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The Yukian Language Family

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DISSERTATION

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Abbreviations

A	Arthur Anderson (Yuki informant)
AA	American Anthropologist
AL	alienable; Anthropological Linguistics
AR	Anthropological Records
B	Barrett
C	Coast Yuki; consonant; Curtin
Cs	Curtis
F	Minnie Fulwider (Yuki informant)
Fo	Foster
G	Gifford
H	Harrington; Huchnom
IJAL	International Journal of American Linguistics
INAL	inalienable
JAFL	Journal of American Folklore
K	Kroeber
L	Lamb
LL	Lamb's data from informant Frank Logan
LOC	locative
M	Merriam (dialect unspecified)
MO	Merriam's Ookomnom (Round Valley Yuki)
MW	Merriam's Wetookomnom (Eden Valley Yuki)
MWO	Merriam's Yuki (both dialects)
N	noun
P	Powers
PL	plural

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PY	Proto-Yukian
SG	singular
U	Uldall
UCP	University of California Press
UCPAAE	University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology
UCPL	University of California Publications in Linguistics
UG	Der Ursprung der Gottesidee, by Wilhelm Schmidt. 14 vols. Münster i. W., West Germany. 1912-56.
V	vowel; verb
Y	Yuki

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The Yukian family of languages consists of Yuki, also known as "Yuki proper", Huchnom, and Coast Yuki. Yuki was originally spoken in and near Round Valley and Eden Valley in Mendocino County, California. Coast Yuki was spoken along the Pacific coast, extending from Usal Creek southward about twenty miles to a point approximately midway between Ten Mile River and Fort Bragg. Huchnom territory stretched from just north of Round Valley southward along the Eel River into Potter Valley in the Russian River drainage. Huchnom and Coast Yuki are extinct; Yuki is remembered by one speaker.

The neighbors of the Yuki were the Wintu (Wintun), the Lassik (Athapaskan), and Wailaki (Athapaskan) to the north, the Nomlaki (Wintun) and North Eastern Pomo (Pomoan) to the east, the Patwin (Wintun), the Eastern and Northern Pomo (Pomoan) to the south, the Huchnom (Yukian) and Kato (Athapaskan) to the west. The Huchnom had the Northern Pomo as its southern neighbors, the Coast Yuki to the west, and the Kato in the north. The Coast Yuki had the Northern Pomo to the south, the Kato and the Sinkyone (Athapaskan) to the north. (For further geographical detail, see the maps on pages 6 and 7.)

A geographically non-contiguous language, Wappo, spoken to the south in northeastern Sonoma and Napa counties and at present moribund, has traditionally been included in

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the Yukian family (e.g., Powers 1877, Powell 1891, Kroeber 1925, Elmendorf 1968). Serious doubt has been cast on this relationship by Sawyer (1980) who argued that the many lexical similarities believed to involve cognates are actually the result of frequent and extensive language contacts over a long period of time.

Throughout this thesis, "Yukian" and "Proto-Yukian" are used to refer to the family and the parent of Yuki, Huchnom, and Coast Yuki only, not in an effort to exclude the possibility of genetic relationship with Wappo, but as less committing than the previously used label "Northern Yukian", which would necessarily imply the inclusion of Wappo (Southern Yukian). Should Wappo prove to be related, the kinship would certainly be a very distant one, and the larger grouping could then be called "Wappo-Yukian", "Macro-Yukian", or perhaps best "Yukic" in analogy with "Algonkian" and "Algic" (Algonkian plus Wiyot and Yurok). Granted that previous comparisons and reconstructions of Wappo-Yukian were of great value, it was felt that the best way of determining whether such a genetic relationship exists, would be to start out with the reconstruction of the parent of Yuki, Huchnom, and Coast Yuki and only then consider Wappo.

The purpose of this thesis is dual: (1) the reconstruction of grammar and lexicon of Proto-Yukian, and (2) the organized presentation of previously unpublished data on Huchnom and Coast Yuki. The reason for the second goal

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is the fact that nothing has been published on these languages until now except for a few lexical items in comparative papers, and so little material has been preserved (see Chapter II), that this study was felt to be the proper place to make the existing data available for comparative and typological work. There was insufficient material for a separate grammar or vocabulary of either language. As far as Yuki is concerned, the available data were so inconsistent, as a result of the informants' dialect mixing and frail memory (see Sawyer and Schlichter 1984), that its grammar can be worked out only against the comparative background of this study.

Yukian is one of the major mysteries of North America, a small family which appears to be an isolate. Many attempts have been made to relate it to other families; none has been demonstrated beyond doubt. Kroeber (1907) showed Yuki to resemble both Hokan and Penutian. Shipley (1957) found thirty-two sets of Yukian Penutian lexical similarities. Swadesh (1959) mentioned, but did not present, a number of "concrete cognates" with "certain languages of the Hokan complex", and noted five look-alikes between Yuki or Wappo and Yurok and Wiyot. Elmendorf (1963) found ninety-six "Yukian"--mostly Wappo--lexical similarities with Siouan and (1964) showed forty-seven Yuchi, Siouan, and "Yukian" (mostly Wappo) resemblances. Gursky (1965) compared Yukian and Hokan lexical material. Elmendorf (1982) found a series of Yuki and Wappo items similar to Wiyot lexicon.

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The Yuki people have been recognized as un-Californian in physical type and culture. For Kroeber (1925: 159) this might mean that the Yuki were the first autochthonous Californians, whereas the speakers of all other languages found in California moved in later. Swadesh (1954: 324) favored the opposite explanation: he argued that the Yuki are so much like tribes of the Southeast in their aggressiveness, especially like the Chitimacha, that they must have migrated to California from the neighborhood of New Orleans, being subject to Pueblo and Southwest contacts on their way. Following Sapir (1929), who included Yuki in the Hokan-Siouan superstock, Swadesh also felt that Yuki is linguistically close to Chitimacha, Coahuiltecan, and southern Hokan languages, but presented no evidence to support this idea.

Most of these suggestions for genetic relationships of Yukian were never followed up, probably because of lack of data on the family. More material has since become available in the form of a vocabulary of Yuki (Sawyer and Schlichter 1984), which organizes all the data available on that language (see Chapter II for details) and has thus made this comparative study possible. It is hoped that this thesis will provide a more solid background for reliable wider comparisons.

The arrangement of the contents of this thesis is as follows. Chapter II discusses data sources and supplies a bibliography of Yukian. Chapter III embodies a grammatical

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sketch of Proto-Yukian. Chapter IV gives all cognate sets and reconstructions arranged alphabetically by gloss. A Proto-Yukian - English index to the reconstructions rounds out the inquiry.

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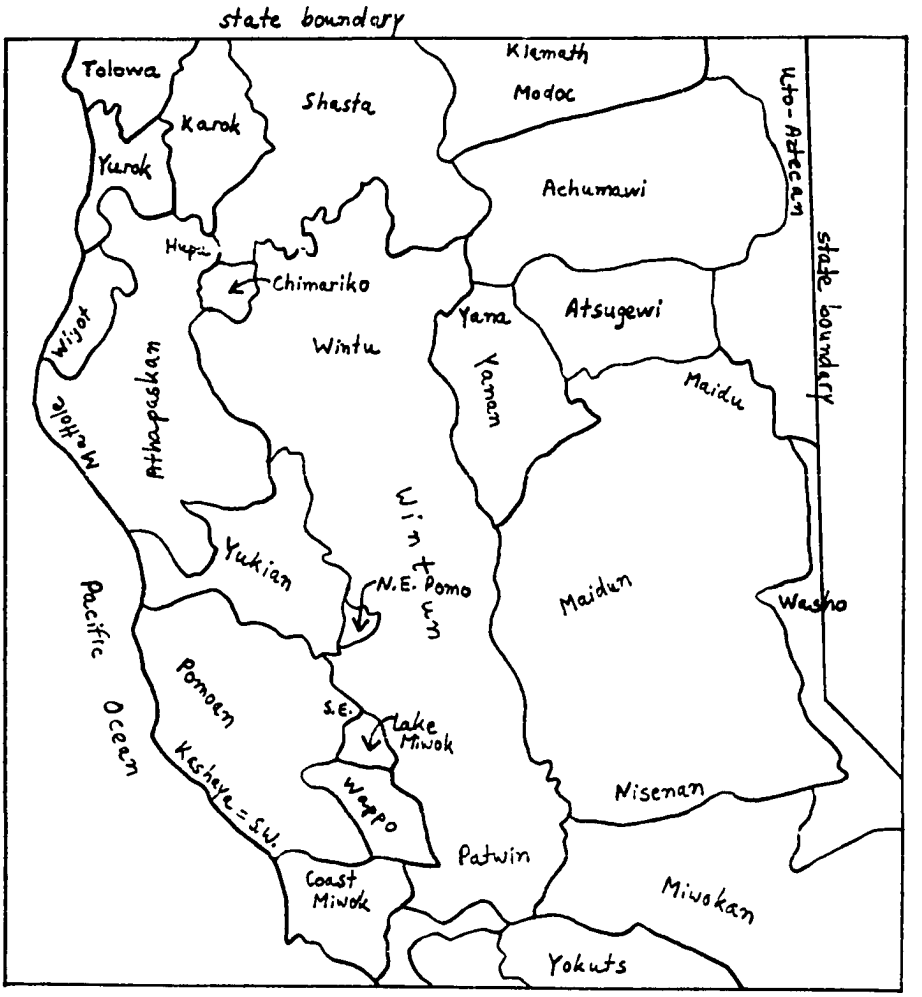

Northern Californian Indian Languages (adapted from Haas 1976: 348)

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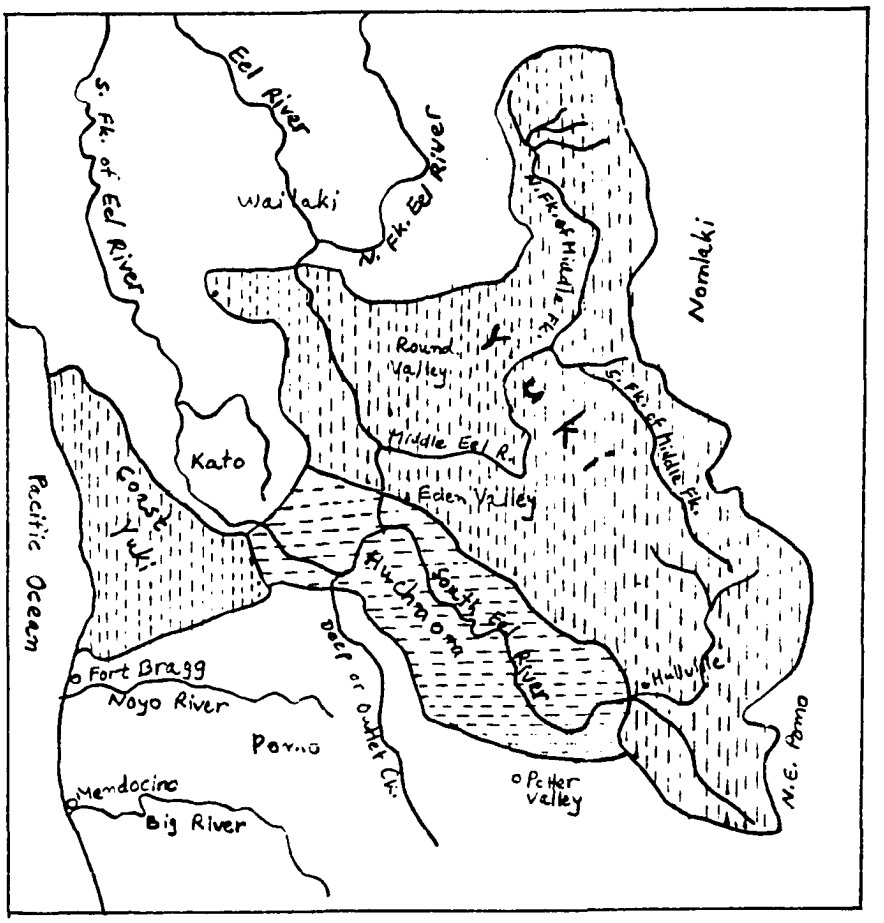

20 miles

Yukian Divisions
(adapted from Kroeber 1925, 1976 edition, plate 26)

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CHAPTER II: DATA SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Yuki. The primary source for data is Sawyer and Schlichter (1984), which includes all the available lexical material on that language. Additional information found in the sources for the vocabulary, but not absorbed into it, has also been included where necessary. The largest collections included in the vocabulary are those based on tape recordings made by Sawyer with the last speaker, Arthur Anderson of Covelo, and by Siniard with the next-to-the-last speaker, Minnie Fulwider, also of Covelo. Both collections were transcribed and analyzed by Schlichter. Other materials represented in the vocabulary are from Sydney Lamb's unpublished notes, based on fieldwork conducted under the auspices of the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages; the wordlists compiled by C. Hart Merriam; and previously published data from Curtin 1957, Curtis 1924, Foster 1944, Kroeber 1906, 1911, 1925 (1976 edition), Powers 1877, and Uldall 1933.

Lamb's collection was made in 1956 from interviews with Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Fulwider, and Mr. Frank Logan of Round Valley. His transcription is phonetic, not phonemic. His symbols for the glottal stop [ʔ] and glottalization [ˈ] are not always distinguishable and the nearest equivalent has been selected in each case. Both Lamb and Uldall used many diacritics and other marks for stress and intonation, particularly lines indicating pitch contours,

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some of which I dispensed with in typing the forms, provided they were not relevant to a diachronic study.

C. Hart Merriam's mark for accent [´] was not always distinguishable from that for glottalization [ʼ]. His breve I have typed as a wedge [ˇ]. His orthography is as follows:

> My vocabularies are written, so far as possible, in simple phonetic English. The words are divided into syllables separated by hyphens. The accented syllable is marked with the acute accent (´).
>
> 1. Sounds that have a fixed and definite value in English, like our words pin, peg, hat, not, and so on, are pronounced exactly as in English. In such syllables diacritical marks are unnecessary and as a rule are omitted.
>
> 2. Sounds represented in English by a double consonant, or by a syllable the pronunciation of which is not phonetic, are always spelled phonetically. Thus the sounds represented by our words 'all' and 'who' are written 'awl' and 'hoo.'
>
> 3. Unmarked vowels, except in syllables having a fixed value like those mentioned in section 1, have the usual long or pure sound given them in the English alphabet.
>
> 4. An unmarked vowel standing alone (as a syllable or word) always takes its long or pure alphabetic sound.
>
> Key

ā	as in acorn, date, late, mane
ă	as in fat, bat, hat, have, man
ah	as in far, father, what
ē (or e unmarked)	as in eject, eternal, meat
ĕ	as in end, met, net, check, peg, pen, her
ī (or i unmarked)	as in ice, iron, pine, file
ĭ	as in it, ill, pin, fin, fit, pick, admit

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ō (or o unmarked)	as in note, poke
ŏ	as in not, pot, odd, frog
oo	as in ooze, spoon
oi	as in oil, boil, join
ow	as in how, plow, out
ū (or u unmarked)	as in mule, mute, acute. If the 'u' sound forms a syllable by itself, it is commonly spelled 'yu,' pronounced 'you.'
ŭ	as in tub, mud, us
û	for a somewhat uncertain or obscure vowel sound, as in but and sun, known as the "neutral vowel."

Prolonged vowels are indicated by doubling the letter (aa, ee, etc.).

Prolonged or trilled consonants are indicated by a double acute accent (´´).

The consonants, except 'c,' 'g,' and 'q,' have their ordinary English values; 'c' and 'g' having in English both hard and soft sounds, require special treatment; 'q' is not used. The 'q' sound occurs only before 'u,' and is better represented by 'kw' ('kween' instead of 'queen').

'c' is never used except before 'h,' as in chin, chum, chap, church. It is commonly preceded by 't' to render the pronunciation more correct. Hence the usual combination is 'tch,' as in 'hatch.'

'g' is always hard, as in get, give, grind.

'j' is always soft, as in jet, jam, jelly, judge.

'k' has its usual value, as in kill, keep, king. It is also used instead of 'c' for the hard sound of 'c' in our words cat, cow, come, cold, cream, clinic, and the like.

's' has its usual sound, as in see, sink, soft, etc., and is also used instead of 'c' for the soft sound of 'c' in our words cent, cinder, mice.

ch (super) has the soft sound as in German 'ach,'

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'büch,' etc. (In MS written $\underline{\underline{ch}}$)

n (super) is nasalized, and follows a nasalized vowel, as o^n. (In MS written $\underline{\underline{n}}$)

An apostrophe (') after a vowel followed by another letter gives the long sound to the vowel and may also indicate an omitted or silent letter.

An apostrophe (') at either end of a syllable calls for an exploded sound. [He sometimes writes this as [ʼ].]

An exclamation (!) after a letter indicates that the letter is stressed.

Barrett's symbols are the following (1908: 51-54):

a	as in father
ā	of the same quality, but of longer duration
ai	as in aisle
ē	as in obey
e	as in met
ī	as in machine
i	as in pin
ō	as in note
o	English aw
ū	as in rule
u	as in put
û	as in but
a^n, ai^n, $\bar{o}^n$, $\bar{u}^n$, $\bar{i}^n$	nasalized vowels
p, b, w, m, n, y, h	as in English
k	post-palatal or medio-palatal voiceless stop
t	alveolar stop, voiceless
ƭ	[rewritten here as $\underset{\wedge}{t}$] voiceless dental stop
ŋ	English ng

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c	open pre-palatal surd similar to English sh
s	open alveolar consonant
l	as in let
tc	as in church
ts	as in sits

Foster's orthography is "a simplified phonetic recording" (p. 156). Superscript n indicates nasalization; his ' marks both glottal stop and glottalization; he marks accent, which is not distinctive, with an acute ´; tr stands for ṭ.

Curtis explains his alphabet as follows (p. ix): The consonants are as in English, except when otherwise noted.

a	as in father	ḳ	a non-aspirated k
ă	as in cat	k̇	velar k
â	as in awl	^{n}	nasal, as in French dans
ai	as in aisle	n̄l	the surd of l
e	as in they	ṗ	a non-aspirated p
ĕ	as in net	ṭ	a non-aspirated t
i	as in machine	ꞇ [rewritten here as T] dental t	
ĭ	as in sit	s̄h [rewritten here as sh] as in shall	
o	as in old	c	a glottal pause
ô	as in how	!	stresses enunciation of the preceding consonant
oi	as in oil		
u	as in ruin		
ŭ	as in nut	u̇	as in push
û	rounded ŭ as in French peu		

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Kroeber's orthography is more or less phonemic. ' indicates both glottal stop and glottalization in 1906. In 1911, ! is used for glottalization, ' for glottal stop. t· is rewritten here as ṭ to distinguish it from Lamb's t· which is a long t. tc is [č], c is [š]. Items with marked accent ´ are from the text Kroeber gave in 1911.

Uldall's orthography is also more or less phonemic. Vowel length is indicated by a colon; h sometimes represents h, in other cases vowel length or aspiration; ʃ is [š]; tʃ is [č].

Huchnom. The largest and most reliable body of data comes from Lamb's fieldwork in 1955 with probably the last speaker, Lulu Johnson. The other two sources for Huchnom are Barrett (1908) and Foster (1944). The transcriptions of all three sources are to be interpreted as described above for Yuki.

Coast Yuki. Coast Yuki data are also from three sources: Gifford (1939, 1965 edition), Harrington, who worked with an informant identified as "Mrs. Perez" circa 1942, and Merriam who worked in the area off and on from 1902 to 1935. Only Harrington's items are phonetically reliable; Gifford's transcriptions are almost entirely unintelligible although he aimed at phonemicization. Gifford worked with four informants, Tony Bell and his sister Mary Standley, Tom Bell, and William Bowen, and also included in his study

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information obtained by Kroeber two decades earlier. His book is an excellent, very detailed ethnography of the Coast Yuki.

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CHAPTER III: A GRAMMATICAL SKETCH OF PROTO-YUKIAN

1. Phonology

1.1. Consonants

Proto-Yukian consonant phonemes are summarized in the following table.

	labial	dental	alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
stops						
plain	p	t	ṭ	č	k	
glottalized	p'	t'	ṭ'	č'	k'	ʔ
fricatives						
plain			s	š		h
glottalized			-s'			
resonants						
oral plain	w	l		y		
glottalized	-w'	-l'		-y'		
nasal						
plain	m	n				
glottalized	-m'	-n'				

Consonants preceded by a hyphen, i.e. all glottalized continuants, occur only morpheme-finally. -w' occurs only in YES and possibly in YELLOWJACKET (see Chapter IV for reconstructions and cognate sets). -s' is found only in REST, and YOU (PLURAL AGENT) and YOUR (PLURAL) where it is the phonetic realization of the cluster -ʔs, the plural *-s following the ʔ of the root *miʔ-~*moʔ- "second person." If -š' were reconstructable, the pattern would be completely

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symmetric: every consonant could be glottalized except the laryngeals h and ʔ. Perhaps š was a later innovation in Proto-Yukian than glottalization. As in Yuki, the Proto-Yukian

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glottalized resonants may have been pronounced with the glottalization preceding the resonant.

All of the above consonants occur in all of the daughter-languages in identical form. Their reconstruction is supported by many minimal and near-minimal pairs. These can be found by comparing the reconstructions with the following glosses in Chapter IV.

k, k', m, ṭ: LEAVE$_2$; LOCATIVE$_3$; TOE; JUMP

š, ʔ: SUGAR PINE; CLOTHES

h, l, p: CAMP; CRACK; FATHER'S (YOUNGER?) SISTER

č, č', h, k': KINGFISHER; CLEAN; OUTSIDE; STRETCH

k, l, h: BAD; GRASSHOPPER; STRONG

k', w, ʔ: BROTHER OR SISTER, OLDER?; FAR; NEAR; CLOSE

k, k', n, p, p': MANZANITA; NAVEL; SAND; BLOW WITH THE MOUTH; PADDLE FOR MUSH

m, p', s, š, w, ʔ: HEMP, INDIAN; LIGHTNING; EAGLE; BROTHER, . . .(?); WIDE; CATCH

h, k': ARM; TAIL

m, n: NEW; FIR

k, ṭ', p, s: DARK, NIGHT; TREE SP.; FREEZE, ICE; COVER ON TOP; TOOTH

h, k': WEAR; STILL

p, s, t: BELLY$_1$; FEATHERS; BONE

š, t: ROAD; SKY, UP

m, n: BE; HOLE$_1$

t, t': SMOOTH; MOUNTAIN$_1$

k', l, ʔ: TEACH; COUGH; RUN

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t, ṭ': FIND; FLEA

s, t: CLAWS; START

č', l, m, p, t': PINE NEEDLES; CHOP; MOUNTAIN$_2$; SHORT; HEART

č', l, p, y: WHIP; GOOSE; TURN OVER; STAND$_2$

h, k, w, y: SPLIT; RISE; PAY; COME HITHER

n, š, ṭ': MARRY; ACORN OF TAN OAK; BALD

l, s, t/ṭ, ṭ: PUNCH DOWN; GRAY$_2$; MOVE$_1$; STRIKE

l, m, s, ṭ, ṭ': LEAVE$_1$; WAKE UP; BABY(INFANT); SHAKE$_2$; PLAY BALL

h, p: STEP OVER; SHOUT

k', s, š, y, ʔ: ITCH; GREEN; BLACK; PLAY; LOUSE

p, ṭ': PEPPERWOOD; ANKLE

n, w, y: MUSSEL; DANCE; STAND$_2$

č', s, t', ṭ, ʔ: FALL$_1$; PONDEROSA PINE; GIG$_1$; BASKET; WATER

č, k', l, m, p, t, p', ṭ, w, ʔ: WHITE; WHIRL$_1$; LAKE; PENIS; CONDOR, CALIF.; ROLL; PILE; EAT$_3$; CLOUDS; WOOD

č, l: POTATO; LEAD

h, l, m, p, t, w, ʔ: HEAR; ACORN; CREEK$_1$; DIG; MENSTRUATION; SPRINKLE; SHARP-EDGED

č', h, l, k, k', m, p, š, t, ṭ': WHIRL$_2$; ALL; SEED; ROCK; DAUGHTER OR SON; COALS; DEER; MEAT; SNOW; SHELL$_1$; REFLEXIVE; ADD

l, n: SEAWEED; KNIFE$_2$

k', m, t', ʔ: DIE; MORTAR; GRASSGAME; HEAD HAIR; TREE

h, l, p, s, š: EYE; FAT; MISS; HANG$_2$; BODY

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h, k': TOP; AROUND

k', k, m: DIFFERENT; ANIMAL NAME ENDING; AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL

h, m: WANT; ACORN OF BLACK OAK

m, n, š, ʔ: FIGHT$_1$; LIE; EAR; GUTS$_1$

h, k', t: BURDEN NET; NOISE; FAWN

h, k, s: SLING; SALT; YESTERDAY

č, h, k, n, p, n, p', w, ʔ: GIVE; BUT; HOUSE; SWELL; HEAD; HANG$_1$; DAM; FALL$_3$; SIFTING BASKET; ALWAYS

h, k: ANTLER(S); POISON

k, k', ʔ: STINK; CRY; SLEEP

k, m, s, ʔ: DRY; HIDE; TULE; EARTH

m, p, ʔ: MANY$_1$; SAGE; CARRY ON THE BACK

n, t': FOOT; HAND

p, č, š, ʔ: MOUSE, MEADOW OR WATER-; SQUEEZE; ONION, WILD; CLOUD

č', k, m, p, s, t', ʔ: FLY (N); FEATHER; GATHER; FATHER'S MOTHER; SHOULDER; TIE A KNOT; TWO

k, s: POINT$_1$ (V); THROW

h, s: THIN; TURTLE

m, t, ʔ: THEY; SNARE; URINE

h, k, ʔ: CLAM SHELL BEADS; MOTHER'S MOTHER OR SISTER; BLOOD

č, t': RED; HOT

č, l, m, p, s: LIZARD, SCALY; HURRY; YOU (SG PATIENT); YOUR (SG INAL); FROM; GIG$_2$

w, ʔ: BEND; FATHER'S FATHER

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š, y: BITE; STAND$_1$

h, p', š: SLIP; POKER; LEACH

h, k: LOVE; BODY HAIR

k, l, t: FLAT; POTATO SP.$_2$; GOOD

l, t, w: DO; ROPE; BITTER; SON-IN-LAW

t, ṭ: BITTER; TURN; MOUNTAIN$_3$; WORK

k', p, š: WET; FLAT$_1$; COLD WEATHER

h, m: PALM OF HAND; CREEK$_2$

p, ṭ: MOTHER'S FATHER; MOTHER'S MOTHER

h, p, ṭ': ACORN MUSH OR SOUP; GRAY$_1$; BURDEN BASKET$_1$

ṭ', t': OLD WOMAN; RIPE

p, s, t': BOIL; HOLE$_2$; SHADE; SNOT

h, m: DOCTOR, TO; FORKED

w, ?: HIT BY THROWING; EDGE

l, ṭ': SLOW; FALL$_2$

ṭ, w, ?: LOG; PINOLE; FROG

č', h, k, k', n, ṭ', w, ?: GUTS$_2$; TOMORROW; THIS (LOC): HERE; LIGHT; YELLOWJACKET; SCORPION; ANGER; COVER; EAT$_2$

h, n, s, ṭ', y: LIKE; FISH; SEE; FINGERS; WAR; NAME

š, k, ṭ: RIPPLES; ARROW; CHASE

h, n, š, ṭ, ?: NET BAG; PULL; RAW; CUT; BUZZARD

p, s, t: GIRL(S); DAUGHTER

č, h, k, k', s, t': MUDHEN; LOOK FOR; LONG; TALK; DEFECATE; TIE

č, k': HUMMINGBIRD; CROOKED

č', k, m, n, p, p', s, w: NARROW; POINT$_2$; FLICKER; MARK; FATHER'S SISTER; PUT IN (SOLIDS); ACORN MEAL; SMOKE

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č', h, k, y: LEAK; BREASTS; UP; SHAKE

k, k', n, w: THIS (LOC): UP HERE; MUSHROOM; MOUNTAIN FILAREE; OBSIDIAN

m, p: WHO; RATTLESNAKE

m, s, t': WORM; FOAM; PITCH

h, k, p: CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS; THIS; FUTURE; GET UP

n, h, ʔ: POKE$_1$; RUB; UNCLE$_2$

k, l, m, p, s, ʔ: THAT; FOLLOW; KILL; DRINK; TRACK; CLOVER; LOCATIVE$_4$

k, k', n, š, y, ʔ: GO; PUT IN FLAT THINGS; LIVE; SHELL$_2$; HAVE; VOMIT

š, t(ʼ), y, ʔ: SIT; PUSH; COOK; AFRAID

k, k', l, w: WHIP; WASH THINGS; WHITE; GUTS$_2$

p, y: FLY (N); NARROW

č, h, k', y: CLEAN; PINE NEEDLES; FALL$_1$; LEAK

l', m, n, w, y, ʔ: TOP; WANT; BUT; HOUSE; TOMORROW; NET BAG; CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS

