAL	k	a		y	[rˌ i]	
LOK	h	a	l	i	[tʰ i]	
GUA	h	a		í	[š i]	
RES	k	a	n	ií	[d e]	[ú]
CUR	k	a	l	i	[ž i]	
PIA	*k	a	l	í	[r i]	
TAR	k	a	l	í	[r i]	
YAV		e			[l u]	

The possessed forms in MAC and ASH are *-korite* and *-yorite*. The WAP form is from de Goeje 1928:231 and was transcribed as *kari*. The PIA form is from Shafer 1959:560 and was transcribed as *kalídi*. Matteson 1972:183 gives it as *kalili*.

TAIL

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	
	*i	d	i	[pʰi]		
AMU	-s	i		[mʸelʸ]		
CHA	-i	š	i			
PAR		í		[h]	[o-]	
TER	*i	h	i			
BAU	i	h	ó		(s)	
IGN	-i	h	i		(ki)	
PIR	-š	i				
APU	š	i		[p i]		
MAC	-i	š	i			
ASH	*i	sy	i			
PAL	-g	í		[b]	[a]	
GAR	í	l	i			
LOK	i				[toko-]	
GUA	-(a)	s	i			
RES	-ɡʰ	íi		[p í]		
ACH	-í	š	i	[i]		
CUR	-t	i		[p i]		
PIA	-s	í		[p i]		
TAR	-s	i		[p i]		
YUC	h	i		[p i]	(hi)	
YAV				[h i]	(ɨi)	

The suffix *-pʰi* is probably the same classifier as in SNAKE. Matteson 1972:191 cites the TER form as *ɨhi*, but the vowel must be /i/ since TER has no /ɨ/.

TAPIR

	C1	C2	C3	C4	
	*k	e	m	a	
WAU	t	e	m	e	
TER	k	á	m	o	
BAU	s	o	m		
IGN	s	a	m	a	
PIR	ç	e	m	a	
APU	k	e	m	a	
MAC	kʸ	e	m	a	(ri)
ASH	k	e	m	a	(ri)
LOK	k	a	m	a	
GUA	*?	a	m	á	
CAB	?	ee	m	a	
CUR	h	ee	m	a	
PIA		é	m	a	
TAR	h	é	m	a	
YUC	h	é	m	a	
YAV	k	é	m	a	

Synchronic form in GUA is *ama*. The Pre-GUA form is from Taylor 1978:122, and is glossed as 'horse'. The TER form is glossed as 'horse, tapir', and the the TAR form as 'cow, tapir'.

TERMITE

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	
	*kʰ	a	m	a	tʰ	a	
PIR	k	a	m		l	a	
APU	k	a	m	a	r	a	
GAR	h	a	m	ú	t		[iri]
LOK	*kʰ	o	m	o	tʰ		[iri]
GUA		m	ɨ	š			[iči]
RES	k	a	m	aá	d	ú	
ACH	k	a	m	a	ž	a	
CUR	k	a	m	a	ž	a	
PIA	k	à	m	a	l	a	
TAR	k	a	m	a	r	a	[dá]
YUC	k	a	m	á	r	a	
YAV	k	a	m	á	t	a	

The APU form is from Matteson 1972:206. The LOK form is from Taylor 1969:279.

THIGH

		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
		*b	o	k	i	
PAR		e	h	ó	ɡ	e
WAU			p	u	t	ɨ
BAU		-p	e	s		
IGN		-p	a	?	e	
APU	[ita]		p	ɨ	k	e
WAP	[-tʰa]		b'	a	?	ɨ
GUA		-(a)	p	ɨ	?	ɨ
RES		-í	pʰ			í
ACH		-h	ú			i
TAR		-p		i	[na]	

The gloss for the BAU and APU forms is 'shin'.

THIGH2

	C1	C2	C3	C4	
	*pʰ	o	l	i	
AMU	p	o	č	e	
CHA	p	ee	y	i	
APU	-p	o	r	ɨ	[ke]
MAC	b	o	r	i-	
ASH	p	o	r	i-	
PAL	-b	á	r		[wan]

Synchronic form in AMU is *-če:p*.

THREE

	C1	C2	C3	C4	
	*m	a	p	a	
AMU	m	a?	p	a	
CHA	m	a	p	o	[hta]
TER	m	o	p	ó-	
BAU	m		p	o	(n)
IGN	m	a	p	a-	
PIR	m		p	a-	
MAC	m	a	b	a	(ni)
ASH	m	a	w	a	
PAL	m		p	a-	

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/. PAL has a form -map- which means 'third'.

