

# THE “VOCABULARIO PORTUGUEZ, AND LATINO” OF RAPHAEL BLUTEAU: A BRIEF STUDY OF AMERINDIAN BRAZILIANISMS BASED IN TUPÍ

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- **ABSTRACT:** This is a brief study of Amerindian Brazilianisms based in Tupí, a Brazilian indigenous language, present in Raphael Bluteau’s *Vocabulario Portuguez e Latino*, a work published in Portugal in the early eighteenth century in eight volumes with two supplements. Such Brazilianisms are classified within their respective entries and inventoried and analyzed case by case from an etymological perspective. Bluteau also took into consideration possible sources as well as lexicographic elements that make up the microstructures where such words occur, seeking to highlight their lexical-structural peculiarities. The study also presents a synthesis on the main semantic fields (among which it was possible to identify: food, animal, body, space, ethnonym, object, quality, sound, substance, title and vegetable fields) of these terms and proposes a systematization, in the form of an alphabetically ordered glossary of all inventoried data, with the respective etymology, when possible.
- **KEYWORDS:** Vocabulario Portuguez, and Latin. Bluteau. Brazilianisms. Old Tupi.

“About my Vocabulario some say, it’s too much, others, too little; some say, there are many mistakes, others say, for so vast a work, there are too few; [...]I am told of their reparations, and I thank them for the desire towards the perfection of the work; to all, except the Author, some others manifest what seemed bad to them and to these I owe nothing because their purpose is not to perfect the work but to discredit it.”

From the “Apologia of the Author of Portuguese and Latin Vocabulary” (BLUTEAU, Suppl. Part II, 1728, p.592).

## Introduction

Raphael Bluteau, when commenting on the reception of his “Vocabulario Portuguez e Latino” (hereinafter *Vocabulario*), not only recognizes that his work, as it is common

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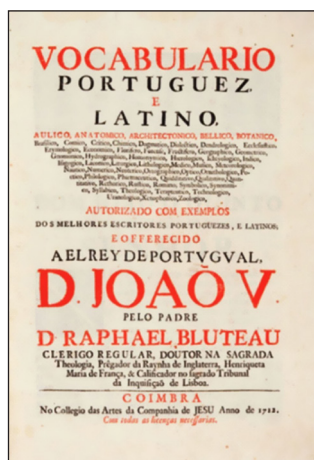
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to works of this same nature and proportion, presents imperfections, but also shows awareness of the value of their work and the quality of the material they put together.

It is no wonder that this monumental work, which, even after three centuries since its first edition<sup>1</sup>, still presents itself with such an extraordinary quality and quantity of information and as a cultural and lexicographic product to be analyzed in various aspects.

According to Silvestre (2001, p.1), Bluteau would have taken about half a century to complete the construction of this vocabulary, and during this period it would have had a number of collaborators. The work only came to be published in the second decade of the eighteenth century, under the reign of Dom João V, to whom it is dedicated. Silvestre (2001, p.2-3) emphasizes the political importance of the publication of this material, as well as its innovative character at the time, in the field of Portuguese lexicography, far exceeding the other dictionaries thus far produced.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 1** – Facsimiled cover page of the *Vocabulário*'s 1st edition



Source: Bluteau (1712, cover sheet).

This delay in completing the *Vocabulário* is not only a reflection of the particular technical difficulties of its time and of this type of enterprise, but also of the great effort required to compile data from so many sources, as can be attested both in the alphabetical, topographic and chronological of the avant-garde writers, quoted mostly in this work, as well as in the “Catalogo alfabetico, topographico e chronologico dos

<sup>1</sup> Composed of eight volumes, the “Vocabulário Portuguez, e Latino” was published between 1712 and 1721, with two supplements dating respectively from 1727 and 1728.

<sup>2</sup> The interest in this work remains alive in the XXI century and proof of this was the excellent reception to the digitalized version by the Institute of Brazilian Studies of the University of São Paulo of the Vocabulary. The original site <<http://www.ieb.usp.br/online/dicionarios/Bluteau/imgbluteau.asp>> that housed the Vocabulary is inactive, but it is still possible to consult it online through the Brasiliana Library Guita and José Mindlin <<http://dicionarios.bbm.usp.br/pt-br/dicionario/edicao/1>>.

avtores portvgveses, citados pella mayor parte nesta obra” and in the “Svmmaria notica dos antigos autores latinos citados nesta obra...”<sup>3</sup>

When proposing the construction of a vocabulary based on so many sources and characterized by so many adjectives (Anatomical, Architectonic, Warlike, Botanical, Brazilian, Comic, Critical, Chemical, Dogmatic, Dialectical, Dendrological, Ecclesiastic, Etymological, Economic, Floriferous, Forensic, Fruitifull, Geographic ...), Bluteau certainly sought to compile as much information as possible from the most different domains of knowledge which had become available as a result of knowledge accumulated for centuries, but also because of the contact of Europeans with peoples of other continents, especially from the fifteenth century onwards. He therefore “considered an enormous flow of words resulting from contacts with new languages and cultures” (SILVESTRE, 2001, p.8).<sup>4</sup>

The Portuguese and Latin Vocabulary of Bluteau is at the same time a dictionary of the Portuguese language and an encyclopedic dictionary<sup>5</sup>, in which Latin is very reduced. The dictionary title comprises 55 epithets that inform us about specific domains of the lexical repertoire (anatomy, architecture, astronomy, botany, law, economics, geography, history, mathematics, medicine, music, physics, theology, zoology, etc.) (CASTELEIRO, 2006, p.121).<sup>6</sup>

Without a doubt, this material has an encyclopedic nature, a feature highlighted by Silvestre (2008), Nunes (2006) and Gonçalves (2006), to cite only some of the scholars or critics of this work. In addition, it has the particularity of presenting information that would be uncommon even in an encyclopaedia, something which could be illustrated with a fragment of the ‘copaiba’ entry, in which Bluteau not only dialogues with the reader, but also presents a detailed prescription for the use of this substance:

COPAIBA, Copaiba. Plant, so called of the Indians of Brazil, those of the Perù call him Chilio Marabito. It is larger than the Pomegranate trees, & have thick, & large, round, other ovate leaves. [...] *Nevertheless the brevity, to which I am bound by the vastness of this work, with zeal for the common good, will here establish the regiment, or recipe of this oil, made*

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<sup>3</sup> Catalogue alphabetic, topographic and chronological of the Portuguese authors cited by the major part in that oeuvre, and in the Brief report on the old Latin cited in that oeuvre.

<sup>4</sup> According to Biderman (2003, p.56), “The corpus with which Bluteau (1712) worked totaled approximately 406 works of authors from the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.”

<sup>5</sup> For a more detailed description of the nature and encyclopedic characteristics of Vocabulary, see Gonçalves (2006, p.205-228) and Silvestre (2008, p.329-343).

<sup>6</sup> Original text : “Le Vocabulario Portuguez e Latino de Bluteau est à la fois un dictionnaire de la langue portugaise et un dictionnaire encyclopédique, la place du latin y étant très réduite. Le titre du dictionnaire comprend 55 épithètes qui nous renseignent sur les domaines spécifiques du lexique répertorié (anatomie, architecture, astronomie, botanique, droit, économie, géographie, histoire, mathématiques, médecine, musique, physique, théologie, zoologie, etc.)”.

by an Arab physician, which a friend meume communicated in Lisbon, which in my opinion is only in the hands of some curious manuscript. So the recipe says. They use Copaiba oil in three ways. I take it by the mouth. 2. Apply externally as an ointment, anointing the diseased part with it ... (Vol. 2 (C), p.530-531, our emphasis)<sup>7</sup>

We also note the presence of locative expressions that spatially situate the origin of people, objects and situations, such as “do Peru” [from Peru] and “do Brasil” [from Brazil], the latter corresponding in this work to “Brasilico”, which has much importance in this research. This same adjective will also appear in the titles of a set of works on Brazil, such as the works of: Francisco de Brito Freire, “História da Guerra **Brasilica**, Decada I [History of the Brasilic war. Decade I], Lisboa, by João Galvão. Anno 1675. in Fol.” and “Relaçã da viagem, que fez ao Brasil a armada companhia, sendo o ditto Author General [Report on the trip made by the army company, being the refered Author general]. Lisboa, by Henrique Valente. Anno 1657”; *P. Simam de Vasconcellos, da Companhia*, “Noticias curiosas **do Brasil**. [Courious news from Brazil]. Lisboa, by João da Costa. Anno 1668”; *Pedro de Magalhaens de Gandavo*, “Historia da Provincia de Santa Cruz **do Brasil** [History of the province of Santa Cruz of Brazil]. Lisboa, by Antonio Gonçalves. Anno 1579”; *Simam Estac,o da Sylveira*, “Relação das cousas do Maranhão [Report on the goods from Maranhão] . Anno 1624. in Fol.”, from which the data used inside the microstructures of Bluteau’s material were extracted.

This way, the *Vocabulario* presents itself as an important repository of information about the then Portuguese colony in America<sup>8</sup>; and since the two centuries of occupation had produced a reasonable amount of literature related to Brazil, as well as intense human and commercial exchange, linguistic contact and language exchange were inevitable. This *Vocabulario* is, therefore, “[...] “[...] *Xenophobic, from Xenos, Stranger, & Phoni, voice. This declares many strange voices, that trade with Brazil, India, & other overseas lands introduced, if not in the language, in the History of the Conquests of Portugal* (BLUTEAU, 1712, in the 32nd unnumbered page of “Prologo do Autor” In the section “Ao Leitor Impertinente”)<sup>9</sup>. In addition, “As trocas ocorrem rápida e fortemente e, em larga medida, com sucesso. Ao mesmo tempo, culturas se renovaram e se adaptaram, mas também se preservaram.” [Exchanges occur quickly and strongly, and to a large extent, successfully. At the same time, cultures have been renewed and adapted, but also preserved] (PAIVA, 2006, p.99). This contact is reflected directly in

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<sup>7</sup> All references without author and date refer to the *Vocabulario*. In these cases, there is information about the volume (from 1 to 8), the initial letter considering the order (from A to Z), and the page(s) where the information is found. In addition, the abbreviation Supl. is used in case the data has been extracted from one of the two supplements of the *Vocabulario*.

<sup>8</sup> Certainly the Vocabulary presents information about many other countries, but, in this work, we limit ourselves to those related to Brazil.