č, k, k', l, s, t', ṭ, y, ʔ: CAMP; SPLIT; STEP OVER; PALM OF HAND; DOCTOR, TO; POTATO SP.$_1$; FISH; YES; LOOK FOR; THINK; RUB

hl, l, m, n, š: WEAR; SEED; ALL; MOVE$_2$; ANTLER(S); SLIP

m, p', t', ṭ: BURDEN NET; THIN; ACORN MUSH OR SOUP; MANY$_2$

č, l, m, š, y: OUTSIDE; EYE; SLING; LOVE; MIDDLE; COOK$_1$; BREASTS

m', n, t, w, y', ʔ: THIS (LOC): RIGHT OVER HERE; SWELL; FLAT; THIS (LOC): HERE; THIS (LOC): UP HERE; THIS

k, s, l, w, y: RISE; MOTHER'S MOTHER OR SISTER; SOAPROOT;

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FLOWER; LONG

k, l, m', n, w, ʔ: FLY(V); DAUGHTER OR SON; THAT (LOC): OVER THERE; STINK; THAT (LOC); ARROW; ASK; FOLLOW; THAT (AGENT)

č', l', n, p, y, ʔ: LUNGS; ANIMAL NAME ENDING; DRY; FEATHER; $POINT_2$; GO

č', m, p, š, y: MANZANITA; SALT; $POINT_1$ (V); BODY HAIR; UP

l, t', w, y'; $WHIRL_1$; WET; LIGHT; MUSHROOM

h, y: LEAN; TALK

h, k', l, m, n, y: STILL; ITCH; COALS; TOWARD; DRY UP; CROOKED

hp, ht: $BELLY_1$; BONE

l, l', m, y', ʔ: DIE; MORTAR; DIFFERENT; NOISE; COYOTE; PUT IN FLAT THINGS

ʔ∼č, č': STRETCH; NAVEL

k, k', l, n', š, t: GOOSE; $LEAVE_1$; LAKE; BROTHER, YOUNGER; MOON; POTATO $SP._2$

č, l: CRACK; STEP; ACORN

l, m, s, t, ʔ: ROCK; GETTING; HURRY; DO; KILL

h, ṭ: COUGH; SLOW

h, k, l: CHOP; PUNCH DOWN; FAT

h, k', l, m, s: HEMP, INDIAN; WAKE UP; PENIS; ACORN OF BLACK OAK; THEY

h, l, m, t, t', ṭ, y': NEW; $CREEK_1$; $FIGHT_1$; SHOOT; $CREEK_2$; FORKED; WHO

š, t: ROAD; SKY

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h, l, l', s, ʔ: BE; DEER; MEAT; USED TO; YOU (SG PATIENT); DRINK; YOU (SG AGENT)

l, l', n, p, s', t: GRASSGAME; AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL; HIDE; GATHER; YOU (PL AGENT); PRESS TOGETHER

n, n', y': MANY; ... SISTER?; WORM

n, w, y, y': DAM; YELLOWJACKET; PULL; MOUNTAIN FILAREE

hk, ht̤: DARK; TREE SP.; FREEZE

h, m, n, w, ʔ: FIR; LIE; HEAD; SEE; $POKE_1$

k, k', m', y, ʔ: MARRY; MUSSEL; PEOPLE OF; MARK; LIVE

k, l, n, t', t̤', ʔ: TURN OVER; CONDOR, CALIF.; LEAF; $HANG_1$; $FLAT_1$; HIPS?; GET UP

l, n', p, s, t', ʔ: SNOW; LIE, LAY_2; MOUSE, MEADOW OR WATER; FROM; MOTHER'S FATHER; TRACKS

k, k': DIGGER PINE; PEPPERWOOD

p, t': $POKE_2$; FATHER'S MOTHER; $GRAY_1$

č', h, l, n, t': BLOW WITH THE MOUTH; SHORT; MISS; SAGE; BOIL

h, l, n: LIGHTNING; ROLL; $FALL_3$

h, k': EAGLE; BABY (INFANT)

w, y: FINGERS; DEFECATE

hs, s, ʔ: BUTTOCKS; GIG_2; CLOVER

n, p, y, p': TULE; SHOULDER; ACORN MEAL; TURTLE

k, k', l, m, p, s, t', y': $GRAY_2$; PONDEROSA PINE; $HANG_2$; YESTERDAY; THROW; DUCK; SHADE; $HOLE_2$; FOAM

č, h, t', y: SUGAR PINE; BROTHER, ...(?); COLD WEATHER; RAW

m, š: EAR; BITE

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k', l, p, š, w: BLACK; SHELL$_1$; ONION, WILD; LEACH; GROUND-SQUIRREL; RIPPLES

k, ʔ: ACORN OF TAN OAK; SHELL$_2$

l, ʔ: BODY; SIT

l, s, t: PILE; SNARE; GOOD

h, t, l, t, w: SICK; MOUNTAIN$_1$; REFLEXIVE; ROPE; CHASE

l, p: HEAD HAIR; TIE A KNOT

h, k', y', ʔ: HEART; GIG$_1$; PITCH; PUSH

k', l, y: SHAKE$_2$; EAT$_3$; CUT

k, k': STRIKE; BASKET

k', w: PLAY BALL; ANGER

t', w: LEG$_2$; WAR

hk, k: FLEA; BALD

t', ṭ: BURDEN BASKET; FALL$_2$

h, l, n, w, y': WIDE; CLOUDS; SIFTING BASKET; COVER; OBSIDIAN

k, l: AFTER; PAY; SPRINKLE

č', m: FAR; ROAR

t, ṭ: TURN; WORK; HIT BY THROWING

k', s, ʔ, ṭ': DANCE; BEND; PINOLE

k, š, w: COME HITHER; STAND$_1$; NAME

y, ʔ: SHAKE; COOK$_2$

č, h, l, n, s, w: CLOTHES; CATCH; WOOD; ALWAYS; URINE; EAT$_2$

l, m, p, s, ʔ: SHARP-EDGED; GUTS$_1$; ALDER; BLOOD; UNCLE$_2$

č', h, k', m, n, p, ṭ, w, ʔ: NEAR; I (PATIENT); LOUSE; SAY; SLEEP; CLOUD; EDGE; MAN; LOCATIVE$_4$

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m, y': DREAM; DAY

h, l, n, s, t', ṭ', ʔ: RUN; TREE; EARTH; FATHER'S FATHER; OLD WOMAN; FROG; RIPE; SUCK; VOMIT

k', n, s, š, ʔ: WATER; CARRY ON THE BACK; WE (EXCL AGENT); WRINKLE; AFRAID.

1.2. Vowels

The vowel systems of the daughter-languages are

Coast Yuki	Huchnom	Yuki
i u	i u	i u
e o	ʌ	(e)* o
a	a o	ą̨
		a

There are two theoretical possibilities for a Proto-Yukian system:

i u	i u
ə	e o
a o	a

In the first the correspondence C e :: H ʌ :: Y ą̨ [ʌ̨] is reconstructed as *ə, in the second as *e. (Note that the problem in deciding which to choose is exactly analogous to the one in Proto-Uto-Aztecan as discussed by Nichols

---

*e is of somewhat doubtful status. Whether or not it is a phoneme has not been fully worked out.

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(1974: 93-4)*: Most southern Uto-Aztecan languages have e, most northern ones ɨ (also written y), and *ə was chosen as an orthographic compromise.)

The first solution is chosen for Proto-Yukian because it requires fewer changes in the daughter-languages, and because a change from *ə to e in Coast Yuki is more easily explained as due to areal influence than a change from *e to Huchnom and Yuki ə, ə̰, or ə̨, as these vowels do not occur in languages bordering on Huchnom and Yuki.

The reconstructions of the above vowels is supported by the many minimal and near-minimal pairs to be found under the following glosses.

ə, o, u: EGG; LIVER; CHEEK

a, o, u: BAD; LUNGS; MANZANITA

i, ə: STILL; LEAN

i, a: BELLY$_1$; COME IN

a, i: JAW; HOLE$_1$; DOOR$_1$; KNOW

a, i, o: FIND; SMOOTH$_1$; FLEA; CATCH; I (PATIENT); ME; RUN

o, ə, i: TEACH; LEAN; STILL

a, o: PEOPLE, PERSON; BREATHE

i, o: DOOR$_2$; CLOVER SP.; ROAD; ACORN OF WHITE OAK

i, u: WEAR; BREAD

Nichols, Michael J. P. 1974. Northern Paiute Historical Grammar. Ph.D. Dissertation. U.C. Berkeley.

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ə, u, i: TAIL; CLAWS; FEATHERS

i, u: BONE; START

u, o: CHOP; COUGH

a, u, ə, i: HEMP, INDIAN; MOUNTAIN$_2$; NEW; BE

a, u: LIGHTNING; SHORT

i, u: PARENT; HEART

ə, i: RISE; FLY (V)

u, a: PUNCH DOWN; GOOSE; DOWN; THIS (LOC): HERE

a, u, i: BABY (INFANT); PONDEROSA PINE; GREEN

a, u: SHAKE$_2$; BASKET

i, o: PLAY; STAND$_2$

i, u: LOUSE; WATER

a, i: WHITE; WHIRL$_2$

ə, i, u: HEAR; ALL; SEED; EYE

ə, i: SOAPROOT; DAUGHTER OR SON

a, i, o: WHIRL$_1$; COALS; DIE; MORTAR

a, ə, i, u: LAKE; ACORN; STEP; ROCK; FAT

a, ə, i, o: PENIS; CREEK$_1$; DEER; MEAT; GRASSGAME

a, ə, i, u: CONDOR, CALIFORNIA; DIG; SNOW; LEAF

i, u: SHELL$_1$; BODY

a, ə, i: PILE; MENSTRUATION; REFLEXIVE

a, ə, i: CLOUDS; SPRINKLE; SEED PADDLE

a, ə, o: WOOD; SHARP-EDGED; TREE

i, o: USED TO; AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL

a, o: AROUND; DIFFERENT

a, ə: BEHIND; SING

a, i, o, u: WANT; MOVE$_2$; BURDEN BASKET; SLING

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i, o: DRY UP; NOISE

a, ə: ACORN OF BLACK OAK; $FIGHT_1$

a, ə, i: RACCOON; EAR; HUCKLEBERRIES

ə, i: $GUTS_1$; SAY

a, i: THIS (LOC): RIGHT OVER HERE; THAT (LOC): OVER THERE

a, i, u: BUT; HORNS; FOREHEAD; BULLSNAKE

a, ə, i, o, u: ALWAYS; WORM, FISH; SLEEP; DREAM; EARTH; CARRY ON THE BACK

a, i, o: SWELL; STINK; DRY

o, u: HIDE; $MANY_1$

a, u: MOTHER; FATHER

i, o: MOUSE, MEADOW OR WATER; POKE

o, u: FEATHER; $POINT_1$ (V)

a, ə, u: URINE; BLOOD; WE (EXCL AGENT)

a, i: THEY; YOU (SG PATIENT); YOUR (SG INAL)

ə, u: MOTHER'S MOTHER OR SISTER; $KNIFE_1$

i, u: GIG_2; DUCK; SLIP; LOVE

i, a: ROPE; GOOD

ə, o: SHOOT; PRESS TOGETHER

a, ə, i, o, u: $FLAT_1$; ABALONE; MOTHER'S FATHER; $GRAY_1$; BOIL

ə, i: LEG_2; BURDEN $BASKET_1$

a, i: THIS (LOC): HERE; THAT (LOC): ON THAT, OVER THERE

ə, o: DOCTOR, TO; $MANY_2$

a, ə: TOMORROW; FISH

a, ə, i: THIS (LOC): HERE; FLOWER; THAT (LOC)

a, ə: YELLOWJACKET; SEE

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a, ə: ANGER; WAR

a, i: EAT_2; MAN

ə, i: MUDHEN; HUMMINGBIRD

o, u: NARROW; LEAK

a, ə, u: NET BAG; LOOK FOR; BREAST ; $COOK_1$; MIDDLE

ə, i, o, u: TALK; CROOKED; LONG; $POINT_2$; UP

a, ə: DAUGHTER; MOTHER'S SISTER

o, a: MARK; GIRL

ə, o: DEFECATE; ACORN MEAL

ə, u: WHO; WORM

a, o: MUSHROOM; COYOTE

a, ə: CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS; RUB

a, i, o: THIS; FOLLOW; THAT (AGENT); GO

ə, o: POKE; LIVE

a, i: GET UP; TRACKS

o, u: HAVE; $COOK_2$

ə, i, o, u: $UNCLE_2$; $LOCATIVE_4$; VOMIT; AFRAID

1.3. Homonyms

Proto-Yukian had quite a number of homonyms. These can be found under the following glosses in Chapter IV.

SKY; YOUR (SG AL)

ONION, WILD; WILLOW; BLACKBIRD

FATHER'S MOTHER; $POKE_2$

I(AGENT); ALDER

LEACH; GROUNDSQUIRREL

BITTER; SON-IN-LAW; DRIVE; $MOUNTAIN_3$; TURN; WORK

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OLD WOMAN; RIPE

$HOLE_2$; SHADE

FISH; LIKE

THAT (LOC); ARROW; ASK; ELDER

PULL; GIRL

LOOK FOR; THINK

COOK; BREAST ; MIDDLE

FUTURE; GET UP

WITH, BY; ANIMATE SUFFIX ON SUBSTANTIVES; IMPERATIVE

THAT (AGENT); FOLLOW

DRINK; YOU (SG AGENT)

PAY; AFTER, BEHIND

STEP OVER; ONE

WHIRL; ROSE, WILD

CONDOR, CALIFORNIA; LEAF, WING

ACORN; STEP

MENSTRUATION; NEGATIVE

ALL; SEED

ROCK; RECIPROCAL

COALS; TOWARD

DEER; MEAT

DIE; MORTAR; WASH [THE BODY]

1.4. Length and stress

Whether vowel length is phonemic in the daughter-languages and to what degree has not yet been worked out.

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However, it is clearly not a reconstructable Proto-Yukian phoneme. Proto-Yukian vowels were lengthened when stressed, with greater length before resonants and glottalized stops than before other consonants. This is evidenced by the recordings of length in the daughter-languages in the sets glossed as ACORN MUSH OR SOUP; ALL; BABY (INFANT); BASKET; BEAD-DRILL; BIRD; BLACK; BLACKBERRIES; BODY; BOIL; BREAST; CHIEF; CLAY, BLUE; COALS; COLD WEATHER; DIE; DOCTOR; DOWN; EAGLE; EARTH; EYE; FACE; FAT; FAWN; FIGHT; GHOST; GIVE; GREEN; HEAVY; HIDE; HIPS; IN-LAW; LITTLE; LOG; LOUSE; MELT; MIDDLE; MUSSEL; NEAR; OLD WOMAN; PONDEROSA PINE; POTATO; MORTAR; RED; REST; ROLL; ROUND VALLEY; SAND; SHARP-EDGED; SNOW; SPIDER; SUCK; THIS (LOC): RIGHT OVER HERE; THIS (LOC): HERE; TREE; TULE; VALLEY; WANT; WARM; WASH THE BODY; WATER; $WHIRL_2$; WHISTLE; WHITE; WIND TO BLOW; YESTERDAY.

Stress is predictable as follows: all monosyllabic words are stressed in their elicitation form. Words of more than one syllable are stressed on the first. No words longer than four syllables are reconstructable.

1.5. Consonant clusters

There are no initial or morpheme-medial consonant clusters. Word-medial clusters arise from morpheme- (but not word-) final clusters or from a morpheme-final consonant followed by a morpheme-initial consonant in the same word. The following clusters occur morpheme-finally:

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hp	ht	ht̩	hk	hs	hš	hč	hw	hy
mp	m't			ms				
np	nt		nk'	ns	nš	nč		
lm	lt		lk					
ml								

Note that each cluster contains either a resonant or a laryngeal as its first member.

Examples can be found under the following glosses: ACORN OF WHITE OAK; APRON; ARM; BEHIND; BELLY$_1$; BIG; BONE; BOW; BREAD; BREAK; BREATHE; BUCKEYE; BUILD A FIRE; BUTTOCKS; CLAWS; CLOVER SP.; COME IN; COVER ON TOP; CROW (N); DARK; DAUGHTER-IN-LAW; DOOR$_2$; FEATHERS; FIND; TREE SP.; FIRE; FLEA; FOREHEAD; FREEZE; GRAYSQUIRREL; KNEE; LAUGH; LIE (FALSEHOOD)?; MAGNESITE; MAPLE; MORTAR; MOUNTAIN$_1$; NECK; NOSE?; OLD; TAIL; TARWEED (SEED); PARCHING BASKET; PEOPLE; POISON; QUAIL; ROAD; SEED PADDLE; SHARP-POINTED; SING; SISTER-IN-LAW; SKY; SLIDE; SMOOTH$_2$; SNATCH; START; SUMMER; SUN; SWEATHOUSE; THRASHER; THREE; TONGUE; TOOTH; WIND (N).

1.6. Morphophonemic rules

(a) In two sets, the daughter-languages show phonemic length: "come" under GO, and BRING. These are from GO *koʔ or CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS *haʔ plus *-m TOWARD THE SPEAKER, a verbal derivational suffix. They have been reconstructed as *koʔm and *haʔm to avoid having to posit

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vowel length for only two items. Whether in Proto-Yukian these were pronounced with the ʔ or as [ko·m] and [ha·m] cannot be known. If they were [ko·m] and [ha·m], a morphophonemic rule is necessary:

**ʔm > **m

(** indicates internal reconstruction or underlying forms in Proto-Yukian.)

(b) *nomʼ PEOPLE OF may be derived from *noʔ LIVE plus *-am ABSOLUTIVE, in which case a rule

**ʔ + -am > mʼ

is needed. No other forms are found necessitating such a rule.

1.7. Sound symbolism

There are four examples of possible sound symbolism:

(a) *ʔal wood, stick -- *ʔol tree

(b) *nihin door -- *nəhin mouth

(c) *šul body -- *šil shell

(d) *ləl acorn -- *nən head (I owe the last example to Haruo Aoki, personal communication).

1.8. Sound changes

1.8.1. From Proto-Yukian to Yuki:

(a) *ə becomes /ą/, realized as [ą̣, ə, ą̈, ʌ, ą̣, a]. (This may not actually have been a change at all. Proto-

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Yukian *ə may have been realized exactly as Yuki ą and Huchnom ʌ. However, since the phoneme has been traditionally written as ą in Yuki and ʌ in Huchnom, and since Proto-Yukian *ə is an orthographic compromise more than a reconstruction of a vowel quality (see above), a sound change was posited.)

(b) e develops as a vowel-harmonic variant of i, somewhat irregularly in the environment of mid and low vowels.

(c) vowel length develops from *hC clusters, i.e., *VhC > V·C; for examples see the following sets: ARM; BELLY$_1$; BIG; BONE; and many others.

(d) Yuki has eliminated final glottalized obstruents and irregularly also other glottalized consonants, by moving the glottalization into the non-phonemically lengthened vowel (see above) preceding the obstruent; sometimes the glottalization was simply deleted in final position. Examples can be found in the following sets: ACORN MUSH OR SOUP; BABY (INFANT); BASKET; BIRD; BLACK; BLOW WITH THE MOUTH; BROTHER OR SISTER; BURDEN BASKET$_1$; COLD WEATHER; CREEK$_2$; DANCE; and many others.

1.8.2. From Proto-Yukian to Coast Yuki:

(a) *ə becomes /e/, [eˇ].

(e and a seem to have been tending toward a merger in Coast Yuki, both often being realized as [æ].)

(b) /l'/ is often realized as [r'], described by Harrington as "American r." For examples see the following sets: AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL; LEG; MOUNTAIN$_2$; NEW; PIPE, TOBACCO;

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SPEAR; TOBACCO; WHISTLE. Since in all of these, except perhaps MOUNTAIN$_2$, the final l' is part of the agentive-instrumental suffix, this change may have occurred in analogy with the English agentive-instrumental -er.

1.8.3. From Proto-Yukian to Huchnom:

(a) same as Yuki (a) above

(b) *i is lowered to be realized as [I$^{\vee}$, E, ɛ, e].

(c) some *VhC become V·C as in Yuki, but not others. This change can be viewed as having diffused from Yuki and not having reached the entire Huchnom lexicon. Examples: ACORN OF WHITE OAK; ARM; BELLY$_1$; BIG; BONE; BOW; BREAD; BREAK; BREATHE; BROTHER, YOUNGER; BROTHER ..., MY; BROTHER-IN-LAW; BROTHER-IN-LAW, MY; BUILD A FIRE; BUTTOCKS; CLAWS; and many others.

(d) The Yuki change described under (d) above had begun to be diffused into Huchnom. Morpheme-final obstruents and sometimes other consonants, glottalized in Proto-Yukian, are variously realized as C, VʔVC, VʔC, V'C', VʔC', but often also VC'. Examples: ACORN MUSH OR SOUP; ANKLE; BABY (INFANT); BAD; BASKET; BLACK; BLOW WITH THE MOUTH; BOIL; BROTHER OR SISTER; BROTHER-IN-LAW, MY; BULL-SNAKE; CLAY, BLUE; COLD WEATHER; DANCE; DAY; DIRTY; EEL; FALL$_1$; FAR; FRIEND; FROG; GIG$_1$; GRASSHOPPER; and many others.

(e) A competing Huchnom change not shared by Yuki or Coast Yuki was *VC' > V·ʔ (note that glottalization was not heard by some recorders). Examples are BABY (TODDLER);

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BIRD; BROTHER, YOUNGER; BURDEN BASKET$_1$; CHIN; COYOTE; DOG; FATHER; GRANDCHILDREN; and many others.

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PROTO-YUKIAN MORPHOLOGY: AN OVERVIEW

Proto-Yukian words fall into two categories: uninflectable words (interjections and particles) and inflectable words (substantives, adjectives, and verbs). Inflectable words consist of a root, optionally derived and optionally inflected. Derivation and inflection are accomplished by prefixation, suffixation, or both. Suffixes can be subdivided into two types: substantival and verbal. A root with only verbal suffixes forms a verb; a root without any suffixation or with substantival suffixes only is a substantive. In words with both verbal and substantival suffixation, it is the last suffix, whether derivational or inflectional, which determines the form class. The base for inflection is the stem.

Nouns, derived or underived, as long as they do not contain substantival inflectional suffixes, can function as verb stems, but verbs cannot function as noun stems.

Adjectives are in a class by themselves because they can take both verbal and substantival derivational and inflectional suffixes and can function as both substantives and verbs syntactically, whether inflected or not.

The class of substantives includes pronouns, demonstratives, nouns, quantifiers, and numerals; these differ with respect to their suffixation potential and syntactic properties, but are all assigned to the category SUBSTANTIVE because they also share certain suffixes and syntactic properties.

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2. Substantival Morphology

Substantives are nouns, numerals, pronouns, quantifiers, and demonstratives. These are grouped together by virtue of their occurrence with many of the same affixes.

