

Trürn'emülwe ✚ Glosario ✚

Glossary

Las traducciones y definiciones dadas no son exhaustivas. Más bien, intentan reflejar algunos de los sentidos en que se usan estas palabras en el libro – otras acepciones son posibles. Damos acá las formas más básicas de la palabra. En el caso del verbo, damos la raíz seguida de la terminación ‘-(ü)n’ (*tripa-n; kon-ün*), que puede entenderse como un infinitivo (‘salir’, ‘entrar’) o como la primera persona singular del imperativo (‘salí/salgo’, ‘entré/entro’).

A

- af-ma-tu-fal-chi** *v* • sorprendente • hear.
surprising. **aku-n** *v* • llegar • arrive. **amu-n** *v* • ir • go.
allkü-n *v* • escuchar, oír • listen, **ant’ü** *s* • sol; día • day; sun.

CH

- chaw** *s* • papá; padre • dad; father.
chayi *adv* • recién, hace un rato.
(DIM) de *tayi* • just now, a while back.
(DIM) of *tayi*.
che *n* • persona. • person.
chem *part* • qué; cuál; cualquiera;
¡aquí!; ¡presente! • what; which; any-
thing; here!; present!.
chew *part* • cuál, dónde • which
(one), where.
chi *part* • particular déictica o de
foco; se usa a menudo como artículo
definido. • focus or deictic particle; of-
ten used as definite article.
chilla-n *v* • ensillar. • saddle up.
chillka *n* • carta, escritura, libro,
documento • letter, writing, book, doc-
ument.
choküm *n* • sobrina o sobrino de un
tío materno. • niece or nephew of a ma-
ternal uncle.
chuchu *n* • abuela materna y sus
nietos respectivos (la designación sirve
para ambas relaciones). • maternal
grandmother and her respective grand-
children (the term designates each of
the two relations).
chum *part* • cómo; a menudo con
el uso sustantivo ‘algo’ o en el negat-
ivo: ‘nada’. • how; often with a substant-
ive meaning ‘something/anything’ and
in negative ‘nothing’.
chum-le-n *v* • cómo está; cómo va. •
how is it; how is it going.
chum-nge-lu *part* • por qué; lit.
siendo cómo • why; lit. being how

D

- dew** *adv* • ya; listo. • alright; done.
dewma *av* • ya, entonces, una vez
 hecho • already, then, having done thus.
dewma-n *v* • hacer, realizar. • make,
 conduct.
dew-ün *v* • terminar; concluir; com-
 pletar. • finish; conclude; complete.
di-n *v* • alcanzar; ?? • reach; ??.
düngu *n* • noticia, acontecimiento,
 asunto, habla • news, occurrence, mat-
 ter, speech.

E

- el-ant'ü-n** *v* • fijar un día • fix a date.
el-ün *v* • dejar algo; poner; pro-
 poner; ordenar; fijar • leave something;
 place; propose; order; fix.
elu-n *v* • dar • give.
entu-n *v* • sacar, organizar • re-
 move, take out, organise.
engün *pn* • ellos/ellas – 2pPl •
 they/them – 2pPl.
engu *pn* • • .
epu *num* • dos. • two.
epu-we *adv* • dos veces, en dos días.
 • two times, in two days.

F

- familia** *n* • familia (< Esp). • family
 (<Sp 'familia').
fe-le-n *v* • ser así. • be so.
fent'epun *s* • límite; distancia. •
 limit, distance.
fem-nge-chi *adj/adv* • tal; así. • this,
 thus.
fem-ün *v* • ser así. • be so.
feola *av* • ahora • now.
fewla *av* • ahora • now.
fey *d* • esto, así • this, thus.
feymew *adv* • entonces; allí – de *fey*
 y *mew*. • then; there – from *fey* and *mew*.
fey-chi *d* • aquello • that.
fey-entu-n *v* • creer, dar crédito,
 realizar • believe, give credit, realise.
fey-ürke *v* • • .
fill *adj/adv* • mucho; todo tipo; todo
 • much; all kinds, every.
fill-püle *adv* • en todas partes; en
 toda dirección • everywhere, in every
 direction.
föchüm *s* • hijo de un hombre (DIM)
 • son of a man (DIM).
fötüm *s* • hijo de un hombre • son of
 a man.
füta/fütra/fücha *adj/adv* • viejo;
 grande; gran • old; big; great.