<sup>9</sup> In the Prologue of the Author, Bluteau presents considerations on the content of his work attributing it to different readers: the Benevolent, the Portuguese, the Foreigner, the Learned, the Uneducated, the Pseudo-Critic, the Miserable, and the Impertinent; it is the latter that inserts the commentary on Brazil.

the corpus of the *Vocabulário*, and it can be observed, according to Gonçalves (2006, p.213), in the lexicographic mark “terms of Brazil” or “words of Brazil”.<sup>10</sup>

Gonçalves sought to place the mark “termos do Brasil” and other lexicographic brands in broad categories, such as “Terms of certain social groups”, “Terms of common people”, “Vulgar terms” and “Diatechnical marks of professional use” (among these “Painter term”, “hunter term”, “miller term”, “farmer term”, among others), in order to identify the contribution of the *Vocabulário* to the establishment of a “Brazilian lexicon [dictionarized by Bluteau] of the early eighteenth century” (GONÇALVES, 2006, p.205). In addition, Gonçalves (2006) sought to describe in detail the composition of the vocabulary microstructure and the respective sources used to record the entries that contained the mark “term of Brazil” brand, which contributed to better characterize the use of the element under analysis. Therefore, under this mark, there is a significant number of entries in the *Vocabulário*, such as ‘beiju’, ‘cachoeira [cake made of manioc], cachoeiras [waterfalls]’, ‘cacimbas [waterholes]’, ‘carimã [manioc flour obtained from the fermentation of manioc roots]’, ‘caroata [Species of wild ananas]’, ‘garafa’, ‘mingão [porridge]’, ‘patiguã [a sort of basket]’, ‘tabôcas [arrow sticks]’. However, Gonçalves (2006) did not directly address the issue of Brazilianisms, referring, in this case, to works already published on this subject.<sup>11</sup>

Therefore, considering all the different studies already carried out from the *Vocabulário* material, a perspective that can contribute to a better understanding of this material is the study of the words of indigenous origin. Therefore, we propose to carry out a survey of the Brazilianisms present in the volumes of the vocabulary in question, originated from an indigenous language of Brazil, as well as to propose an etymology to each of them in an attempt to understand to what extent they contribute to materialize the “Brasilico” character of this work.

## The Brazilianisms

The term “Brazilianism”, used to refer to a Portuguese word for Brazil, or that expresses information related to that country, was defined based on the proposal by Rodrigues (1958-1959, p.1-54). which is better suited to the purposes of this linguistic-based research. For this researcher, Brazilianisms are: “[...] words typical of Portuguese spoken in Brazil, foreign to European Portuguese or entered into it, [constituted] by words of Amerindian and African origin” (Ibidem, p.1). In order to identify a Brazilianism of indigenous origin, one must consider whether “the same form and the

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<sup>10</sup> There are also words related to Brazil that are identified from categorizations, such as ‘plant of Brazil’, ‘herb of Brazil’, ‘tree of Brazil’, ‘animal of Brazil’, among others (GONÇALVES, 2013, p.213-214).

<sup>11</sup> The works cited by Gonçalves (2006, p.213) are Boléo (1943), Chaves de Melo (1981), Cunha (1987), Murakawa (2005, 2006), Pires de Oliveira (1999) and Silva Neto (1963). Most, if not all, of these references deal with Brazilianism in a very broad sense, without specifically focusing on the Amerindian base. To this list of works, we add others that deal with the same theme in different perspectives, they are: Faulstich (2004, p.1-19); Ferraz (2004, p.1-8); Krieger (2012, p.391-400) and Moreira (2016, p.421-442).

same meaning of the Brazilianism in question [is] attested in the indigenous language [or, if the] Brazilianism comes from a compound, whose components are attested in the indigenous language (Ibidem, p.3). These criteria for the identification of Brazilianisms have the advantage of allowing for the delimitation of their origin.

Therefore, a relevant question is what would be the base language of the Brazilianisms to be considered in this research. For this, we started with a preliminary survey of entries that contained direct or indirect information about Brazil, regardless of whether they were, initially, actual Brazilianisms, from indigenous languages or not. We then constituted a corpus of 292 entries, in which we roughly identified three major categories of entries, from the perspective of how information related to Brazil is presented.

The first category includes 77 entries of this group that do not present Brazilianisms, but which cite, in the form of an authentication, works related to Brazil. The words of this category refer mainly to nautical and war-related terms. As examples of data from this group we have:

ABORDADOR, Abordadôr. O que aborda [the one who approaches]. *Vid.* Abordar. Os *Abordadores* devem ser escolhidos [The Approachers must be chosen]]. Britto, **Viagem do Brasil**. 313. (Vol. 1 (A), p. 35, our emphasis in bold letters)

ANCOROTE, Ancorôte. *Vid.* Ancora [anchor]. Dar fundo sobre os *Ancorotes* [cast anchors] Britto, **Hist. Brasilica** 130. (Vol. 1 (A), p. 366, grifo nosso em negrito)

FRECHAR. Atirar com frechas [shoot with arrows]. *Sagittare (o, avi, atum)* [...] Os Bugios, quando os *Frechaõ*, talvez lançaõ a maõ a algum páo secco, & atiraõ com elle [The Bugios, when they shoot them, they may reach out to some dry stick, & shoot with him]. Vasconc. **Noticias do Brasil**. 286. (Vol. 4 (F), p. 206, our emphasis in bold letters)

RANCHO. (Termo militar, & Nautico [Military term, & Nautical].) A companhia, que huns camaradas, Soldados, ou Marinheyros, fazem entre si em algum lugar particular real, ou do navio. [The company, which comrades, Soldiers, or Sailors, make among themselves in some particular private place, or in the ship] [...] Britto, **viagem do Brasil**, pag. 139. (Vol. 7 (R), p. 103)

The second category covers 82 entries that make direct reference to Brazil, either in the use of the lexicographic brand (“Term of Brazil”, for example) or within the definition (here called descriptor). This set also does not contain Brazilianisms in the head or body of the entry, such as, for example,

CACHOEIRA. (**Termo do Brasil**) Assim como os moradores do Nilo chamãraõ Catadupas as aguas, que deste rio de altissimos montes se precipitaõ; assim **no Brasil** chamaraõ os Portuguezes *Cachoeiras* as aguas do rio de S. Francisco... [And as the inhabitants of the Nile shall call Catadupas the waters of the river, which floweth out of this high river; so in Brazil will call the Portuguese Waterfalls the waters of the river of S. Francisco...] (Vol. 2 (C), p.26, our emphasis in bold letters)

CHACINA. Chacina. Postas de carne salgada, que se guardaõ, & se cõservaõ ã pipa, tonèl, ou outros vasos. *Salsamentum*, i. *Neut.* [...] A vasilha, em que se guarda a chacina. [...] A chacina, **que vem do Brasil** em barris he de postas. Outra chacina se faz em Portugal de bocados meudos para chouriços. [Salted meat stalls, which were kept, and stored in a kettle, toner, or other vessels. *Salsamentum*, i. *Neut.* [...] The vessel, in which the slaughter is kept. [...] The slaughter, which comes from Brazil in barrels is cut into cubes. Another slaughter is made in Portugal of offal for smoked sausages.] &c... (Vol. 2 (C), p.265-266, our emphasis in bold letters)

LOUVA A DEOS. [...] Na vida do P. João de Almeida, livro 4. cap. 3. pag. 112. se dá ese mesmo nome a hũ **animal do Brasil**, do comprimento de hũ pequeno palmo, com seis pernas, & diz que com seus proprios olhos o vira nascer de huma vara delgada... [It is given the same name to the animal of Brazil, the length of a small span, with six legs, & they say that with their own eyes they have seen it born of a thin rod...] (Vol. 5 (M), p.189, our emphasis in bold letters)

The third and last category includes 126 words that, in addition to information about Brazil, use forms derived from indigenous languages, especially the Tupi. It is in this category that Brazilianisms are found, as previously defined. This category can be subdivided into two groups of entries: a) those which have word(s) of Amerindian origin only inside the entry (71 of the total); and b) words in the indigenous language (55 in this case), especially those of Tupi origin (even if already in Portuguese form), in the entry itself and sometimes inside the whole entry. To exemplify the first group, we have:

EMA. Na segunda conferencia Academica, celebrada na livraria do Conde da Ericeyra, anno de 1696. se propoz, se a Ema, era o mesmo, que o Abestruz [...] parece, que Ema he a ave, a que o Gentio do Brasil chama *Nhanduguacu*, como se vè na [In the second Academic conference, celebrated in the bookstore of the Count of Ericeyra in the year 1696, it was proposed, if Ema, was the same, that the Abestruz [...] seems, that Ema is the bird, to which the Gentile of Brazil calls *Nhanduguacu*, as you can see in the] *Histor. do Brasil de Jorge Marcgravio*, lib. 5. cap. I. pag. 190... (Vol. 3 (E), p.34-35, our emphasis in bold letters)

MARIBONDA. Especie de vespa do Brasil. Os naturaes lhe chamão **Cupueruçu**. Faz seu ninho em arvores na extremidade dos ramos. Segue, & persegue aos viandantes. No mesmo instante que assalta, pica, & logo voa. Faz a picada muita dor. [Species of wasp of Brazil. The natives call it Cupueruçu. It makes its nest in trees at the end of the branches. Follow, & pursue the passers-by. The moment he assaults, it stings, & soon flies. It causes a lot of pain.] (*Maribonda Lusitanis insectum*. Guilielm. Pison no Index. (Vol. 5 (M), p.331, our emphasis in bold letters)

ONÇA. [...] Animal. Não concordaõ os naturaes na descrição desta fera, ou porque daõ a diferentes especies de onças o mesmo nome, ou porque as onças tem suas diferenças, conforme as diferentes terras, onde se criaõ. A onça, a que o Gentio do Brasil chama **Jaguarete**... [Animal. The natives do not agree in the description of this beast, or because they give the different species of jaguars the same name, or because the jaguars have their differences, according to the different lands, where they were created. The jaguar, to which the Gentile of Brazil calls Jaguarete...] (Vol. 6 (O), p.75-77, our emphasis in bold letters)

As for the second group, we have:

**AIPYI, Aípyi**. Erva do Brasil, de cujas raizes fazem os Indios Paõ, & Vinho. Ha desta erva muitas especies. **Aipyi quacû, Aipyi jarandê, &c.** O a que chamão **Aipyi Machaxera** he o melhor, mais saudavel, & mais gostoso. [[Herb of Brazil, from whose roots the Indians Bred, & Wine. There are many species of this herb. Aipyi quacû, Aipyi jarandê, & c. The one they call Aipyi Machaxera is the best, healthier, & tastier.] Vid. Vasconcel. Noticias do Brasil, pag. 246. (Vol. 1 (A), p.196, our emphasis added in bold letters)

**BIARIBY**. Termo do Gentio do Brasil. He o assado daqueles Barbaros. Fazem na terra huma cova, cobremlhe o fundo com folhas de arvores, & logo lanção sobre estas a carne, ou peixe, que querem cozer, ou assar; cobremna de folhas, & despois disto, fazem fogo sobre a cova, atè que se dão por satisfeitos; então a comem.[ Term of the Gentile of Brazil. I It is the roast of those Barbaros. They make a pit in the earth, cover the bottom with leaves of trees, & soon they launch on these the meat, or fish, that they want to eat, or to bake; They cover it with leaves, and after this they make fire upon the pit, even if they are satisfied; so eat it] Vasconcel. Notic. do Brasil, pag. 141. (Vol. 2 (B), p. 116, our emphasis added in bold letters)



**CANGOERA**, Cangoëra. Palavra do Gentio do Brasil. Huns fazê seus instrumentos Musicos de ossos de finados, a q̄ chamaõ **Cangoera**. [Word of the Gentile of Brazil. Some make their instruments Musicians of bones of the deceased, what they call **Cangoera**]. Vasconc. Noticias do Brasil, 144. 145. (Vol. 2 (C), p.102, our emphasis added in bold letters)

Since our interest is to study the words used in Portuguese from Tupinambá or Old Tupí<sup>12</sup>, present in the *Vocabulario*, the focal point of the corpus considered only the words that fit into the third category.