2.1. Substantival roots

Substantival roots include roots of nouns, numerals, pronouns, quantifiers, and demonstratives. Demonstrative roots are *ka- "this" and *ki- "that". A third demonstrative *ʔumit "there" may or may not be segmentable into a root *ʔum- and a suffix *-it. Pronominal roots are *ʔə- ~ʔi- ~ʔu "first person exclusive"; *mi- "first person inclusive"; and *miʔ- ~ *moʔ- "second person." Numeral roots are *po- "one"; *ʔop- "two"; and *molm- "three." One other numeral *powi mipat', literally "one hand", probably meant "eight" in Proto-Yukian, but has recently come to be used for "five" in Huchnom and Coast Yuki and for Yuki (LL). The Yuki counted by placing two sticks between each two fingers which made eight per hand (Kroeber 1925 (1976 Dover edition): 176). This method was presumably the one used by the speakers of Proto-Yukian.

Nominal roots include all other substantival roots. Most of them are CVC; e.g. *pət'- "abalone", *ləl "acorn", *mam "acorn of black oak"; others are CV; e.g. *ša "bag"; others are CVCC; e.g. *mohš- "acorn of white oak", *həhs

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"arm", *k'ihp "belly", *hoht̤ "big", *k'iht "bone"; some longer CVCVC, CVCCV or CVCCVC words may or may not be further analyzable: *hilik~lilik "animals", *č'unč'ič' "baby (toddler)", *ʔalwil "baby basket", *kipəw "back (returning)", *k'olki "backbone", *ʔuʔmas "black bear", *hunk'an' "bullsnake"; others are probably loans; e.g. *k'oʔol "Athapaskan."

2.2. Substantival prefixes

2.2.1. A few derivational, non-pronominal prefixes are reconstructable. In the daughter-languages these are sometimes stressed as are all first syllables. However there are renditions where the stress is moved to the first syllable of the stem. I suggest that the stress was on the first stem syllable in Proto-Yukian and was beginning to be moved to the prefix in the daughter-languages in analogy with unprefixed words.

(a) *mi- "of the hand or foot"; examples:
*misəw "elbow", *mipan "foot" (cf. $HANG_1$), *mipat' "hand" (cf. $FLAT_1$), *(mi)kuht "heel" (cf. START), *miʔil "leg", *mi(pat') hoht̤ "thumb"; cf. also "mahalam "elbow" (cf. *hal' TOP, END); *mi TOE; and C(H) mɑ́bɑ́t' mɑk'ó·lgIl' "I washed my hands" (see WASH THE BODY).

(b) *nə- "of the mouth"; examples:
*nəhukuš "beard", *nət̤'am' "chin", *nəhək "jaw", *nəhin "mouth", *nənuk' "saliva" (here *nən-), *nət'əwiš "peppery",

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*nətam "taste." Cf. also *nəmlat "tongue". There may also be a prefix *nə- "of the head"; cf. *nəhəm "forget, not to know", *nəhənak "know", *nək'oh "teach", *naʔam∼haʔam "forget, lose", *nən∼nan "head."

(c) *hu- "face", not very well represented. E.g., *hu- "cheek". Cf. *hunč "forehead" and the compound *hulyoʔ "face."

(d) *mi- of unknown meaning; e.g. *mik'al' "around"; cf. *k'al "whirl", *ʔənəmk'al- "whirl$_1$."

(d) *hə-∼hu-, perhaps meaning "perception." E.g., *hətə-w(i)l "hear, not to", *hənət' "heavy", *humas "straight", *huč'ohs "sharp-pointed", *həč'am "strong." Cf. *həl "hear", *həy- "think."

(f) *ʔol-, of unknown meaning, occurring only in *ʔolwi(hi)l "in-law", *ʔolsil "little, small", *ʔolwihs "old (animate)" (cf. *wihs "old (inanimate)").

(g) Four kinterms show a prefix *ʔan- which is sometimes translated as "my" in the daughter-languages, at other times remains untranslated. It may be from the first person pronominal root *ʔə-∼ʔi-∼ʔu- plus a suffix *-n, or it may be a pronoun-placeholder "one's" rather than first person. E.g., *ʔank'ič' "brother or sister, older", *ʔank'ikan' "uncle$_1$", *ʔank'un' "father, (my)", *ʔank'an' "mother."

2.2.2. Nouns can be inflected for possession by inalienable pronominal prefixes which are identical with the verbal

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patient pronouns (see below). These occur only with kin terms, not body parts; they may have occurred with relational nouns (see below). The first person inalienable possessive prefix is *ʔih-; e.g., *ʔihlaya' "my brother-in-law", *ʔihnayt "my daughter", *ʔihʔos "my father's father", *ʔihpoyam "my father's sister"; for more examples see the following reconstructions: BROTHER ...; BROTHER-IN-LAW; DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OR MOTHER OF DAUGHTER-IN-LAW; FATHER'S MOTHER; FATHER'S (YOUNGER?) SISTER; MOTHER'S FATHER; MOTHER'S MOTHER; MOTHER'S MOTHER OR SISTER; MOTHER'S SISTER; SISTER-IN-LAW; SON-IN-LAW; $UNCLE_2$.

As the other prefixes, these are sometimes stressed, sometimes unstressed in the daughter-languages, and the position of the stress is not reconstructable with absolute certainty. It was probably on the stem, perhaps with secondary stress on the prefix.

The patient and inalienable possessive suffix *-h/V_, -əh/C_ will be taken up in Section 2.4.2. (a).

The second person singular inalienable possessive prefix is *mis-. This is a loan from Wintun, either Wintu or Nomlaki. E.g., *misk'an' "your mother." No other complete words containing this prefix are reconstructable because most examples of kin terms were elicited only with a first person pronoun in the daughter-languages.

The first person inalienable possessive prefix for exclusive plural is "ʔusah- "our", **miyah- "our" for inclusive plural. The second person plural prefix is

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**mos'iyah- "your."

Whether Proto-Yukian had inalienable possessive prefixes for the third person singular, which would be demonstratives, is not known, as no examples of this usage were elicited in the daughter-languages. If Proto-Yukian had them, they would probably also have been identical with the patient pronouns, i.e. *kaʔəh "this one's, his, her, its", **kiʔəh "that one's, his, her, its." Similarly, there may or may not have been a possessive prefix based on *mas "they": **masah- "their."

2.3. Compounds

The following Proto-Yukian substantives appear to be compounds, with the term loosely defined as including what may really be just juxtapositions. Analyzable compounds are marked MH for modifier-head or HM for head-modifier order and translated.

*mam ʔol MH, black oak (black oak acorn - tree, see ACORN OF BLACK OAK)

*ʔol šoʔ MH, bark of tree (tree - shell)

*k'olkuht, apron, dress (analysis uncertain; may be two separate words)

*nəhukuš MH, beard (mouth - body hair)

*ʔəsna, belly (cf. BLOOD?)

*t'uhna, chest (Cf. HEART?)

*k'alimam MH, blackberries (thorn - berries, cf. ROSE, WILD;

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ACORN OF BLACK OAK)

*liʔwəht, bow (cf. KILL)

*musp ṭiʔol' MH, chief, female (woman - chief)

*ʔon sik' HM, clay, blue (earth - green)

*ʔonwal, fog (cf. EARTH)

*ʔuk'hohṭʔont'ilka M=HM + H, Coast Yuki, lit. ocean people (cf. OCEAN; EARTH)

*čippot MH, cocoon rattle

*wišil matma, coot

*hulk'oy', coyote (cf. EYE)

*ʔuk'šiš MH, crayfish (water - groundsquirrel)

*totowok' MH, dance type (? - dance)

*həʔwəšit' MG, dog (house - grizzly?)

*ʔonyuy MH, earthquake (earth - shake)

*witʔuk'am MH, Eden Valley (mountain - valley)

*milatihtam HM, elk (deer - [of the] mountain)

*hulyoʔ, face (cf. EYE)

*powi mipat' MH, eight (one - hand)

*kičalil MH, flint (arrow point - rock)

*ʔolhəhin HM, forest (trees - under?)

*yihkamnam nawanmak, funeral (cf. FIRE)

*hulk'ilal, ghost (cf. EYE)

*sishət MH, spear (see GIG_2)

*ʔolmam MH, hazelnuts (cf. TREE; ACORN OF BLACK OAK)

*hamlot', hungry (cf. EAT_1)

*lilkus, knife (cf. ROCK)

*lilpan, knife (cf. ROCK)

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*ʔolpal MH, leaf (tree - leaf)

*pəyk'imam MG, madrone berries (cf. ACORN OF BLACK OAK)

*palkenši, maple (cf. LEAF?)

*k'ihlul MH, marrow (bone - fat)

*milk'im HM, dried meat (meat - dry up)

*ʔonpo(ki)yam, mole (cf. EARTH)

*lašk'awol', moon (cf. LIGHT)

*č'op č'ala/i HM, mosquito (fly - sting)

*ʔolk(')a/ot̤am, mouse, white-footed (cf. TREE?)

*ʔonk'at HM, mud (earth - wet)

*ʔuk'čəy, mudhen (cf. WATER)

*wəš(it') ka/il-, oats, wild (cf. GRIZZLY; COALS; SNOW?)

*ʔuk'hoht̤ HM, ocean (water - big)

*powi/a ʔona(ʔ) MH, one year

*hučnom' MH, Huchnom (outside people)

*hotp'uč' MH, paddle for mush (cf. ACORN SOUP OR MUSH)

*mipat'hət' MH, palm of hand (hand - palm)

*pok'am ʔol MH, pepperwood tree

*woy(m)o/al' ʔal MH, pipe, tobacco- (tobacco - wood/stick)

*k'ihphoht̤ HM, pregnant (belly - big)

*həmnəmwok HM, puberty dance for girls (? - dance)

*ʔolhoht̤am HM, redwood (tree - big)

*k'us'noh, rest (analysis uncertain)

*kuhtkin, root (cf. START)

*mahʔuk'am MH, Round Vallry (hemp - valley)

*nanuk' MH, saliva (mouth (or head?) - water)

*kumnom' MH, "Salt People"

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*ʔonnaw MH, scorpion (earth - yellowjacket)

*lilpal MH, seaweed (rock - leaf)

*ʔonpot'ilnom' M (=HM) + H, Sherwood Pomo (dust - people)
(cf. EARTH; ASHES; PEOPLE OF)

*sihskin(a) HM, skunk, big (buttocks - stink)

*ʔollul, snake sp.? (tree - fat)

*hənt'ut', snot (cf. NOSE)

*ʔonhal'iʔ MH, south (earth - top at)

*hulmuni- HM, spider (cf. EYE)

*mamč'ipas, star

*nawt'uk', sucker

*hənpin HM?, sweathouse (cf. HOUSE)

*mi(pat') hoht HM, thumb (cf. TOE; HAND; BIG)

*kaʔinay' MH, today (this - day)

*məlhəm',*məlwis, trout sps. (cf. $CREEK_1$)

*ʔuk'pəy'sik'i HM, watersnake (water - rattlesnake - green)

*k'iht pimol' MH, bone whistle (under WHISTLE)

*piltəsi-, woodpecker, pileated (cf. SNOW, C(G) snow).

Some other longer words may be compounds but have not been listed because they are unanalyzable.

Morphophonemic changes have only occurred in the following three cases. *nəhukuš, beard, < *nəhin, mouth + kuš, bodyhair: deletion of n and assimilation of i to following vowel; *k'ihlul, marrow, < *k'iht, bone + *lul, fat: deletion of t between two consonants; *nanuk', saliva, < *ʔuk', water: loss of ʔ.

The modifier precedes the head in most cases. It

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appears that in all those cases where the head comes first, the modifier is an adjective or a verb, while in compounds and juxtapositions of two nouns the modifier precedes.

2.4. Substantival suffixes

2.4.1. Derivational suffixes

(a) The most common derivational suffix is *-am. It derives nouns from roots or stems and nominalizes adjectives. The root may occur alone with a different, but related meaning, as in *ʔol "tree" - *ʔolam "brush", *ʔin "sleep" - *ʔinam "dream", *yihk- "build a fire" - *yihkam "fire." In other cases, the root has not been found to occur alone. *-am will be termed ABSOLUTIVE.

Examples are *pət'am "abalone", *mohšam "acorn of white oak", *t'ok'am "ankle", *kač'am "bad", *hohṭam "big". The other occurrences in the corpus are to be found in the following sets: BREATHE; BUZZARD; CROW (N); DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OR MOTHER OF DAUGHTER-IN-LAW; DIGGER PINE; EEL; ELBOW; FATHER'S SISTER; FLOWER; GRASSHOPPER; GRAYSQUIRREL; GROUSE; HUCKLEBERRIES (?); LIZARD; LIZARD, SCALY; LUNGS/BACK; MARK; MOLE (ANIMAL); MORTAR; MOUSE, WHITE-FOOTED; NECK, BACK OF; PARCHING BASKET; MOUNTAIN$_1$; PEPPERWOOD; PESTLE; RACCOON; RAIN (N); REDWOOD; SMOKE (N); SMOOTH; SNAIL; SOAPROOT; STRONG; TASTE; THROAT; TWINS?; VALLEY; WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED; WORK (N); WORM, FISH-.

(b) *-ič' derives substantives from roots. The root

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may occur alone with a related meaning. There are five examples in the corpus:

*ʔaličʼ "potato" - cf. *ʔal "wood";

*ʔəsičʼ "red" - cf. *ʔəs "blood";

*ʔopičʼ "winnowing basket";

*puhičʼ "short (not tall)" - cf. *puh "short (not long)";

*suʔičʼ "trout, fish."

*-ičʼ is undoubtedly related to *ʔičʼ "close, near" and can be translated as "similar to what the root expresses."

(c) *-aʔ "animate suffix on substantives". Examples: *ʔoṭʼaʔ "frog", *halʼčʼaʔ "little ones, children", *-nomʼaʔ "people of ...", *sopʼaʔ "turtle", *ʔopaʔ "two (animates)".

*-aʔ also occurs with adjectives as a nominalizer. E.g. *šikʼ "black", *šikʼaʔ "a black (animate) one. Contrast these three Coast Yuki items: nén SÍkʼæʼ "black hair", i.e. an animate one with a black head (nén), not "a black head"; ʼáᶜtᶜetᶜ SÎkʼ "black person (no *-aʔ > -æʼ is needed as ʼáᶜtᶜetᶜ already expresses the animacy); Sumɑm SÍ·kʼ "black huckleberries" (no -æʼ; inanimate).

*-aʔ may be related to the comitative-instrumental suffix (see below) and the *-aʔ which occurs with some pronouns with unclear function.

(d) *-ol/aC_, *-il/..., a nominalizer of uncertain meaning, perhaps another absolutive. Examples are: *potʼil "ashes, dust", *ʔimil "blind", *wišil matma "coot", *ʔolwi(hi)l "in-law", *ʔəyšil "king salmon", *ʔolsil

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"little, small", *həntil "nose", *t'uy'il (< *t'uy') "pitch, resin", *ʔihwil "poison", *wiʔil "poison oak", *hiwil "race", *tih(i)l "sick, ache, hurt", *k'əhs(il) "tail", *ṭ'awol "angry."

Yuki -il∼-el in (P) $u^{n'}$-pil, (A, F) ʔąpel "I, emphatic" may be from the same suffix.

(e) *-il' is another nominalizer of uncertain function. Examples are: *huhtil' "bread", *susal' (also *susil'?) "friend", *hulk'ilal (also *hulk'ilil'?) "ghost", *muhšil' "laughing", *miʔil' (from agentive-instrumental?, see below) "leg", *minsil' "lie (falsehood)", *č'ulil' "mush basket", *ʔəhšil' "neck", *məhil' "new", *pəšil' "tarweed", *č'ok'il' "warm", *pihil' (may be agentive-instrumental, see below) "whistle (N)."

(f) *-it', another suffix whose meaning cannot be determined from these few examples: *č'imit' "bird", *təšit' "brother-in-law", *šimit' "dirty", *həʔwəšit' "dog", *wəšit' "grizzly bear; coyote", *ʔəsit' "hot."

(g) *-Vm, perhaps a variant of *-am in one example: *kəyim∼kəyum "acorn of valley oak" (< **kəyi(h)? - am?, cf. LONG).

(h) *-in of unknown meaning in the following examples: *musin "anise, sweet", *nihin "door" (cf. *nih "hole"), *nəhin (*nəhan?) "mouth", *k'əhin "language, word" (under TALK), *həhin "under."

(i) *-mol' "agentive-instrumental, -er, ... one" (cf. (j)). Examples: *hulmol' "bead-drill", *nəmmol' "bed",

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*titamol' "comb", *pəhk(m)ol' "hat, covering", *moymol' "flicker", *kuč'mol' "meadowlark", *ʔumol' (*ʔuk'mol'?) "mink/fisher", *muhmol' "mountain$_2$", *ʔuk'mu/ol' "otter", *woy(m)ol' ʔal "pipe, tobacco-", *wanmol' "sifting basket", *t'uʔmol' (< **t'uk'mol') "spear" (cf. GIG$_1$), *əhlawmol' "thunder", *woy(m)ol' "tobacco" (cf. PIPE, SMOKE), *pəmol' "wedge", *k'ihtpimol' "bone whistle (under WHISTLE), *wayis-(m)ol' "wolf."

(j) *-ol' may be a variant of *-mol', occurring after labials and clusters, except in the first example: *sahol' "eagle", *lašk'awol' "moon", *hamol' "morning star", *k'amol' "panther", *činčol' "thrasher." The -m in *-mol' may be from *-am ABSOLUTIVE (see above).

(k) *-p seems to indicate "singular" as contrasted with *-s (see (l)). It occurs only in: *nayp "girl", *ʔiwVp "man" (V is probably an epenthetic vowel as its quality cannot easily be determined; it may have been *i, a, u, o, ə), *musp "woman", *ʔəp "I (agent)."

Another p in two words, *həmp "sing, song" and *hamp "back", is probably epenthetic.

(l) *-s is the plural suffix corresponding to *-p "singular" in (k) above. It occurs only with *nays "girls", *ʔiwVs "men" (V was probably an epenthetic i), *ʔummis "men, young" (singular *ʔummet'), *mu-s [mus] "women", *ʔus "we (exclusive agent)" (< *ʔe/i/u- "first person"), *mos' "you (plural agent)" (< *mi/oʔ- "second person"). *-s may also occur in *-mas "distributive" (see below).

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(m) Another *-s, perhaps *-as or *-is, of unknown meaning. Examples: *(mam)č'ipas "star", *humas "straight", *pəčas "tattoo", *kukis "twig", *wayis(m)ol' "wolf."

(n) There are three occurrences of *-š which may be another suffix: *čiwiš~čiwaš "iris", *nət'əwiš "peppery", *tulihš "quail."

(o) One or more suffixes of the shape *-t or *-Vt could not be translated. Examples: *nayt "daughter", *nəyt "mother's sister", *ʔahtat "people, person", *k'olit "dead", *ʔumit "there", *tiyat "killdeer", *čitit "robin."

(p) *-wan seems to refer to time: *piltwan "summer", *ʔiyowan "when", *šəwan "winter."

(q) *-mas, a distributive, appears in *kimas "enough" (cf. *kipəw "back (returning)"), *həymas "how much, how many" (cf. *həyma "how"), and may be related to *mas(i) "they."

(r) There may be a derivational process involved in

*muy'~ muʔuy "worm, maggot"

*naw ~ naʔaw "yellowjacket" (*naw should perhaps be *naw'), but just what it is cannot yet be determined. Since glottalized resonants are pronounced with the glottalization preceding the resonant, the second vowel in these two examples may be epenthetic, i.e. muy' and naw' are pronounced [mu'y] and [na'w] which can easily become [muʔuy] and [naʔaw].

(s) A suffix *-i may really be an inflectional suffix.

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It derives nouns from roots. In some cases the meaning of the derived noun is slightly different from that of the root, in others no difference between root and derived noun is discernible. In many examples, the informants in all three daughter-languages gave forms with and without -i with the same translation. Sometimes *-i seems to indicate plural whereas the root alone is unmarked for number. *-i occurs almost exclusively with names for animates, plants, and the quantifier *hil- "all." It may be related to the regular numeral suffix for inanimate referents or animate referents where the referent is expressed. All numerals occur with either *-i or *-aʔ, the animate suffix. Examples: *ʔəpi (ʔ) "alder", *hili "all", *hini "antlers, horns", *lawi "cooking basket", *mili "deer", *susi "duck; mallard", *kiwi "elder", *ṭ'ohki "flea", *č'opi "fly (n)", *čiyi "hummingbird, butterfly", *toti "lupine", *pəyk'i "madrone", *palkənši "maple", *ʔihti "my (alienable)", *mili "oak, white", *ʔopli "pigeon", *kali "rose, wild", *pilaht(i) "sun", *huši "sweet", *mas(i) "they", *ʔuk'pəy'-sik'i "watersnake", *šipi "willow."

(t) *-a "specific" is often in contrast with *-i. Some nouns occur in all three forms, *-i, *-a, and -ø; others occur only with *-i or *-a, and still others seem to occur with only *-i or only *-a, but this may be due to lack of data. *-a, like *-i, occurs most often with words for animates and plants. Examples: *ʔəpa "alder", *hina "antlers, horns", *šipa (perhaps *šipaʔ) "blackbird",

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*nəʔa "breech cloth", *lawa "cooking basket", *susa "duck, mallard", *kiwa (?) "elder", *milatihtam "elk", *pəča "father's (younger?) sister", *t̥'ohka "flea", *kičalil "flint", *č'opa "fly (N)", *ʔəp(a) "I (agent)", *čučuk(a) "kingfisher", *sik'a "lilac (cf. GREEN)", *ʔuna "quiver", *kala "rose, wild", *sihskin(a) "skunk", *hipila "thimble-berry", *šipa "willow."

2.4.2. Inflectional suffixes

(a) The patient and inalienable possessive suffix *-h/V_, -əh/C_ occurs only with pronouns and demonstratives. Of the derivational suffixes, it seems to follow only *-p, but again this may be due to the scarcity of data. For examples of this suffix, see section 2.2.2. above.

In Yuki this suffix is also found with human referent nouns and occasionally with other animate nouns. That this usage is not reconstructable may be due only to lack of data from the other daughter-languages.

(b) *-t follows *-h/əh, the combination of the two marking a pronoun or demonstrative as an alienable possessor. Examples: *kiʔəht "that one's, his, her, its", *kaʔəht "this one's, his, her, its", *miht "your (SG)", *mos'iyəht "your (PL)", *ʔusəht "our (exclusive)", *ʔiht "my." Again, this suffix combination occurs also with humans and sometimes other animate nouns in Yuki and may have to be reconstructed for this function.

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(c) *-aʔ "with, by" is a comitative-instrumental suffix. Examples: *mipat'aʔ "with the hand", *ʔalaʔ "with a stick." It is probably diachronically related to *-aʔ "animate."

(d) Four locative suffixes are reconstructable. The first is *-ap∼*-əp. Coast Yuki and Yuki point to *-əp (Coast Yuki has e and Yuki ą), but Huchnom a would indicate *-ap. No reason for denasalization in Huchnom comes to mind, so the variation may have existed already in Proto-Yukian. This suffix translates as "in, on, along" and seems to be the most general locative. Examples: *ʔona/əp "on the ground", *ʔola/əp "on the tree", *ʔuk'a/əp "in the water."

(e) *-əm∼-ʔim most often translates as "in." The form *-ʔim may be a formation in analogy with the locatives *-ʔiʔ and *-k'i. *-ʔəm may be related to *ʔəm "guts." Examples: *hanʔəm "in the house", *huyʔəm "in the middle."

(f) The third locative is *-k'i. Examples: *huyk'i "in the middle", *ʔonk'i "down; toward the earth."

(g) Another locative is *-ʔiʔ. For examples, see Chapter IV, LOCATIVE_4.

(h) Two other locatives are part of a class of relational nouns rather than suffixes in Yuki, but due to lack of data from the other daughter-languages it cannot be known whether Proto-Yukian had such a class. Examples from Huchnom also seem to indicate, however, that at least these two locatives were relational nouns in Proto-Yukian

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rather than case suffixes. In both Yuki and Huchnom they follow the possessive forms of pronouns (in Yuki alienable, Huchnom inalienable). If they were locative case suffixes, they would be in contrast with patient and possessive case suffixes. In fact, it may be possible to analyze the preceding possessive pronouns as prefixes and the relational locatives as the head nouns.

One of these is *-k'il "toward, against." In Huchnom this occurs following the patient/inalienable possessive form of pronouns (e.g., ʔéhkìl' ʔóhmàʔ "run this way!"), in Yuki it follows the alienable possessive form (e.g., (A) ʔi·tkel' kiʔ koʔoyek (< *ʔi-h-t-kil') "he's walking towards me"), so the Proto-Yukian situation is unclear. There are no Coast Yuki examples with pronouns. Example: *hank'il "toward the house."

(i) *-pis translates as "from" or "away from." E.g., *hanpis "(away) from the house." Also -pis occurs with the patient/inalienable possessive pronoun in Huchnom (É^{h}pìs "away from me"), with the alienable possessive form in Yuki (miyątpis "away from us").

*-ʔəm ~ *-ʔim and perhaps also the other locatives may also be relational nouns rather than suffixes, or may have been relational nouns at one time.

The relational nouns may follow any of the derivational or inflectional suffixes where semantically appropriate.

(j) Demonstratives take a special set of locative suffixes whose meaning could not be identified:

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From the root *ki- "that", we get: *kiṭaʔ "that (locative): there, on that", *kiw "that (LOC)", *kim' "that (LOC): (right?) over there." From the root *ka- "this", we get: *kaṭaʔ "this (LOC): here", *kaw "this (LOC): right over here", and *kay' "this (LOC): up here."

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3. Verbal morphology

Verbs consist of a derived or underived verb root plus suffixes for aspect, voice, and mode. The nonpronominal prefixes reconstructed for nouns above may also have occurred with verbs, but the only reconstruction possible is *hu- "face" in *huk'ol "wash the face" for Yuki and Huchnom (see WASH THE BODY *k'ol). There is only one Coast Yuki example of the root *k'ol with a prefix mɑ- in mɑ́bɑ́t' mɑk'ó·lgIl' "I washed my hands" probably derived from Proto-Yukian *mi- "of the hand or foot" with an analogical change of i to a as in mɑ́bɑ́t' "hand."