G

- malkada** *s* • máscara, careta • mask.
mapu *s* • tierra, país • land, nation.
may *ij* • sí; efectivamente • yes; in-
 deed.

I

- i-n** *v* • comer • eat.
iney *q* • quién • who.

K

ka *conj* • y, también, otra vez • and, also, again.

ka *aj* • otro • other.

kalli- *v* • dejar de; parar de; poder (antepuesta al verbo). • cease; stop; be able (placed before the verb)-

kam *part* • acaso, o • perhaps, whether.

ka-ruka-tu *s* • vecino • neighbour.

kawell(u) *s* • caballo • horse.

kawiñ *s* • celebración, fiesta • celebration, party.

kim-ün *v* • saber; conocer. • know

kimel-ün *v* • dar a conocer, enseñar. • let someone know, teach.

kintu-n *v* • buscar, observar, mirar • seek, observe, look at.

kiñe *num* • uno • one.

kiñe-l *n* • agrupación, unión, comité • gathering, union, committee.

kochim-ün *v* • despreciar; ignorar • despise; ignore.

kollu *n* • caballo (usado en la zona pehuenche). • horse (a Pehuenche usage).

kom *adj* • todo; cada uno • all; every.

kom-tripa *adv* • todos juntos??? • all together???

kon-el-tu-n *v* • incluir; invitar • include; invite.

kon-üm-pa-n *v* • introducir, presentar • introduce, present.

kon'a *s* • asistente; subordinado • assistant; subordinate.

kure *n* • esposa. • wife.

kutran *a* • enfermo • ill.

kutran *n* • el enfermo, enfermedad • patient, illness.

kutran-ün *v* • estar/caer enfermo • be/fall ill.

kuyfi *a/av* • antiguo, antiguamente, hace tiempo • ancient, old, erstwhile, long ago.

küdaw *s* • trabajo • work, job.

küme *a/av* • bien; bueno • good; well.

küme-n *v* • ser bueno; estar bien • be good; be well.

küpa *aux* • desear; querer (modal que precede al verbo) • wish; want (modal preceding the verb).

küpa-n *v* • venir; llegar • come; arrive

L

s • , • , •

longko *n* • cabeza, líder, cacique •

head; leader, chief.

L'

s • , • , •

l'a-n *v* • morir • die.

M

malkada *s* • máscara, careta • mask.

mapu *s* • tierra, país • land, nation.

masiáo *av* • mucho, demasiado (< Esp) • (too) much (< Sp 'demasiado').

may *ij* • sí, efectivamente, pues, por cierto • yes, indeed, quite so, of course.

meli *num* • cuatro • four.

memoria *ij* • ¡Saludos! Mándale mis

recuerdos a... (< Esp 'memoria') • Greetings! Send my regards to... Remember me to... (< Sp 'memoria')

mew *post* • en; sobre; con; de; desde; a • in; on; with; from; to.

monge-n *v* • estar, permanecer, vivir, sanar, mejorarse • be (impermanent), remain, live, heal, get well.

mufü *part* • cuántos; algunos • how many; some.

müle-n *v* • estar; haber; seguido de un posesivo implica ‘deber’ • be (in a place); followed by a possessive pro-

noun it can entail duty: ‘must’; ‘should’.

müle-n *s* • ser; existencia • being; existence.

mün’a *s* • primo • cousin.

müt’en *adv* • solamente • only.

N

nentu-n *v* • extraer, remover, sacar, producir • extract, remove, take out, produce.

nie-n *v* • tener • have.

nü-n *v* • agarrar; tomar; recibir. • grab; take; receive.

nütram *n* • relato; cuento. • account; story.

nütram-ka-n *n* • conversación; diálogo. • conversation; dialogue.

nütram-ka-n *v* • conversar; dialogar. • converse; chat.

N

n’ome *adv* • al otro lado • at the other side.

Ñ

ñam-ün *v* • perderse, desaparecer • be/get lost, disappear.

ñawe *n* • hija (de un hombre) •

daughter (of a man).

ñidol *adj* • principal, a cargo • principal, in charge.