### The microstructure of the *Vocabulario*<sup>13</sup>

The entries containing Brazilianisms do not have any specific features in terms of structuring distinguishing them from the other entries, which can be seen by comparing the following entries:

FAKIR. Fakir. Word from India. He is the name of those who in India publicly make penitent life. The superiors, or Principaes delles, cover their bodies with three or four layers of orange-colored cotton cloth, and on their shoulders, they carry a tiger's pelt, which is cherished under the beard ... (Volume 4 (F), p.33) [entry without Brazilianism]

IACARE, Iacaré, or Jacaré. Name that Brazil gives to Crocodiles; [...] Not only in the rivers, but also in ponds of Brazil there are crocodiles, very similar to the ones in Africa. Of the tallow, & other parts of these are in s high esteem, because they are medicine, & in place of musk serves as excellent scent. [...] When the Indians want to hunt it, they seek one among them all, that be innocent, & meek, whom they call Nheraniegma. (Vol. 4 (I), p.4-5, italics in bold) [entry with Brazilianisms]

In both data, the basic microstructure is identical, consisting of Headword, Variant Form(s), Origin, Definition/Description. Therefore, since it is not possible to identify the Brazilianism through the structure of the entry, the content analysis is the only alternative to extract them from the Vocabulary. We identify that most Brazilianisms are preceded by expressions such as “O Gentio do Brasil lhe chama...” [“The natives of Brazil call them...”] (Vol. 1 (A), p.116-117), “Chamão os Indios do Brasil ao...”

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<sup>12</sup> According to Rodrigues (1958/1959, p.3-4): “Tupianmbá designates Old Tupi or old Língua Geral, which can be defined in space and time as: the language spoken on the coast of Brazil by various groups of Indians in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, stretching from as far as São Vicente, in the South, to Maranhao in the North, and which is recorded in documents of those two centuries, coming from various points of the coast”.

<sup>13</sup> For a detailed description of the composition of the *Vocabulario* microstructure, see Gonçalves (2012, p.399-410, 2006, p.213-223), Silvestre (2008, p.199-270) and Nunes (2006, p.204).

["They call, the Indians of Brazil, to the..."] (Vol. 1 (A), p.324), "Palavra do Gentio do Brasil" ["Word of the gentile of Brazil"] (Vol. 2 (C), p.102), "Na lingua do Brasil, quer dizer..." ["In the language of Brazil it means..."] (Vol. 2 (C), p.136-137), "os naturaes chamaõ..." ["The natives call..."] (Vol. 3 (E), p.98), "chamaõlhe na lingua da terra..." ["They call it, in the native language..."] (Vol. 4 (I), p.4-5), "a que os Brasis chamão..." ["What the Brazilians call..."] (Vol. 5 (M), p.286), "no Brasil se chama..." ["in Brasil it is called..."] (Vol. 6 (P), p.236), "Na lingua Brasilica val o mesmo, que..." ["In the Brasilica language is worth the same as..."] (Vol. 6 (P), p.438), "falla no Gentio daquella terra..." ["speaks the Gentile of that land..."] (Vol. 7 (S), p.633). Quando o vocábulo ameríndio vem no Lema, não há, no geral, esse tipo de especificação, a não ser o da categoria/domínio a que pertence, seguido da definição do local, como, por exemplo, "Ave do Brasil" ["When the Amerindian word comes in the head word, there is in general no such type of specification, other than the category / domain to which it belongs, followed by the definition of the place, such as "Ave do Brasi"] (Vol. 1 Supl. (A), p.49), "Planta do Brasil" ["Plant of Brazil"] (Vol. 2 (C), p.41), "Termo do Brasil" ["Term of Brazil"] (Vol. 2 (C), p.157).

Of the almost 300 entries selected with information or bibliography about Brazil, 120 of them contain Brazilianism(s),<sup>14</sup> whether in the Headword or in the Definition/Description, and of this last set of words, we were able to extract a total of 167 Brazilianisms, of which 33 occupy the position of Headword. Although this number of Brazilianisms is few, amongst the more than 43,000 entries, we cannot forget that we are dealing with lexicographic material that focused on the Portuguese language of Portugal and Latin, in the beginning of the 18th century; and that the mere fact that Bluteau had considered not only the use of terms of Brazil, but of elevating them to the position of Headword, reveals that these words had some importance in the historical-linguistic context.

It should also be pointed out that, in the entries containing Brazilianisms, there are few direct references to the sources that supported their inclusion in the *Vocabulario*, even though the author mentioned in the prologue of the first volume the works to which he used, such as Brito Freire (1657, 1675), Vasconcellos (1668), Gandavo (1576), and Sylveira (1974 [1624]), and provided a list of dictionaries that preceded it and most likely informed him. Among these works two are worthy of mention: "Diccionario Brasilico, do P. Manoel da Veiga" e "Diccionario Brasilico do P. Joseph Anchieta, da Ilha da Teneriffe, da Companhia de Jesus".<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Of these sets of Brazilianisms identified in the research, the only ones to appear in the glossary, in the final part of this work, are words whose etymology was established, leaving out the words: *coapsiba*, pao gamelo [Vol. 6 (P), p.228-230 Bread]; *ganabara*, nhiteroy, Rio de Janeiro [Vol. 4 (I), p.11 Yuan]; and *tai-ibi*, wild dog [Vol. 1 Supl. (C), p.170 Cachorro].

<sup>15</sup> Regarding this dictionary produced by Anchieta, if it really existed, it remains to this day disappeared, as Ayrosa (1937, p.54) observes: "From a vocabulary organized by the same Anchieta, one speaks constantly, without having confirmed its existence, and without indicating at least where the originals are".

Finally, in his *Vocabulario* it should be noted that Bluteau was careful to make use of remissives to guarantee a cohesive character, not presenting duplicate information, which can be verified in the following entries:

GIBOYA. Cobra do Brasil de mōstruosa grandeza  
[Snake of Brazil of monstrous grandeur]. *Vid.* Cobra de veado. (Vol. 4  
(G), p.64)  
IBIRAPITANGA. Arvore [Tree]. *Vid.* Pao Brasil. (Vol. 4 (I), p.19)

## The construction of definitions

As for the definitions presented in the Vocabulary microstructures, Gonçalves (2006, p.214) described them in great detail:

[...] the entry and at the mark ‘term of Brazil’ follows the generic definition (e.g., plant, tree, fruit, root), supplemented by a description (descriptive definition) based on the comparison of physical characteristics or properties (color, size, shape, flavor, aroma, etc.) of those referring to others, well known in the Iberian Peninsula. The definition may include mention of the usefulness of the referents described.

This structure of definition perfectly suited the author’s intentions to present the reader, probably of Portuguese origin, information on a reality that seemed unusual to him. In addition, Bluteau undoubtedly did not refrain from citing many times the sources he consulted, as discussed above, nor did he questioned his authorship in the construction of the texts of the definitions of his *Vocabulario*, but “[...] there are cases where the Author does not point to any source” (GONÇALVES, 2006, p.224). It is precisely at this point that an issue needs to be raised: that of the authorship of some texts.

Bluteau made use of a bibliography not only to obtain information on certain subjects, but even transcribed them literally from their sources of research, not giving due credit to the authors of the texts. In the case of Brazilianisms, for example, we highlight two entries.

DEOS. He o Ente supremo, Ente por essencia, Ente, cuja essencia he ser, Ente independente, do qual todos os Entes dependem, Ente que he a fonte de todos os Entes, Ente que he principio, & fim de tudo [...] Porem nos Indios do Brasil entre as confusas ideas, que tem da Divindade, o temor lhe ensinou a compor o nome de Deos, porque chamaõ a Deos, Tupá, que quer dizer Escellencia espantosa, & desta mostraõ, que dependem; pela qual razaõ tem grande medo dos Trovoens, & relampagos, por que dizem, que são effeytos deste Tupá Superior; Por isso chamaõ ao trovaõ

Tupa çanunga, que quer dizer estrondo feyto pela Excellencia superior, & ao relampago chamaõ Tupá beraba, que quer dizer resplendor feyto pela mesma. Mas a este temor servil he incõparavelmente superior o temor filial com que chamamos ao Criador... (Vol. 3 (D), p.64-65, our emphasis is underlined).

Disse expressamente porque supposto que claramente por commum naõ reconhecem Deidade algũa; tem com tudo huns confusos vestigios de hũa Excellencia superior, a que chamaõ Tupá, que quer dizer Excellencia espantosa; & desta mostraõ que dependem; pella qual rezaõ tem grande medo dos trouoens, & relampagos, porque dizem que saõ effeitos deste Tupà superior, por isso chamaõ ao trouaõ Tupàçanunga, que quer dizer estrondo feito pella Excellencia superior; & ao relampago chamaõ Tupá beraba, que quer dizer, resplendor feito pella mesma. (VASCONCELLOS, 1668, p.176-177, our emphasis is underlined).

The entire section highlighted in Bluteau's 'Deos' entry corresponds exactly to Vasconcellos's underlined text (1668, p.176-177), with only minor changes in spelling and accentuation of words. And although this entry in the *Vocabulario* is quite long, he makes no direct reference to the work *Noticia do Brasil*. Still in this section, in the part that precedes the passage transcribed word for word, Bluteau presents an interpretation of the original information and reintroduces it in his own way while Vasconcellos mentions that the Indians of Brazil "naõ reconhecem Deidade algũa; tem com tudo huns confusos vestigios de hũa Excellencia superior" ["They do not recognize any Deity. They have with every thing confused traces of a superior Excellency"], the author of the Vocabulary affirms that "entre as confusas ideas, que tem da Divindade, o temor lhe ensinou a compor o nome de Deos ["among the confused ideas, that they have of the Divinity, the fear taught them to compose the name of God"]".

For the second example, consider the entry 'Cobra', of the Vocabulary.

