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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 an 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, ë, e, i, í, ï, y, and ü are arranged in this order.

I have departed somewhat from standard phonetic notation. The acute accent (´) represents stress. The letter j represents the sound [h]. Following a voiceless stop, it represents aspiration. The letters ch represent the sound [č]; sh represents [š]; zh represents [ž]. The letter y following a nonvocaloid may represent palatalization. The symbol [w̥] represents a semivowel formed at the same point of articulation as [ü].

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council	gwiába
female child	múndzhizhwába
bird	nohá
sky	uḷnáuba
leg	qjálida
pasture, grassland	qjaldá
white bean	ñwizoḷqjálida
clean	málda
iron (metal)	sheizhaxálda
hand	qjáuxalda
throat (exterior)	gáḡlda
road	jiúḡsulda
navel	máḷḷda
cotton	múḷda
also	jyága
first	axánga
everything	náuxaḡga
bow (used with arrow)	qjalbaizhá
one who laughs	shumqjá
sun, chief	máma

a stick rubbed against another to start a fire	géma
big	atjéma
potato	tjulóma
foot	qjása
bean	jíta
twice	múchu.a
fifteen	qjasajachéwa
nine	aitágwa
nineteen	qjasaitágwa
thirteen	qjasabáigwa
three	máigwa
eight	ábígwa
eighteen	qjasábígwa
ten	ungwá
twenty	múzhugwa
seven	kjúgwa
seventeen	qjasakjúgwa
fourteen	qjasabaqjáiwa
four	maqjáiwa
lazy	míwa
type of snake	shewanókjwa
knife	shétsokjwa
male child	sókjwa
two	báuzhuwa
twelve	qjasabáuzhuwa
one	áizuwa
one year	qjagáizuwa
eleven	qjasáizwa
moon	sáxa

toy	joglexhexá
there	jéxa
laundry	jizhelyéxa
there	éixa
far	maldeizéixxa
chair	qjaldoxá
mistress, owner	jangoxá
thought	jangoxá
a bitter blued gourd used to hold water	tjauxá
ear	kjúxa
far	jiuzénx̣a
house	júx̣a
arrow	síza
summer	ñwị́a
probably a nominative case suffix	jạ
meat	ú. ạ
OK; you are welcome	wawạ́
five	jachéwạ
six	tjezhúwạ
sixteen	qjasatezhúwạ
star	zomạ́iyạ
smoke; to smoke	ijyạ́
pulverized lime eaten with coca	súge
white	abúche
to arrive	náshe
blue or green	atáshe
red	atsíshe
to fight	qjáushe
to drink	tjúshe

a type of plant	índzhe
to fly	mízhe
good	jáńchízhe
pretty	jáńchagítse
blue or green	táshagítse
yellow	zhisqolágítse
snake	tjáǵve
to think	jáńǵwe
again	móqjwe
to cut	ishqáǵwe
he	uńkjwájyé
here	jai
farm	tjai
snow	nu.ábi
blood	ábi
tiger	nábbi
thank you	zeńdzhaláí
firewood	ǵiéi
hole	pjáukjwei
earth	qjáǵǵi
deer	súǵi
thread	shi
to burn	yáushi
to fish	chizhǵńǵushi
yellow wasp	muzushí
wood, stick	qjáldzhi
to shout	qjáuldzhi
woman	múndzhi
to give	ǵǵézhí

Colombia, South America	zháɫdizhi
to rope	shi.otjéji
how?	sakjí
thus	eikjí
thus	jeikjí
to kick someone's foot	tsji
laughter; to laugh	shémi
there	jéini
Louse	jwi
cloud	máui
sound	aqjáuldyi
to make a floor	júndzyi
a type of plant	mundzyí
fire	goksáí
monkey	gwíbi
stone	jági
to wash	ijízhí
to eat	gáji
to eat	záji
to walk	néji
to pay	zábbiji
to go down	zábiji
to lie down	ashíji
to tie	itsíji
to teach	shaxaldyíji
to hunt	züzíji
water	ñi
to drizzle	tsjéñi

to fall (of persons)	péñi
to fall (of things)	axyéñi
gift	aqxáuwí
to be profitable, good for	záuwí
to see	tjúwí
lasso	lobułyí
what a hen says	ga ^k
to cut	tsi ^k
black	abáxsül
one night	atsáin
tomorrow	ñwizhín
one day	atswín
salt	náqjo
hog	mítjo
when?	mitsjá ^ç
why? what?	jína ^q
banana tree	maldú
pot for roasting coca	úldu
black wasp	qalukú
pot for cooking	moqsú
today	qjáig^