NG

nge-n *v* • ser, estar • be.

nge-n *n* • ser, esencia • being, essence.

nge-me-n *v* • estar allá • be there.

ngen’-pi-n *s* • oficiante, maestro de ceremonias, lit. dueño de la palabra • officiant, master of ceremonies, lit. owner of the word.

ngillan *v* • pedir, rogar, comprar • request, beg, buy.

ngilla-tu-n *n* • rogativa, ceremonia

mapuche • prayer, mapuche ceremony.

ngüne-n *v* • dirigir, dominar • direct, dominate.

ngüne-n-ka-l-ün *v* • engañar a alguien • deceive someone.

ngüne-che-n *v* • Dios, lit. dominador de personas • God, lit. dominator of people.

ngüne-mapu-n *v* • Dios, lit. dominador de la tierra • God, lit. dominator of the land.

P

pe-n *v* • ver, encontrar. • see, find.

pensa-n *v* • extrañar, pensar, tener pena (< Esp ‘pensar’. • miss, think, be sad (< Sp ‘pensar’).

peñi *n* • hermano de un hombre. • brother of a male.

pe-rimon-tu-n *s* • visión, presagio (la estructura interna no es del todo

clara). • vision, omen, portent.

pi-n *v* • decir; hablar; mandar; querer. • say; speak; order; want.

pi-n *s* • palabra; habla; orden. • word; speech; order.

pi-am *v* • dicen; se dice. • they say; it is said.

pichi *a/av/n* • pequeño, poco, un poco. • small, somewhat, a bit.

plata *n* • dinero; plata (< Esp). • money; silver (< Sp 'plata'.

pu *part* • pluralizador. • pluraliser.

pu *prep* • el interior de una cosa, o en, o a su interior. • the inside of some-

thing, or in, or into its inside.

püchi *a/av/n* • pichi •

püllku *s* • alcohol; cidra; vino • alcohol; cider; wine.

püllku-n *v* • hacer alcohol/cidra • make alcohol/cider.

püllku-tu-n *v* • beber alcohol/cidra/vino • drink alcohol/cider/wine.

püñeñ *n* • hijo o hija de una mujer. • son or daughter of a woman.

püra-n *v* • subir; alzar; montar • go up; rise; mount.

pürü-n *v* • bailar • dance.

R

ramtu-n *v* • preguntar • ask.

ruka *s* • casa; hogar • house; household; home.

ru-l-pa-n *v* • pasar algo acá, entregar • pass over here, hand over.

rume *av* • repetidamente, a menudo, excesivamente, siempre. • repeatedly; often; excessively; a lot; all.

rume-l *av* • para siempre; desde siempre • forever; always.

S

kawiñ *s* • celebración, fiesta • celebration, party.

shaki-n *v* • adorar, respetar (dimin-

utivo de *rakin*) • venerate, respect (diminutive or *rakin*).

SH

tüfa *det* • esto, aquí, ahora • this; here, now.

T

ti *part* • particular deictica o de foco; se usa a menudo como artículo definido • focus or deictic particle; often used as definite article.

tüfa *det* • esto, aquí, ahora • this; here, now.

tüfey *d* • ese/esa/ese • that.

TR

traw-ün *v* • juntarse, unir, reunirse • join up, gather, meet.

traw-ün *s* • reunion, junta. • meet-

ing, gathering.

trem-ün *v* • crecer; envejecer; ser adulto • grow; age; be a grown-up.

tripa-n *v* • salir; resultar • exit; leave; result in

tripache *n* • person (lit. come out-person. •

U

kawiñ *s* • celebración, fiesta • celebration, party.

Ü

üy *n* • nombre • name.

V

- Ver las entradas bajo 'F', ya que la <v> – pronunciada [v] – representa una variante regional del sonido [f].
- See the entries under 'F', given that <v> – pronounced as [v] – represents a local variant of the [f] sound.

W

wallo-le-n *v* • estar alrededor. • be around.

wallo-n *n* • alrededores. • surrounding areas.

we *adj* • nuevo; joven • new; young.

weche *n* • persona joven • young person; youth.

welu *conj* • pero, más • but, yet.

wentru *n* • hombre, macho. • man; male.

werk-en *s* • mensajero; mensaje • messenger; message.

werk-ün *v* • ordenar; mandar; enviar • order; direct; send.

wesha *adj* • malo; poco auspicioso. • bad; inauspicious.

witrале-n *v* • estar parado, de pie, presente • be standing, on one's feet, present.

wüda-n *v* • separarse; partirse • separate; split.

wüle *adv* • mañana (el día después de hoy) • tomorrow.

wül-ün *v* • dar; entregar; vender algo • give; deliver; sell something.

wüño-n *v* • volver a hacer • do again.