COBRA. Cõbra. Animal reptil, & aquatico. Distinguese da serpente, em que nada com a cabeça fõra da agoa. *Coluber, ri. Masc. Virg. Columel. Colubra, ae. Fem.* [...] Cõbra de Coraes, ou cõbra de coral. Outra cõbra do Brasyl. Tem a pèlle branca, como néve, & malhada de negro, & vermelho. O seu veneno he mortal, mas vagaroso; o remedio delle hé a cabeça da mesma cõbra machuca, & applicada a modo de emplasto. O Gentio lhe chama Ibiboboca. *Serpens colore niveo, nigris, rubrisque maculis varius.*

[Snake. Animal reptile, & Aquatic. It distinguishes itself from the serpent, which swims with its head out of the water. *Coluber, ri. Masc. Virg. Columel. Colubra, ae. Fem.* [...] Cobra of Coraes, or coral snake. Another snake from Brazil. It has white skin, like snow, black & red, & red. His

venom is deadly but slow; his remedy is the head of the same snake, and it is applied as a plaster. The Gentile calls him *Ibiboboca*. *Serpens colore niveo, nigris, rubrisque maculis varius.*] (Vol. 2 (C), p.349-350 (our emphasis is underlined).

IBIBOBOCA Brasiliensibus, anguis pulcher, Lusitanis *Cobre de Corais* appellatur, duos pedes longus, pollicem autem crassus, calore niveo, & nigris, rubrisque maculis variegatus. Morsus illius venenatissimus, nom extemplo vitam depascitur, sed tarde se promover. (PISONIS, 1648, p.42-43, our emphasis is underlined)

Part of this entry was constructed, from what we can determine, with information extracted from the work of Pisonis (1648), which was not mentioned at any time in the entry. It can be noticed that Bluteau adhered to the almost literal transcription of the Latin part (as in the original), having used a Portuguese translation of the source text. In fact, the spelling of the Brazilianism is identical in both works.

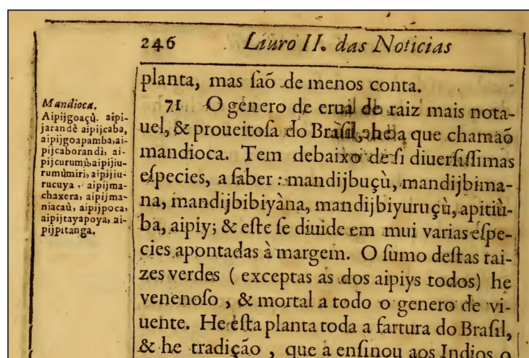
In light of these observations, we find that to construct the texts of some entries in his *Vocabulario*, Bluteau used, in large part, texts of other authors, at times transcribing them word for word and at times adapting them.

### **About the spelling of Brazilianisms**

Bluteau did not appear to have done any on-site research in Brazil to collect linguistic material, resorting, as we have already mentioned, to several bibliographical sources that supported not only the information itself necessary to construct the definitions, descriptions and authentications of the entries in his *Vocabulario*, but also preserved, to some extent, their spelling.

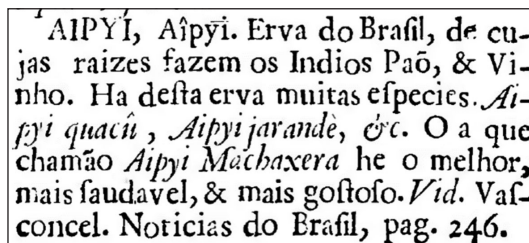
Originated in Tupinambá or Old Tupí, these words already had a written form in their primary sources, taking up, almost always, a Portuguese configuration of spelling. It was necessary to find out whether, when transplanted into *Vocabulario*, the original spelling of Amerindian words had been preserved or not. We therefore use the data in the sources and compare it with the material collected from the *Vocabulario*.

**Figure 2** – Facsimile of page from the book *Noticias cvriosas, e necessarias das covsas do Brasil*, by Simam de Vasconcellos



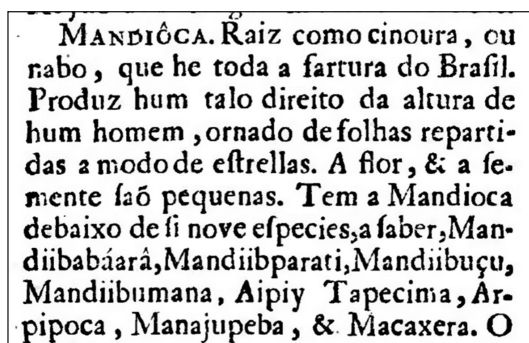
Source: Vasconcellos (1668, p.246).

**Figure 3** – Facsimile of the entry AIPYI, of the *Vocabulario*



Source: Bluteau (1712, p.196).

**Figure 4** – Facsimile of the entry MANDIÔCA, of the *Vocabulario*



Source: Bluteau (1716, p.286).

From this data sample, we could compare the following words:

- ‘aipyi’ (Vasconcellos) / ‘aipyí’ ‘aipyî’ (Bluteau)

These data initially demonstrate that there is no strict standardization in the use of forms. In the first entry ‘Aipyí’, there is a change of position of the high front vowel of the last syllable in relation to the Vasconcellos source text. In the second entry, there is a total coincidence between the spelling of the source text and that of Bluteau’s *Vocabulário*.

- **‘mandijbuçù’** (Vasconcellos) / **‘mandiibuçu’** (Bluteau)

In this second set of data, we observe two differences. The first refers to Bluteau’s decision to change ‘-ij-’ to ‘-ii-’; and the second, not to use the grave accent on the final vowel.

- **‘mandijbimana’** (Vasconcellos) / **‘mandiibumana’** (Bluteau)

Another change could be observed in these data; that of the change of the high front vowel ‘-bi-’ by the high back vowel ‘-bu-’.

- **‘aipijgoaçù’** (Vasconcellos) / **‘aipyi quacû’** (Bluteau)

In addition to the change from ‘-ij-’ to ‘-yi’ , mentioned above, Bluteau divides the word into two parts ‘aipyi’ and ‘quacû’, differing from that proposed by Vasconcellos. In addition, he replaces the syllable ‘-goa-’ with ‘qua-’, an alteration that constitutes an error of interpretation of the morpho-phonology of the indigenous language, since the suffix has the allomorphs -guasú (following stems ending in a vowel) and - usú (following stems ending in a consonant), but the underlying form of -guasú is /wasú/ and not /kwasú/. There is also the substitution of the accent of ‘ù’ for ‘û’. Faced with this last data and comparing it with ‘mandijbuçù’, we can raise the hypothesis of a certain inconstancy or lack of care in the transcription of the data of the sources, considering that there is no apparent context that justifies the suppression or replacement of the original grave accent.

- **‘aipijarandè’** (Vasconcellos) / **‘aipyi jarandè’** (Bluteau)
- **‘aipijmachaxera’** (Vasconcellos) / **‘aipyi machaxera’** ~ **‘aipyi macaxera’** (Bluteau)

The observations made to the previous data are sufficient to describe the changes present in the above data.

- **‘Tupàçanunga’** (Vasconcellos) / **‘Tupa çanunga’** (Bluteau)

Again Bluteau separates into two parts what in Vasconcellos is just a word. In the example ‘Tupà beraba’ (Vasconcellos), Bluteau keeps the original spelling, changing only the accent of the first word ‘Tupá beraba’.

- ‘papay’ (Marcgravi) / ‘papai’ (Bluteau)

Another change of spelling undertaken by Bluteau is in the example above, where the ‘y’ of the original word is replaced by ‘i’. This occurrence coincides with that observed in previous data.

### The ‘Brasilico’ vocabulary in Bluteau’s *Vocabulario*

‘Brasilico’ is one of the 55 adjectives of Bluteau’s *Vocabulario* and, as we have seen, he justifies the use of this term because part of the entries contains information about Brazil, but also because he makes use of words derived from languages spoken in Brazil, Brazilianisms, in particular those of Tupi origin, which are being analyzed in the present study.

Thus, we have cataloged a set of 167 of these words presenting them in the form of a small glossary, in alphabetical order, with its own microstructure, containing the following elements arranged in this same order (exemplified below with the information in the entry ‘kaiatia’):

**Headword:** highlighted in bold capital letters, it is in the head of the entry and presents the words of Tupinambá or Tupi Antigo extracted from the *Vocabulario*; the spelling, in most cases, is Portuguese-style spelling. P. ex.: **CAIATIA**.

**Etymology:** placed in brackets after the Headword, presents the Tupinambá form(s) that would have originated the entry word. To identify the etymology of the Brazilianism we consulted Ruiz de Montoya (1639, 1640), Lemos Barbosa (1951), Navarro (2013), Cunha (1998), Houaiss (2009) and mainly Rodrigues (1958/1959), from which we also take advantage of the structure of presentation of the etymology, for example: [T. ka’?a ‘bush’ + ti ‘tip’ + -a ‘arg.’ = ‘sharp bush’].<sup>16</sup> When there is more than one entry for the same word, we use v., followed by the forms of the other entries to refer to them. When necessary we use an equal sign for the expression of the final meaning of the words etymologically analyzed. Some etymologies of words referring to animal or plant species are followed by a free or literal translation, but the translation of some of them consists of their scientific name, their genus or the family to which they belong.<sup>17</sup>

**Variant forms:** if there are variations of the headword (form or content), the variant words, also drawn from the Vocabulary, are placed immediately after Etymology without effect. For example: caacica.

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<sup>16</sup> Abbreviations used within the *Vocabulario* are: **arg.** ‘argumentative’; **causat.** ‘causative’; **sp.** ‘species’; **fam.** ‘family’; **gen.** ‘genus’; **gen.hum.** ‘Generic-human’; **hyper.** ‘Hyperonym’; **intens.** ‘intensive’; lit. ‘literally’; **nom. ag.** ‘Nominalizer of agent’; **nom.circ.** ‘Nominalizer of circumstance’; **redupl.** ‘reduplication’; **rel.** ‘Relational’; **retr.** ‘Retrospective’; **v.** ‘to see’; **vol.** ‘volume’.

<sup>17</sup> In order to determine this scientific terminology, we use mainly the Dictionary of the Animals of Brazil (IHERING, 1940), and the Taxonomic Catalog of Fauna do Brasil, electronic resource, available at: <<http://fauna.jbrj.gov.br/fauna/list>>.

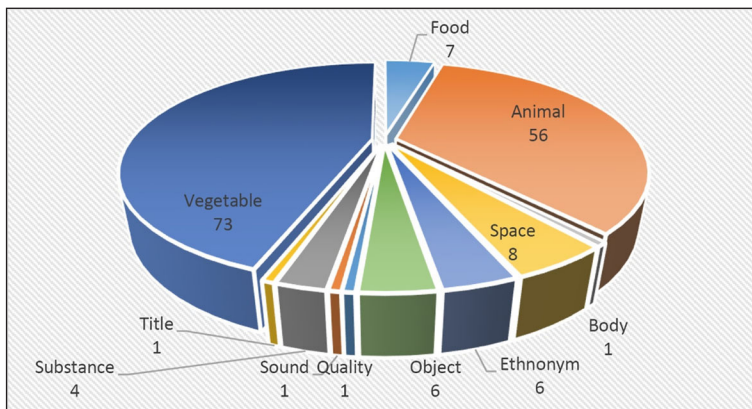


**Definition:** As a definition of the Headword, a fragment also taken from the *Vocabulário* was written in Portuguese, and its original spelling was preserved, without the use of resources such as italics or bold letters, except when this resource was already present in the text-base. For example, “erva de cóbras, [...] he erva commun, & rasteira, tem as suas folhas alguma semelhança com as da ortelaã, [...] & de hum verde escuro, com raminhos”. This definition may also contain variant forms of Portuguese itself.

