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A REVERSE VOCABULARY OF KOGI

Michael Robert Scott

This is a reverse vocabulary of Kogi, a language of northeastern Colombia, South America. Entries have been only partly phonemicized. They are alphabetized from the end of the word working forward. Hence, sáxa precedes jéxa, since the letter a precedes the letter e, working from the end of the word forward. A vocabulary arranged in this way can serve at least two purposes. It can be used to align words ending in the same phones as an aid in phonemicizing. It can be used to align words with the same suffix as as aid in identifying suffixes.

Conventional alphabetical order is used. The acute accent (') is disregarded in alphabetizing, but a vowel with a diacritic other than an acute accent is alphabetized after the same vowel without a diacritic. A modified form of a letter follows the unmodified form of the same letter with a diacritic. Thus, e, æ, è, ì, ì, ù, and ð are arranged in this order.

I have departed somewhat from standard phonetic notation. The acute accent (') represents stress. The letter ʝ represents the sound [h]. Following a voiceless stop, it represents aspiration. The letters ch represent the sound [ʃ]; sh represents [ʃ]; zh represents [ʒ]. The letter y following a nonvocoid may represent palatalization. The symbol [Ŵ] represents a semivowel formed at the same point of articulation as [ũ].
I am grateful to my informant, Alfonso Nuibeta, and to Chadwick and Patricia Stendal of the Summer Institute of Linguistics for their kind help and for use of their data. I am also grateful to Dr. Richard Pittman, Director of the Summer Institute of Linguistics at the University of North Dakota, for his help, counsel, and encouragement.

council
female child
bird
sky
leg
pasture, grassland
white bean
clean
iron (metal)
hand
throat (exterior)
road
navel
cotton
also
first
everything
bow (used with arrow)
one who laughs
sun, chief

ğwiáša
mündzhizhůša
môká
uľnáuša
qjálda
qjaláda
ńwizóqlqjálda
maláda
sheizhaxálda
qjàuxaláda
gâšla
jiúŋyulda
mâllda
múldá
jyága
axânga
náuxanga
qjalbaizhá
shumqjá
máma
a stick rubbed against another to start a fire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Shiwilili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>atjéma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potato</td>
<td>tjulóma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foot</td>
<td>qjása</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bean</td>
<td>jíta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twice</td>
<td>múchu.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen</td>
<td>qjasajachéwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>aitágywa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nineteen</td>
<td>qjasaitágywa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>qjasabáigwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>máigwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>áeigwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighteen</td>
<td>qjasábiywa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>ungwá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>múzhugwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>kjúgwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventeen</td>
<td>qjasakjúgwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourteen</td>
<td>qjasabaqjáiwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>maqjáiwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>míawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type of snake</td>
<td>shewanókjwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>shétsokjwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male child</td>
<td>sókjwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>báuzhuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twelve</td>
<td>qjasabáuzhuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>ąizuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one year</td>
<td>qjasáizuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eleven</td>
<td>qjasáizwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moon</td>
<td>sáxa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
toy
there
laundry
there
far
chair
mistress, owner
thought
a bitter blued gourd used to hold water
ear
far
house
arrow
summer
probably a nominative case suffix
meat
OK; you are welcome
five
six
sixteen
star
smoke; to smoke
pulverized lime eaten with coca
white
to arrive
blue or green
red
to fight
to drink
a type of plant

to fly

good

pretty

blue or green

yellow

snake

to think

again

to cut

he

here

farm

snow

blood

tiger

thank you

firewood

hole

everth

deer

thread

to burn

to fish

yellow wasp

wood, stick

to shout

woman

to give
Colombia, South America
to rope
how?
thus
thus
to kick someone's foot
laughter; to laugh
there
Louse
cloud
sound
to make a floor
a type of plant
fire
monkey
stone
to wash
to eat
to eat
to walk
to pay
to go down
to lie down
to tie
to teach
to hunt
water
to drizzle
zháldizhi
sh.otjéji
sakjí
eikjí
jeikjí
tsji
shémi
jéini
jwi
máuwi
aqjáuldyi
júndzyi
mundzyi
jáši
ijízhí
gáji
záji
náji
zúbbijí
zábijí
ashijí
itsíjí
shaxalldyjí
zúzijí
ní
tsjéñí
to fall (of persons)  peñi

to fall (of things)  axyéñi

gift  aqxiwí

to be profitable, good for  záumi

to see  tjúwi

lasso  lobulyí

what a hen says  ₃ak

to cut  tsìk

black  abáxsíl

one night  atsáin

tomorrow  ñúízhín

one day  atswíŋ

salt  náqjo

hog  mítjo

when?  mitsjàś

why?  what?  jínaš

banana tree  maldú

pot for roasting coca  úldú

black wasp  qalukú

pot for cooking  moqsú

today  qjúiǵ