Y

yewe-n *v* • tener vergüenza, timidez • be ashamed, shy.

Sufijos — Suffixes

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

Suffixes

- a fut** • Future. •
- chi avlz** • adverbialiser. •
- a fut** • Future. •
- al purp** • a non-finite verb form indicating purpose or finality. •
- am purp** • a non-finite verb form indicating purpose or finality. •
- e inv** • •
- echi imp3.1s** • inverse form of the imperative where the agent is the 3rd and the patient the 1st singular: 'let them do X for me' (see *eluechi mew düngu ñi chuchu* 'que me dé noticias mi nieto' (carta) •
- el nmlz** • nominaliser. •
- en ind.2s>1s** • indicative second person singular agent, first person singular patient. •
- eli subj.2s>1s** • Subjunctive second person singular agent and first person singular patient. •
- elimew subj.3>1s** • Subjunctive third person (any number) agent and first person singular patient. Sometimes written separately, as *elu mew*. •
-
- eliyu subj.1s>2s** • Subjunctive first person singular agent and second person singular patient. •
- enew ind.3>1s** • indicative third person agent, first person singular patient. •
- etew nfv.3obv>3prox** • non-finite, nominalising form with a third person obviative agent and a third person proximate patient. •
- eymi ind.1s>2s** • indicative first person singular agent and a second person singular patient (this is a form found in southern varieties of Mapudungun, where the central form is *-eyu*). •
- eyew ind.3obv>3prox** • indicative third person obviative agent, third person proximate patient. •
- eyu ind.1s>2s** • Indicative first person singular agent, second person singular patient. •
- fe agent** • Agentive. •
- fi 3.dir** • third person direct object. •

fu ri • ruptured implicature – often has a past meaning entailing no relevant result in the present. •

i ind.3 • Indicative, third person (singular or plural). •

ingün ind.3p • Indicative, third person plural. •

ingu ind.3d • Indicative, third person dual. •

imi ind.2s • Indicative, second person singular. •

(i)yu ind.1d • Indicative, first person dual. •

ka cont • continuative. •

ke hab • habitual (in verbs). •

ke dist • distributive (attaches to adjectives). •

(kü)le prog • progressive. •

küno pefp • perfect persistent – denotes a situation in which the agent makes no effort to change the state in which the patient finds itself. •

(kü)le-we result • resultative. Together, the morphemes means ‘end up’ or ‘become’. •

la neg • negative (of indicative). •

le vblz • verbalizer (not word final). •

le subj.3 • subjunctive 3rd person (word final). •

(l)el appl/ben • applicative. Adds a non-agent argument, often implying positive effects on it, hence it is often a benefactive. •

lu nfv • non-finite verb, usually interpreted as a noun or adjective – e.g. ‘that which V-ed’, ‘being/having V-ed’. •

lla/lle affirm • affirmative. •

llag adj • half; part – apparently compounded with emotion verbs to indicate depth of feeling. •

me and • andative – indicates action that goes away or back from the reference point. •

meke prog • progressive, technically made up of *-me* and *-ke*. •

meli num • four. •

mew post • in; on; with; from; to. •

mum nmlz • nominaliser, usually relating to place. •

nie psist • persistence: indicates the event persists following a previous event. •

nge pass • passive. •

nge vblz • verbaliser. •

nge imp.2s • imperative 2nd person singular (word final). •

(ü)n nmlz/inf • non-finite verb from roughly equivalent to an infinitive/gerund, often best interpreted as a nominal form. •

(ü)n ind.1s • indicative, first person singular. •

nu/no neg • negative (of an nonfinite or imperative verb). •

(üñ)ma appl/mal • applicative. Adds a non-agent argument, often implying negative effects on it, hence it is often a malefactive. •

ñma nmlz • nominalizer – added to adjectives. •

pe ev • evidential; proximity or immediacy; often with the meaning ‘certainly’. •

peyüm agent • agentive; creates a noun with the meaning of ‘something/someone that does V’. •

pa cis • cislocative – indicates action near the reference point. •

pu trloc • translocative – indicates action away from the reference point. •

püra frust • frustrative – indicates a perception of futility of the verb’s meaning (e.g. ‘for what it’s worth’). •