**Source:** presented in square brackets, provides the reference to one or more entries of this vocabulary from which the Headword information was extracted and is composed of the Volume number and respective input letter of the original *Vocabulário* microstructure. In addition, it cites the page(s) where the source entry, and the Headword, are located. In some cases, there is mention of the Supplement or the second edition of the *Vocabulário*. For example: [Vol. 2 (C), p.349-350 COBRA].

For a better understanding of the content of these Brazilianisms within the Brazilian vocabulary extracted from the *Vocabulário* of Bluteau, we decided to verify to which semantic fields they were associated, as can be seen in the following chart:

**Chart 1** – Tupinambá data that were extracted from the *Vocabulário* classified by semantic fields



**Source:** Data compiled by the authors of the research.

The predominance of Tupinambá words in the Animal and Plant semantic fields is justified not only by the sources consulted, but also because these words began to circulate in Portugal due to the intense interchange between the metropolis and the colony since the 15th century.

## Glossary of Amerindian Brazilianisms in Bluteau's *Vocabulario*

The repertoire presented below combines the words of Tupinambá/Old Tupí origin registered in the volumes of Bluteau's *Vocabulario*; a work that represents a milestone in the history of lexicographic studies of the Portuguese language (cf. GONÇALVES, 2006).

**acariçoba** [T. > *aka'ri* 'plant' + s-<sup>18</sup> 'relational' + *-óβ* 'leaf' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'Araliaceae fam.'] erva do capitaõ, he planta nodosa, com raizes por intervallos, com que se estende pelo chaõ [Vol. 1 Supl. (E), p. 390 ERVA]

**aguaraciunha-acu** [T. > *awa'ra* 'plant' + *-ki'ʔij* 'pepper' + *-a'su* 'intensive' = 'Boraginaceae fam.'] fedagoso, [...] tem as folhas mais picantes, que as da ortiga. Todo o talo he cuberto de bicos, sempre verdes fedegoso [Vol. 1 Supl. (F), p. 423 FEDAGOSO]

**aguaraquiya** [T. > *awa'ra* 'plant' + *ki'ʔij* 'pepper' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'plant, *Solanun piterocaulon*, Solanaceae fam.'] pimenta de gallinha, planta do Brasil, herva do bicho, herva moura [Vol. 6 (P), p. 507-509 PIMENTA]

**aguti** [T. > *aku'ti* 'aguti', *Dasyprocta* gen., *Dasyproctidae* fam.'] cotia [Vol. 2 (C), p. 590 COTIA]

**aipy tapecima** [T. > *ai'pi* 'cassava, sweet manioc' + *i'ta* 'rock' + *pesim-* 'smooth' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'smooth rock sweet manioc'] especie de mandiõca [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÕCA]

**aipyi** [T. > *ai'pi* 'cassave, sweet manioc'], aipyi, erva do Brasil, de cujas raizes fazem os Indios Paõ aipim [Vol. 1 (A), p. 196 AIPYI / Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÕCA]

**aipyi machaxera** [T. > *ai'pi* 'sweet manioc' + *macaxeira* 'sweet manioc' + *-a* 'arg.'], *aipyi macaxera*, erva do Brasil, de cujas raizes fazem os Indios Paõ [...] he o melhor, mais saudavel, & mais gostoso [Vol. 1 (A), p. 196 AIPYI / Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÕCA]

**aiuru** [T. > *aju'ru* 'parrot'] especie de papagayo [Vol. 6 (P), p. 236 PAPAGAYO]

**aiurucuruca** [T. > *aju'ru* 'parrot' + *ku'ruk* 'grunt' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'grunting parrot'] especie de papagayo [Vol. 6 (P), p. 236 PAPAGAYO]

**ajuru juba** [T. > *aju'ru* 'parrot' + *juβ* 'yellow' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'yellow parrot'] nome dado a diferentes nações que naquella terra habitão [Brasil] [Vol. 5 (M), p. 375-376 MAZOMBO]

**ananas** [T. > *na'na* 'pineapple'] ananaz fruto do Brasil, he de feiçãõ de huma pinha de Portugal [Vol. 1 (A), p. 360 ANANAS]

**andira** [T. > *a'nir* 'angelim' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'angelim'] angelim [Vol. 1 (A), p. 374 ANGELIM]

**anhima** [T. > *aj'im* 'species of bird of prey, *Anhimidae* fam.' + *-a* 'arg.'] ave do Brasil, de rapina, he aquatica [Vol. 1 Supl. (A), p. 49 ANHIMA]

**anhuyba-peabya** [T. > *ajĩʔiβ* 'plant, cinnamon sassafras' + *-ape* 'bark' + *-aβi* 'different' = 'cinnamon sassafras, *Lauraceae* fam., lit. 'plant of different bark'] sassafras do Brasil,

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<sup>18</sup> Some constructions of the Old Tupí that consisted of phrases with nominal predicates like *gwakari s-óβ-a*, literally 'gwakari is leafy', when they were adapted to the Portuguese phonology, were lexicalized like simple nouns, having its original parts been crystallized, and no longer segmentable.

sassafráz he hum pao cheyroso, aromatico, com algũa acrimonia [Vol. 7 (S), p. 504-505 SASSAFRÂZ]

**aramaca** [T. > *arama'sa* 'Arinectes maculatus, Aquirídeos fam.'] cubricunha, peixe do mar, [...] [o] focinho [...] he de cor de pedra, tem de huma parte dous olhos, e da outra nenhum, vive entre as areas do mar [Vol. 1 Supl. (C), p. 276 CUBRICUNHA]

**arara** [T. > *a'rar* 'macaw' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'macaw'] he huma especie de Papagayo grande [Vol. 1 (A), p. 467 ARARA]

**araticu** [T. > *arati'ku* 'plant, Annonaceae fam.'] planta do Brasil, he arvore, muy fresca de tres especies [Vol. 1 (A), p. 467 ARATICU]

**arpipoca** [T. > *-ar(a)* 'ear' + *-pi(r)* 'skin' + *-pok* 'pop' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'ear of popped skin'] especie de mandiôca [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**baepapina** [T. > *mba?e* 'thing' + *a'pin* 'naked, shaved' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'thing with shaved head (mythical being)'] outra especie de Tritão, q̄ he da figura, & do tamanho de hum menino, peyxe do mar do Brasil [Vol. 8 (T), p. 298 TRITAÕ]

**beiju** [T. > *mbe'ju* 'cassava bread'] pequenos bolos alvissimos, & delicadissimos [Vol. 2 (B), p. 87 BEIJU]

**biariby** [T. > *mbi* 'nom.obj + *-?ar* 'take' + *i'βi* 'earth' 'cooked in hole in ground'] he o assado daqueles Barbaros [Vol. 2 (B), p. 116 BIARIBY]

**boicinininga** [T. > *mboj* 'snake' + *si'ninj* 'metallic sound, repetitive and loud' + *-a* 'arg.' 'rattle snake'], *xenninga*, cóbra de cascavél [Vol. 2 (C), p. 349-350 COBRA / Vol. 1 Supl. (C), p. 205 CASCAVEL]

**boiobi** [T. > *mboj* 'snake' + *o'βi* 'green/blue' = 'green snake, Colubridae, fam.'] cóbra verde [Vol. 2 (C), p. 349-350 COBRA]

**boitiapò** [T. > *mboj* 'snake' + *ti* 'tip' + *a'po* 'root' = 'Chironius, Colubridae fam.'] cóbra de cipò [Vol. 2 (C), p. 349-350 COBRA]

**caapomonga** [T. > *ka'ʔa* 'bush' + *po'moj* 'slimy' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'ora-pro-nobis, onze horas'] erva do vina, he erva do Brasil carapicos, carapitos [Vol. 1 Supl. (E), p. 390 ERVA]

**caiatia** [T. > *ka'ʔa* 'bush' + *ti* 'tip' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'sharp bush'] *caacica*, erva de cóbras, [...] he erva commun, & rasteira, tem as suas folhas alguma semelhança com as da ortelaã, [...] & de hum verde escuro, com raminhos [Vol. 2 (C), p. 349-350 COBRA]

**caju** [T. > *aka'ju* 'cashew'] cajjù planta do Brasil. Desde a raiz até a ultima vergôtea tem esta planta muitas utilidades [Vol. 2 (C), p. 41 CAJU]

**camará** [T. > *kama'ra* 'herb'] erva do Brasil, de que ha seis especies [Vol. 2 (C), p. 69 CAMARA]

**cangoera** [T. > *'kanj* 'bone' + *-'wer* 'retrospective' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'carcass'] instrumentos musicos feito de ossos de finados [Vol. 2 (C), p. 102 CANGOERA]

**capiipuba** [T. > *kapi'ʔi* 'grass' + *-'pub* 'soft, ripe, rotten' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'soft grass'] pè de gallinha, herva do Brasil [Vol. 6 (P), p. 331-338 PÊ]

**caragoata**, v. caroata [T. > *karagwa'ta*] planta do Brasil, tem varias, & notaveis especies, huma dellas he a verdadeira erva babosa medicinal [Vol. 2 (C), p. 135 CARAGOATA]

**caramuru** [T. > *karamu'ru* 'lit. eel, lamprey'] homem do fogo [Vol. 2 (C), p. 136-137 CARAMURU]

**carapéba** [T. > *aka'ra* 'fish Chchidae' + *'peβ* 'flat' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'flat acará'] peixe do Brasil, chato, e largo [Vol. 1 Ed. 2 (C), p. 232 CARAPE'BA]

**carapinimas** [T. > *aka'ra* 'fish, Chchidae' + *-pi'nim* 'striped, with spots' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'acará with spots'] arvore do Brasil [Vol. 2 (C), p. 138 CARAPINIMAS]

**carara pinima** [T. > *sara'ra* 'species of crustaceon/crab' + *pi'nim* 'striped, with spots' + *-a* 'arg.']. marinheiro, especie de Camarão do Brasil [Vol. 5 (M), p. 333 MARINHEIRO]

**çariguê**, v. sariguê [T. *sari'wé* 'skunk, *Didelphis* gen.']. "A cauda do Çariguê he prestantissimo remedio para dores de rins." Vasconcel. Noticias do Brasil, pag. 288. [Vol. 6 (P), p. 716 PRESTANTE]