3.1. Verb roots

Most verb roots--note that these are nouns when they occur without verbal suffixes--are of the shape CVC: *ṭ'il- "add, count", *ʔuʔ- "afraid, fear", *kiw- "ask", *mih- "be"; others are CV: *ṭi- "jump", *ki- "leave"; others CVCC: *lahṭ- "break", *yihk- "build a fire", *kahp-"come in"; others are CVCVC: *əway "eat", *nəhəm "forget", *haʔam∼naʔam "forget", *ʔalil "lead, bring"; longer roots such as the following may at one time have been further analyzable: *hətəw(i)l "hear, not to", *hamloʔt- "hungry, to be."

Six position classes of suffixes are reconstructable. There may well have been more.

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3.1.1. Class I

Only one verbal derivational suffix has been identified. It is *-m or *-ma MOTION TOWARD THE SPEAKER and occupies the first position class after the root. Compare *haʔ- CARRY IN THE ARMS OR HANDS and *haʔm- BRING, and *koʔ- GO and *koʔm- COME (under GO).

3.1.2. Class II

The second position class after the root contains nine aspectual suffixes. The first of these is *-h DURATIVE. The following words with this suffix are reconstructable: *noʔhik "living", *šuʔhik "sitting, staying", *haʔhik "having, carrying in the arms or hands", and *nəmh- "lying." For other examples in each of the daughter-languages, see DURATIVE ASPECT in Chapter IV.

Another aspectual suffix is *-k MOMENTANEOUS. Only one complete word with this suffix is reconstructable: *miʔikaʔ "drink!" For further examples of *-k in the daughter-languages, see MOMENTANEOUS ASPECT in Chapter IV.

The IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT is expressed by a suffix *-am/_C, CC_ ~-m/... . No complete words are reconstructable.

The PERFECTIVE ASPECT is *-l. This suffix has an allomorph *-Vl after a glottalized consonant, after h, after š, and after a consonant cluster. Two complete words are reconstructable: *tihlik "hurt(s)" and *ʔuʔlik "afraid."

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The CONTINUATIVE-ITERATIVE ASPECT is *-Vs/_C, C'_ ~ -s/... . One complete word is reconstructable: *č'aʔaksik "washing, bathing." This suffix has an allomorph *-Vš before t. One complete word can be reconstructed: *k'olištik "dead, have died."

The AMBULATIVE ASPECT ("be on one's way to") is *-mil. One complete word is reconstructable: *koʔmilik "be on one's way to be going, be going."

Another aspect translates as "move in order to"; it is expressed by a suffix *-in/_C, _' ~ -n/... . Two words are reconstructable: *nəwin- "going to see" and *k'isin' "go and swim, bathe!"

Another aspect translates as "used to." It is expressed by a suffix *-mil. No complete words with this suffix are reconstructable.

The last aspect of this class is the RESULTATIVE/PATIENT PROGRESSIVE which translates as "getting." This is expressed by a suffix *-lim. The following words are reconstructable: *nəklimik "getting dark", *k'ollimik "dying", *šat'limik "getting cold."

3.1.3. Class III

This class contains only one aspectual suffix *-y PROGRESSIVE. E.g. *koʔyik "going."

3.1.4. Class IV

The fourth position class contains one voice suffix,

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*-Vt/ṭ, š, C'_, l_C ~ -t/..., EFFECTIVE. This suffix expresses intransitive, unintentional, non-causative action. E.g., *koʔtik "going, went", *nəhktik "got dark, getting dark", *himtik "moving, moved", *k'olištik "died, is dead", *mak'itik "woke up, wakes up."

3.1.5. Class V

The fifth class contains the voice suffix *-il REFLEXIVE-MEDIOPASSIVE. It is found in combinations with MOMENTANEOUS *-k (*həwaykil "eat", *nəmkil "lie", *həway-kilik "ate", *k'iskilik "swam"), with IMPERFECTIVE *-m (no complete words are reconstructable), and with EFFECTIVE *-t (no complete words are reconstructable).

3.1.6. Class VI

The sixth and final position class contains five modal suffixes. The first of these, the DECLARATIVE, is the only suffix which has different allomorphs for verbs and adjectives. It is *-k or *-ki for adjectives, *-ik or *-iki for verbs. Whether the final i in each case was present or not is difficult to tell. Yuki and Coast Yuki do not show this vowel, while Huchnom does. E.g., *ʔəsitk(i) "is, was hot", *nəwik(i) "see, saw", *mihik(i) "be, is, was", *koʔmik(i) "come, came", **ṭ'ilmik(i) "count(ed)", *k'oltik(i) "died, dying."

Another mode suffix is INTERROGATIVE *-ʔa. No complete words are reconstructable.

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The IMPERATIVE MODE is expressed by *-aʔ or *-' (glottalization of the last consonant). The following sentences exemplify this suffix: *ʔuk' haʔmaʔ "bring water!" *lak'ta "get out!" *koʔtaʔ "go!" *nəmkil' "lie down!" *həwaykil' "eat!".

One subordinating mode suffix is reconstructable, *-han BUT. No complete words are reconstructable.

The VOLITIONAL MODE *-paʔ usually translates as a future. No complete words are reconstructable.

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CHAPTER IV:

COGNATE SETS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS

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Notes on Chapter IV

With only the exceptions stated in the Introduction (Chapter I), all forms are cited exactly as they appear in the original sources, including interlinear translations, arrows, and bracketing indicating change of word order from one rendition to the next.

A semicolon between two words of a gloss indicates two separate translations of the reconstructed form. A comma indicates that both words are part of the same translation; e.g., <u>fern, brake</u> is to be read as <u>brake fern</u>.

Cross references

The item before the colon is to be found under the gloss following the colon.

ache: SICK

against: TOWARD

away from: FROM

back: BACK (RETURNING); BACKBONE; BEHIND; LUNGS

bad weather: ANGER

blow (of wind): WIND TO BLOW

blue: GREEN

blue clay: CLAY

brake fern: FERN

brown: $GRAY_1$

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calm: STILL

children: LITTLE ONES

close: NEAR

count: ADD

crawl: SLIDE

drill: BEAD-DRILL

dust: ASHES

end: TOP

enemy: WAR

fear: AFRAID

fish-worm: WORM

fog: CLOUDS

food: EAT

getting: RESULTATIVE

grease: FAT

ground: EARTH

hail: SNOW

hammer: $POKE_2$

her: THAT; THIS

here: THIS (LOCATIVE)

him: THAT; THIS

his: THAT; THIS

hold: CATCH

hunt (for): LOOK FOR

hurt: SICK

ice: FREEZE

instrumental: AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL or COMITATIVE-INSTRUMENTAL

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intestines: $GUTS_1$

iterative: CONTINUATIVE-ITERATIVE

its: THAT; THIS

knot: TIE A KNOT

land: EARTH

lark: MEADOWLARK

laurel: PEPPERWOOD

lay: LIE

light in weight: THIN

lose: $FORGET_2$

lots: MANY

maggot: WORM

mallard: DUCK

me: I (PATIENT)

mediopassive: REFLEXIVE

milk: BREAST

morning: TOMORROW

mother of daughter-in-law: DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

mush paddle: PADDLE

nails: CLAWS

needles: PINE NEEDLES

nest: PILE

night: YESTERDAY; DARK

not to know: $FORGET_1$

on that: THAT (LOCATIVE)

other: DIFFERENT

over there: THAT (LOCATIVE)

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person: PEOPLE

quiet: STILL

rattle: COCOON RATTLE

reciprocal: REFLEXIVE

resin: PITCH

salmon: FISH

sea: OCEAN

shaman: DOCTOR

shoveler: COOT

shrink: WRINKLE

shut: $DOOR_2$

sinew: EEL

skin: $SHELL_2$

small: LITTLE

smell: STINK

someone: WHO

son: DAUGHTER

song: SING

stick: WOOD

stoop: BEND

striped: MARK

wing: LEAF

yellowhammer: FLICKER

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ABALONE *pət'am

C(H) bétt'Im, bé't'em, bétt'em, abalone

(M) pě´-tem, abalone

(G) betsim, red abalone (Haliotis rufescens)

betsim shil, abalone shell

betsim tux, the iridescent part of abalone shell used for ornaments

besimsitse, meat or "stomach" of abalone

H(B) potûm, abalone

(L) pʌ́ʔt̪'ì̊m, abalone

Y(B) paa^{n}t-am, abalone

(Cs) pa^{n}-t!ǔm, abalone

ABSOLUTIVE, see section 2.4.1., p. 51.

ACORN *ləl

C(G) lel, "mast", "crop" of acorns, nuts, etc.

H(Fo) la^{n}l, acorn

Y(A, F) lạl, acorn

(MO) lol, acorn

ACORN OF BLACK OAK, BERRY, NUT, SEED *mam

BLACK OAK *mam ʔol (cf. TREE)

C(M) mum, berry

mahm, seed

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(G) mam, berries, black oak acorns

olmam, hazel nut

(M) mahm´awl, mah'-min, black oak

mahm'awl', black oak (Quercus californica)

mahm', its acorn

(G) mamol, black oak

mamhen, black-oak whale (term applied to a whale in which the meat and blubber were soft)

H(B) mam, black oak

(L) mám ʔʌ̂l, black oak

mám hʌ̂:t̰, black oak acorn mush

mám húṭê:ʔ, bread from black oak acorns

k'á:lĺmám, blackberries, any kind of berries

pʌ́yk'ĺmám, madrone berries

Y(MWO) mahm´, black oak (Quercus californica)

(B) mam, black oak

(C) mom, the acorn [of California black oak]

(F) mam, berry, nut, seed

(MW) mahm´ (almost mum), seed

mum´, currants, gooseberry (Ribes sp.)

ACORN OF TAN OAK *šok, *šok'iš(i)

TAN (BARK) OAK *šok'iš ʔol (cf. TREE)

C(H) Sôk^{c}, acorns (any kind)

(M) shuk, acorn (of tan oak)

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shuk´, shok´, acorns

shuk'-shah awl´, chestnut or tan-bark

shuk'-shah awl', oak (Quercus densiflora)

shuk', its acorn

(G) shohe, tanbark oak

shaks or shok, tanbark oak acorns

shokshiheu, tanbark-oak whale (term applied to a whale in which the meat was hard and particularly relished)

shokhamp = shokwok, dance in fall, corresponds to Yuki lalhapwok, acorn gathering dance, to make good crop of acorns

shokletsa, cracked acorns, female proper name

chok, acorns

H(L) šók'Èš, tan oak acorn

šńk'Ìš ʔńl, tan oak

šńk'Ìš hń:tᶿ, tan oak acorn mush

Y(MW) shuk, shuck, tan bark acorn

(Fo) šókiši, tan bark acorn

(Cs) shó-kǐsh, tan bark acorn

(MWO) sho´-kush, tan bark acorn

sho´-kush, tan-bark or chestnut oak (Quercus densiflora)

(C) shō´-kish, tan-bark or chestnut oak (Quercus densiflora)

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(Cs) shóksh, tan-bark or chestnut oak

ACORN OF VALLEY OAK •kəyam (cf. LONG)

VALLEY OAK •kəyam ʔol

C(G) kayuol, mush oak

kayu, mush oak acorns

keyumheu, mush-oak whale

H(L) kə̨́yìm ʔʎ̂l, sp. oak, valley oak (has long acorns)

Y(MWO) ki-e´-me, valley oak (Quercus lobata)

(Cs) ká^{n}-yi-mi, valley oak

(C) ku-yum-ōl, valley oak

ki-yä̈m, the nut of valley oak

ACORN OF WHITE OAK •mohšam

WHITE OAK •mohšam ʔol

C(M) maw´-sham awl, maw´-shum awl, white oak (Quercus garryana)

maw´-shum, its acorn

(G) makshumol, white oak

makshum, white oak acorns

mokshimheu, white-oak whale

H(L) mó^{h}šìm ʔʎ̂l, sp. oak (has fat round acorns)

Y(A) mo·sam, acorn of black oak

(F) mošom, acorn of mush-oak

(Cs) mó-shŭm, acorn of post-oak

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ACORN MEAL *soy

C(H) sôy, the name of acorn meal when all the bitterness has been washed out

Y(F) šaymuč, acorn mush or meal

ACORN MUSH OR SOUP *hot'

C(H) hô't', hɔ́·t^{c}, acorn soup

hô't^{c}, acorn soup

(M) hawt'kelk, acorn mush

(G) shako, acorn mush [< shak-ho(t)?]

H(B) kot, mush

(L) hɔ̂:t$^{\theta}$, acorn mush, acorn soup

hɔ:ṯaʔak'iki, (I'm) eating acorn

hó:t$^{\theta}$ lá:wì, mushbasket

šɔ́k'ìš hɔ̂:t$^{\theta}$, tan oak acorn mush

mám hɔ̂:t, black oak acorn mush

Y(F) lal hot, acorn soup

(Cs) hât, acorn soup

(A, F) hot (acorn) soup, mush, gravy

ADD; COUNT *ṭ'il

H(L) t'é:lísàʔ, count [imperative]

ʔEpE· t'ílmíkì·, I'm gonna count

hʌ́ʔyì ʔàt'é:lísìkìʔ k'ʌ́hìn, I learn the words now

ká:ynáʔʌ̀:t'ílmíkì, I'm gonna count chickens

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ʔímìlk mèʔ hûl tílhé·lʔà, you blind?, you got glasses (eyes) [eyes added] on

Y(A, F) ṭ'il, add, count, read, addition

(A) kiʔ papel ṭ'ilsik, he's reading

powe hasul' ki ṭ'ilmik, he's going to count one string of beads

AFRAID; FEAR *ʔuʔ

C(H) 'Ú'ḏɑy-nő'mæ', people dwelling who are afraid

(G) u'ul, afraid

H(L) ʔúʔlìkìʔi, afraid

ṭ'áw méhémé: ʔi· ʔúʔùlìč'è, it's dangerous, that's why I'm afraid

wEškáʔàn ʔì· ʔúʔŭlìč'È, afraid of the bear

Y(F) ʔuʔ-, afraid, fear

ki· ʔi· ʔuʔulek, I'm afraid of that)

AFTER; BEHIND *wək

H(L) wʌ́:kʌ̀p, behind

wʌ:kʌpʔaʔahkílòn wíč' té:kìkÈ^C, caught up with him, but he ran away

wó:k^Cwók'lìtélàʔ, don't dance any more

ʔèhwʌ̨:k[ʔ]ʔíyò^h mʌ́y' (mʌ̨y', mʌ̨yʔi) kóʔ yìkì somebody following (coming) behind

Y(A) wa̧·k, after a while

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(MWO) wawk´, tomorrow

AGAIN; STILL •ʔəṭaʔ

H(L) ʎ́:tʎʔ sáyìkì, still now

ʎ́:tʎ́ʔòhtâmsìkìᶜ, still alive

Y(A) ʔaṭaʔ, again

ʔaṭaʔ ʔąp la•lmek, I'm going to ride again

ʔi• ʔą•ṭ saʔalek, I'm too young

ʔą•ṭi•, wait!, a while

mi• ʔą•ṭi• k'u•snohtl', let's rest a while!

(K) aⁿ´taⁿ, again

(MW) ah´-ut, aht´, not yet

AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL •-mol' (e.g. BED; SPEAR; TOBACCO)

C(M) ahl'-mel, digging stick

nem´-mel, num´- mel, bed

(C) ehlaumel, thunderer, bullroarer (not used by the Coast Yuki)

(H) méb̥ben-p'ǒymIr', shoe, lit, put-on foot

néhen k'ó'mer', bridle, lit. what you put in the mouth

kᶜÚmmIl', Giant Kelp

néwhmer', looking-glass

néᶜ-kᶜÎn-mêl', pine scent

ts'Ú'mIr', fish-spear

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wôymIr', to smoke (tobacco)

H(B) mōmōl, bed

(L) hą́wóymʎ̨l', table (thing for eating)

wòymé?òl', tobacco

noymé·mòl', pencil (something to write with)

nânpʎhkmàl' t^{c}álč'I, no cap

woyImEl â·l, smoking pipe

yéhèm yékmòl', fireplace

wʎnmòl', small coiled basket tray

šúhmʎ̀l', chair

t'úmʎ̀l', fish pole

mɨt'áymʎ̀l', ring

nʎn pʎ̨hkmʎ̀l', hat

húyʎ̀l', earrings

hó?t$^{\theta}$'mʎl', clothes, clothing

móhòl', net

kúmə̀l', kelp

k'e:lmá?òl', sp. basket (used for cooking with charcoal)

u?k' ?ʎ́:ymʎ̀l', boat

Y(A) nąmul', bed

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ALDER •ʔəpa, •ʔəpi

C(M) ep´-pěh, tree alder (Alnus) [sic]

(G) epa, alder tree

Y(Cs) ú̊ⁿ-pi, alder

ALL •hil, •hili

H(B) helpĪso-pūwūtek, eleven

(L) hE:l, all

hE:lE ʔus nʌʔʌ̌hIkI (all of us living)

hÉ:lÉ mì ʔúk' mÉ:ʔÈkà, let's all drink some water

hÉ:lÉmì·kóʔtàʔ, let's all go

t'aw ʔo:lišto·ʔa heli ač'ú:č'ísìkÈ, I get mad, knock (shove) everything off

hÉ:lnóʔmah k'ʌ́hÌn, everybody's language

hé:lč'Èm kóʔyìmkàʔ nʌ̂n wáhtÌsč'È, he goes everyplace shaking his head

hé·lháwᶜ, everyday

hÉ:lč'Im ʔąháyIn ʔą̀ táhk tálkì, I look for it all over and can't find

t'ʌyhe:l, everything

t'ʌyhe:l č'áʔkᶜIl', wash everything!

hė·límí·nú·níkél'k'áy'hʌ́yìnk, let's all go gather mushrooms

Y(A, F) hi·l, all

(K), hil-a, all (obj.)

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hil-i, all (plural)

ALWAYS *ʔan

H(L) ankàʔ uk' mE:č'Eh, he's always drinking water

ʔa·nkak'aymIlč'I, he keeps on talking, talking all the time

ʔân ʔì: haʔámàmč'ì, I always forget it

káʔ ʔì: ʔân ʔónàʔ nʌ́:ʔč'ì^{c}, this fella's always punching (poking) me

Y(MW) kah-ā-ni (?), always

(F) ʔan, often, all the time, always

AMBULATIVE ASPECT ("BE ON THE WAY TO ..., BE GOING TO ...") *-mil

H(L) lís ʔàkóʔmé·lìkì, I'm going quick

kóʔmé·lEkì ʔús kòl' ʔónàp, we're going to a different country

lámšé·m ʔì: lìtí:mé:lìkì, doctor is gon doctor me

ka·ʔinay' ʔą́ hą́·w̨ t'onmé·lìkì, I'm going to go fishing

epe· wítᶿlìmé:lìkì, I'm gonna turn it over

Y(K) aⁿp ko-mil-ik, I'm going

(F) mis šą̨šme·lek, he's going up to bite you

kima·set ʔą̨p ʔal ha·mme·lek, I'm going to bring a stick for them

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ʔąp ʔal luhme·lek, I'm going (on my way) to chop wood

ʔąpel wokme·lek, I'm going to go dancing

k'o·lme·lek, he's going off to die

(A) ʔąp wiṭmi·lek, I'm going to work

ʔąp k'i·smi·lek, I'm going swimming

haʔąye ʔąp k'ismelek, I'm going swimming now

ANGER; BAD WEATHER *ṭ'aw

ANGRY *ṭ'awol

C(H) t'ówóldæ', man, woman, or ocean is getting angry; the ocean is stormy

H(B) taūol, angry

(L) ṭ'áw méhémé: ʔi· ʔúʔùlǐč'è, it's dangerous, that's why I'm afraid

ṭ'áw, danger

ṭ'áwʔó:líštǐkǐʔǐ^c, mad; angry

Y(FoM) t'áwiš hot, January, bad beginning [weather] big

t'awišúčič, December, bad beginning weather

ANIMAL NAME ENDING *kol'

C(M) ō'l-yam kol'-le, ōl-lool-kol'-le, chipmunk (Eutamias)

ō'l-yam-kol'-le, ōl-lool-kol'-le, chipmunk

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(Eutamias)

ō'l-yam'-gaw'-lĕ, gray fox (Urocyon)

ook-tah´ kaw'-lah, grebe or hell-diver (Colymbus)

che´-met chĕ´-ket kol'-lah, cooper hawk

shoo'-ă-gaw'-lah, shoo'-he-em-gaw´-lah, brush-rabbit

H(L) č'a:lkʌ:l̂, č'álkôl', jackrabbit

č'á·lkʌ́·l mʌ́t$^{\theta}$yʌ́:, shot a rabbit

li? wạha?ka? su:ṭ'ič'I č'al'kol', this fella always aim at rabbit

ANIMALS *hiliki? *lilik?

C(M) le-le-ik, animal

Y(MW) he-lik´-ke, all animals and birds

ANIMATE SUFFIX ON SUBSTANTIVES *-a?

C(H) 'óttr'æ', frog

tS'ó·bæ' hɑ̂ltS'æ', gnats, lit. tiny flies (made up term)

'Ú'ḍɑy-nŏ'mæ', people dwelling who are afraid

'óbæ' nɑ́y^{c}S, two maidens

H(L) muna? mehEkI ?oho:ṭ', lots of old women

iwUp ʌlsI$^{>}$l, ?íwəp ?ɔ́lsila?, little man

mUna? mehč'I ?ʌ:t$^{\theta}$', lot of old women

ka:m' ?opa? ?iwIs mehč'I, two men over here

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ópáʔ mì: kóʔpàʔ, two of us will go

Y(K) -a, animate suffix on numerals and adjectives

(MW) o´-pah ah´-tut, two persons

(F) ʔopa, two

(MWO) so-pah´, turtle

(F) ʔot'a, frog

(A) ʔoto(ʔ), frog (with assimilation to preceding vowel)

ANISE, SWEET *musin

H(Fo) musen, sweet anise

Y(A) musen, sweet anise

(Fo) músan, sweet anise

(Cs) mú-sǐn, sweet anise

ANKLE *t'ok'am

H(L) tóʔk'^m, ankle (bone)

kóʔtìkà:ʔi:t'óʔk'àm i:púltìkÈ, I was walking and pref. (either one or the other but not both) sprained my ankle

Y(MW) to´-kum, ankle

(Cs) t!ó-kǔm, astragalus

(LL) t'o·k'^m, astragalus

ANTLER(S); HORN(S) *hin, *hini

C(H) hínα, horn

'Idα' hîn, my horn

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hÍnæ' yô', he has horns

(M) hin´-nah, horns

mil'-hin´-ně yah'/-yaw'-hah, mule deer buck

(Odocoileus hemionus group)

(G) ine, antler

H(B) mil-hine, antler

(L) hInI, horns

Y(A) hini, antlers, horns

(B) hin, antlers, horns

APRON; DRESS *k'olkuht (cf. START?)

C(H) k'ólk^{C}U^{C}t^{C}, woman's dress

(M) kōl-kut, apron

(G) kotkus, feather skirt, feather apron

Y(A) k'olkut, dress

(U) kuht, dress

(A) k'olkut ṭa·, apron, lit. dress cover

ARM *həhs

C(H) hêhS, hê^{C}s, arm

héshólnIk^{C}, shake hands

cf. (H) hé^{C}s l', wing (also "arm" or "necktie"?)

(M) hěs´, arm

(G) hes, tenacles of octupus

ulshil hes, crab leg (arm)

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heschali, white arm, name of a dog of the Ten-mile River people

hesibika, arm held straight in front of one, male proper name

hechek, (he, arm; chek, strike) male proper name (Tom Bell)

H(B) ho^{n}s, arm

(L) h̨hs, arm

h̨^{c}s t'ʎl, hair on arm

È h̨́s ká:nòhʔé:, my arm is swollen

h̨́hsàʔ àʔá:hìkì, holding it in arms

h̨́^{h}s, č'e:meʔ h̨́^{h}s, wing

Y(A, F) hą·s, arm

(MO) hahs´, arm

(P) hüss, arm

(B, Cs) ha^{n}s, arm

AROUND •mik'al' (cf. WHIRL$_1$)

H(L) hân mí: mìk'á:lísàʔ, let's go around the house

éhkìl' ʔóhmàʔ mìk'á·ltê·l', run toward me and around me!

Y(A) mek'aʔal, circle, to circle around

mek'al, round

(A, F) mek'al(-), (put) around

(K) mik'al, around

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(LF) han mik'a:ltI:lik, he went around house

ARROW *kiw

C(H) k^{c}îw, arrowhead, bullet

k^{c}yû, arrowhead

k^{c}yU-'ʔl, "stick of arrowhead"? bow?

(M) ke´-yu, kew´-wǎ, arrow

(G) kiu, arrow

H(B) kīū, arrow

Y(MWO) ke´-yu, kew, arrow

(P) ku, arrow

(B) kiu, arrow

(Cs) kiu, arrow

ASHES; DUST *pot'il (cf. GRAY; SAND; SHERWOOD POMO)

C(H) bó't'Il, ashes

bó't'el, bót'Il, dust

(M) noo´-bawt, noo´, ashes

(G) onpotilkei, dusty flat, a Northern Pomo village in Sherwood Valley

onbatil, Sherwood Valley

H(B) po't'il, ashes

(Fo) onpotilno'm, Sherwood Pomo [ground dust people]

(L) póʔt'il, ashes

yéhem póʔt'il, fire ashes

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ʌ́npóʔt'ɬ̀l, dust

Y(A, F) poʔot̥'el, ashes, dust

(MO) pǒ´-til, ashes, dust

(B) p'ootil, ashes, dust

(Cs) on=pó-tidl, ashes, dust

(A) ʔon poʔot̥'el, dust

ASK *kiw, *kíwis-

H(L) k'ʌ́hìn ʔì· kíwíyàm', answer

kÉʔ i· kʌ́hIn kí w:sìkE (?) he's gon ask me a question

káhìn ʔi· kíwìsmé:lÈkImlÍkÈ, he said he's gonna ask me a question

k'ʌ́hìn ʔà· mìs kíw:mīkì, I'm gon ask you a question

ì· kíwísàmʔì[?] nàhámyą́:, he asked me question, but I don't know

Y(K) kiw, ask

ki´w-is-mil, asked

ATHAPASKAN *k'oʔol

C(H) k'ó''ol, Laytonvillers, Laytonville tribe (Cahto)

(G) ko'ol, all Athabascans

Y(F) k'oʔol, k'oʔel, Athapaskan people

(MW) ko´-wil, Athapaskan people

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BABY (INFANT) *sak'

C(H) sǽkk'ə̯r', sɑ́'-k'ə̀r', baby

(M) sah'-kě, baby

H(B) sak!, infant

(L) sâ:k', tiny baby, infant

sá:k', baby, (young) infant

sa:k' munč'Ikaw, lots of babies

puwI sa:k', one baby

ʔopI sa:k', two babies

yat$^{\theta}$ki sa:k', sa:k' yat$^{\theta}$kI, no babies (second version perferred?)