(ü)r itr • interruptive – with directionals like *pu* or *pa* it means an action accomplished during travel away or towards the point of reference. •

(ü)rke ev/mir • evidential – indicating either an indirect report (a ‘reportative’) or surprise and admiration (a ‘mirative’). •

tu vblz • verbaliser. •

tu tr • transitivity (makes an intransitive verb transitive). •

tu avlz • adverbialiser (word final). • e.g. kawellutu ‘on horse’

tu res • resultative (attached to nouns and adjectives it verbalises them too). •

tu rest • repetitive or restorative. Of an action that repeats or comes back to its origin. •

u/w refl • reflexive. The object of the verb is the same as the subject. •

(ü)l caus • causative •

üm caus • causative (sometimes changes preceding consonant) •

we psist • Persistence: indicates the event persists following a previous event. •

wen recip • Indicates a reciprocal relationship. •

yaw circ • circumlocative – indicates a movement around a point of reference. •

(yü)m temp • Temporal. The basic use of this non-finite verbal form is to indicate the temporal context within a subordinate clause, as in ‘when V; having V-ed; V-ed while...’ so it often works as an adverb. •

Paradigmas — Paradigms

		1 st	2 nd	3 rd
IND	SG	tripa-n	tripa-ymi	tripa-y
	D	tripa-yu	tripa-ymu	"
	PL	tripa-iñ	tripa-ymün	"
SUBJ	SG	tripa.-li	tripa-lmi	tripa-le
	D	tripa-liyu	tripa-lmu	"
	PL	tripa.-liñ	tripa-lmün	"
IMP	SG	tripa-chi	tripa-nge	tripa-pe
	D	tripa-yu	tripa-mu	"
	PL	tripa-iñ	tripa-mün	"

Table 1: Verbal paradigm for the vowel-final root *tripa-* ‘exit’

		1 st	2 nd	3 rd
IND	SG	kon-ün]	kon-imi	kon-iy
	D	kon-iyu	kon-imu	"
	PL	kon-iñ	kon-imün	"
SUBJ	SG	kon-li	kon-ülmi	kon-le
	D	kon-liyu	kon-ülmu	"
	PL	kon-liñ	kon-ülmün	"
IMP	SG	kon-chi	kon-nge	kon-pe
	D	kon-yu	kon-mu	"
	PL	kon-iñ	kon-mün	"

Table 2: Intransitive verbal paradigm for the consonant-final root *kon-* ‘enter’

ad <i>n</i> • face; appearance; manner; custom. •	injured. •	someone on a horse’s haunches. •
ad-üm-el-ün <i>v</i> • teach — custom/manner + CAUSE + BEN + INF. •	am <i>part</i> • In this case, the meaning is similar to the suffixal <i>am</i> ‘in order to’, though it can also mean ‘because’. •	af-ün <i>v</i> • end. •
allfü-n <i>v</i> • get hurt; be	angkad-ün <i>v</i> • carry	an’ay <i>n</i> • friend. Also <i>n’ai</i> . •
		anü-n <i>v</i> • sit. •
		ant’ü <i>n</i> • sun; day. •

		1s	1D	1P	2s	2D	2P	3	3-
1st	S	leli-wün	—	—	leli-en	leli-mun	leli-mun	leli-enew	—
1st	D	—	leli-wiyu	—	leli-muyu	leli-muyu	leli-muyu	leli-eyumew	—
1st	P	—	—	leli-wiyiñ	leli-imuin	leli-imuin	leli-imuin	leli-eiñmew	—
2nd	S	leli-eyu	leli-wiyiñ	leli-wiyiñ	—	—	—	leli-eymew	—
2nd	D	leli-wiyiñ	leli-wiyiñ	leli-wiyiñ	—	—	—	leli-eyumew	—
2nd	P	leli-wiyiñ	leli-wiyiñ	leli-wiyiñ	—	—	—	leli-eymumew	—
3rd		leli-fiñ	leli-fiyu	leli-fiyiñ	leli-fimi	leli-fimu	leli-fimün	—	leli-eyew
3rd-		—	—	—	—	—	—	leli-fi	—