**carimâ** [T. > *kari'mã* 'rotten manioc dough] he o beijo, ou flor da farinha de pao [Vol. 1 Supl. (C), p. 201 CARIMÂ]

**caroata** v. caragoata [T. > *karawa'ta* 'plant, *Eryngium* sp.']. caroata, termo do Brasil, cardo silvestre [Vol. 2 (C), p. 157 CAROATA]

**ceixû** [T. > *sej'ju* 'pleiad'] he o nome vulgar da constellação a que os Astronomos chamão Pleyadas [Vol. 7 (S), p. 633 SETTE-ESTRELLO]

**cereiba** [T. > *sere'ʔiβ* 'typical tree of mangroves, *Avicennia germinans* (L.)' + *-a* 'arg.']. especie de mangue [Vol. 5 (M), p. 292 MANGUE]

**cereibuna** [T. > *sere'ʔiβ* ~ *siri'ʔiβ* 'typical tree of mangroves, *Avicennia germinans* (L.)', 'lit. Tree of crabs' + *-un* 'black' + *-a* 'arg.']. especie de mangue [Vol. 5 (M), p. 292 MANGUE]

**cipó** [T. > *isi'po* 'vine'] he o nome commum [...] a todas as ervas grandes dos matos [Vol. 2 (C), p. 320 CIPÓ]

**copaiba** [T. > *kopa'ʔiβ* 'plant, *Copaifera langsdorfii* Desf.' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Copaifera langsdorfii* Desf.']. planta, assi chamada dos Indios do Brasil [Vol. 2 (C), p. 530-531 COPAIBA]

**corica** [T. > *ku'rik* 'ave, *Pionopsitta caica*' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Pionopsitta caica*'] he huma casta de Papagayo, vestido de huma penna verde escura, & tem a cabeça azul, de côr de Rosmaninho [Vol. 2 (C), p. 549 Corica]

**cuiriri** [T. > *su'iri'ri* 'crowned humming bird'] v. pitanga guacu [Vol. 2 (B), p. 98 BEMTERE]

**cupueruçu** [T. > *'kap* 'generic name for wasps' + *-'wer* 'retr.' + *-u'su* 'intens.' = 'species of bee', 'lit. ex-big-wasp'] especie de vespa do Brasil [Vol. 5 (M), p. 331 MARIBONDA]

**cuya** [T. *kúja*, '*kuj* 'bowl' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'bowl'] vaso de barro, em que bebe o Gentio do Brasil cuiá [Vol. 2 (C), p. 648 CUYA]

**embuayembo** [T. *ambuʔájembó*, *ambu'ʔa* 'plant, *Polypodiaceae* fam.' + *je'mbo* 'branch, herb' = '*Polypodiaceae* fam.']. herva do Brasil [Vol. 6 (O), p. 30 OCCOEMBO]

**giboya** [T. *jibója*, *ji'boj* '*Boa constrictor*' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Boa constrictor*'] *boiguacú*, *boyacú*, cóbra de veado gibóya, cóbra boy [Vol. 2 (C), p. 349-350 GIBOYA / Vol. 4 (G), p. 64 COBRA / Vol. 7 (Q), p. 75 QUOJA]

**goanhambig**, v. guainumbi [T. > *gwajnu'mbi* 'hummingbird'] nome geral de hum Passarinho do Brasil [Vol. 4 (G), p. 85 GOANHAMBIG]

**goaracyaba** [T. > *gwarasy'ab* 'species of hummingbird' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'species of hummingbird'] *guaracyaba*, rayo do Sol, especie de hum Passarinho do Brasil [Vol. 4 (G), p. 85 GOANHAMBIG / Vol. 6 (P), p. 494 PICAFLÔR]

**guabiporacaiba** [T. > *wa'βi* 'something edible, food' + *'por* 'content' + *a'ka* 'bitter' + *a'ib* 'bad' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'rotten bread'] pao podre [Vol. 6 (P), p. 228-230 PÂO]

**guaibi coara** [T. > *wai'βi* 'old' + *'kwar* 'hole' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'species of fish'] buraco de velha, hum peixe do Brasil [Vol. 1 Supl. (B), p. 161 BURACO]

**guainumbi** [T. > *wajnu'mbi* 'hummingbird'] *aratica, aratarataguacu*, pegafôr, ave do Brasil, picafôr [Vol. 6 (P), p. 364 PEGAFÔR / Vol. 6 (P), p. 494 PICAFLÔR]

**guaparaiba** [T. > *gwapare'ÿiβ* 'variety of mangrove plant' + *-a* 'arg.'] guaparumbo, especie de mangue [Vol. 5 (M), p. 292 MANGUE]

**guaperva** [T. *waperu'a* 'pig fish'] *piraaça*, peixe porco [Vol. 6 (P), p. 618 PORCO]

**guaraz** [T. > *wa'ra* 'bird, *Eudocimus ruber*'] passaro Bras. [Vol. 1 Ed. 2 (G), p. 673 GUARAZ]

**guebucu** [T. > *wef* 'fish, *Istiophorus albicans*' + *-u'su* 'intens.' = '*Istiophorus albicans*'] bicuda, peixe do Brasil [Vol. 1 Supl. (B), p. 133 BICUDA]

**guireapeacoça** [T. > *wi'rape* 'chicken' + *asok* 'larvas, worms found in fruit' + *-a* arg' 'chicken feed'] pao de gallinha [Vol. 6 (P), p. 228-230 PÂO]

**iaboticaba** [T. > *jaβot'ikaβ* 'fruit, *Plinia cauliflora*' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Plinia cauliflora*'] arvore do Brasil. Seu fruto nace no mesmo pao da Arvore desde a rais até o ultimo das vergontas [Vol. 4 (I), p. 4 IABOTICABA]

**iacarandá** [T. > *jakara'nda* 'plant, *Bignoniaceae* fam.'] arvore do Brasil de duas especies, branca, & negra, jacarandá [Vol. 4 (I), p. 4 IACARANDA]

**iacaré** [T. > *jaka're, iacare, jacarê, jacaré* '*Crocodylia*' [Vol. 4 (I), p. 4-5 IACARE]

**iamacaru** [T. > *jamaka'ru* 'plant, *Cactaceae* fam., *Cactus* gen.'], *amacaru, iaracaty*, planta do Brasil, he genero de Cardo agreste [Vol. 4 (I), p. 8-9 IAMACARU]

**iaracaty** [T. > *ja'raka'ty*] v. *iamacaru* [Vol. 4 (I), p. 8-9 IAMACARU]

**ibiboboca** [T. > *ÿiβoβóka* = *i'βi* 'earth' + *'βok* 'species of coral snake' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Micrurus ibiboboca*'], cóbra de coraes, cóbra de coral [Vol. 2 (C), p. 349-350 COBRA]

**ibira babaca** [T. > *iβi'ra* 'wood' + *-βaβak* 'turn(over)' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'turned over wood'], *ibira parangana*, engenho de açucar [Vol. 1 (A), p. 116-117 AC,UCAR]

**ibira parangana** [T. > *βi'ra* 'wood' + *-pa'rang* 'to slip' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'slippery wood'] v. *ibira babaca* [Vol. 1 (A), p. 116-117 AC,UCAR]

**ibirapitanga** [T. > *iβi'ra* 'wood' + *-pi'taŋ* 'red' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'brazil-wood'], arvore, Pao Brasil, [...] tem a casca fusca, armada de pequenos espinhos, ramos, & folhas opostas humas às outras, & flores a modo de bolotas, mas ocas [Vol. 4 (I), p. 19 IBIRAPITANGA / Vol. 6 (P), p. 228-230 PÂO]

**ibirarema** [T. > *iβi'ra* 'wood' + *'rem* 'smelly' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'smelly wood'], *tipi*, pao d'alho cipó d'alho [Vol. 6 (P), p. 228-230 PÂO]

**ibyara** [T. > *iβiar* 'species of snake' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'snake, *Anfisbênia* gen.'], *boyguacu, body*, cóbra de duas cabeças [ou] cóbra céga, huma serpente do Brasil [Vol. 2 (C), p. 349-350 COBRA / Vol. 1 Supl. (C), p. 212 CEGA]

**ierepemonga** [T. > *jerepe'monga* 'species of aquatic snake'], *jerepemonga*, serpente marinha do Brasil, a qual muytas vezes está immovel debaixo da agoa [Vol. 4 (I), p. 39 IEREPEMONGA / Vol. 1 Ed. 2 (J), p. 743 JEREPEMONGA]

**igacaba** [T. > *'?i* 'water, liquid' + *-a'saß* 'crossed' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'container made of clay used for storing liquids and solid foods'] talha grande [Vol. 1 Ed. 2 (G), p. 691 IGACABA]

**igara** [T. > *i'(g)ar* 'canoe' + *-a* 'arg.']. canoa [Vol. 1 Supl. (I), p. 512 IGARVANA]

**igbanemixama** [T. > *iranami'xama* 'plant, *Eugenia brasiliensis* Lam., Myrtaceae fam.'], *igranamixana*, *igranemixama*, arvore do Brasil, que tem fruto a modo de ameixas çaragoçanas *grumixana* [Vol. 1 Supl. (I), p. 512 IGRANEMIXAMA]

**igranamixama** [T. > *iranami'xana*] v. *igbanemixama*

**inimboja** [T. > *ini'mboj* 'plant, *Muricatis siliquis*' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Muricatis siliquis*'] silva de praya, planta do Brasil [Vol. 7 (S), p. 645 SILVA]

**invira** [T. > *i'mbir* 'that which has fibers' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'plant, *Daphnopsis* gen.']. erva do Brasil [Vol. 4 (I), p. 186 INVIRA]

**ipeçu** [T. > *ipe'kü* 'species of duck'] cortapao, passaro do Brasil [Vol. 1 Supl. (C), p. 264 CORTAPAO]

**iperuquiba** [T. > *ipe'ru'käß* 'fish, *Echeneis naucrates*' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Echeneis naucrates*'], *piraquiba*, pegadôr, peixe do mar Oceano [Vol. 6 (P), p. 364 PEGADÔR / Vol. 6 (P), p. 494 PICAFLÔR]

**ipupiapia** [T. > *ipupia* 'genie of the waters' + *pia* 'redupl.'], *ypupiapia*, outra casta de peixe molher tritoens [Vol. 5 (M), p. 543-546 MOLHER / Vol. 8 (T), p. 298 TRITAÕ]

**jacape** [T. > *jasapé*, *sapé* 'plant, *Imperata brasiliensis* gen.'], *sape*, herva do Brasil [Vol. 2 Supl. (S), p. 197 SAPE]

**jacapucaya** [T. > *jasapu'kaj*, *sapukaj* '*Lecythis pisonis*' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Lecythis pisonis*'] madeira durissima [Vol. 1 (A), p. 116-117 AC,UCAR]

**jagua caguare** [T. > *ja'(g)wasawa're* 'species of fish'] hum peixe, [...] tem a boca muito pequena, respectivamente ao corpo; negreja a cabeça, alveja a barriga, e tira a azul [Vol. 1 Supl. (J), p. 509 JAQUETA]