Y(A, F) saʔak, baby

(K, B, Fo, P, Cs) sak, baby

(U) sa'k, baby

BABY (TODDLER) *č'unč'ič'

C(M) choon-chets, baby

(H) tSÚnk'e·tS' ('Úwə̀p^{c}), boy [baby man]

tSÚnk'e·tS' 'Ûwə̀p^{c}, boy

tS'Únk'e·'tS' 'ÚwIS mÚnnɑ', a lot of boys

H(L) č'únč'Ê:ʔ, baby (2-3 years))(older than sá:k')

č'únč'É·ʔ kàʔ hɑ̀ʔyìʔʔɑ̀:yiyÌmč'È, this baby just trying to crawl (wiggling around)

BABY BASKET *ʔalwil

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C(G) alwil, rim sewed onto cooking baskets and burden baskets

H(B) alwil, cradle

(L) alwíl, baby basket

Y(F) ʔalwil, baby or papoose basket

BACK (RETURNING) *kipəw

H(L) kípú:kóʔtÈ^{C} mèh hą́ʔwǐšé: ʔàlíllìn', go back and bring your dog

kípúk'ʌymǐ̌l', say it again!

Y(K) ki-pa´u^{n}-kot, back

ki-pa´u^{n}-kil, back-toward

BACKBONE *k'olki

C(H) k'ólk^{C}I, backbone

cf. (H) k'ólóʔ^{C}tr^{C}Im, back (bodypart); k'ó'ləm, backbone

(G) kolki, lit. backbone, a curved stick of hazel or tanbark oak which holds upper edge of surf fish net

hewuakulki, crossbar by which net is held in place in perch fishing

H(L) k'ʎ·lki^{C}, back

k'ʎ́·lkî, k'ʎ́lkǐ, [back] (second is fast pronunciation)

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k'ólki, [back]

hą́w k'ólkì, fish back

k'ʎlkik'É^{h}t, backbone [cf. BONE]

k'ʎlkìyà?à?á·l únmìkì^{C}, packing wood on my back

k'ʎlkíyà?ì·?únmà?, pack it on your back!

Y(F) k'olk'e, backbone, spine

k'olk'i, back

(MO) ko´-luk-ke´, back

BAD •kač'am (see also LITTLE)

C(H) k^{C}ɑ́ttS'ẹm, bad, e.g. no-good ground

'Úk'-k^{C}ɑ́ttṣ'em, muddy water

(M) kah´-chah, kah´-chum, kah´-tsim, bad

(H) 'Ú·k' k^{C}ɑ́'tS'Iyæɑ', the water is rough (stormy)

H(B) katcem, bad

(L) k^{C}á?č'Em (k^{C}á?č'ɨm?), bad

ka?č'ə?, right hand, left hand (no good side) (can't decide)

hàt'ímki?i k^{C}a? č'em·é:~ k^{C}a?č'Imme: ?ìhàt'ímkì, I don't like it, tain't good

yéhèm yékmòl' k^{C}a?č'ɨmê: (~ k^{C}á?č'ìmkì), fire-place ain't good

ka'čImnatam·iki, tastes no good

kin k^{C}a?čimnatam·iki, tastes rotten (doesn't sound good)

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Y(F) kaʔačʼam, bad

(MWO) kahʹʹ-chum, bad

(K) katc-am, bad

(P) kaʹ-chum, bad

(Fo) kačam, bad

BAG *ša (cf. $SHELL_2$; see also NET BAG)

C(M) shahʹ, bag, sack

(G) sha, bag

kiusha, quiver [arrow bag]

Y(MO) shahʹ, skin

(Fo) šálil, shell come off, female name

BALD *ṭʼok

C(M) ninʼ-chăl-tawʼ-kah, bald eagle (Haliæetus)

Y(A) ṭʼąk-, ṭʼok-, shave, bald

nan ṭok, nan ṭʼąk, bald

BARK (OF TREE)$_1$ *ʔol šoʔ (cf. TREE; $SHELL_2$)

C(M) awlʹ shaw, bark

Y(P) ōl-shohʹ, bark

BARK (OF TREE)$_2$ *ʔol šil (cf. TREE; $SHELL_1$)

C(M) awl-shil, awlʹ shil, bark

Y(A) ʔol šil, bark

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BARN SWALLOW *pot'a, *pot'aʔ (cf. GRAY$_1$; BROWN)

C(M) bot´-tah, pot'-tā, barn swallow (Hirundo)

bot´-tah, te´-tum pot'-tā, cliff swallow (Petrochelidon) [cf. MOUNTAIN$_1$]

Y(MWO) awl-koos-spă´-tah, barn swallow (Hirundo)

[lit. tree-bodyhair (moss) barn swallow]

BASKET *tuk'

H(B) tūk, basket

Y(F) tu·k, tuʔuk, basket

(B) t'ūk, basket

BASKET TYPES, see BABY BASKET; BURDEN BASKET$_1$; BURDEN BASKET$_2$; COOKING BASKET; MUSH BASKET; PARCHING BASKET; SIFTING BASKET; WINNOWING BASKET.

BE *mih

C(H) méhe'-, mehe'-, is

'ê' k^{C}yÚ· mé^{C}lo', who is that?

mÚnæ t^{C}ó''o·l' mehe', there are lots of bosses

k^{C}îw méhæ, over there [is]

k^{C}á·mɑ méhæ, it is right over here

'ên' mé^{C}lo', where is it?

(M) mē't-kin me-hek, yours

H(L) húʔú:t mèh-è kímilk k'aʔ k'á·ymìl talč'í

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hínt^{c}ìl k'áhìn, this fella think he's white man,

he don't talk no indian language

háymás ónàʔ kàʔ méhʔà, how old is this one?

opI ʔiwUp mehEkI, two men [are]

mʌ̨y'kaʔ mehč'I ʔiwUp, who's that (this?) man?

Y(A, F) meh-, be, exist

mehek, is, are

BEAD-DRILL *hulmol' (cf. EYE; AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL)

H(B) hūlmō, bead-drill

Y(B) hūlûmo'l, bead-drill

BEAR, see BLACK BEAR; GRIZZLY BEAR

BEARD *nəhukuš (cf. MOUTH; BODY HAIR)

C(G) naukush shaunel, "hairs pull out", extraction of beard

Y(A, F) na·kuš, beard

(P) nuh´-o-kūsh, beard

BED *nəmmol' (cf. LIE, LAY$_1$; AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL)

C(M) nem´-mel, num´-mel, bed

H(B) mōmōl, bed

Y(A) nąmul', bed

(MO) num´-mool, bed

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(B) nûmmol, bed

BEHIND; BACK *hamp (see also AFTER)

H(L) hân hám'pʔíyò, in back of house, behind the house

Y(A) ham-, to be behind

hamp, back (e.g. hamp sạʔạk, back teeth)

BELLY$_1$ *k'ihp

H(B) k!ep, belly

Y(A, F) k'i·p, belly, stomach

(B) k'ip, belly

BELLY$_2$; STOMACH *ʔəsna (cf. CHEST; BLOOD)

H(B) o^{n}sna, belly

u^{n}sna, stomach

a^{n}spaye, stomach

Y(MO) us-nah', belly

cf. C(H) 'Íwnɑ, belly

BEND; STOOP *wos-, woʔ-

C(H) mÍ·Swo'òl, rainbow, lit. road arched-or-hooped

mÍS wó''ol, rainbow, lit. road hooks or bends over

(M) mish-wahl', mish-wŏ-ahl, rainbow

H(L) wʌ́skÌl', stoop over

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wʌ́skÍle ʔâl lú: maʔIṭʌ̀ʔ, stoop over and pick up chips (of wood) [imperative]

Y(K) wos, bend, stoop, animals stands

wo', walk

wo´o'-ma, wo´o'-ma-mil, walked toward

wo'-ma, walking toward, lit. walk-motion-toward,

wo'-ma, coming toward

BERRY, NUT, SEED, see ACORN OF BLACK OAK

BIG •hoht̥, hoht̥am

C(H) 'ól-hóhtr^{C}am, big tree

'Úkk'I^{C}t hó^{C}tr^{C}ɑm, big beads (said of coarse, poorly-made beads)

lIl-hô^{C}t^{C}-'ónt'Ilg̊æ', Big Rock

'Úk' hó^{C}t^{C}, Eel River = big river

mÚSp^{C} hô^{C}t̥r^{C}æ', a big woman

hó^{C}t^{C} dÍ^{C}dæ', he is very sick

hént^{C}ə l' hó^{C}t^{C}æ', a big nose(d man)

lÚlɑ' hó^{C}t^{C}mæ', big seals (plural)

(G) lilhoxt, large slingstone

kisthox, Big Bone, male name

melhohtim, Mendocino City and Big River

milhootem, deer large, Cleone, placename

henhoten, camp site name about a mile from

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Es'im hamlet

kixhostebi, bone big, name of a male shaman of Westport (Shipoi)

H(B) hot, large

(L) ʌn mú:nì hót[ʔ]kì^{c}, thick brush

mÉ· ʔa hó^{h}t̥ hàwóykìlpáʔì, I'm going to eat big (big wedding dinner)

hóht̥ ʔà· wók'lipaʔE musp mʔhàʔ, I'm going to give big dance with my new wife

opI waškaʔan hoht̥am, two big bears

hóht̥ p'ə́n sÉʔ lIʔé:, wind's blowing hard, big wind

lIl hoht̥am, big rock

lìl hóht̥, big rock

ʔiwəp hoht̥aʔ, big man

hóht̥àʔ kàʔ méhč'ìkI ʔíwùp, this is a big man

opI iwI's hoht̥am, two big men

uk'hoht̥^{c}, ocean

úkʔ-am hóht̥àm, ocean

Y(A, F) ho·t̥, big, large

BIRD ·č'imit'

C(H) tS'Ímme't^{c}, bird

tS'Ímme't'-k^{c}ó^{c}p^{c}, bird-feathers

(M) chā´-mat, che´-met, bird

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chim´-mah se´-kah, chim´-mat se´-kah, cedar bird (Ampelis)

oo-gaw´chā-met, oo-gaw´-chā-maht chel´-lah, gull

chimashaiauga, male proper name (bird raw eat)

H(B) tcēme, bird

(L) č'E:mE:ʔ, č'É:mÊ:ʔ, bird

č'E:meʔ kíkyìkí, bird flying hither

č'é:mÉʔ kíktìkì, bird flying thither

č'e:meʔ hʌ́ʰs [bird wing]

pÉlč'É:mÊ:, snowbird (probably contrived)

Y(A) č'i·mit, bird, blackbird

(P) chi´-meh, bird

BITE *šəš

C(G) sheshe, sting of bee or wasp, bite of an animal

H(L) šʌšità ʔ, bite

hʌ́ʔwišÉ· ʔìmìpáʔ šʌ́šÉhyʌ́:, dog bit my hand

hʌ́ʔwíšÉ ʔìšʌ́šÉʰ yʌ́: kâ:y', dog bit me right here

Y(A, F) šąš-, bite

(F) šąšetaʔ, bit it!

BITTER *wit

C(H) wî·tᶜ, bitter

H(B) wet, bitter

Y(A, F) wit-, bitter

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BLACK *šik' (cf. GREEN)

C(H) SÍ·k^{C}, black

SUmɑm SÍ·k', black huckleberries

nén SÍk'æ', black hair

'ɑ́^{C}t^{C}et^{C} SÎk', black person (negro), also dark-complexioned Indian

(M) shik´noi´-yum, black paint

chim'-mah che'-kah, brewer blackbird

nen'-she-kah, chim'-mah she´-kah, junco

(G) shik, black, dark purple

ukshik, black water, female proper name

ukateli chik, brown limpet

H(B) cek, black

(L) šĚ?k', black

m^y' t'uk'lEmê: hûl šé:kÈh?É:, somebody hit him, he's got black eye

Y(A, F) ši?ik, black

(P) shĪk, black

(B) ciik, black

(Fo) šíik, black

(Cs) shí-ik, black

(MO) sheek, black paint

(K) cik-a, a black one (animate)

BLACK BEAR *?u?mas (cf. AFRAID)

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C(H) ʼÚʼmes, blackbear

ʼÚʼmeS, blackbear

(M) oop´-mas, black bear (Ursus americanus)

(G) ukmas, ukmes, black bear

u'me sho', black bear skin blanket

H(B) ūmase, black bear

BLACKBERRIES •kʼalimam (cf. ROSE; ACORN OF BLACK OAK)

C(H) kʼá·lmam, blackberries

kʼá·lmam, wild blackberry

(M) kal´-ă-mah awl, blackberry ([cf. TREE]

kal´-ă-mahawl, kah´-lă, blackberry (Rubus vitifolius) [cf. TREE]

(G) kal'a, blackberries (Rhamnus purshiana)

H(L) kʼá:límám, blackberries, any king of berries

Y(F) kʼa·le mam, blackberry

(Cs) ka-li=mám, blackberry

BLACKBIRD •šipa

C(M) ship´-paw, brewer blackbird

(G) shepûl, Brewer's blackbird

H(B) cīpam, blackbird

Y(MWO) shoo´-pah, brewer blackbird (Euphagus cyanocephalus) or red-shouldered (agelaius)

(K) cup-a, blackbird

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(K) tcupa, blackbird

(B) cup, blackbird

(U) Sup, blackbird

BLIND *ʔimil, *ʔimli-

H(L) Ímɨ̀l, blind (adj.)

wóyImʌ̀l' ʔi: ʔImlé:tó^{h}pàʔaì, the smoke will make me blind

kE a ʔímlàšč'ì^{c}, he's blind (I've been told)

ÍmÌlkʌ̀·nkÈʔ kóʔ yÌmč'ì^{c}, he's blind but he walks around

wóyImàʔ imlé·tikìʔì^{c}, smoke make me blind

ʔÍmÌlk mèʔ hûl tÍlhé·lʔà, you blind? you got glasses (eyes) [eyes added] on

ʔÍmlÌ, nickel

Y(A, LL) ʔimil, blind

(F) ʔimili·tek, he is blind

(LL) ʔiwUp'Imli^{c}, blind man

BLOOD *ʔəs

C(H) 'ê·s̥, red, blood

(M) ĕs', ās', ŭs', blood

(H) es'im, Kr. [Kroeber] Coast Yuki, placename

'é·s̥-Ísd̥ɑ, red cloud

(G) es, blood

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es'sits, ridge on the north side of Hardy Creek

es'im, Hardy Creek (blood creek)

H(B) a^ns!, blood

a^ns-wolilyakile, dysentery, lit. blood comes right on through

(L) ʔ̂ʌ̨:s, blood

Y(A, F) ʔa̧s, blood

(M) us´, blood

BLOW WITH THE MOUTH •puč'

C(H) yÍ^{C}k^{C}Im bÚtS'dæ^C, sopla la lumbre! [blow the fire!]

H(L) pú:č'ikàʔ, blow (with mouth)

yehem ʔapú:č'ehmé:lr̀kÌ, I'm gonna blow on the fire (r = indeterminate between I$^>$ and E$^>$)

Y(A) puč-, blow

k'aw pu•čtl', blow out the candle!

hant̥'il puʔučtl', blow your nose!

BODY •šul

C(G) shul, mortal body

H(B) cūl, body

Y(A, F) šu(•)l, body

(P) shūl, body

(B) cul, body

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BODY HAIR *kuš

C(M) koosh', hair

mel-koosh´-tel, buckskin

awl kōsh, moss [cf. TREE]

(H) hént^{C}əl' hót^{C} k^{C}U·^{C}S yó', there is lots of hair in your nose

'ól-k^{C}US, oak moss, lit. oak's bodyhair

nén-k^{C}US, hair, i.e. on head [lit. head body hair]

hÚl-k^{C}US, eyebrow

hént^{C}əl k^{C}Û·^{C}S, nose-hairs

(G) lulkus, fur seal

H(B) kūskaūle, bald eagle

(L) nawkuš, nə̂wkúš, moustache and whiskers on chin

Y(A, F) ku·š, fur

(A) mal ku·š, male pubic hair [cf. PENIS]

BOIL *put'

H(L) ú?k' pú:tištìkÈ, water is boiling

yéhémè? yʌklà? mê: pú:tìsà? (~ pú:tìsìk) úk',

put it in the fire and let it boil

hʌ́y'yì pú:č'ísà?, starting to boil

?uk' pú:č'mÈké:? àlé·? pʌ́^{C}ylà?, put your potatoes in boiling water!

Y(F) ?u?uk ?i· pu·tam ha·mek, I want to boil water

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pu?utpa, it's going to boil

BONE *k'iht (cf. MARROW)

C(H) k'Í^{c}t^{c}, bone

mebben-k'Í^{c}t^{c}, foot-bone, given for "ankle"

cf. (H) mólk'I·t^{c}, devilfish; k'Í^{c}dɑ̃m', barnacle

(M) mil-'kēt, bone awl

(G) kix, bone

kixhostebi, bone big, name of a male shaman of Westport

kixlikam, olive shell (Olivella biplicata)

kisthox, Big Bone, male name

H(B) ke't, bone

ket, awl

(L) k'Éht, bone

k'ʌ́lkik'É^{h}t, backbone

Y(A, F) k'i·t, bone

(P) kēt'-til, bone

(Cs) k̇it!, bone

BOW *li?wəht (cf. KILL?)

C(H) lÍ'we^{c}t^{c}, gun, probably anciently also bow

(M) le-wet, bow

cf. (M) loo-oom-tit, bow

(G) liwets, bow of hazel or yew

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H(B) lūwut, liūhwa, bow

(L) liʔwąh, lí̀ʔwāh, gun

huʔu:ṭah liʔwąhaʔ, white man gun

hintIl' liʔwąhaʔ kaʔ ta:ste· mehč'I, Indian gun

got string (for bowstring)

ʔahta^{c}liʔwąhaʔ, Indian bow

liʔ wąhaʔ kaʔ su:ṭ'ič'I č'al'kol', this fella

always aim at rabbit

Y(MWO) le-wit´, bow (and arrow)

(P) lu-wat´, bow

(B) luwat, bow

(Cs) lu^{c}-wá^{n}t, bow

(A, F) luʔuwąṭ, gun

BRAINS •suʔmam, •sum'amʔ

H(L) súʔmám hą́:yÍkÊl', let your brains think

súʔ^{u}mám, súʔmám, brains (^{u} = non-phonemic V;

doesn't appear when said carefully)

há·w súʔmám, fish brains

suʔ^{u}mamaʔ i· nahamkI, don't know with your brains,

dizzy with your brains, head

súʔmám ʔì· nąhą́·mÈʔÉ:, my brains are out of whack

(given for "dizzy"), I got no thought in my

brains

Y(F) suʔumam, brain

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(MWO) soo´-mahm´, brain

(K) sum-am, brain

BREAD *huhtil'

C(H) hŪhd̥Il', acorn bread, bread

hŪ^{c}d̥Il', acorn bread, any bread

H(L) mám hútê:ʔ, bread from black oak acorns

Y(A, F) huʔutmil, hu·tmil, (acorn) bread

(MW) hoo-til, acorn bread

BREAK *laht̥

C(H) hént^{c}æl lɑ̂^{c}t^{c}æ', broken nose(d one)

k^{c}Íw-lɑ́^{c}drɑ', k^{c}Íw-lɑ̂^{c}t̥r^{c}, k^{c}Íw-lɑd̥r^{c}ɑm, broken arrow

H(L) ʔa·l hIč'o^{h}saʔalatItIkE, I break the sharp end off this stick

ʔól pìs č'úk'i ʔi· hɑ̂hs láhtìkì, I fall from tree and break my arm

kàwóyá ʔì:lɑ̂llèmê: mé'èl ʔì·láhtìkì, horse kick and break me leg [sic]

Y(A, F) lat̥-, break, crack

BREAST, FEMALE; MILK *huy

C(H) hÛy, chiches

H(B) hūyī, breasts (female), milk

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(L) hui, milk, tit

Y(F) huy, female breast, milk

BREATHE *ʔohtam

H(L) ʔʌ́htâm (slow), ʔʌhtam (fast), to breathe

ʌ́:tʌ́ʔòhtâmsÌkÌ^{c}, still alive

Y(F) ʔo·tamse, to breathe

(A) ʔo·tum, ʔota·mal', breath

(Cs) ó-tŭm, spirit, soul

(Fo) otum, breath

(A) kiʔ hačam ʔo·t'a·msik, he's breathing hard

BREECH CLOTH *nəʔa

C(M) tā´-e-nĕ´ŭh, breechcloth

Y(MO) nŭh´-ŏ, breech cloth

BRING *haʔm (cf. CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS ; see also LEAD)

C(H) 'ú'k' hâ·mmɑ', give me water, pass me water!

H(L) há:màʔ mÌpáʔt'àʔ, bring it over here in your hand

hʌ́hsàʔ kà:ṭàʔ há:màʔ, bring it in your arms over here

Y(F) ʔuʔuk ha·maʔ, bring water!

(A, F) ha·m-, bring

(F) kima·set ʔap ʔal ha·mme·lek, I'm going to bring

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a stick for them

BROTHER OR SISTER, OLDER? *ʔank'ič'

H(B) ûñ-ke, younger brother

uñ-ke, younger sister

(L) ̥ŋk'e:ʔ, old brother, old sister

ʌŋk'e:ʔ, brother, male cousin

ʔé:ʔ mìs k'é:čà^C ʔí:šà· méhʔà^C, where's your yg. brother?

̥ŋk'E· ʔoho·ṭ [no gloss given; probably a made-up term for "father's older brother"]

Y(A, F) ʔin-k'ič, older brother, sister (my?)

(MW) ung-ketch, older brother, sister, my

(P) ung´-ketch, older brother, sister, my

BROTHER, YOUNGER *lan'

MY YOUNGER BROTHER *ʔihlan'

H(B) Īla, friend

Y(F) lan', younger brother

(P) i-luh´, my younger brother

(MW) e-lah', my younger brother

BROTHER-IN-LAW, MY *ʔihlayaʔ

H(L) i:lʌ́yʌ̀ʔ, man's sister's husband, man's wife's brother, woman's husband's brother (not sure which)

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Y(A) ʔi·layaʔ, my brother-in-law

BROTHER-IN-LAW, MY *ʔih təšit'

H(L) í:tʌ́:šít', woman's sister's husband

i:tʌ:šIʔt', man's wife's brother, woman's husband's brother (not sure which)

Y(A) ʔi·-tase? (?) my brother-in-law

(MW) e-tā´-shă, husband's brother or sister [my]

BRUSH *ʔolam (cf. TREE)

C(H) 'ólɑm, 'ól-ɑm, brush

k^cÚtS'-'ólɑm, manzanita bush

(M) aw´-lum, brush or chaparral

awl'-lem, nine-bark (Opulaster capitata)

(G) olom, "bushes"; name of the southern hamlet of Shipoi or Ok'omet

H(L) ʌ́lÈm k'ì·mhót[?]kÈ^c, dry brush, lots of

ʌ́lʌmʌ̀p kóʔÌkà ʔì·sóhtòhʔé:, going through the brush, I got scratched

Y(LF) o·lam, brush

(K) ol-am, brushy place

BUCKEYE *sim't

BUCKEYE TREE *sim't ʔol

C(H) sÎn't^c, buckeye

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(M) simp´tawl, simptaw, buckeye (Hippocastanum californicum)

simp´t, buckeye (the nuts)

(G) simt, simta, buckeye

H(L) sí̀mt' ʔʎ̂l, buckeye tree

sí̀mt', buckeye

cf. (L) sí̀mpt̩', apple

hʎ́ʔyèhsí̀m^{p}tkʎ́:tè̩hʔé:, apple getting . . . [?]

Y(F) sim't, buckeye

(MWO) sim´-me-tě´, buckeye

(Cs) sí̀m-t!ǐ, buckeye

(C) simpt-ōl, buckeye

(U) sim'mt̩, buckeye

(Fo) si^{c}m^{c}t, buckeyes

BUILD A FIRE •yihk (cf. FIRE)

C(H) hÚSyÍk'næ, s. you make fire!

H(L) yÉhEm yÍklaʔ, build a fire

EtE ʔóhó:t̩ kàʔ yÉhÈm káʔčÈm yéhkìšč'i mê: wóymì,

my old man always make no good fire, and it

EtE ʔóhó:t̩ kàʔ yÉhÈm káʔčÈm yéhkìšč'i mê: wóymì,

always smoke

(cf. (L) yéhèm yékmòl', fireplace)

Y(F) yik-, to build a fire

miʔ yiktleʔ, build a fire!

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BULLSNAKE *hunk'an'

H(L) hú^{n}čkáʔan, bull snake

katáʔ húnk'a:n ʔʌ́y^{c}tÌʔé:, bullsnake crawling along here

Y(A) hunk'an', bullsnake

(MW) hoon´-kă, any snake

BURDEN BASKET$_1$ (WOMAN'S?) *ṭ'ot'

C(M) tawt´, packbasket (close weave)

(G) choxt, woman's tight burden basket; also name of a village at the mouth of Pudding Creek

H(B) to', burden basket

(L) t'ʌ́^{h}, conical burden basket

Y(F) ṭ'ot, burden basket

(B) ṭot', burden basket

(Cs) t!ât, burden basket (close mesh)

(U) t'ɔut, burden basket

(A) ṭ'o·t, cone-shaped burden basket used with a net

BURDEN BASKET$_2$ (MAN'S ?) *ʔolo

C(M) awl´-lah, packbasket (open weave)

(G) olo, man's burden basket

Y(MWO) yŏ´-lŏ, burden basket

(Cs) ódl-u, burden basket (open-mesh)

cf. (Cs) sho-ló-le, cooking basket ?