Table 3: Transitive verbal paradigm for the indicative of the consonant-final root *leli-* ‘watch’

- anümkan** *n* • plant; vegetation. •
- awü-n** *v* • hurt; cause pain. •
- aye** *det* • this; there. •
- aye-ka-n** *n* • funny story — lit. laugh + CONT + NMLZ. •
- ayü-n** *v* • like; love; delight; fall in love. •
- chag** *adv* • both; equally; together in a pair. •
- **che** *n* • person. •
- **chem** *q* • what; which. •
- **chew** *q* • where. •
- **chey** *part* • dubitative particle, implying uncertainty. Can often be translated as ‘ever’ or ‘any’, especially with *chew*. •
- **chi** *part* • focus or deictic particle; often used as definite article. •
- **chillka** *n* • letter, writing, book, document. •
- **chong-n** *v* • turn off; extinguish. •
- **choyü-n** *v* • be born; sprout. •
- **chum** *q* • question marker (wh-word) – what; often with a substantive meaning ‘something/anything’ and in negative ‘nothing’. •
- **chuchi** *q* • question marker (wh-word) – which; often with a substantive meaning ‘this one’ and in negative ‘none of these’. •
- **chumnge-n** *v* • be something/anything. With *rume*: ‘being whatever’ •
- **chumngechi** *q* • question marker (wh-word) – how. •
- **degiñ** *n* • volcano. •
- **dewü** *n* • mouse. •
- **deya** *n* • (younger) sister of a man; girlfriend. •
- **domo** *n* • woman; female. •
- **doy** *adj/adv* • more; much. •
- **duam** *n* • thought; will; disposition; state of mind. •
- **duam-ün** *v* • think. •
- **dulli-n** *v* • choose. •
- **düngu** *n* • business; news; thing; state of affairs; speech. •
- **düngu-n** *v* • say; speak (in a nominal form: ‘language’). •
- **engu** *pers.pron.3d* • personal pronoun, 3rd dual (often comitative). •
- **elu-n** *v* • give. •
- **engün** *pers.pron.3p* • personal pronoun, 3rd plural (often comitative). •
- **epu** *num* • two. •
- **epuñpüle** *adv* • mutually (lit. in two directions). •
- **erke** *adv* • similarly, like. •
- **eymi** *pers.pron.2s* • Personal pronoun, second singular: ‘you’. •
- **fachi** *det* • this, that. •
- **fem** *adv* • thus; just like that. •
- **fele-n** *v* • be thus; be in this manner. •
- **femngechi** *adv* • being thus; in this manner. •
- **femnge-n** *v* • be thus, be in this manner. •
- **fente** *adj/adv* • much; a lot. •
- **fewla** *adv* • now. •
- **fey** *det/pers.pron.3* • this; that; he; she; it; them (sg. and pl.) •
- **feymew** *adv* • then; there – from *fey* and *mew*. •
- **feypi-n** *v* • say thus, state. •
- **fill** *adj/adv* • much; all kinds, every. •