TOAD

	*k	i	h	p	a	r	u	
CHA	k	u	h	p	a		w	[aʔto]
BAU	s	i		p	ó	r	i	
PAL	*t	i		p	u	r	u	
LOK	s	i		b	e	r	o	
GUA		e		p	é	r	ɨ	[ʔɨi]
ACH		íi		b	a	ž	u	
TAR	h	í		p	a	r	u	

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/.

TOBACCO, (SMOKE)

	*y	ɨ	m	a	[d e]	
AMU	y	o	m	a:	[ɣ]	
PAR	č	i	m	é	(r e)	
PIR	h	i	m	o	.	[li](ta)
WAP	*s	u	m	a		
GAR	*g	u	m	u	[l a]	(li)
GUA	-(a)		m	ɨ	[s a]	(in)
ACH	č	ée	m	a		
CUR	i	e	m	a		
PIA	č	é	m	a		
TAR	y	eé	m	a		
YUC	*y	a	m	á		
YAV	y	e	m	a		

The WAP form is from de Goeje 1928:231. The GAR form is from Taylor 1952. The YUC form is from Shafer 1959:553 and was transcribed as *hiamá*.

TOBACCO2

	*y	ue	r	ɨ
PAR	a	ɖ í	y	e
TER	š	a	ʔ	
IGN	s	aba	r	e
PIR	y	i	r	i
APU		awi	r	i
MAC	s	e	r	i
ASH	sy	e	r	i
PAL	á	y	r	i
GAR	i	ú	r	i
LOK	y	o	r	i
GUA	y	ɨ	i	

TONGUE

		*n	e	n	e	
AMU		-nʸ	e:	nʸ		
PAR	i	n	í	n	i	(ɣe)
WAU		*n	ẽ		ĩ	
TER		n	ê	n	e-	
BAU	*[epe]	n	e	n	e	
IGN		-n	e	n	e	
PIR		n		n	ɨ	
APU		-n	ɨ	n	ɨ	
MAC		n	é	n	e-	
ASH		n	e	n	e-	
WAP	*i	n	i	n	u	[k]
PAL		-n	é	n	i	
GAR		ĩ	e	ĩ	e	
LOK	(ɨ)		y	e		(-hɨ)
GUA	(-a)		y	e	e	
RES		-o	n	é	n é	
ACH		-íi	n	a	n ee	
CAB		-n	e	n	e	
CUR		-e	n	e	n e	
PIA		-n	è	n	e	
TAR	(we)(ni)	n	e	n	e	(n)
YUC		-l	e	n		[á]

Synchronic form in BAU is *-pen*. The WAU form is from de Goeje 1928:217 and was transcribed as *nei*. The Pre-BAU form is also from de Goeje 1928:217. The WAP form is from Shafer 1959:551. The gloss for the RES form is 'teeth'. Primary sources give *-enená* as an alternate form for TAR.

TOOTH

		*a	h	ɣ	e	
AMU		-a	h	s		
CHA		á	h	s	i	.
PAR		-a		ɣ	e	
WAU				-ɣ	e	[we]
TER		ô			e-	
BAU				-s	e	(r)
IGN		-a		h	e	
PIR		y		h	i	
APU				-ɣ	ɨ	(rĩ)
MAC		ai		ɣ	i-	
ASH		a			i	(ki-)
PAL		-á			y	(bu)
GAR		á		r	i	
LOK		a		r	i-	
GUA		-a			i	
ACH		-é			e	
CAB		ʔ			i	[a]
CUR		[-o]		e		[ɣa]
PIA				y	e	[i]
TAR		-é				
YUC		-a			í	[n]
YAV		é				(ɨi)

TORTOISE

	*s	i	n	p	u	[l ɨ]
AMU	š	e	m	pʸ	o	[r e]
BAU	s	o		p	í	[r]
IGN	s	i		p	u	
APU	s	ɨ		p	ɨ	[r ɨ]
ASH	sy	e	N	p	i	(r i)
ACH	š	i		p		[ánu] [l i]
PIA	č	i		p		[àni] [l u]
YUC		i		p	ú	[l i]
YAV	s	i		h	ú	[l i]

Synchronic form in AMU is *šempʸeːr*.

TORTOISE2

	*h	i	k	u	l	i
AMU	*x	e	k	o	r	eʔ
PAR		i	k	o	r	é
WAU		i	č	u		
LOK	h	i	k	o	r̥	i
ACH		íi	k	u	l	i
CUR		i	k	o	l	i
PIA		i	k	ù	l	i
TAR		í	k	u	l	i

Synchronic form in AMU is *xaxoreʔ*.