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BURDEN NET *hom

H(B) hom, burden basket

milis-hom, burden net

Y(B) hom, burden net

BUT *han (cf. UNDER)

H(L) to:t há?mà? hanʌ́:t hʌ́n, it's heavy, but lift this log

ṯá·ṯ hán ?à·mǐš čᶜá:níkàᶜ, it's good but do you think I'll give it to you

tó:t hánʌ́:thʌn há?mà? šú·?ísà?, put it down!

[log heavy but lift]

àh?á:hòn č'úk'ǐkǐ, I was holding it but it dropped

Y(K) -han, syntactical subordinating verbal suffix, although, even though

(A, F) -han, might

BUTTERFLY *pal-, *palpol ? (see also HUMMINGBIRD)

C(M) (pahl) che´-ah, butterfly

(H) bɑ́''a·l, (1) buzzard, (2) butterfly

(G) balchi, butterfly

ukosbalchi, "ocean butterfly", Portuguese man-o'-war

H(B) palpool, butterfly

(Fo) lil-pául, Lulu Johnson's Indian name, little

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rock fluttering in the air

Y(MWO) pal´-pǒ, butterfly

(K) p'al-p'o-i-l ("for p'al-p'ol-i"), butterfly

(B) palkool, butterfly

BUTTOCKS *sihs

C(H) s̥ɪ̂ᶜs̥, butt

H(L) kàwóya séhs, [horse's tail]

séhs, seat, bottom (?)

kawoya séhsɨ̀l, [horse's tail]

kawoya sehsɨ̂l, horse's tail

Y(Fo) sišúhi, sitting on his buttocks, male nickname

(MW) sis´-til, backbone

cf. (A) sinput, inside of anus ?)

BUZZARD *ʔayam

C(M) i´-yem, turkey buzzard (Cathartes)

H(B) aiyūm, buzzard

(L) ʔayâ:m, buzzard

Y(A) ʔayam, buzzard

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CAMP •həč

C(M) ye'-kum-hets, ye'-kum-hetch, fireplace

(G) hechem, hive

Y(A) hąč noʔ, hąčnoʔ, noʔhač, camp(ground) to live all summer

(Fo) ha^{n}č, old village site

CANE, see DIGGING STICK

CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS •haʔ (cf. BRING)

H(Fo) lil-há'iki, lil-háhe, dance manager or leader, lit. rock-carrier

(L) hʔhsàʔ úmIt^{θ} há:ʔ^{a}ìsàʔ, take it over there in your arms

mìpáʔt'àʔ há:ʔísàʔúmìt^{θ}, take it over there in your hand

lîlpán kàʔ háʔhìkì, this fella's got a knife

háʔmàʔ, lift

lîl háʔmàʔ, lift up the rock!

Y(A, F) haʔ-, carry in the arms

(F) haʔahek, he's carrying it in his arms

CARRY ON THE BACK •ʔun

C(G) una, to carry over the shoulder (as a quiver)

H(L) k'ʔlkíyàʔì·ʔúnmàʔ, pack it on your back!

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k'ʌ́lkìyà?à?â·l únmìkì^{c}, packing wood on my back

Y(K) un-ma-wi, brought

(F) ?unhek, he's carrying it on his back

CATCH; HOLD *?ah

H(L) wʌ:kʌp?a?ahkílòn wíč' té:kìkè^{c}, I caught up with him, but he ran away

?ahkilink, catch up with

?i· ?áhkìl?É:, he caught up with me

ke ?ą· ?áhkílInk^{i}, catch up with him

?áh^{a}ìtà?, hold it!

?ah?á:hòn č'úk'ìkì, I was holding it but it dropped

hą́hsà? à?á:hìkì, holding it in arms

mìpá?tà?à?á:hìkì, I'm holding it in my hand

Y(A, F) ?ah, catch, hold, take

(F) ?ah(t)lek, he caught him

CHASE *tiw-, *tiwiyim (*ṭiw-?)

H(L) ká?a: mi: t̓íwlà?, let's chase this fella

ká? ?ì·tíwíyìmč'È, this fella's been chasing me

Y(F) ṭiwi·me, following, chasing

ki?ą ṭiwtlek (~ ṭiwtlik), he's chasing him

?a·ṭwošet ṭiwtle, run after the dog!

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CHEEK *hu- (cf. EYE)

C(M) hoo´-pēts, hoo-bits, hoo-pitch, cheek

Y(MW) hook, hŭk, cheek

hoo-latch', cheek bone (malar)

CHEST *t'uhna- (cf. HEART; BELLY$_2$)

H(L) t̰'uhna[ʔ]mot̤^{c}, t'úhnǎ̀mót̤, chest

Y(P) tu-nan´, chest

CHIEF *ti̤ʔol'

C(H) t^{c}ó''ol', chief

t^{c}ó''o·l, a rich (with money) man, chief, boss

t^{c}ó''o·l' k^{c}í' mehe', that fellow is a boss

mÚnæ' t^{c}ó''o·l' mehe', there are lots of bosses

(G) t'o'o, headman (chosen orator and leader of a settlement)

H(B) tīōl, chief

(Fo) te'ol, chief, captain, supervisor at hulk'ilal-woknam-type ceremoney

(L) té̤ʔo·l, Indian chief

Y(A) ti̤ʔul, chief

(MO) te-aw´, chief

(K) ti'o'l, chief

(Fo) ti'ol, chief

(B) tio'l, chief

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(Cs) ti-ól, chief

CHIEF, FEMALE *musp ṭiʔol' (cf. WOMAN)

H(Fo) musp te'ol, women chiefs

Y(Fo) musp ti'ol, women chiefs

CHIN *nəṭ'am' (cf. HEAD; MOUTH)

H(L) nə́:t'ə̂:ʔ, chin

Y(F) nạṭ'amal, chin

(LL) nat·'amam, chin

(MWO) nut-tum'-mum, chin

(Cs) nǔ-ṭ!ǔ-mụm, chin

CHOP; CHIP *luh

H(L) âllúh, chips of wood

wʌ́skÍle ʔâl lú: maʔItàʔ, stoop over and pick up chips (of wood)

Y(F) luh-, chop

CLAM SHELL BEADS *həs

H(B) hū^{n}snōcil, clam

hū^{n}s, shell-beads

(L) hạ́s, beads

hʌ́s, beads of clam shell, used for money

Y(F) hasol', beads, small type

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(B) $ho^{n}so^{n}$, beads

(Cs) ha^{n}-$sâ^{c}$, beads

(MW) hus´-sah, necklace

(MO) hus-sahl, wampum

CLAWS; NAILS *k'uhs

C(M) koos´, claws

(H) $k'Ú^{c}tS^{c}$, uñ̃a (of hand or foot)

k'ÚS, uñ̃a

H(B) kū̃s, nails

(Fo) kúskoyam, index finger, approximately January

molsamkús, middle finger, approximately February

(L) $k'ú^{c}s$, fingernails

k'u·s̯, fingers

Y(F) k'u·s, claw, fingernail

mik'u·s, fingernail

(A) mepat k'u·s, fingernail

(Cs) k̇us, fingernail

CLAY, BLUE *ʔon sik' (cf. EARTH; GREEN)

H(L) ʔô·nsÊ:k', blue clay (ground-blue) ("I never see any")

Y(A) ʔon si·k, blue clay used to seal roofs of bark houses

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CLEAN •č'uč

H(F) hampin-čúčitilk, janitor who keeps dancehouse clean

(L) č'u:č'ísíkÈ^{c}, shove off

t'aw ʔo:lišto·ʔa heli ač'u:č'ísíkÈ, I get mad, knock (shove) everything off

Y(F) č'učtle, to clean

CLOTHES •ʔač

C(G) aach'el, woman's buckskin skirt

Y(A) ʔač, clothes, clothing,

CLOUD •ʔip

H(B) īp, cloud

Y(A, F) ʔip, cloud

(P) īp, thunder

(B) īp, cloud

(MW) ip-mootch', cloudy

CLOUDS; FOG •ʔonwal

C(M) ǒn´-wǎl$^{\underline{\underline{ch}}}$, clouds

(G) onem, low fog which obscures vision

onwan, high "fog" from the ocean producing an ocercast sky

H(B) ōnwūL, cloud

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onwal, fog

Y(LF) ʌ:lwanʌm, fog

(B) olwan, fog

(MWO) ō´-nah-wahl, fog

(Cs) ón-wahl, fog

CLOVER *siʔ

C(H) sÍ', clover; greens, e.g. turnip tops boiled for greens

sÍ'-'ón, clover place

(G) sit, green clover

sii, Carex obnupta; Scirpus microcarpus, panicled, bulrush (vernacularly the plant is called cutting grass); root of Scirpus microcarpus or Carex obnupta (used as basket materials)

Y(F) siʔ, clover

CLOVER SP. *p'oht

C(G) poxt, red clover

Y(Fo) p'ots, bear clover

COALS *k'il

C(M) keel´, coals

(G) kiil, coals

H(L) k'Ê:l, charcoal

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k'e:lmá?òl', sp. basket (used for cooking with charcoal)

Y(F) k'i·l, coal

(MO) 'ke´-el, coal

(Cs) kil, coal

(LF) k'i:l ^sItk, hot coals

COAST YUKI •?uk'hoht?ont'ilka (cf. OCEAN; EARTH) [•p. 116a]

C(G) ukohtontilka, all Coast Yuki (ocean people)

uhohtontilka, Yuki name for Coast Yuki

Y(MW) oo´-ko-ton-til´-kah, Coast Yuki

COCOON RATTLE •čippot

C(G) shipbot, cocoon rattle (ship = large gray cocoon found in bushes)

Y(A) či·put, cocoon rattle

(Cs) chi-pút, shaman's rattle (cluster of oak-galls)

COLD WEATHER •šat'

C(M) shah´-aht, cold weather

shaht´, wind

shaht´ kahl'-me, whirlwind

(H) yí^{C}k^{C}Im Sɑ́'dIk^{C}, the fire went out

Sâ·t', Sá·t^{C}, wind

Sá·t'-'ôl, wind-tree

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[Footnote for COAST YUKI:]

The word for Coast Yuki is reconstructed on the off-chance that it was already used by the speakers of Proto-Yukian. It is more likely, however, that the word is a Coast Yuki loan in Yuki. The form is not completely analyzable in Yuki.

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Sá·t^{c}-'ól, a wind-tree

'Úk'-Sâ·t', cold water

(G) shat, wind

ukos shat, west wind, lit. "ocean wind"

H(L) šâ:t^{ʔθ}, cold

šá:t^{θ}kì, it's cold

ʔúk' šâ:t^{θ}, cold water

šá:t^{θ}ʔlímìkì, it's getting cold (guessin at it)

tíwhńʔ šá:t'[ʔ]hʔÉ, very cold

ʔólsìl šá:t$^{[ʔ]}$tì, little bit cold

yEhEm šəmlaʔ, put the fire out [<**šat'amʔ]

yehem šəmtiki^{c}, fire is out

Y(A, F) ša·t, cold (mostly of objects or weather), fire to go out

(MWO) shah-uk, shǎ́-ak, cold weather

COMB *titamol'

H(B) titûmūl, comb

Y(B) tutûmo'l, comb

(A) kawaye tutul', curry-comb for horse

COME, see GO

COME HITHER *yək

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C(H) 'onbót'-yé·k^{c}ÍSḍɑ, lit. clouds coming-in-from-the-ocean

Y(A) pila·t yạkyek, the sun is coming out

yim yạktl, build a fire!

COME IN *kahp

C(H) k^{c}á·bÍSdæ', the tide is coming in

nÚtS' k^{c}á·bÍṢḍɑ, fog is coming into the land

(G) alkapsi, "stick shoved before one"; swim with a stick; shove wood into house

H(L) kahpika?a[?] šuhka, come in and sit down

hán ̀ímkáp[?]yạ́:, he went into house

Y(A, F, K) kap-, go in, get in, come in

COMITATIVE-INSTRUMENTAL ("WITH, BY") *-a? (cf. ANIMATE SUFFIX ON SUBSTANTIVES)

E.g. *mipat'a?, with the hand; *?ala?, with a stick.

H(L) mú:čá·nà ?EpE kạ́:mÌkÌ, I came with my sister

há:mà? mÌpá?t'à?, bring it over here in your hand

k'ạ́lkÍyà?Î·?únmà?, pack it on your back!

hạ́hsà? kà:ṭà? há:mà?, bring it in your arms over here

Y(A) -a, -ạ?, with, by

?ita ki? ko·mek, he came walking with me

powe mepanạ ki? hu?uyek, he's hopping along on

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one foot

mepanạ ki? ?ol tụ?utlek, he pushed the log with the foot

(K) mipat-a, with the hand

(F) ki? č'i·mit ?alạ wịtkwe, he hit the bird with a stick

CONDOR, CALIFORNIA •pal

C(M) pah´-ahl, Calif. condor (Gymnogyps)

pahl´, golden eagle (Aquila)

(H) bǿ'a·l, buzzard

(G) ba'at, condors

ba'at wok, condor dance

bal'uk, Clear Lake (no Coast Yuki went there)

H(B) pal, condor

(Fo) palik'umno'm, Potter Valley Pomo (eagle salt people

Y(MWO) pahl´, bald eagle (Haliæetus), California condor

(B) pal, bald eagle, California condor

(Fo) pal, bald eagle, California condor

(Cs) pal, bald eagle, California condor

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CONTINUATIVE-ITERATIVE *-iš/_{č', t}, -is/_C, C'_, -s/...

E.g. *t'ilsik(i), adding, counting; *kiwis-, asking; *ʔohtamsik-, breathing; k'olišt-, have died; see ADD, COUNT; ASK; BREATHE; DIE. Cf. PLURAL SUFFIX.

C(H) 'é·ṣ-Íṣḍɑ, red cloud

nÚtS' k^{C}á·bÍṣḍɑ', sand coming in

k^{C}á·bÍSdæ', the tide is coming in

'Úk'k'I^{C}t^{C} hé^{C}ṣæ', Mrs. Perez Indian name, lit. bead wearer

'onbót'-yé·k^{C}ÍSdɑ, lit. clouds coming-in-from-the-ocean

k'ó·lÍSdɑ, he is dead (too strong to use of a person)

ṣó·Íṣḍɑ, he is dead

ṣÚ·'ÍSdɑ, he has died

H(L) múná' wók'là·msìkì^{C}, everybody's dancing

č'ú:č'ìsìkÈ^{C}, shove off

hʌ́wʌ́ymà'lpìs ʔônk'ʌ́:wísà', wipe the dirt off the table!

ú'k'méhtàp'ʌ̀:sʌ́yísìkì, floating on top of the water

epe noymé·sìkì, I'm writing

hʌ́:kīsà', splitting

kúm kú:sīsà' mí·ll^{C}àp, sprinkle salt on the meat!

kE''Insìkì, he's sleeping

hʌ́y'yì pú:č'ísà', starting to boil

t'áw'ó:líštìkì'ì^{C}, mad, angry [I'm]

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k'é:k'íštìkì?ì:^{C}, I'm itching

kíw?ì·pú·lištìkì, I smell it

ú?k' pú:tištìkÈ, water is boiling

kE a ?ímlàšč'ì^{C}, he's blind (I've been told)

Y(A) hi·lenay' hạwạysemek, he eats all the time

?iye ?ạtwošet ?u?uksek, the dog is barking at something

hi·lenay? ?ạp ki sa?ak č'a?aksek, I bathe the baby every day

wi·ṭ lil k'omsek, the work bell is ringing

?ạp ?al luhsek, I was just chopping wood, I'm chopping wood

(F) ?a·ṭwošet ?u?uk'esweck, the dog kept on barking

?ạp yiwiswe, I called

(sum) ?ạp ?al luheswick, I've been chopping wood (yesterday), I chopped wood (yesterday)

kạyt ?ạp wo?okeswe, I haven't been singing for a long time

?i· ṭa·mištek, I'm getting cold

k'o·leštek, he died

?onk'at k'i·mištek, the mud got dry and hard

?i· pi?ičištek, I got fat

mi·š ?onk'a·tištek, the road is getting muddy

mit yaw ?i· ha?a·mištek, I forgot your name

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COOK$_1$ *huy-

H(L) húyɨt$^{\theta}$, cooked, done

hui·saʔ, well done

hui·laʔ, half done (rare)

hú:yísàʔ, cook it!

mílo čʊ·č'làʔ í:tèʔ me: kúmwc:lisaʔ, pound meat, grandma, and put salt on it and cook it!

(húisàʔ, throw it on the fire; húi·làʔ, cook it)

Y(F) huy-, cook

COOK$_2$ *həway yuʔ (cf. EAT)

H(L) h~way^{c} ʔà:yúʔIt̪ɨkɨ, I'm cooking

Y(F) hąwąy yuʔ-, cook, prepare food, lit. make food

ʔus hąw hąwąy yuʔumek, we are going to cook fish

COOKING BASKET *lawi, *lawa

C(M) lah´-wah, cooking basket

(G) lawiyö, cooking basket

H(B) lawe, basket

(L) lá:wɨ, basket, bucket

lá:wi, cup

úk' lá:wɨ̀ hàtéʔkɨ, bucket full of water

hínt̪ɨl' lá:wɨ^{c}, Indian basket

âl lá:wɨ, box

hó:t$^{\theta}$ lá:wɨ, mushbasket

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a·l la·waʔ kuhtaʔ, corner of box

ʔí·lùʔ hu·yʔÌm kʼʎʔlaʔ lá:wàp, put this thread inside the basket

ÈpÈ (ʔʎ:) tą̀hkyʎ́: ÈtÈlá:wi, I found my basket

lá·wìsé:sísàʔ, pushing cup along (on the table)

Y(MO) lah´-wĕ, cooking basket

COOT; SHOVELER? *wišil matma

C(M) wā´-shel maht´-mah, shoveler (Spatula clypeata)

Y(MW) we´-shil mat´-mah, coot (Fulica), mudhen

(Cs) wi-shĭdl-mát-mol, coot

COUGH *loh

C(H) lóh, to cough

lóhhol, to cough

Y(A, F) loh, cough

COVER *waw

C(H) lîl wɨ̂w^{c}, you can't see the rocks (when the tide is high), "the tide is in" [lit. rocks covered]

Y(A, F) waw(-), (to) cover

COVER (NOUN); COVER WITH SOMETHING DESIGNED AS A COVER *pəhk

HAT; COVERING *pəhk(m)olʼ (cf. AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL)

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C(H) bék^{c}Il', hat

H(L) nân, pʌ̨hkmʌ̀l', hat

nânpʌ́hkmàl' t^{c}álč'I, no cap (Pit River used basket caps, but Redwood didn't, she says; this is cap that sits, slips over head, made of cottontail or squirrel hide)

Y(A) pa̧k-, pok-, cover

pokul', head covering

han pok, han pa̧k, roof

pok, pa̧k'a̧l, pokul', pok'ol', hat

COYOTE *hulk'oy' (see also GRIZZLY BEAR)

H(Fo) hulk'o, coyote

hulkoiméš, Milky Way, lit. Coyote's path

Y(A, F) hulk'oʔe, coyote

(Cs) hudl=ḱâ-e, coyote

(Fo, K, B) hulk'oi, coyote

(Fo) hulk'ol, "coyote" (dog's name)

CRACK *ləč (see also POKE$_2$)

C(G) shokletsa, cracked acorns, female proper name

Y(K) la^{n}tc, crack, squeal

CRAYFISH *ʔuk'šiš (cf. WATER; GROUNDSQUIRREL)

C(M) mei oo-shatz, mel oo'-sheets, crawfish

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Y(Fo) ukšišmulha^{n}t, crayfish creek fork, name of a no'hot on Coal Mine Creek

CREEK$_1$ *məl

C(H) mêl, little canyons or gulches

mélem, creek

mélhem, canyon, Cottaneva

mélhoht^{c}, big-canyon, Cottaneva

(M) mel´-awt, river [creek big]

mel nawk, mussels (fresh water)

(G) mel, creek, river

melemul, Juan (or Alviso) Creek

shiwukamul, Rockport Creek, to-go-down-hill creek

epimal, Howard Creek, Little Howard Creek

melhohtim, Mendocino City and Big River

susmelem, duck creek, place on coast to the south of Coast Yuki territory

lilp'in-kem-melin, rocks-lie creek, mouth of Gordon Creek

H(B) mol, stream

(Fo) mu^{n}l-na^{n}tmol, ice on streams (name of a month corresponding to Yuki mul-ná^{n}tmul)

(L) mE̤·l, mə̂l, creek

tíwhʔ mə̂l túhktòhʔé:

lots creek bank breaking off

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mâl ê:ṭ, bank of creek

mʌ́lʔì̀ʔ, upstream

máh ʔúk'àm nóʔmàh mʌ̂l, Eel River ("Yuki creek")

šipi mʌ̨l, willow creek (where the Huchnoms lived; runs through Longvale)

mʌlkínásté·lk ʔà·wók'ÍtÌkÈ, I'm gonna cross the creek and jump (leap?)

mʌ́lʔImʔàwók'Ìtàʔ, jump over the creek

[INSERT p.126a]

CREEK$_2$ *mət'

C(M) mĕt, creek

(H) mé't', small gulch

mé't'-'ólsẹl', little gulch

mét' 'olsʌ̨l, little ravine

'ól-k'ó'-me't', all kinds of trees gulch

(G) mex, streamlet

metkuyaki, village at mouth of Ten-mile River

Y(MWO) mut, large creek

(U) mə'ət, large creek

(Fo) má^{n}t, brook, placename

muthót, gulch big, probably name of a rancheria

CROOKED *k'iy

C(G) mebemkiye, crooked toes, male proper name

H(L) k'i:, crooked

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[INSERT FOR p. 126]

Y(A, F) mạl, creek, river, stream

(A) mol, mul, creek, river, stream

(Cs) mǔl, creek, river, stream

(Fo) múlčal, creek white, placename

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mÉ^{c}š k'i:, crooked road

Y(LF) k'i:, crooked

(MW) 'kā'-e, crooked

(A) ʔol k'i·, bent-over tree

CROW (N) ·hənčam

C(H) hénts^{c}em, raven

hêntS^{c}em, lit. raven, female proper name

(M) hen'-chem, hen'-chum, crow, raven

ook'-hen'-shem?, cormorant (Phalacrocorax) [lit. water crow]

(G) henchem, crow; also female proper name (Mary Standley)

ukhenchem, cormorant, "water crow"

H(B) hantca^{n}am, crow

(L) hʌnčam, hə́nčəm, crow

Y(A, B) hančam, crow

(Cs) han-chǔm, crow

(MWO) hun-chum-ōt'?, raven (Corvus corax)

(Cs) hán-chǔm=át, raven, lit. "crow old woman" ire-ferring to a character in mythology

CRY ·k'in

H(B) kinki, cry

Y(A, F) k'in-, cry

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CUT *ṭay

H(L) EpE· (EpE) táyìspàʔ, I cut it
(slow)(fast)

mÍl̥ tá·yìšyʌ̀·kᶜʌ̀ʔ, cut the meat!

lÎlpánhàʔ àṭáyìšyʌ̨:, cut it with a knife

tá·y tòhʔé: ì·mìpáʔ, I cut my hand (I got cut on hand)

EpE: táyìšyàʔpàʔ mÍl̥, I'll cut the meat

lÎlpánhàʔ à:táyìšpàʔ mÍl, I'll cut it [the meat] with knife

lÎlpán ʔʌ̨́:lʌ̨̀ʔ táyišyʌ̨̀:kʌ̨ʔ, cut it with a sharp knife

Y(F) ṭiṭ ʔa̧p kučiya̧ ṭayesiya̧kwičk, I cut the string with a knife

(A, F) ṭay-, cut

(K) taⁿy, cut

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DAM •nan

C(H) nǽndɑ, fishdam

(G) nanket -ontilka, name of the ridge between Gordon and Wages Creeks (nanket = dividing ridge like a fence)

Y(A, F) na·n, dam, fence

(F) haw na·n, fish dam

(Cs) hô-nán, fish weir

DANCE •wok'

C(H) wók^{c}nIk^{c}, to dance

wÍSSÍ·yyô'lΨwɑk^{c}, the name of our Indians' dance

(M) wahk', wahk'-nik, dance

(G) onwok, ground dance

wok'oxt, war dance

ba'at wok, condor dance

H(B) wokla, dance

(Fo) otwok'-hayike, Pleiades, lit. old woman dancing along

(L) wʌ́k' kí:tìkìmlÍkì, he's not going to dance any more, quite dancing

ké?ʌ: wók' húšìlč'ì, he likes (loves) to dance

mé? wók' mà·msìkì, I hear you're gonna dance

wók'lì^{c}, dance

hàč'ám wók'lìn, (you) dance hard!