- foť'üm** *n* • son of a man •
fochüm *n* • son. *dim* of a man •
funa-n *v* • rot. •
furene-n *v* • favour. •
füta/fütra/fücha *adj/adv* • old; big; greatly. •
i-n *v* • eat •
ina *adj/adv* • near; next to. •
ina-n *v* • follow; be near. •
ina-duam-ün *v* • realize. •
illam-ün *v* • despise. •
ilo *n* • meat. •
iney *q* • who; with *rume*: whoever/anyone; with a negative and *rume*: nobody. •
intas *n* • cherry (< Spanish *GUINDAS*). •
iñche *pers.pron.1s* • I/me. •
ingka-n *v* • help; defend. •
ingka-tu-n *v* • ask for help; invite. •
ka/kay *conj* • and; also; other. •
kata-n *v* • pierce; dig. •
katrü-n *v* • cut; cut off (as in cutting someone off on a road); split. •
kayu *num* • six. •
kawell(u) *n* • horse (< Spanish *caballo*). •
kawiñ *n* • party. •
kayñe *n* • enemy. •
kalli *aux* • in order that; to enable/prevent. •
kallfu *adj* • blue (often including purple). •
kewa-n *v* • fight; battle. •
kechu *num* • five. •
kellu-n *v* • help. •
kelü *adj* • red. •
kidu *adj/adv* • only; alone; self. •
kim-ün *v* • know. •
kintu-nie-n *v* • look after; care for. •
kiñe *num* • one (sometimes used as indefinite article). •
kiñechi *av* • once (one + AVLZ). •
kom *adv/adj* • totally; completely; all. •
kon-ün *v* • enter. •
korü *n* • stew; soup. •
kowüll *n* • **Zabala** fruit. •
koyl'a-n *v* • lie. •
kude-n *v* • play (a game). •
kulpa *n* • fault; blame. •
kurü *adj* • black. •
kura *n* • stone; rock. •
kushe *n* • old woman (endearing). •
kuida-n *v* • take care; look after (from Spanish *cuidar*). •
kupaf-ün *v* • beat; whip. •
kuyfi *adj/adv* • ancient; long ago. •
küla *num* • three. •
külle *n* • tear. •
küllüñ *n* • animal, beast, wealth. •
küme *adj* • good. •
künu-n *v* • lie down. •
küñul *n* • family. *küñi-ul*: care-NFV 'those cared for (by me)'. •
küyen *n* • moon; month. •
küpa-n *v* • come. •
küpa *aux* • wish; want (modal). •
küpalme *n* • origin; ancestry; kin. •
kütral *n* • fire. •
lafken/lawken *n* • sea. •
lamngen *n* • sister of a man; brother or sister of a woman. Often used as a general term of endearment. •
lef-ün *v* • run. •
lewfu *n* • river. •
l'a-n *v* • die. •
lladkü-n *v* • become frustrated, often implying rage or sadness. •
manchana *n* • apple (< Spanish *manzana*). •
malle *n* • paternal uncle/corresponding nephew. •
mallmaw-ün *v* • boast. •
mapu *n* • land; territory; earth. •
may *ij* • yes; indeed. •
meli *num* • four. •
mew *post* • in; on; with; from; to. •
mi *pos.pron.2s* • second person singular possessive pronoun (your). •
milla *n* • gold. •
minche *adj/adv* • below; underneath; nether-. •
miyaw-ün *v* • wander. •
mollfüñ *n* • blood. •
monge-n *v* • live; be healthy. •
motri-n *v* • grow fat. •
mu *adv* • very much, greatly. •
mutrung *n* • log. •
müle-n *v* • be (in a place); followed by a possessive pronoun it can entail duty: 'must'; 'should'. •

- müchai** *adv* • soon. •
nag *adj/adv* • down; below. •
nag-ün *v* • go down; descend. •
newen *n* • strength; power; energy. •
nie-n *v* • have. •
no *adv* • no; negation. •
nü-n *v* • get; grab. •
nüfkütu-n *v* • burrow. •
nüw-ün *v* • hold on; be protected by. •
nga *part* • particle with a confirmative meaning: thus, indeed, here.. •
nge-n *v* • be. •
nge *n* • eye. •
ngilla-n *v* • trade; pay; thank. •
ngilla-tu-n *v* • request; pray. •
ngoyü-n *v* • forget. •
nguma-n *v* • cry. •
ngülam *n* • advice. •
ngünay-n *v* • offer good will, give assistance. •
ngüne-n *v* • rule, govern. •
ngüne-ñma-n *v* • plot against someone — lit. govern + MAL + INF. •
ngünechen' *n* • God. *ngüne-che-n* 'rule-person-nmlz' (the exact reason fro the dental nasal is unclear, but it may be a marker of distance or deference. •
ngürü *n* • fox. •
nor *adj/adv* • straight, rightful, true. •
n'ai *n* • see *an'ai* •
n'amün' *n* • foot. •
ñi *pos.pron.3/1s* • possessive pronoun, 3rd person (no number) or 1st person singular. •
ñüdüf-ün *v* • sew; stitch. •
ñüdüf *n* • stitch. •
pakarwa *n* • frog. •
Palngiñ *ppn* • proper noun, a locality near Panguipulli, Chile. •
pe-n *v* • see; find. •
pepi *aux* • be able; can (modal). •
pichi lawken *n* • lake. •
pichi üñüm *n* • insect. •
petu *adv* • still, yet. •
pi-n *v* • say. •
pie-n *v* • want. •
piwfiñ *ij* • the sound a partridge makes, i.e. its song. It's an onomatopoeia, as in English 'tweet'. •
piwke *n* • heart. •
pofre *adj* • poor. •
powü-n *v* • arrive; end up. •
pu *prep* • within; into. •
pu *pl* • plural marker. •
püra-n *v* • go up; rise; mount. •
pürü-n *v* • dance. •
püllü *n* • spirit; soul. •
pültrü-n *v* • hang; suspend. •
püñeñ *n* • son or daughter of a woman. •
rakil-n *v* • atone – a causative form of *raki-n*, meaning to think or calculate. •
ramtu-n *v* • ask (a question). •
ran *n* • token; 'the item that is being bet'. •
rangiñ *adj/adv* • middle; in-between. •
re *adj/adv* • like; similar to. •
regle *num* • seven. •
reñma *n* • family. •
ru *n* • pass; cross (always with *-me* or *-pa*). •
rume *adv* • repeatedly; often; excessively; a lot; all. •
rüpü *n* • road; street; trail. •
sañwe *n* • pig. •
sillo *n* • partridge. •
ta *part* • focus particle – sometimes works as a definite article or attaches to a possessive pronoun. •
tempül-ün *v* • trot. •
trafia *n* • evening. •
trafkiñtu-n *v* • trade; exchange •
traw-ün *v* • gather •
treka-n *v* • walk, step. •
trilil-ün *v* • ding-a-ling (onomatopoeia). •
tripache *n* • person (lit. come out-person. •
trolol *n* • hole. •
trompe *n* • lamellophone; Jew's harp. •
troy *n* • juncture, section, part. •
trokiñ *n* • group, division. •
trongkür *adj* • round. •
trupef-ün *v* • startle; scare; frighten. •
trüko *n* • ball. •
tripant'ü *n* • year. •
tuku-n *v* • place. •
tüfachi *det* • this; that. •
trüfkü-n *v* • jump. •
ül *n* • song; poem. •