TREE

		*a	n	d	a	[m ɨ]	[n a]
AMU			ɣ		a		(hč)
CHA			č		e		(n á[ʔto])
PAR	á			tʸ	a		
WAU	a			t	a		
PIR	h	a		h		(m ɨ	n a)
APU	a				a	(m ɨ	n a)
MAC	a	n		t	a	[m i-]	
ASH	a	N		t	a	[m i]	
WAP	a			tʰ	a	(m ɨ	n)
PAL	á			h	a		
LOK	a			d	a		
CAB	ʔ	a		h	aa		
YUC	aʔa					[w a	n á]
YAV	a			t	a		

The gloss for MAC is given as 'to be high vegetation', and for ASH as 'forest, jungle'.

TURKEY, GUAN

	*m	a	r	a	d	ɨ
WAU	m	a	l	a	h	i
LOK	m	a	r	o	d	i
ACH	m	a	ž	á		
CUR	m	a	ž	e		
PIA	m	a	l	à		i
TAR	m	aá	r	e		
YUC	m	aʔ	r	é		
YAV	m	á	ɣ	i		

TURKEY2, GUAN

	*k	a	n	a	tʰ	ɨ
AMU		a	n	a:		š
PIR	k	a	n	a	l	i
MAC	k	a	n	a	r	i
ASH	k	a	n	a	r	i

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/.

TWO

		*a	p	i	
AMU		*a	p	e	
PAR		h	í		(nama)
WAU	[me]	p	ɪ		(ñawã)
TER		p	í-		
BAU	[m]	a	p	í	(n)
IGN		a	p	i-	
PIR	h	e	p	i	
APU		i	p	i	
MAC			p	i	(teni)
ASH		a	p	i	(te)
WAP	[d'i]	a	ʔ	i	[tʰam]
PAL			p	i-	
GAR		b	í		(a)
LOK		b	i		(an)
GUA		p	i		(áma)

Synchronic form in AMU is *ehpa*. This PAL form is derivationally related to *pe-* 'second'. Primary sources cite *bíama* as an alternate form for GAR, and *bianman, biaman* as alternate forms for LOK.

TWO2

	*y	a	m	a	
PAR	(hí) n	a	m	a	
WAU	([me]pĩ) ñ	a	w	ã	
WAP	[d'ia][?i] tʰ	a	m		
GAR	(bi)	a	m	a	
LOK	(bi)	a	m	a	(n)
GUA	(pi)	á	m	a	
ACH	č	á	m	a-	
CAB	č	u	m	aa-	
CUR	y	a	m	a	(da)
TAR	i	a	m	é	(pa)
YUC	i y	a	m	á	

The form *yama was probably a classifier with broad semantic coverage in Proto-Maipuran which became lexicalized as 'two' in many of the daughter languages.

UNCLE, FATHER-IN-LAW

	*k	u	h	k	o	
CHA	-k	o	h	k	a	
PAR	k	o		k	o	
TER	e		ú	k	o	
BAU	k	i		k		
IGN	-e k	u		k	a	
PIR	k	o		k	o	
ASH	k	o		k	o-	
PAL	*k	u		k	u	
CAB	*aa			k	u	
PIA				-k	u	[í](ri)
TAR				*k	i	(ri)
YUC	*o			k	u	
YAV	i			k	u	

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/. Principle sources cite ekáse- as an alternate for TER. The PAL form is from Shafer 1959:546, the CAB and YUC forms from Matteson 1972:234, and the TAR form from de Goeje 1928:219.

UP, ABOVE, (SKY)

	*y	e	n	u	h	[k ɨ]
AMU		e	n	o		(nehtʸ)
CHA		o	n	ó	h	[k o]
PAR		é	n	o		[k o][a]
WAU		e	n	u-		
TER	[w]	a	n	ú		[k e]
BAU		a	n	í		[e]
IGN		a	n	u		[k e][?e]
PIR	[t]	e	n	o		
APU	[it]	a	n	o		(ti-ši)
MAC	[h]	e	n	o		[k ɨ]
ASH	[h]	e	n	o		(k i)
PAL		i	n	u-		
GAR		ĩ		u		
LOK	(a) y		o			(mɨn)
GUA		í		i		(-pɨnaa)
RES	ɢ	e	n			[ɨ]
CUR		y	e	n	o	(n)
PIA	č	è	n	u		(ní-)
YUC		y	e	n	ú	
YAV		é		n	u	

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/. The ASH [h-] may be derived from a demonstrative stem ha-, while -ki is a common locative suffix. The GAR source cites iū.