**jaguacati guacu** [T. > *ja'waka'ti* 'kingfisher, *Megaceryle torquata*' + *-gwasu* 'intens.' 'big kingfisher'] papapeixe, ave do Brasil [Vol. 6 (P), p. 237 PAPAPEIXE]

**jaguara** [T. > *ja'war* 'onça' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'jaguar, dog'] especie de onça [...] do tamanho de hum lobo [Vol. 6 (O), p. 75-77 ONÇA]

**jaguarete** [T. > *ja'war* 'jaguar' + *-e'te* 'genuine' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'jaguar'] onça, [...] especie de tygre, do tamanho de hum novillo de hum anno [Vol. 6 (O), p. 75-77 ONÇA]

**jamacaru** [T. > *jamaka'ru*] v. *iamacaru* [Vol. 4 (I), p. 8-9 IAMACARU]

**jauarandim** [T. > *jawara'ndi* 'paripabora herb, *Piper umbellatum*'] raiz Brasil officinal. [Vol. 1 Ed. 2 (J), p. 742 JAUARANDIM]

**jerepemonga** [T. > *je'repe'monga*] v. *ierepemonga* [Vol. 1 Ed. 2 (J), p. 743 JEREPEMONGA]

**jeriçucu** [T. > *je'riku'ru* '*Ipomoea altissima* M., also called baririçô, yellow potato and jalapão, as well as jeriçuçu root, jalapa, and White rhubarb'] batata de purga [Vol. 5 (M), p. 381 MECHOACAÕ]

**jubé** [T. > *ju'βe* 'ideophone used to call alegators'] voz com que os Índios chamam os iacarés [Vol. 4 (I), p. 4-5 IACARE]

**macaxera** [T. > *maka'ser* 'sweet manioc, *Manihot esculenta*' + *-a* 'arg.'] especie de mandiôca [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**manajupeba** [T. > *ma'ni* 'manioc' + '*juβ* 'yellow' + '*peb* 'flat' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'lit. flat yellow manioc'] especie de mandiôca [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**mandiibabáará** [T. > *man'di?iβ* 'open stem manioc' + *-a'βa* 'open' + *-a'ra* 'ear' = 'lit. open ear manioc'] especie de mandiôca [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**mandiibparati** [T. > *man'di?iβ/ma'ni?iβ* 'stem of manioc plant' + *parati* 'species of manioc' = 'lit. parati stemmed manioc'] especie de mandiôca [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**mandiibuçu** [T. > *man'di?iβ* 'stem of manioc plant' + *u'su* 'intensivo' = 'lit. Mandioca of big stem'] especie de mandiôca [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**mandiibumana** [T. > *man'di?iβ* 'stem of manioc plant' + *uman* 'big' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'lit. mandioca de caule grande'] especie de mandiôca [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**mandiôca** [T. > *mandi'ok / mani'ok* 'manioc' + *-a* 'arg.'] raiz como cinoura, ou nabo, que he toda a fartura do Brasil [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**manipoy** [T. > *manipoj* 'fruit of rosewood'] [Vol. 4 (I), p. 4 JACARANDA]

**maracujá** [T. > *maraku'ja* 'passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis*'] maracujá, [...] he huma fruta, que vem do Brasil [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA / Vol. 2 Supl. (O), p. 87 ÔCULO]

**maracujá guaçú** [T. > *maraku'ja* 'passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis*' + *-gwa'su* 'intens.' = 'large passion fruit'] especie de maracujá [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA]

**maracujá-etê** [T. > *maraku'ja* 'passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis*' + *-e'te* 'genuine' = 'true passion fruit'] especie de maracujá [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA]

**maracujá-mirí** [T. > *maraku'ja* 'passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis*' + *mi'ri* 'small' = 'small passion fruit'] merí, mirí especie de maracujá [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA / Vol. 2 Supl. (M), p. 37-38 MERÍ]

**maracujá-mixíra** [T. > *maraku'ja* 'passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis*' + *mi'fir* 'roast' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'roasted passion fruit'] especie de maracujá [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA]

**maracujá-perôba** [T. > *maraku'ja* 'passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis*' + *pe* 'flat' + *roβ* 'bitter' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'lit. flat bitter passion fruit'] especie de maracujá [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA]

**maracujá-piruna** [T. > *maraku'ja* 'passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis*' + *pir* 'skin' + *-un* 'black' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'black skinned passion fruit'] especie de maracujá [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA]

**maracujá-satâ** [T. > *maraku'ja* 'passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis*' + *s-* 'relational' + *a'ta* 'fire' = 'lit. Passion fruit that has fire'] especie de maracujá [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA]

**miry** [T. > *miri* 'a fruit'] he como perinhas, & tem o sabor de Sanjoaneiras de Portugal [Vol. 4 (G), p. 87 GOIABEIRA]

**nhamdu** [T. > *ja'ndu* ~ *jandi* 'species of pepper'] he hum arbusto, cujas folhas nascem huma, e huma, separada da outra, e da figura do coração [Vol. 1 Supl. (B), p. 130 BETRE]

**nhandi** [T. > *ja'ndi* ~ *ja'ndu* 'species of pepper'] pimenta dos Indios [Vol. 6 (P), p. 507-509 PIMENTA]

**nhanduguacu** [T. > *ja'ndu* 'ema' + *-gwa'su* 'intens.' = 'emu'] ema [Vol. 3 (E), p. 34-35 EMA]

**nheraniegma** [T. > *jerane'ʔin* 'innocent, tame' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'tame alligator'] jacaré inocente, & manso iacaré [Vol. 4 (I), p. 4-5 IACARE]

**paca** [T. > *'pak* '*Cuniculus paca*' + *-a* 'arg.' = '*Cuniculus paca*'] animal do Brasil [Vol. 6 (P), p. 169 PACA]

**pacoba** [T. > *paʔa'koβ* ~ *pa'koβ* 'banana' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'native banana'] *pacobete*, he huma planta do Brasil, cujas folhas chegam a ter de comprimento vinte palmos [Vol. 6 (P), p. 173 PACOBA / Vol. 6 (P), p. 561 POÇO]

**pacobete** [T. > *pa'koβ* 'native banana' + *-e'te* 'genuine' = 'true banana'] arvore natural do Congo, que tambem se cria no Brasil [Vol. 6 (P), p. 173 PACOIRA]

**pará** [T. > *pa'ra* 'river'] rio [Vol. 6 (P), p. 438 PERNAMBUCO]

**paraguassu** [T. *pa'ra* 'river' + *-gwa'su* 'intensive' 'big river'] grao Pará [Vol. 1 (A), p. 322-324 AMAZONA]

**paranaguazu** [T. *para'na* 'river, sea' + *-gwa'su* 'intensive' = 'big river'] o Rio da Prata [Vol. 6 (P), p. 670 PRATA]

**pequea** [T. *peki'ʔa* 'pequi tree, *Caryocaraceae* fam.'] setim, pao de hũa planta [Vol. 7 (S), p. 623 SETÍM]

**piasáva** [T. > *pia'saβ* 'plant, *Attalea funifer* Mart.' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'plant, *Attalea funifer* Mart.'] juncos pretos, que vem do Brasil [Vol. 6 (P), p. 493 PIASÁVA]

**piraaça** [T. > *pi'ra'ka pi'ra* 'fish' + *ak'a* 'horned' = 'horned fish'] v. guaperva [Vol. 6 (P), p. 618 PORCO]

**pirajurumenbeca** [T. > *pi'ra* 'fish' (hiper.) + *-juru* 'mouth' + *-membek* 'soft' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'fish (of) soft mouth'] bocamolle, peixe do Brasil [Vol. 1 Supl. (B), p. 144 BOCAMOLLE]

**pirapuama repoti** [T. > *pi'ra* 'fish' (hiper.) + *-pu'ʔam* 'lifted up' + *-a* 'arg.' + *r-* 'rel.' + *epo'ti* = 'whale feces'] ambar, [...] que val tanto, como *pasto*, que sobe à praya por vomitos [Vol. 1 (A), p. 324 AMBAR]

**piraquiba** [T. > *pi'ra* 'fish' + *'kyβ* 'louse' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'louse fish'] v. iperuquiba [Vol. 6 (P), p. 364 PEGADÔR]

**pitanga guacu** [T. > *pi'tan* 'kiskadee, *Tyrannidae* fam.' + *-gwa'su* 'intens.' = 'big kiskadee, *Tyrannidae*' fam.], *cuiriri*, *pitangua guacu*, *bemtere*, [...] passaro do Brasil [Vol. 2 (B), p. 98 BEMTERE / Vol. 1 Supl. (B), p. 125 BEMTERE]

**poteingi** [T. > *po'ti* 'shrimp' + *'ʔi* 'water, river' = 'river of shrimps'] Rio Grande, Rio da America Meridional, no Brasil [Vol. 7 (R), p. 339 RIO]

**potigoâras** [T. > *po'ti* 'shrimp' + *'ʔu* 'ingest' + *-ar* 'nom.ag' + *-a* 'arg.' = 'shrimp eaters'] potigoâres indios do Brasil, que senhoreârao principalmente a Capitania de Pernambuco, & Itamaracá [Vol. 6 (P), p. 655 POTIGOÂRAS]



**puraque** [T. > *pura'ke* 'electric fish, *Lectrophorus electricus*'] viola, peyxe dos mares do Brasil, he largo, pouco grosso, & cartilaginoso [Vol. 8 (T), p. 508 VIÔLA]

**quity** [T. > *qui'ti* 'plant, fam. *Sapindaceae*'] arvore do Brasil, os Portuguezes do Brasil chamaõ sabão ao fruto dessa árvore pao de sabão [Vol. 7 (S), p. 407 SABAÕ]

**quiyà** [T. > *ki'ÿj* 'pepper'+ -a 'arg.' = 'pepper'] pimenta da terra [Vol. 6 (P), p. 507-509 PIMENTA]

**quoaracyaba**, v. goaracyaba [T. > *gwarasy'ab* 'species of hummingbird' + -a 'arg.' = 'species of hummingbird'] *guaracigaba*, cabelo do Sol, especie de hum Passarinho do Brasil [Vol. 4 (G), p. 85 GOANHAMBIG / Vol. 6 (P), p. 494 PICAFLÔR]

**sagui** [T. > *sa'gwi* '*Didelphidae* fam.'] çagui, especie de bugio pequeno, que tem cauda comprida, & na cabeça huns cabelos a modo de patas [Vol. 7 (S), p. 428 SAGUI]

**sapucaya** [T. > *jasapu'kaj*, *sapu'kaj* 'sapucaia' + -a 'arg.' = 'plant. *Lecythidaceae* fam.'], *çapucaya*, planta do Brasil, he arvore de tronco alto, & ordinariamente muyto grosso [Vol. 7 (S), p. 494 SAPUCAYA]