ülkantu-n *v* • sing; recite. •

üllcha *n* • young woman; maiden. •

ül'men *n* • nobleman; leader. •

üy *n* • name. •

uficha *n* • sheep (< Spanish *oveja*). •

umaw-ün *n* • sleep. •

üllcha *n* • young woman; maiden. •

üñam *n* • lover. •

üñüm *n* • bird. •

ütrir-ün *v* • envy. •

ütruf-ün *v* • fall. •

üy *v* • name. •

wak *ij* • the sound the Mapuche attribute to a fox, i.e. its cry. It's an onomatopoeia. In English *what does the fox say?* •

wallontu *adj/adv* • surrounding. •

wangulen *n* • star. •

wallontu *adj/adv* • surrounding. •

watralkatu-n *v* • hunt. •

we *n* • young. •

wen'uy *n* • friend. •

wechod *n* • hole, fissure. •

weda *adj* • bad. •

wesha *adj* • bad.dim; the diminutive form, using consonant alternation. This has the implication of reduced seriousness. •

welu *conj* • but; yet; however. •

wente *adj/adv* • on top; over. •

wentru *n* • man; male. •

wenu *adj/adv/n* • above; high; sky. •

wilki *n* • thrush (bird). •

wiltro-n *v* • hang. •

wimtun *n* • custom (lit. 'get used to+RESULT+NMLZ'). •

wipipi *ij* • the sound a distressed partridge makes, i.e. its warning call. It's an onomatopoeia, as in English 'squawk'. •

wüdkü-n *v* • spread the legs. •

wüda-n *v* • split; separate. •

wül-ün *v* • return. •

wünen *adj* • first, eldest. •

wün' *n* • mouth. •

wüño-n *v* • return; come back. •

wüño *adv* • again. •

wew-ün *v* • win; compete. •

wingka *n* • foreigner; non-Mapuche. •

wingka ñi wirikon dūngu *n* • law (lit 'the written business of foreigners'). •

wirarü-n *v* • yell; raise voice. •

wiri-n *v* • draw, write, paint. •

witra-n *v* • travel, rise, pull. •

ya *ij* • okay; go on; indeed. •

yam-ün *v* • respect, fear. •

ye *cf* • an aspectual morpheme meaning 'constant feature', that is a state that is considered permanently associated to the agent. •

(y)em *part.rip* • particle – indicates regret that the preceding actor is long departed, usually deceased (hence RIP). •

yu *pers.pron.1d* • travel. •