URINE

	*č	ɨ	n	ɨ	
PAR	[do] t	e	n	e-	
TER	s	ê	n	e-	
PIR	ɢ	ɨ	n		(ha)
APU	ɢ	ɨ	n	a	(-ka)
MAC	ɢ	i	n	i-	
ASH	-ɢ	i	n	i	
RES		-a?	ŋ		(oóɢí)

The gloss for the APU form is given as 'urinate'.

VINE, ROPE

	*a	h	pʰ	i	h	[č a]
AMU		a	h	p		(e: č)
CHA	[mes]			p		(i h č a)
PIR	h	a	ha	p	i	(ɢ a)
APU		aa		p	i	(ɢ a)
MAC	[t]	a		p	e	(ɢ a)
ASH	[t]	a		p	e	(ɢ a)
GAR				f	i	(t a)(ru)

WALK

	*k	u	n	a	
CHA	-č	o	n		(i)
PAR	t	ó	n	a	
WAU	e ɢ	u	n	a	
LOK	k	o	n	a-	
GUA	(a) ?	u	n	áa	
ACH	h	í	n	a-	

WALK2

	*y	a	n	i	[ ]
TER	y	ô	n		[o]
BAU	-y	o	n-		
PIR	y	a	n		[a]
MAC		a	n	ɨ	[i-]
ASH		a	n	i	[i-]
CUR		-a	n		[hi-]
TAR			-n	i-	

WASH

	*k	i	b	a	
PAR	t	í	h	a	
TER	k	i	p	o	
BAU	-s	i	p	a-	
IGN	-s	i	p	a	
APU	-k	i	p-		
MAC	kʸ	i	b-		
ASH	k	i	w-		
GAR	*g	i	b	a	
RES	-h	i	p	u	
PIA	-í		b	a-	
TAR			-p	a-	
YUC	i		p	á-	
YAV	h	í	h	a	

The gloss for the APU form is given as 'bathe'. The DIC form is siba.

WASH2

	*š	u	k	u	[ ]
CHA	-š		k	o	[k-]
WAU	h u		k	u-	
WAP	čʰ i		kʰ		[a-]
PAL	s u		k̥	u	[h]
LOK	s o		k	o	[so-]
CUR	-a		k	o	[ɢo-]

Primary sources cite sukoh as an alternate form for PAL.

WASP

	*h	a	n	ɨ	
CHA	š	a	n	ɨ	
PAR		*a	n	e	
TER	hʸ	á	n	e	
BAU		*a	n	e	
PIR	s	a	n	ɨ	
APU	s	aa	n	ɨ	
ASH	s	a	n	ii	
LOK	*h	a	n	o	[ba]
PIA		ái	n	i	
TAR		ái	n	i	
YAV		á	n	i	

The PAR form is from Shafer 1959:562 and was transcribed as ani. The BAU and LOK forms are from de Goeje 1928:228, where he transcribed the LOK form as hanuba.

WATER

		u	n	i	[ ]
AMU		o	nʸ		
CHA		u	n	í	[hsa]
PAR		ó	n	e	
WAU		u	n	ɨ	
TER		ú	n	e	
BAU		i	n		
IGN		u	n	e	
PIR	h	o	n	ɨ	
MAC			n	i	(a)
ASH			n	i	(haa)
WAP		wɨ	n		
PAL		-u	n	i	
LOK		o	n	i	[abo]
GUA		wɨi	n		
RES	[h]	oo	n	í	
CAB	?	uu	n	i	
CUR		oo	n	i	
PIA		ú	n	i	
TAR		uú	n	i	
YUC	[h]	úu	n	i	
YAV		wé	n	i	

WET

	*i	s	a	[pʰ a]	( )
CHA		s	á		(wa)
WAP		ž	a	[b']	[i-]
PAL		s	a	[b á]	[píte]
ACH	*i	s	a	[b a]	[ii]
PIA	i	s	à	[b e-]	(iri)
YUC	i	s	á-		(nɨ)

Synchronic form in ACH is isabii.

WET2

	*p	o	d	a	
AMU	p	o:	r		[wa]
PAR	h	o	r	é	(ra)
BAU	p	o	t	ó	[to-]
IGN	-p	a	t	a	
APU [kãã]	p	ɨ	r	ɨ	
PAL [sabá]	p	í	t	e	
RES	p	a			[gʷá] (nuʔ)
CUR	p	u			[šia] (ka)

P-M /*p/ could be /*b/.

WHITE

	*k	a	tʰ	a	
TER	hʸ	o			[puʔi]
PIR	k	l	a		(ta)
MAC	k	ɨ	t	a-	
ASH	k	i	t	a	(maaro-)
GUA	k	a	s		[úu-]
CAB	k	a	t	aa	(likʰe)

WHITE2

	*k	a	č	o	p	a	[l ai]
APU	k	a	ɠ	o	p	ɨ	(r ɨ)
ACH	k	a			b	á	(l ai)
PIA	k	a			b	a	(l èe-)
YAV	k	a			h	a	[l i-]

P-M /*k/ could be /*kʰ/ and the /*p/ could be either /*pʰ/ or /*b/.

