

Trürn'emülwe

Glosario – Glossary

Mapudungun – Español – English

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* • sorprenden- hear.

te • 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.

her.

che *n* • persona. • person.

chayi *adv* • recién, hace un rato.

(DIM) de *tayi* • just now, a while

chem *part* • qué; cuál; cual-

quiera; ¡aquí!; ¡presente! • what;

which; anything; 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; often used as definite article.

chilla-n *v* • ensillar. • saddle up.

chillka *n* • carta, escritura, libro, documento • letter, writing, book, document.

choküm *n* • sobrina o sobrino de un tío materno. • niece or nephew of a maternal uncle.

chuchu *n* • abuela materna y sus nietos respectivos (la desig-

nación sirve para ambas relaciones). • maternal grandmother and her respective grandchildren (the term designates each of the two relations).

chum *part* • cómo; a menudo con el uso sustantivo 'algo' o en el negativo: 'nada'. • how; often with a substantive 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; completar. • finish; conclude; complete.

di-n *v* • alcanzar; ?? • reach; ??.

düngu *n* • noticia, acontecimiento, asunto, habla • news, occurrence, matter, speech.

E

- el-ant'ü-n** *v* • fijar un día • fix a date.
el-ün *v* • dejar algo; poner; proponer; 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 • fewla • .
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.
fochüm *s* • hijo de un hombre (DIM) • son of a man (DIM).

fotüm s • hijo de un hombre • **füta/fütra/fücha** *adj/adv* • vie-
son of a man. jo; grande; gran • old; big; great.

G

malkada s • máscara, careta • tion.
mask. **may ij** • sí; efectivamente • yes;
mapu s • tierra, país • land, na- indeed.

I

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

K

ka conj • y, también, otra vez • bour.
and, also, again. **kawell(u) s** • caballo • horse.
ka aj • otro • other. **kawiñ s** • celebración, fiesta •
kalli- v • dejar de; parar de; po- celebration, party.
der (antepuesta al verbo). • cea- **kim-ün v** • saber; conocer. •
se; stop; be able (placed before know
the verb)- **kimel-ün v** • dar a conocer, ense-
kam part • acaso, o • perhaps, ñar. • let someone know, teach.
whether. **kintu-n v** • buscar, observar, mi-
ka-ruka-tu s • vecino • neigh- rar • 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 pronoun 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. • ac-

count; 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. alguien • deceive someone.
- ngilla-tu-n** *n* • rogativa, ceremonia mapuche • prayer, mapuche ceremony. **ngüne-che-n** *v* • Dios, lit. dominador de personas • God, lit. dominator of people.
- ngüne-n** *v* • dirigir, dominar • direct, dominate. **ngüne-mapu-n** *v* • Dios, lit. dominador de la tierra • God, lit. dominator of the land.
- ngüne-n-ka-l-ün** *v* • engañar a

P

- pe-n** *v* • ver, encontrar. • see, find. say; it is said.
- pensa-n** *v* • extrañar, pensar, tener pena (< Esp 'pensar'. • miss, think, be sad (< Sp 'pensar'). **pichi** *a/av/n* • pequeño, poco, un poco. • small, somewhat, a bit.
- peñi** *n* • hermano de un hombre. • brother of a male. **plata** *n* • dinero; plata (< Esp). • money; silver (< Sp 'plata'.
- pe-rimon-tu-n** *s* • visión, presagio (la estructura interna no es del todo clara). • vision, omen, portent. **pu** *part* • pluralizador. • pluralizer.
- pi-n** *v* • decir; hablar; mandar; querer. • say; speak; order; want. **pu** *prep* • el interior de una cosa, o en, o a su interior. • the inside of something, or in, or into its inside.
- pi-n** *s* • palabra; habla; orden. • word; speech; order. **püchi** *a/av/n* • pichi •
- pi-am** *v* • dicen; se dice. • they **püllku** *s* • alcohol; cidra; vino • alcohol; cider; wine.
- püllku-n** *v* • hacer alcohol/cidra

- make alcohol/cider. jer. • son or daughter of a wo-
- püllku-tu-n** v • beber alcohol/ci- man.
- dra/vino • drink alcohol/ci- **püra-n** v • subir; alzar; montar •
- der/wine. go up; rise; mount.
- püñeñ n** • hijo o hija de una mu- **pürü-n** v • bailar • dance.

R

- ramtu-n** v • preguntar • ask. **rume av** • repetidamente, a me-
- ruka s** • casa; hogar • house; hou- nudo, excesivamente, siempre. •
- sehold; home. repeatedly; often; excessively; a
- ru-l-pa-n** v • pasar algo acá, en- lot; all.
- tregar • pass over here, hand **rume-l av** • para siempre; desde
- over. siempre • forever; always.

S

- kawiñ s** • celebración, fiesta • minutivo de *rakin*) • venerate,
- celebration, party. respect (diminutive or *rakin*.
- shaki-n** v • adorar, respetar (di-

SH

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

T

ti part • particular deictica o de ticle.

foco; se usa a menudo como artículo definido • focus or deictic particle; often used as definite ar-

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. •

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

wallo-n *n* • alrededores. • surrounding areas. **witrале-n** *v* • estar parado, de pie, presente • be standing, on one’s feet, present.

we *adj* • nuevo; joven • new; young.

weche *n* • persona joven • young person; youth. **wüda-n** *v* • separarse; partirse • separate; split.

welu *conj* • pero, más • but, yet. **wüle** *adv* • mañana (el día después de hoy) • tomorrow.

wentru *n* • hombre, macho. • man; male. **wül-ün** *v* • dar; entregar; vender algo • give; deliver; sell something.

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

werk-ün *v* • ordenar; mandar; enviar • order; direct; send. **wüño-n** *v* • volver a hacer • do again.

Y

yewe-n ν • tener vergüenza, ti- midez • be ashamed, shy.

Trokiñ n'emül

Sufijos — 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.

- no relevant result in the present.
- 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
- 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** *pepf* • 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 persist • 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 a non-finite 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 'so-

- mething/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** • transitiviser (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. •