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Y(A, F) wok-, dance, sing

(MO) wahk', dance

DANCE TYPE *totowok'

H(Fo) toto-wok, rag dance

Y(Fo) tóto-wok, buckskin dance (type of Big Head of Patwin Origin)

DARK; NIGHT *nəhk

C(H) nêk', nek^{c}, dark

nę́k^{c}lImɑ, it is getting dark

né^{c}k^{c}I-mêl', dark canyon

(G) nexte, just after sundown, dusk

H(L) nʌ́k, night

ko^{ʔ}$^{\tilde{ɔ}}$nʌk, last night

nʌ́k$^{\tilde{c}}$kì, dark

nə́kəp, in the night, tonight

kanə́k, dark right now (tonight?)

nəhktIkI, (getting) dark

kanak, last night

náklÍmÌkÌ , getting dark

náhktÌkÈ, getting dark, dark, it's dark

Y(A, F) nąk, dark, night

(A) nok, dark, night

(FoT) na^{n}ktik, dark, night

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(Cs) nǔk, dark, night

DAUGHTER, MY *ʔihnayt (cf. AUNT)

C(H) ʼíᶜnáyᶜdæ, daughter

Y(P) i-nait´, my daughter

cf. (A) ʔitin nayp, my daughter

DAUGHTER OR SON *kʼil

H(B) kelka, daughter, son

(L) kʼIlkᶜaʔ, daughter, son (also vocative)

EtE: kʼilkᶜaʔ, my daughter

EtE: ʔiʔkʼilkᶜaʔ, my daughter (said so once)

ʔeːy e meʔ hʔyi maː ʔaʔ kʼilkᶜaʔ, what you doing, my daughter? [sic]

Y(B) -kēle, daughter

(Cs) kí-li, daughter of a man, son of a man

(F) -kʼiˑle, son

(Cs) ki-lán-ka, son of a woman

(Fo) kʼilipsak, son

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OR MOTHER OF DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, MY *ʔihsuhṭam

H(L) iːsúʰṭam, son's wife (a = [ə], but [aʌ] when said carefully)

iːsuhṭam keːmaʔ, son's wife's mother

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Y(F) ʔi·-su·ṭa, ʔi·-ʔesu·ṭa, my daughter-in-law

(A) ʔi·-su·ṭam, my daughter-in-law

(LF), ʔi·-su·ṭam, my daughter-in-law

DAY *ʔinay'

C(H) 'enéy', day

'ennê·ḍḍʒæ, noon

(M) en´-nĕ, daytime

(G) i'nei, day

enehuyum, noon

H(B) Ī'nai, day

(L) Inə^{i}ʔ^{i}, day, noontime

Ínáyʔ^{i}, day

inaiʔi, noon, day

púwIʔínay', one day

opI ʔInəy', two days

ʔinay' wil[ʔ]kI, afternoon

opI ʔInay' w[ʔ]ltikIʔ, day after tomorrow

tat ʔínə̂:y tʌh$^{\sim}$ʔE:, good weather

kaʔʔInəy', kaʔinəiʔ, today

Y(A, F) ʔinayʔ, day(time), noon

(A) ʔenay', day(time), noon

(B) inai^{n}, day

(FoT) inaí, day

(P) in-nuh´-haih, day

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(Cs) i-ná-$^{y\check{I}}$, noon

(FoT) inaí'-tik, noon

DEAD, see DIE

DECLARATIVE MODE *-k, -ki (with adjectives), *-ik, -iki (with verbs). E.g. *həlik, hear; *liʔik, kill; *noʔohik, live; *ʔoʔlimik, about to vomit; *mak'itik, woke up; *yik'ik, play (see HEAR; KILL; LIVE; VOMIT; WAKE UP; PLAY).

C(H) haltS' t'Ílk, he/she has little ones

nólohèlk^{C}, they are fighting one another

béy' t'Inhel'k, a rattlesnake is rattling

t^{C}Íbe·t dÛ·mek^{C}, the bear (people) are coming-running in after them

hé' nóyeŋk^{C}, going visiting

dó'dIk^{C}, they sting you

bÍlé^{C}t^{C} t'Inhelk^{C}, the clock is ticking

ɑ^{C}t^{C}éyék^{C}, 'ɑ^{C}t^{C}éyégæ, she has a baby

mélhem-'Í'Ik^{C}, surffish coming in

yÍ^{C}k^{C}Im Sɔ́'dIk^{C}, the fire went out

H(L) mʌlkínásṭé·lk ʔà·wók'ÍtÌkÈ, I'm gonna cross the creek and jump (leap?)

ʔà háw̥ ṭ'ón yʌ́·kòn ṭálkÌ^{C}, I went fishing but never find nothing

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ʔahkilink, catch up with

šá:t$^{\theta}$kì, it's cold

ʔʌ́skì, hot

mUnka hʌn yoʔkI, lots of houses standing here

opʌʔkà yʌ́šìkÈ^{C}, two standing up

ʌ́$^{\eta}$ká:nàʔ EpE kʌ́:mìkì, I came with my mother

Y(K) -ik, -ek, -k, is generally translatable by the present tense of English. It may imply continuance. It makes verbs of adjectival stems (1911: 362)

(F) kiʔa kaʔač'ank, he's a bad man

(LF) k'i:l ʌsItk, hot coals

(F) lal hu·tmil kiʔa mat mitank, he doesn't like to eat acorn bread

(F) ʔonk'at k'i·mištek, the mud got dry and hard

ʔa·tat muna yašek, a lot of people are standing there

DEER ·mil (cf. MEAT)

C(H) mîl', deer

mîl, (1) meat, (2) deer

mÍl-hô^{C}t^{C}, big deer

mÍllɑ', deer

'Ú·k' mIl, goat, lit. water deer

(G) mi'le, deer

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mil ope, two deer

mitle mune, many deer

pou mil, powe mil, one deer

milhootem, deer large, Cleone (placename)

(M) mil'ch̄, mil´-lĕ, blacktail deer (Odocoileus columbianus)

mel-koosh'-tel, buckskin

mil-'kēt, bone awl [lit. deer bone]

H(B) mile, deer

(L) mílo, deer

mIlomín, doe

mílʔàʔá:wmìkì, (I'm) eating deer meat

mîlo lúl, deer fat

mílok'áy', sp. mushroom

mílocšʔ, deer hide

míl à:mátkìyʌ́c:, I shot a deer

mílopa mʌ́:tìlyʌ́: kʌ̀n púltìkì, I shot at deer but missed it

Y(A, F) mile, deer

(A) mili, deer

(B) mīl, deer

(P) nul´-leh, deer [probably should be mil´-leh]

(K) mil-i, deer (pl.)

(F) mil ʔacap matkwe, I shot a deer

mil(ac) ʔacap li·ʔacakek, I killed the deer

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DEFECATE *say

C(H) sêy, shit

(M) sā', sā'e, dung

(G) kelalamse, "filth" of giant chiton, which was thrown away

H(B) sa^{n}i, excrement

Y(K) sa^{n}y, defecate

(A) šąy, dung, excrement

(MWO) si´-e, dung

saw´-e, excrement

DEMONSTRATIVE LOCATIVE SUFFIXES *-ṭa, *-w, *-m', *-y';

see THAT; THIS; WHERE

DIE *k'ol

DEAD *k'olet

HAVE DIED *k'olišt-

C(M) kol´-let, dead

(H) k'ó·lÍSdα, he is dead (too strong to used of a person)

k'ó·lÍSdα, he is dead

(G) lashkowe koldel, moon dead, dark of the moon

H(B) atakōlat, dead

(Fo) lášk'owal-k'olyélike, last quarter moon, lit. moon is dying

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(L) k'ʎlt̪ᶿì, die, dead

k'ʎlt̪ìkì, dying

k'ʎllìmìkì, he's dying

Y(A, F) k'o(·)l-, die, kill, dead

(F) k'o·leč, dead

(B) kolístek, dead

(P) kōl´-let, dead

(MO) ko´-let (?), dead (person)

(F) k'o·leštek, he died

DIFFERENT; OTHER *k'ol'

H(L) k'ʎl', other

k'ol haw, k'ól' súm, other day, yesterday

k'ʎl'‿kIl', wrong side

k'ól'nə́k, other night

kóʔmé·lEkì ʔús kól' ʔónàp, we're going to a different country

k'ʎlʔÍm, another one

k'ól'č'Ìm námlàʔ, take it away! [lit. lay it elsewhere!]

šúhmʌ̀l' k'ólʔíyo (pÌs) pánlàʔ, hang it behind the chair!

nʌnàp yáššíkkàʔ mìk'ó:lwÍtê:lč'È, this fella stand on his head and turn over

nanaʔ mIk'olwIt̪t̪'e·l', (somersault), standing on

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your head and turn over

Y(A, F) k'ol'-, different

k'ol, different, other

(F) k'oʔolpis, on the other side

DIG *pəl

C(H) on´ pel´-lum, animal's burrow

(G) olbelmen, digging stick

H(L) pʌ́lmì, dig

ʔôn pʌ́lmì, digging (ground)

ôn súʔt' pʌ́lmìkì, digging hole in ground

Y(A) pa̧l-, pol-, pul-, dig

DIGGER PINE *pokam

H(B) pō-hme, diggerpine

(L) pʌ́k[ʔ]m ʔôl, digger pine

Y(MWO) po´-kum, digger pine (Pinus sabiniana)

(B) palkam-ol, digger pine

(Cs) pó̋k-mi, digger pine

pó-kŭm, pine nuts

(C) pōl´-cum, pine nuts

DIGGING STICK; CANE *ʔəms

C(H) 'ém̥s, cane, walking stick

(G) ents, walking stick

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emp, abalone spatula by which abalones are removed from the rocks

H(L) ʔą̂ms, digging stick

Y(A, F) ʔa̧ms, cane, walking stick, digging stick

(MWO) um´ps, digging stick

(U) əms, digging stick

(MWO) lil-um´-mis, digging stick

DIRTY *šimit' (DIRT: see EARTH)

C(H) 'Úk'-SÍmmet', muddy water
nasty

'Úk'-lâl-SÍmmet', muddy water

H(L) šÍmIt̪$^{\theta}$, dirty

Y(LF) šImIt, dirty

(F) šimet, dirty

DISTRIBUTIVE SUFFIX *-mas. See HOW; section 2.4.1. (q), p. 55. Cf. THEY.

DO *lit

H(L) lámšé:m ʔì: lìt̪í:mé:lìkì, doctor is gonna doctor me

lá·mšé·m ʔì: lìtí:mìmé: ʔà:háʔkílìkì^{c}, doctor doctored me and I'm well

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Y(F) ʔiye meʔ litha, what are you doing?

DOCTOR; SHAMAN •lamšim

C(G) lamshimwok, doctor dance

lamshiit, to sing in learning to be a doctor

lamshiit wilnik, to walk like a bear in becoming a doctor

H(B) lamcem, doctor

(Fo) lamšém, shaman, sucking doctor

(L) lamšE:m, doctor

lámšé•m, ʔì: lìtí:mé:lìkì, doctor is gon doctor me

lá•mšé•m[ʔ] ʔà: ná:wmé:lìkì, I'm going to see the doctor

lá•mšé•m, ʔì• lìtí:mìmé: ʔà:háʔkílìkìᶜ, doctor doctored me and I'm well

Y(F) lamši•me, doctor, shaman

(A) lamšim, lamši•m(i), doctor, shaman

(MO) lam´-sheem´, doctor, shaman

(B) lamcĪmĪ, doctor, shaman

(Fo) lamšími, doctor, shaman

(K) lamshimi, doctor, shaman

(Cs) lam-shí-mi, doctor, shaman

DOCTOR, TO •hə̣tam, hə̣tmV

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C(M) hĕ-timk, doctor

(H) hé^{c}t^{c}mæ', med-man

(G) hechem, shaman

hechə, type of supernatural "pain", a concrete object

heche, knife blades, obsidian blade

Y(F) hạt-, to doctor

hạtme, doctoring

hạtam ha·mek, wants to doctor

DOG ·hə?wəšit'

C(H) hǽ'wISæ·t', hé·wISæt', hé'wISæ't^{c}, dog

Thinks coyote is hÍnḡIl hé'wISæ't^{c}, but this is guess work [wild/Indian dog].

(M) hā́-we-shet, hā́-we-shat, hoẃ-wish-ŭt, dog

(G) hewushet, Oxalis oregana

ewusha, heuwisheti, dog

ewusha ŭwŭt, male dog

ewush wusp, bitch

ewusha eul, puppy

hewushetbal, a [sp. of] plant not used

H(B) ha^{n}wūce, dog

(Fo) huwiše-wok, dog dance

(L) hʌ̨?wIšÉ:?, dog

hʌ̨́?wišÉ· ?ìmìpá? šʌ́šÉhyʌ̨́:, dog bit my hand

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hʎʔwíšÉ ʔišʌ́šÉʰ yá: kâ:y', dog bit me right here

EtE hʎ·ʔwiš :tʌ:ʔalílmìkì; I brought my dog

hʎʔwìšé:ʔ ʔàča:nìyʌ́· kéʔʎ̀:, I gave him that dog

Y(F) ʔa(·)twošet, dog

(A) ʔatwošet, dog

(B) atwa^{n}cit, dog

(LF) a·t wʌši't, dog

(MWO) at-to´-we-shet, dog

(P) a-tu-wush-it, dog

(Cs) at=wá^{n}-shit, dog

DOOR$_1$ ·nihin (cf. HOLE$_1$)

C(H) ne´-hin, doorway

H(B) nehen, door

(L) nÉhÈn, door

nÉhÈn p'íčlàʔ, shut the door

Y(K) nihin, door (cf. mouth)

DOOR$_2$; SHUT; HOLE ·p'iht

C(H) p'Í^{c}t^{c}, door

'ón bÍ^{c}t^{c}Im, across the ocean (bÍ^{c}t^{c}Im refers to there being a hole there)

(G) pit, door to dwelling house

onbit, name of a camp site on the north side of Lincoln ridge (ground hollow)

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(M) on´-pel´-lum, on´pel'-lum, animal's burrow

H(L) nÉhÈn p'íčlàʔ, shut the door!

p'ÍčlΛʔ, shut it!

(Fo) húlk'ilal-on-pet, burning and burial ground,

lit. devil ground [hole]

Y(A, F) p'ịt, door, close, shut

(B) p'Īt, door

(K) pịt', to shut

(A) p'ịt p'ịttl, close the door!

(U) piitk'i, in a hole

(K) pi-it, notch, mark

cf. (A) pi·, hole

DOVE *mayu (?)

C(M) mah-yuʔ, mah´-yu, dove (Zenaidura)

(H) má·yo', pigeon, wild or tame

H(L) mà:yû:, dove

Y(A, F) hạ·yu·me, dove

(MWO) hah-yoom´, dove (Zenaidura)

(Cs) ha^{n}-yúm, dove

DOWN *kuk'i

H(B) kūke, down

Y(A) ku·k('e), down, south

ku·k(e)wit, down here

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ku·k'a, ku?uk'a, ku?uk k'a, ku·k'e, down there

DREAM *?inam (cf. SLEEP; ABSOLUTIVE)

C(M) en-nem´-mah, en-nem´-mum, dream

H(L) wǽšká?nàh?i:?ì̀nʌ́:mʌ̀h?É:, I dreamt about a bear

?i:nʌ̀:mʌ̀h?É:?ì:, I had a dream, I dream

Y(A, F) ?inam (-), (to) dream

(Cs) i-nám, dream

DRINK *mi?

C(H) 'Úk' mÍ·dɑ', s. you drink water!

mIÍgæ', s. you drink!

'Ú·k'-mÍ·gæ', drinking-water

k^C^é^C^dæm, 'a·mÎ·gæ', I already drank

'Ú·k 'a· mÍngɑ́'ɑm, I am g. to go to drink (at ck or well)

'Ú·k' 'a·mÍnnæ', I am g. to drink water

H(B) meka, drink

(L) ú?k' mÉ:?Ěsà?, drink some water!

úk' ì·mé:sà?, give me a drink of water

u?k'a mE?EkI^C^, I'm drinking water; I drank water; I'm gonna drink water

hóṭ mÉ:?Ékà ?ú?k', hóṭ ?úk' mé:?ékà?, drink a lot of water

Y(A, F) mi?-, me?-, mi·-, drink

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(B, K) mi, drink

(P) mi-et´, drink

(MW) me´-e-kah, you drink!

(F) ʔuʔuk me·ʔa̧kaʔ, drink water!

DRIVE *wit

H(L) EtE hʌ̨:ʔwiše:ʔ mÍl̨wé:tÌ t̨ʌ́:t̨ʌ́ʔméhč'Ì, my dog's a good hunter [deer driver]

Y(F) kawaye ke mi·šk'e wittaʔ, drive the horses down the road!

DRY *kon

C(H) k^c^ó·nÍSdæ', it is low tide

(G) konishte, low tide

H(L) hʌ̀múč'Ìmyʌ́: kòn tʌ́:lèk'É, it rained but it slowed down, it was raining but it quit

Y(A, F) kon, dry

DRY UP *k'im

C(H) 'Ú·kk'Im, dry water

'Úkk'Ímyek^c^la, water dries up

'Úkk'Ímem̤, water dries up

(M) shŏ-kim, hide

mil^ch^==-kim, dried meat

(G) lilbalkim', dried and molded seaweed unfit to eat

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H(L) k'Ím, dry

k'ím límìkì^{c}, getting dry

tí:whó? k'É:m[`]h?é:, it's very, too dry

ʎlÈm k'Í·mhót$^{[?]}$kÈ^{c}, dry brush, lots of

tò:t' k'Ím, rotten log (fuzzy inside, getting old)

pé·lák'é·mèh?é·, snow make it freeze (ground hard)

Y(A, F) k'im, dry (up), dry and hard

DUCK; MALLARD *sus, susa

C(H) sÛ·s, sÚ·s, duck

(M) soo´-šǎ, soo´-sah, any duck, mallard (Anas boschas)

(G) sus, suns, duck

susmelem, duck creek, place on coast to the south of Coast Yuki territory

H(B) sūus, duck (mallard)

(L) su:s, wild goose, duck

Y(A) su·s, duck, goose, mallard

(F) su·se, duck

(B) su's, duck

(P) su´-seh, duck

(Cs) sus, duck

(K) su's-i, ducks

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DURATIVE ASPECT *-h

E.g. *nəmh-, lying; *noʔhik, living; *šuʔhik, sitting, staying; *haʔhik, having, carrying in arms or hands (see LIE, LAY_2; LIVE; SIT; CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS).

C(H) líl ném hæ', there is a rock lying over there

H(L) kóʔtàʔà ʔímìyʌ́:kòn šúʔhìkì, I tell him to and he's staying around

múshál'č'àʔ mʌ̂l ʔútᶜhìkÈ, girls playing grassgame

Y(F) sahol' ʔolạp haʔahek, the eagle is on the tree

(A) lul ʔạmạl' ʔiṭit ke yạšhek, he's standing beside the car

hulnu·k'el nạwhek, he's squinting at you

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EAGLE *sahol', *sah

C(H) sǽhha·l, chicken hawk

sǽha·l, a good-sized chickenhawk sp., three times as big as your hands, reddish tail

(M) sah´-hah'v, sah´-hahl, red-tailed hawk (Buteo borealis)

(G) saha red-tailed hawk

H(B) sa', golden eagle

sahōl, hawk (w. redtail)

(L) sá^{c}, eagle

sá^{h} kÉhs, eagle feather

Y(A, F) sahol', eagle

(Cs) sah, eagle

(B) saʔ, bald eagle

sa', golden eagle

(MWO) sah´, golden eagle (Aquila)

(MO) sah-hol´, red-tailed hawk (Buteo borealis)

(B) sahol, red-tailed hawk

EAR *šəm

C(H) Sêm, Sém, ear

Sém-tS'ā̄·l, proper name (fem.), lit. ear-white

(M) shem´, ear

(G) shem, tubercles of octopus, "buttons"

H(B) cum, ear

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(L) ṣa m, šə̂m, ear

EtIšam, ʔètèšə̂m, my ear

šam kayi, donkey (long ears)

mú:lá ʔ šə́mkə́yi, long ear mule

sâm ʔi·téhlìkè, my ear hurts

Y(A, F) šạm, ear

(A) šom, šum, ear

(LL) ṣa·m, ear

(P) shum, ear

(B) cam, ear

EARTH; GROUND; LAND; DIRT *ʔon

C(M) ǒn´, earth (dirt)

awn´, land (ground)

(H) ʼón-ṣUtʼ, a hole in the ground

ʼá^{c}t^{c}et^{c} nó·lohelkʼ ʼôn, the land where the Indians were killed

(G) on, land

onwok, ground dance

H(B) ōn, earth, dirt, world

ūnhalĪ, east [earth top]

(Fo) húlk'ilal-on-pet, burning and burial ground, lit. devil ground

(L) ʔʌn, ʔon, ʔôn, ground, dirt

hú:ʔú:tàhtÍt$^{\theta}$ ʔʌ̂n, white man's forest, mountain

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land

ʔʎ·n yu·yIkI, earthquake

Y(A, F) ʔon, ground, land, dirt, earth, weather, place

(P) ōn, ground

(K) on-op, on the ground

EARTHQUAKE *ʔonyuy (cf. EARTH; SHAKE$_1$)

C(M) ǒn´-yu´-e-mĕ, earthquake

H(B) ōn-yūĪ, earthquake

(L) ʔʎ·n yu·yIkI, earthquake

Y(MWO) ōn yu´, earthquake

(K) on-yu, earthquake

(B) on-yūmH, earthquake

EAT$_1$; FOOD *həway

C(H) lÍs̥s̥æ^{C}k^{C} hewéygəlk^{C}, s. you hurry up and eat!

héwey̥, food, grub

'Uk'-ho^{C}t^{C} hewwey̥, ocean-grub

héwwey, food

(M) hĕ´-wā, food

(G) hewelauwa, to give a feast

H(B) ha^{n}woike, eat

(L) hʎ́wày^{C}, grub

hə̂wʎ̂y^{C}, fruit, (food), grub

hʎway^{C} ʔà:yúʔIt̪ìkì, I'm cooking

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kʎmá: mílˌ hʎwáykìl', come on and eat meat

kʎ:má: hʎwəykìl', come on and eat!

ʔépé: hʎwąy kílìkì,I'm eating, I'm gonna eat

hąwóymʎl', table (thing for eating) [see AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL]

Y(A, F) hąwąy-, eat, food

9(B) ha^{n}waii^{n}, eat

(K) ha^{n}wai, eat

(P) hong-wai´-kil, to eat

EAT$_2$ *ʔaw

C(H) yí^{c}k^{c}Im 'ʎwæ', lit. fire eater, Mrs. Perez' father's name

(G) auwiyetu, biting of a bird

ukochimenauga, sea-gull eater, male proper name

chimashaiauga, male proper name [bird, raw, eat]

H(L) mílʔàʔá:wmìkì, (I'm) eating deer meat

Y(F) ʔaw-, eat, chew, eat up

EAT$_3$ *ṭalʔ

H(L) tokaʔì·talliki, flea eat me

Y(F) ʔolkaṭam papel ṭąltlek, the mice ate up the paper

EDEN VALLEY *witʔuk'am (cf. MOUNTAIN$_3$; VALLEY)

H(L) we:t$^{\theta}$ʔuk'am, Eton Valley Yuki

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Y(K) witukomno'm, (Fo) witukomno'm, (MW) wēt´-oo´-kum-nōm, name of group in and around Eden Valley and people of a village near its head

EDGE *ʔit (ʔiht̥)

H(L) ʔê·t̥, edge

mâl ê:t̥, bank of creek

nʌ́ht mâ:lsúltohʔé: hʌ̂nʔé·tàp, icicle hanging on eaves [lit. edges]

Y(A) ʔu·k ʔi·t̥, water's edge, water line

EEL; SINEW *č'ak'am

C(H) tS'ɑ́kk'ɑm, eel, sinew

(M) mel cha´-kum, chah´-kum, eel

(G) cha'kum, sinew

chakumti, "sinew", male proper name

chakamil, Coast Yuki name for Wailaki bow

H(L) č'aʔk'am, č'á'k'əm, eel

Y(A, F) č'a·k'am, č'aʔak'am, eel

(A) č'a·kom, eel

(Cs) ch!á-k̇ǔm, lamprey

(MWO) chah´-kum, tendon, sinew, thread of sinew

EFFECTIVE *-it/t̥, š, C'_, l_C, *-t/...

E.g. *šəšitaʔ, bite!; *mak'itaʔ, wake up!; *hək(')itaʔ,

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split it!; hək'itaʔ, step over it!; mak'itik, woke up;
see BITE; WAKE UP; SPLIT; STEP.