WIFE

	*ɨ	n	o	
PAR [ed]	á	n	i	(tʸo)
WAU		-n	u	
TER [y]	ê	n	o	
BAU [-ey]	ó	n		
IGN [-y]	e	n	a	
PIR	h a	n	ɨ	(nro)
MAC [-h]	i	n	a	
ASH	-i	n	a	
GAR	*-i		á	(ni)
GUA	-é		e	(n̄-)
RES	-í	n	í	
ACH	-í	n	uu	
CUR	-i	n	o	
PIA	-í	n	u	

The GAR form is DIC.

WOMAN

	*č	ɨ	n	a	[r u]
WAU	t	ɨ	n	e	[š u]
BAU	e t	ó	n		
IGN	e s	e	n	a	
MAC	ȼ	i	n	a	[ne]
ASH	ȼ	i	n	a	[ne]
WAP	ž	ɨ	n		
PAL	t	í	n		[o]
GAR	h	ĩ		á	[r u]
LOK	h	i		a	[r o]
GUA	h	i		é	[r ɨ]
RES		i	n	áa	[d ó]
ACH		ĩi	n	a	
CUR		i	n	a	[ž o]
PIA		i	n	a	[naî]
TAR	ʔ	í	n	a	
YUC		i	n	a	[náru]
YAV	[laî]	i	n	e	(mi)

May be derivationally related to WIFE.

WORM

	*k	e	n	i	
CHA	k	é	n	i	
WAU	-t	ē		i	
TER	k	â	n	e	
PIR	ç	e	n	ɨ-	
APU	k			ĩ	(či)
MAC	kʸ	e	n	i-	
ASH	k	e	n	i-	
GAR	(i)	g	e	i	
LOK	*(ɨ)	s	e	i	
GUA	(e)	ʔ	é		
RES		e	n	í	(ɠi)
ACH		ée	n	i	(ši)
YAV	k	é	n	i	

Taylor and Rouse 1955:110 and de Goeje 1928:215 transcribe the LOK form as *isehi;* however, it is likely that the [h] is hiatus. The gloss for the WAU form is given as 'insect larvae', for the GUA form as 'parasite', and for the RES form 'to get worms'.

6 Reconstructed phonemes and reflexes

In this section I present and discuss the reconstructed phonemes and reflexes evidenced in the preceding cognate sets.

6.1 Introductory Remarks. The reflexes are listed in such a way as to make explicit the degree of confidence that should be inferred for any particular detail. For reflexes which have numerous examples, I have listed ten or more examples and then: "etc.". If there is no "etc.", it may be inferred that the examples are exhaustive for that change. Where there are only one or two examples of a given reflex, the reader may infer a relatively low degree of confidence that the reflex or environment will ultimately be shown to endure the test of further investigation.

With this amount of data (203 sets) it is not difficult to recognize the more important correspondences. They are the ones attested by a relatively large number of cognates. For most minor reflexes posited on the basis of only one or two examples, I have attempted to assure that the implied sound changes have some phonetic plausibility. For example, the rule posited whereby /*e/ became /u/ before /w/ in YAV, only has two words attesting it (FAN and HOUSE2). However, the assimilation of the vowel to the semivowel is exactly what might be expected in this environment, and the other segments in both words enter into regular correspondences. In some cases there are reflexes posited which do not conform to any obvious phonetically plausible rule and only have one or two examples. The weight of the other correspondences in the cognate set are the only justification for the putative rules in such cases. When there are only one or two examples it is, of course, impossible to say precisely what the conditioning factors are, or even whether the reflex is a real one or not. In such cases I have merely given an environment which distinguishes the examples from all other forms.

Environments for the sound changes posited are predominately phonological, and are expressed either in terms of a reconstructed environment or a synchronic environment. In cases where the environment is a reconstructed one, as for example, in (39):

(39) $*t > d/\_\_*u, *a$

in PIA, there will be an asterisk in the environment. This implies a relatively early change, at least earlier than some other sound change in PIA which must have affected /*u/ and /*a/. Confirmation that this was a relatively early change comes from the fact that other closely related languages (RES, ACH, CUR and TAR) need rules with similar environments, as in (40):

(40) $*t > t/\_\_*u, *a$

Phonological environments for most of the reflexes are expressed in terms of synchronic phonological segments. The implication with these is that the