**sariguê** v. çariguê [T. > *sari'gwe* 'skunk, *Didelphis* gen.'], *çariguê*, *çarigoè*, animal do Brasil, he do tamanho de hũ grande cachorro; cabeça de raposa, focinho agudo; dentes, & barba à maneyra de gato [Vol. 7 (S), p. 502 SARIGUÊ]

**tabôcas** [T. > *ta'βok* 'species of bamboo' + -a 'arg.' = 'species of bamboo'] são hũas canas bravas, mais grossas, que as de Portugal, rodeadas de puas, tão agudas, & solidas, qua as não desponta qualquer opposição [Vol. 8 (T), p. 10 TABÔCAS]

**tamendua** [T. > *tamandu'pa* 'species of *Myrmecophagidae* fam.'], *tamanduà*, *tomandua*, animal do Brasil, quasi do feitio de caõ, ou de raposa, mas tem o focinho muito comprido, como tambem a lingua [Vol. 8 (T), p. 34-35 TAMENDUA]

**tamoata** [T. > *tamoata* 'fish, *Calictiideos* fam.'] soldado, peyxe do Brasil [Vol. 7 (S), p. 700-701 SOLDADO]

**tangara** [T. > *tanja'ra* 'bird, *Piprìdeos* fam'. (*Chiroxiphia caudata*')] ave do Brasil, tem hum com o barrete na cabeça de laranjado finissimo [Vol. 8 (T), p. 36 TANGARA]

**tangaraca** [T. > *tanjara'ka* 'herb, *Ciphoelis mellioefolia*'] erva do rato, ha de tres especies [Vol. 1 Supl. (E), p. 390 ERVA]

**tapijere** [T. > *tapi'ÿr* 'tapir, *Tapirus terrestris*' + -e'te 'true' = 'true *Tapirus terrestris*'] *tapirete*, anta [Vol. 1 (A), p. 395 ANTA]

**tapuyas** [T. > *tapi'ÿj* 'enemy' + -a 'arg.' = enemy'] gentios mais barbaros da America [Vol. 7 (R), p. 339 RIO]

**tatu** [T. > *ta'tu* 'armadillo, *Dasypodidae* fam.'] *tatupeba*, encubertado [Vol. 3 (E), p. 98 ENCUBERTADO]

**temacujã unã** [T. > *temacu'ja* 'especies of passion fruit' + -'un 'black' + -a 'arg.' = 'species of black passion fruit'] especie de maracujã [Vol. 5 (M), p. 317-318 MARACUJA]

**tipiti** [T. > *tepi'ti* 'manioc press'] certo genero de prensa [Vol. 2 (C), p. 41 CAJU]

**tobã** [T. > *t-* 'gen.hum.' + *o'wa* 'face' = 'human face'] rosto [Vol. 8 (T), p. 182 TOBAYARÃS]

**tobayarâs** [T. > *t-* ‘gen.hum.’ + *-oβa* ‘face’ + *-jar* ‘owner’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘owner of human face’, ‘brother-in-law’], tobayaras são os Índios principaes do Brasil, [...] são os senhores do rosto da terra [Vol. 8 (T), p. 182 TOBAYARÂS]

**toucan** [T. > *tu’kan* ‘toucan’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘toucan’] *tucana*, ave do Brasil. O tamanho do seu corpo he entre Merlo, & Pega; [...] tem o bico de alguns dous palmos de comprido [Vol. 8 (T), p. 223-224 TOUCAN]

**tui** [T. > *tu’rî* ‘parakeet’], *tuins*, species of parrot, [...] casta de Papagayos do Brasil, pequenos, & estimados [Vol. 6 (P), p. 236 PAPAGAYO / Vol. 8 (T), p. 323 TUINS]

**tuiete** [T. > *tu’rî* ‘parakeet’ + *-e’te* ‘true’ = ‘true parakeet’] especie de papagayo [Vol. 6 (P), p. 236 PAPAGAYO]

**tuipara** [T. > *tu’rî* ‘species of parrot’ + *’par* ‘crooked’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘crooked parrot’] especie de papagayo [Vol. 6 (P), p. 236 PAPAGAYO]

**tujûco** [T. > *tu’juk* ‘herb’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘species of herb’] certa herva do Brasil [Vol. 8 (T), p. 323 TUJÛCO]

**tupá** [T. > *tu’pã* ‘lighting/thunder’] Tupâ Excellencia espantosa Deos [Vol. 3 (D), p. 64-65 DEOS]

**tupá beraba** > [T. *tu’pã* ‘lighting/thunder’ + *βe’raβ* ‘shine’ + *-a* ‘arg.’, ‘shine lighting/thunder’] resplandor feyto pela Excellencia superior rayo [Vol. 3 (D), p. 64-65 DEOS]

**tupâçaminga** [T. > *tu’pa* ‘lightning/thunder’ + *si’niŋ* ‘som metálico, resound, echo, clink’ + *-a* ‘arg.’, ‘resounding thunder’], *tupa çanunga*, estrondo feyto pela Excellencia superior trovaõ [Vol. 1 (A), p. 630-631 ATHEISTA / Vol. 3 (D), p. 64-65 DEOS]

**tupygoaes** [T. > *tupi’gwara* ‘those of Tupí origin’] nação do Brasil [Vol. 8 (T), p. 327 TUPYGOAES]

**tupynamba** [T. > *tupina’mba* ‘tupinambás (ou teniiminós, tupiniquins, potiguaras, etc., indigenous who inhabited the Brazilian coast from Rio de Janeiro to the state of Pará up to the low Tocantins river’, during the XVI e XVII centuries)’] nação do Brasil [Vol. 8 (T), p. 327 TUPYGOAES]

**typyrati** [T. > *ty’pyra’ti* ‘raw manioc flour’] casta de farinha do Brasil farinha crua [Vol. 2 (B), p. 87 BEIJU]

**umbu** [T. > *u’mbu*, *i’mbu* ‘plant, *Phytolacca dioica*, *Spondias purpurea*’] planta do Brasil, tem fruto a modo de ameyxas, & as raizes como balancias esponjosas, servem de comer, & beber aos caminhanes sequiosos [Vol. 8 (U), p. 545 UMBU]

**urumbera** [T. > *uru’mber* ‘species of cactus’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘species of cactus’] planta do Brasil, & especie de *Jamacarù*, ou de *Cardo agreste* [Vol. 8 (U), p. 593 URUMBERA]

**viatã** [T. > *u’rî* ‘flour’ + *-atã* ‘hard’ = ‘hard flour’] casta de farinha do Brasil farinha torrada [Vol. 8 (T), p. 532 VITINGGA]

**viêçacoatinga** [T. > *u’rî* ‘flour’ + *esakwa* ‘eyeball’ + *’tiŋ* ‘white’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘white eye flour’] casta de farinha do Brasil farinha seca [Vol. 8 (T), p. 532 VITINGGA]

**vimoyipabã** [T. > *u’i* ‘flour’ + *mo-* ‘causat.’ + *ji’p* ‘to be cooked, roasted, toasted’ + *-aβ* ‘nom.circ.’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘species of oven to toast manioc flour’] alguidares de barro, ou metal [Vol. 5 (M), p. 286 MANDIÔCA]

**vitingga** [T. > *u'i* ‘manioc flour’ + *tiŋ* ‘white’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘white manioc flour’] casta de farinha do Brasil farinha fresca [Vol. 8 (T), p. 532 VITINGGA]

**yapu** [T. > *ja'pĩ*, *japu* ‘bird, *Icteridae Psarocolius*’] passaro do Brasil [Vol. 2 Supl. (Y), p. 321 YAPU]

**yara** [T. > *jar* ‘master, owner’ + *-a* ‘arg.’ = ‘master, owner’] senhores [Vol. 8 (T), p. 182 TOBAYARÁS]

**yetim** [T. > *jatiũ* ‘insect, *Culicidae* fam., known as mosquito’] insecto, que no Brasil se gera do Ar muito subtil da America [Vol. 2 Supl. (Y), p. 321 YETIM]

**zabucaes** v. *jacapucaya*, *sapucaya* [T. *japu'kaj* = ‘tree, *Lecythidaceae* fam.’] são arvores do Brasil, nas quaes se crião vasos tamanhos, como grandes cocos [Vol. 8 (Z), p. 625 ZABUCAES]

## Final considerations

The survey and systematization of the indigenous words presented in the volumes of the *Vocabulario* of Bluteau allowed to determine that the adjective ‘brasilico’ attributed to the Vocabulary is quite adequate for the work, since it considers not only information about Brazil, but also includes original words of indigenous Brazilian languages, such as Tupinambá/Old Tupí, with which Europeans established their first contacts in the sixteenth century, which intensified in the first two centuries of colonial occupation in the country.

The presence of Brazilianisms in a Portuguese lexicographic work of the early eighteenth-century points to the fact that a linguistic contact between Europe and America had already been established, and the linguistic influence of the colony over the metropolis could not be denied.

In spite of the timid presence of Amerindian Brazilianisms in the entries of the *Vocabulario*, they reveal to be witnesses of a new world, still being discovered and, moreso, of the priceless knowledge that the natives of the Brazilian Atlantic coast had of the fauna and the local flora and how much they had passed on to Europeans. The Tupinambá/Old Tupí vocabulary present in Bluteau’s *Vocabulario* is proof of the strong influence that indigenous languages had on the formation of transplanted Portuguese and which developed in the Brazilian territory.

LOPES, J.; CABRAL, A. “Vocabulario Portuguez, e Latino” de Raphael Bluteau: análise dos brasileirismos ameríndios de base Tupí”. *Alfa*, São Paulo, v.62, n.3, p.509-539, 2018.

- *RESUMO: Trata-se de um breve estudo dos brasileirismos ameríndios de base Tupí, língua indígena brasileira, presentes no Vocabulario Portuguez e Latino, de Raphael Bluteau, obra publicada em oito volumes com dois suplementos, no início do século XVIII, em Portugal. Tais brasileirismos, assim classificados no interior de seus respectivos verbetes, são inventariados e analisados caso a caso em uma perspectiva etimológica, levando em consideração, inclusive,*

*as possíveis fontes que subsidiaram a feitura desse material, assim como são analisados os elementos lexicográficos que compõem as respectivas microestruturas onde ocorrem tais vocábulos, buscando evidenciar suas particularidades léxico-estruturais. O estudo apresenta, ainda, uma síntese sobre os principais campos semânticos (dentre os quais foi possível identificar os campos alimento, animal, corpo, espaço, etnônimo, objeto, qualidade, som, substância, título, vegetal) desses vocábulos e propõe uma sistematização, sob a forma de um glossário, ordenado alfabeticamente, de todos os dados inventariados, com a respectiva etimologia, quando possível.*

- **PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** *Vocabulario Portuguez, e Latino. Bluteau. Brasileirismos. Tupi Antigo.*

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