C(H) t'ówóldæ', man, woman, or ocean is getting angry,
the ocean is stormy

'éde'mayI^{C}dæ', the fire is burning (the fire was
out and it has started to burn now)

k^{C}á·bÍSdæ', the tide is coming in

nÚtS' k^{C}á·bÍsd̥ɑ', sand coming in

'onbót'-yé·k^{C}ÍSd̥ɑ, lit. clouds coming-in-from--
the-ocean

H(L) mɁy' kàʔ hʌ̂n pìs kóʔtìkÈ, somebody going away from
the house

k'ʌ́ltìkì, dying

p'á:nÍštÌ^{C}, it fell

k'ánʔk'àp yášÌt̥àʔ, kneel! (stand up on your knee!)

tíwhó ʔi· ʔuk' há:mÍštìkè, I'm very thirsty

Y(K) -t, intransitive, unintentional, not causative
action. ... the intransitive verb with t is
used as it were impersonally, with its logical
subject in the objective case, whereas the subject
of the corresponding voluntary or causative form
is in the subjective. Almost any intransitive
verb-stem accompanied by a derivative suffix
seems to be able to take on -t without specially
adding to its meaning. In ko-t, go, the -t is

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either purely habitual or the result of a desire to parallel the derivative ko-m, come.

nam-i-t-mil, dropped, fell down to earth

muk-law-e-t-mil [involuntarily the hungry coyote, unable to restrain himself] snapped at it

tactcol-t-ik, is budding

ko-t-wi, went

kap-t-mil, went in

a^n-e-t-mil, rolled

huūu-t-mil, stopped [1911: 361-62]

(A) miyątpis koʔotek, he's going away from us

huš nawtek, she blushed

(F) ʔal ʔąp latetek, I broke the stick

ʔi· k'aptek, I choked

ʔatwošet k'o·letwičk, the dog died

ki pak'ete, he hiccoughs

EFFECTIVE + MEDIOPASSIVE •-til

C(H) 'Ú·k'-mets'delk', confluence, forks of road

H(L) katáʔ súːk ô·l nám̥tìlʔé: húʔû:t' mʌ̂l kìnʌ́:sIsìk,

white man put a big pine log here to the other side of creek

kà·t̥áʔ mì· há·ʷ̊tê:l', we'll stay here all night

Y(LF) han mik'a:ltI:lik, he went around house

(A) hą·ye ʔi·nnatamtelek, I just ate a little

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(U) kuupsilmil, kuptilmil, he pointed at himself

(F) mąląp ʔus hawtelwič, we stayed on the river over night

EGG *hə

C(M) chā-mat her, chā´-mat her, egg

che´-met hā, che´-met hā´, egg

(G) he'e, eggshell

H(L) ká·ynàʔ hą́:, chicken egg

Y(A, F) hą·, egg

(MO) hah, egg

(P) huh, egg

(U) həh, egg

cf. (F) čiken hą·, egg

EIGHT *powi mipat' (cf. ONE; HAND)

C(H) bó·bɑ́t', five

(M) po´-baht, five

H(B) pūpūtc, five

(Fo) upúc, five

(L) pu·puč', five

pú:púč'kìm, five by five

(Fo) pupúč-haówe-lášk'owal, first quarter moon, lit. moon is five days old

Y(LL) po·mipat, five, lit. one hand

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(A) pompat (< *powe + mepat), eight, one hand

ELBOW *mahalam

C(M) mah´-lum, elbow

H(L) mahálIm, elbow

Y(A) mičalam, mičalom, mečalam, mečalom, elbow

(MWO) mă-chal'-lum, elbow

(Cs) ma-chŭ́-hlŭm, elbow

ELDER *kiwi

C(M) kew´-ah, elder (Sambucus)

(G) k!uwa, elder (Sambucus glauca)

H(B) wankīwe, elderberry

Y(MWO) kew´-e, elder (Sambucus)

(Cs) kí-wi, elder

(B) kiwi-ol, elderberry [tree]

(MW) ke´-we, elderberries

(C) ki-wi´-mäm, elderberries

kē-wē-mäm, elderberries

(Cs) kí-wi=mám, elderberries

(K) ki´w-i-pi´-i-mo'l, elder flute

ELK *milatihtam (cf. MOUNTAIN$_1$; DEER)

C(H) mólo^{C}-dI^{C}ḍɑ́m, molohdÍhdam, mólodÍṣḍɑ́, elk

(M) mo´-lah-tā't-mah, mo´-lah-tāt-tem, elk

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(G) molôbi', moloxtixtem, elk

H(Fo)milatehen, elk

(B) mīlaūtehen, elk

(Fo) uk-milatehen, water elk, unidentified mythical creature

(L) mIláw̆t̆ÉhEn, elk

Y(LF) mil'onti:tam, elk (Cervus)

(P) mi-lōn-te´-tun, elk

(MWO) mel-um-te´-tum, elk

(B) mil-on-tit-am, elk

(Cs) mil=on=tí-tŭm, elk

ENOUGH *kimas

H(L) kìm·ásà? hán ?ì· nahIná:k'Ipà?, sometime I'll learn

kímás hám šé·?là?, quit singing

kímâs mú:šìl kíyītà?, quit laughing!

Y(F) kimas, (that's) enough

EYE *hul (cf. FACE)

C(H) hÛl, hÛl', eye

hÚl k'ʎmò·l, housecat [eye panther]

(G) betsim hul, openings in the shell of abalone

hul, operculum, lit. eye [mollusk sp.]

H(B) hūl, eye

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(Fo) tuleš-húle, male name of a good quail hunter, lit. quail eye

(L) hûl, eyes, eyeglasses

ʔèɬè hûl, EɬI hûl, my eyes

mehhul, méhhûl, thy eyes

hUlšIm̥, eyebrows

hûl ʔì· wóylèʔé:, smoke getting in my eyes ("it smoke my eyes")

Y(A, F) hu(·)l, eye

(P) hūlh, eye

(B) hul, eye

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FACE •hulyoʔ (cf. EYE)

C(H) hŰyó' hottS'ôS, hatched-faced, lit. face-slim

xwIl•yo'-k'ẻwmel', towel, lit. face drier

hŰlyo' nóyyɑm, coon, lit. striped face

H(B) hūlyo, face

cf. (L) huʔ^{u}peʔę, face; hûl č'áʔkíle:l', wash your face [lit. eye(s)]!

Y(F) hu•lyą, face

(A) hulyoʔ, face

(B) hulyo, face

(P) hūl'-yuh, face

FACE, OF THE (PREFIX) •hu- (cf. FACE; EYE); see CHEEK; WASH THE BODY; FOREHEAD

FALL$_1$ •č'uk'

C(H) 'ɑ́tt^{c}æt tS'Úggɑ, a person falls off

H(Fo) hamol-č'ukiyélike, falling star

(L) eṭI nóymé•mòl' č'úk'ìkì, my pencil dropped (inf. [informant] can't give "drop-trans")

àhʔá:hòn č'úk'ìkì, I was holding it but it dropped

ó•làp ì:č'úk'ìkì^{c}, I fell off tree

mą́y' hą́ymâsàmé: lá:wi č'úk'ìkì, what's somebody doing something, the cup fell [sic]

ʔól pìs č'úk'i ʔi• hą́hs láhtìkì, I fall from tree

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and break my arm

háwɹ̀l' č'úk'mɪ̀kɪ̀, acorns falling from tree

púwI háwól' č'ú:k'é:, one acorn dropped

háwól' pú:kɪ̀m pú:kɪ̀m č'ú:k'é:, acorns dropping one at a time

háwól' ó:pkɪ̀m č'u:k'e:, acorns dropping two at a time

Y(K) tcuk, fall off

(A) ki ʔol ʔolpal č'ukmek, that tree is about to lose its leaves

(F) manč'ipa̧·se č'ukek, shooting star

FALL$_2$ *t'ot

H(Fo) olpal-tutok'up, autumn, leaves fall down

Y(A) t'ot(')-, fall

ʔol t'ote, the tree fell

(K) tot, fall

FALL$_3$ *p'an

H(L) p'á:níštɪ̀kɪ̀ʔɪ̀·, fall down

p'á:nɪ̀štɪ̀^{c}, it fell

à:kóʔókʌ̀ʔɪ̀· p'á:níštɪ̀kɪ̀, I was walking along and I fell down

ʔɹttɹ̀n ʔà·mʌ́t$^{\theta}$kɪ̀yʌ́: me: p'á:nɪ̀štɪ̀ k'ɹ̀ɹ̨tɪ̀, it was running and I shot it and it fall and die

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hÉ:šÍštÈ ʔi·p'á:nèhʔé:, I slipped and fell

Y(K) pan, fall

(F) sum ʔi· p'a·neswičk, yesterday I fell down

ʔi·p'a·nesuyitwičk, I almost fell down

FAR *wič'

C(M) wits´-wits, witch-wits, far

H(L) wǐč', far, long ways

wǐč' ʔà kʌʔ mé:lìkì, I'm going far away

wʌ:kʌpʔaʔahkÍlòn wǐč' té:kìkÈ^{C}, I caught up with him, but he ran away

Y(F) wit, wič, far

FAT; GREASE *lul (cf. MARROW; SMOOTH)

C(H) lÛl, grease, fat, lard

lÚl-hó^{C}tr̥^{C}æ, he is fat

(G) lul, whale fat; seal [animal]

H(L) lul, fat, grease

mÎl̥ lúl, deer fat

Y(A, F) lu(·)l, fat, grease, tallow

FATHER *ʔank'un'

H(B) ūñ-kū, father

(L) ʌ̨^{ŋ}k'u:, my father

ʌ̨^{ŋ}k'ù; father (vocative?)

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mIsk'u:, thy father

Y(A) ʔan-k'on', my father

(F) ʔin-k'un', my father

(MW) un-kũn, un-koon, my father

(Fo) eŋ-ku'n, my father

(P) ung-kutl´, my father

(Cs) k̇ú^{c}-^{na}, my father

(K) añ-kun-a, my father (object)

FATHER'S FATHER, MY *ʔihʔos

H(B) Ī-os, father's father

(L) í:ʔʎs, father's father

Y(F) ʔi·-ʔos, my father's father

(Cs) os, father's father, mother's father

FATHER'S MOTHER MY *ʔihpop (*ʔihpəpʔ)

C(H) 'Í·be·p^{c}, grandmother (e· also short)

H(B) Ī-pop, father's mother

Y(A) ʔi·-pop', my father's aunt (ʔ)

(MWO) e-pup', father's mother [my]

(B) -p'op, father's mother

(Cs) pop, father's mother

FATHER'S SISTER, MY *ʔihpoyam

H(L) ʔi:poyEm, father's sister

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i:poyɨm, uncle's wife

Y(F) ʔi·-poyam, my father's mother

(A) ʔi·-poyam, my father's sister

FATHER (YOUNGER) SISTER, MY *ʔihpəča

C(G) bechek, father's sister

H(B) Ī-pōtca, father's sister

Y(MW) e-pŭ-chah, my father's younger sister

cf. (F) ʔi·-pąʔąčet, my father's younger sister

FAWN *tom

C(M) tawn´´, mule deer fawn (Odocoileus hemionus group)

H(L) tʌ:m, fawn

Y(F) tą·m, fawn

FEATHER *kop

C(H) tS'ímme't'-k^{c}ó^{c}p^{c}, bird-feathers

k^{c}ô^{c}p^{c}, feathers

(M) kahf´, kawp´, feather

(G) koop, ornament of white quills cut from feathers, attached to a stick projecting above down head dress

kiu ko, feathering of arrow

H(Fo) kopa-wok, feather dance (refers to any noneso-teric social dance)

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Y(A, F) kop, feather

FEATHERS *kihs

C(G) kishtme, "feathers", female proper name

H(L) kÉ^{h}s, feathers

sá^{h}kÉhs, eagle feather

Y(P) kēss, feathers

FERN, BRAKE *čaples

C(M) chap-lash, chap-les, brake fern (Pleridium aquilinum)

(G) cheplas, Pteris aquilinum, brake fern; Polystichum achuleatum, sword fern

Y(MWO) chap´-lash, brake fern (Pleridium aquilinum)

FEW *kušw-

H(L) kú:šuÈʔ, a few

Y(A) ko·čwa(·)n, few

FIGHT$_1$ *məm

H(B) nomeke, fight

(L) mʎ:mÍlÌ, fight

mʎ:mÍla·m siki kÎ:ʔ, they're fighting over there

lÎlʔ[ʔ]ʔʎ·l mʎ·mɨlʔé:, threw rock at tree ("fighting the tree") next day: this not right

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ḿʌ·mɨ̀l, [fight]

Y(F) mą·m-, fight

(A) mom-, fight

(B) mōmel, fight

(F) mą·mąkel', fight!

FIGHT$_2$ *noloh

C(H) nólohèlk^{c}, they are fighting one another

nóhhelk^{c}, nóhhelel, fighting

nóhó·l, to war

'ǵ^{c}t^{c}et^{c} nó·lohelk','ôn, the land where the Indians were killed

Y(A) nąloh, attack!, we're under attack!

FIND *tahk

H(L) hÉ:lč'Im ʔąhą́yIn ʔą̀ táhk tálkì, I look for it all over, and can't find

húʔút'àh mit'áymʌ̀l' kaw ʔátáhkìyʌ́:, I found this white man ring (finger ring)

H(L) hót ʔà t̓áhkìkì k'áy', I found lots of k'áy' [mushrooms]

ÈpÈ (~ ʔʌ:) tą́hkyʌ́: ÈtÈlá:wi, I found my basket (one or the other)

ʔʌ̀·háy[??] ʔʌ̀: táhk tálkìˇ, I look for it but can't find it

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Y(A, F) tạh-, find

(K) ta^{n}, find

FINGERS *misəw (see also CLAWS)

H(B) mīsaū, fingers

Y(B) mīsa^{n}n, fingers

(P) mis-saung´, fingers

(Cs) mi-só^{n}, finger

FIR *nəh (cf. TREE SP.)

C(M) nĕ´, Douglas fir or spruce (Pseudotsuga)

(H) néh-'ol, pine tree

né^{c}'ól, pine tree

né^{c}, néh, néh-'ol, pine tree

né^{c}-k^{c}în-mêl', pine scent

(G) nexkin, fir

nechen (nex'kin (Kroeber))fir tree

nex, Pseudotsuga taxifolia

H(L) nạ́h ʔʎl, fir tree

nʎ́hto̤:t̤', fir log

Y(MWO) nŭh´, douglas fir or spruce

(C) nu, douglas fir or spruce

FIRE *yihkam (cf. BUILD A FIRE)

C(G) yihkimwok, fire dance

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(H) yî'gIm, yîᶜkᶜẹm, fire

yîᶜkᶜẹmẹm, in the fire

yîᶜkᶜẹma· néwe', I'm looking at the fire

yíᶜkᶜIm kᶜéwdæ', the fire is flaming up

yíᶜkᶜIm bútS'dæ', sopla la lumbre!

yíᶜkᶜẹm tS'ó'k'læ', the fire is hot

(M) ye´-kum, fire

ye´-kum-hets, ye´-kum-hetch, fireplace

H(B) yehum, fire

(Fo) yehim-k'awesk, dance house fire tender

(L) yÉhEm, fire

yehem šəmtikiᶜ, fire is out

yEhEm šəmlaʔ, put the fire out [!]

yéhèm yékmòl', fireplace

yÉhEm yÍklaʔ, build a fire

yéhémèʔ yʌklàʔ mê: úk' pú:tìs{à?, ìk'} put it in the fire and let it boil

Y(A, F) yi·kam, fire that is built

cf. (A, F) yim, fire

FISH; SALMON ·həw (see also TROUT)

C(H) héw 'Úk', fish water

héwe', hêw, salmon sp.

héwwe', hêw', hookbill

hêw, any salmon

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(M) hǎ´-o, hā-ŏ, salmon

(G) eu, salmon

euheu, hookbill salmon

eutas, steelhead or spring salmon

eutasnemchal, white-headed salmon

hewuakulki, crossbar by which net is held in perch fishing

H(B) ha^{n}wa^{n}, salmon

(L) hą́ą̨, hą̨w, fish, salmon

hą̨́w mí: ṭ'ónàʔ, let's go fishing

ka·ʔinay' ʔą hą́·ą̨ ṭ'onmé·lìkì, I'm going to go fishing

ʔà hą́ą̨ ṭ'on y[ə]ʌ́·kòn ṭʌ́lkìᶜ, I went fishing but never find nothing

hą́·w nʌ̨h̓ʌ̨n, fish mouth

hą́·w hûl, fish eye

hą́w t'úᶜ, fish heart

hą́w k'ʌ́sìl, fishtail

hąw nʌ̨́hʌ̨́:k, fish jaw

há·w súʔmám, fish brains

Y(A, F) hąw, fish, salmon

(Cs) hôⁿ, fish, salmon

FLAT$_1$ *pat'

C(H) bʌ́tᶜ, flat, as ground

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bé't', a small flat

bó·bą̂t', four dollars, bą́t'=flat, as flat ground

(G) albat, "flat sticks" (women's dice game with six flat sticks)

alpat, mat of six to ten small sticks each about four inches long, suspended from the end of a stick a foot or so long, sent by intertribal messenger of Kato or Sherwood Pomo when they wanted Coast Yuki sea foods)

Y(A) pat'-, flat

ʔon pat, flat land

FLAT$_2$ *kat

C(G) alkatet, litter of two oak poles connected with iris rope

Y(A) kat, (hunting) camp

(Fo) kat, flat

(B) kat̂a, floor

FLEA *ṭ'ohk, *ṭ'ohka, *ṭ'ohki

C(H) tr'ô^{c}k^{c}, flea

tr'ô·^{c}k^{c}, sand-fleas

tS'? [sic]

(M) tǒk'-kah, tawk', flea

(G) tox, t!o'k'i, flea (as on man or dog)

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nuhantox, Orchestoidea californiana (an amphipod or sand flea common on beaches)

H(B) t!ok, flea

(L) toka?ì·talliki, flea bit me

Y(A) ṭ'oko?, ṭoke (?), flea

(MWO) tok´, flea

(B) t'ok, flea

(K) tok-a, flea

FLICKER (YELLOWHAMMER) *moymol'

C(M) moi´-mah, moi´-mil, flicker (Colaptes)

(G) moimem, flicker

moimenwiyot, flicker-quill fore-head bands

H(B) moimol, yellowhammer

Y(MWO) woi´-mo, woi-muh, flicker (Colaptes)

(B) woi'-mol, yellowhammer

(Cs) wâ-i-mol, yellowhammer

FLINT *kičalil (lit. arrowpoint rock)

C(M) ke'-chah, ke'-tsah, stone arrow point

(G) kicha, arrow point

kicha lil, flint

Y(A, F) kičil, flint, obsidian

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FLOUR *ʔikluh

H(L) i·lú^{c}, háwól' í:lú^{c}, acorn flour

Y(A) ʔiklu(·) (?), flour

FLOWER *kəwam

C(H) kě´-wum, flower, all flowers

(G) kawu, flowers

ukoskewu, "ocean flower" [marine invertebrate sp.]

kaun, flower of blue five-flowered lily

kauwu', Castilleia parviflora

H(L) káwɨ̀m, flower

kə́wɨm, flowers

í:p'káwɨ̀m, falley flower (rejected)

ímp'kə́wim, field (meadow) flowers

Y(F) ʔin' kąwąm, flower

(A) ʔinkawom, flower

FLY (N) *č'op, *č'opi, *č'opa ?

C(H) tS'ô·bbæ, housefly

tS'ó·bæ' hɑ̂ltS'æ', gnats, lit. tiny flies (made up term)

(M) chaw´-pah, chaw´´p, fly

(G) chox, ch!oop, beach fly, house fly

H(L) č'ɑ́:pI^{c}, fly

č'ó:pì, to fly [error]

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Y(F) č'o·pe, fly

(A) č'op, č'opi, fly

(P) châp, fly

(MWO) chawp´, fly

(U) tS'ɔ:p, fly

(K) tc'op-i, flies

FLY (V) *kik

C(H) k^{c}Ik^{c}ɑ̃lyæ̀k^{c}, he is flying

(M) net'-tem kik-ke'-yem, flying squirrel (Sciuropterus)

H(L) č'E:meʔ kíkyìkì, bird flying hither

ka:tə̣ʔ kil' kíkyiki, bird flying this way

č'é:mê:ʔ kíky[ʔ]ìkì, bird flying hither

č'é:mé:ʔ kíktìkì^{c}, bird flying thither

méhtìʔ kíktìkì, bird flying up high

hân méhtàp kíktìkì č'é:mê:ʔ, hân méhtàp č'e:me:ʔ kíktìkì, bird flew over house

č'é:mÉ̃ kíktìkì, bird flying thither

FOAM *suy'

C(H) sÚy', foam

Y(F) suʔ, foam, as on water (informant uncertain)

FOLLOW *kiʔ(-t)

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H(L) ké?à: ké?tà? [follow him!]

ké?tà?, follow him!

?i: ké: ?Ič'E EtE hʌ́?wìšê:?, my dog follow me around

Y(F) ki?-, follow

(K) kit, follow

(F) ki?ik, follow

kima·sa ?a·twošet ki?iwič(k), the dog is following them

FOOT *mipan

C(H) mêben, mébben, foot

mebben-k'Í^{C}t^{C}, foot-bone, given for "ankle"

mebbénæ' ma·k^{C}ó'om', I'm walking

mébben-p'ǒymIr', shoe, lit. put-on foot

(M) mep´-pem, hoofs

(G) mebemkiye, crooked toes, male proper name

mebemhalse, small foot, male proper name

H(B) mīpun, foot

(L) mìpʌ́n, mìpán, foot

mìpʌ́nʌ́ ?ìhé:šèh?È:, my foot slipped

Y(A, F) mepan, foot

(A, F, B) mipan, foot

(P) m'pun, foot

(Cs) mi-pǔn, foot

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(A) mepan šil, hoof, "foot-skin"

FOREHEAD *hunč (cf. EYE, FACE)

H(L) hUnč, hûnč, forehead

Y(F) hunč, forehead

(P) hūnkh, forehead

cf. (A) hu·lha·, forehead

FOREST *ʔolhəhin (cf. TREE; UNDER)

C(M) awl-hā´-hen, forest

Y(MW) awlhun´, forest

FORGET$_1$; NOT TO KNOW *nəhəm (cf. FORGET$_2$; KNOW)

C(H) t'ú^C mɑy nehémdæ' 'é·mɑ', I have forgotten it (the word)

H(L) ʔí:yʌ́:wʌ̀nʔàkó:máhpáʔày kîwʔì: nahámkì^C, I don't know when I'll come back

t'ú^C nàhámáʔ à kí: t^{C}àmč'ì, I got no sense, I always leave anything

nàhámáʔ hán ʔàk'ʌ́·ymílìkì, well, I don't know, but I'm trying to talk

nʌ̀hʌ́mk[ʔ]ʔì I don't know

mEʔk'ʌ́·ymìlìkíw ʔi: nʌhʌ́mkì, I don't understand what you're saying

ʔé:m' kìl' k^{C}óʔtòn ʔì: nʌhʌ́mkì, he's gone, but I

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don't know where

Y(F) ki?at ?i· naham(k), I don't know him

(A, F) naham, not to know

(A) ?i· kuči na?amtek, I lost my knife

yu·kin k'a·ne ?i· naham taltelek, I never forgot how to talk Yuki

?i· ?onwa·wmul' nahumtek (~ na?omtek), I forgot that square out there

FORGET$_2$; LOSE *ha?am~na?am

H(L) sú?mà:m tʌlmé: ?î: hà?ámɨmč'i, I got no brains, I'll forget (I always forget)

?i: h ?ámpà?ᵃI, I'll forget it

há?ám ?é: ?î:, I forgot something

ha?ámàmči?i:, [no gloss]

?ân ?ì: ha?ámàmč'ì, I always forget it

?i· ha?ʌm?é· ?ÈtÈ hóṭ'mʌl', I left behind (i.e. forgot) my dress (or other article of clothing)

Y(A) mit yaw ?i· ha?a·mištek, I forgot your name

sut'ol' ha?amtek, I lost my awl

?i· kuči na?amtek, I lost my knife

FORKED *mət (cf. PRESS TOGETHER)

C(H) 'Ú·k'-mets'delk', confluence, forks of road

Y(A) mot, forked, two together, double, twin

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mol mot̥, river fork

FREEZE; ICE *nəht̥

C(G) nex, frost

H(Fo) mu^{n}l-na^{n}tmol, ice on streams (name of month corresponding to Yuki mul-ná^{n}tmul)

(L) naht̥^{c}, nə́ht̥, ice

nʌ́t̥lè'é:, [no gloss]

pé·lá[??]nʌ́t̥[?]lè'é:, frosty

ú'k' nʌ́t̥[?]lè'é:, water froze

nʌ́ht mâ:lsúl<u>toh</u>'é: hʌ̂n'é·tàp, icicle hanging on eaves of house

nʌ́ht̥à 'ó·nèh'é:, ice melt

(?) nʌht ma:l suhl'e: hʌnʌp [...?...], icicle hanging on house

Y(FoT) mul ná^{n}t únsil, creek freeze little, November

mul ná^{n}t hot, creek freeze big, December

(F) na·t̥, ice

(A) nač k'im, ice (cf. DRY UP)

(MW) nowt', ice

(Cs) na^{n}t, ice

(P) nuh'-hut, ice

FRIEND *susal' (also *susil'?)

C(H) s̥Ú·s̥el'k', a friend

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'Íḍḍæ' s̬Ú·s̬el'k', my friend

'I^{C}s̬Ú·sel, my relatives

H(B) sūsel, friend

(L) mèh sú·sàl k'ɦ́:č'È hámhoʔ súm̬tèmé kóʔtàʔ, maybe your friend's tired, it's getting late, you better go on

Y(F) su·s̬al', su·sil, friend (personal)

(B) susil, friend

(MW) soo´-sil, relative

FROG *ʔot̤'aʔ, ʔot̤'

C(H) 'óttr'æ', frog (possibly ttS')

(M) awt´-tah, ŏt´-tah, awt´, frog (Rana)

awt´-tawk', toad (Bufo)

(G) ot̤:e, frog

H(B) ota, frog

(L) ʔót̤aʔ, ʔot̤'ʌʔ, ʔɦ́t̤'àʔ, frog (small)

ʔɦt̤'aʔ hanî:č'i^{C}, tadpole, little frogs

Y(F) ʔot̤'a, frog

(A) ʔot̤o(ʔ), ʔo·ʔot̤, frog

(B) ot̤, frog

FROM; AWAY FROM *-pis

AWAY FROM THE HOUSE *hanpis

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C(H) k^{C}é·s̥I'may tS'ók'læ',yî^{C}k^{C}ImbIs̥, I'm already warm from the fire

H(L) hânpÌs mʌy' kó?tʌ̀ikì, somebody going away from the house

hʌ́wʌymàl'pÌs ?ônk'ʌ́:wísà?, wipe the dirt off the table!

?é:m'pÌs mè? kʌ́mà, where you coming from? [sic]

É^{h}pÌs kó?tìkÈ, going away from me

hân pís lák'tà?, come out of house!

Y(A, F), -pis, from, off, away from, out of

(A) hanpis mi· hąwąymek, we're going to eat out, away from home

FUNERAL •yihkamnam nawanmak (cf. FIRE)

C(M) ye´-kum-num nu´-wun-muk, funeral

Y(MO) ye´-kum-num nu´-wun-muk, funeral

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GATHER *mop

H(L) mʍ:písà?, to gather up together

Y(A, F) mop-, gather

GET UP *pa?

GET UP! *pa?ita?

C(H) bǽ''æde', s. you get up (out of bed)!

H(B) pata, awaken

(L) pá?ᵃ̂ìṭà?, get up (from lying position)

pa?aṭa, get up [!]

hù?ụ́tᶜ kó·mìkì pá?ìṭà?, white man coming, get up!

Y(A) pa?-, get up

pa?ata?, pa?eta?, get up!

pa?atek, got up

cf. (A) ki?e t'ol pa·ṭek, his hair is standing up (?)

GHOST *hulk'ilal

C(H) hUlk'élel tᶜÚᶜmekᶜ, tpl dead come back

hUlk'é·læl, ghost

hUlk'ǽ·lel', dead people

hUlk'elel'-'ôn, land of the dead

(M) hool-kǎl'-lel, spirit or ghost

hool-kě'-lel kaw'-nik, funeral

(H) bó·wəkᶜ hUlk'ǽ·lel', one dead person

(G) hulkelel, shamans

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hulkalal-nauknias, Sherwood ghost ceremony

H(Fo) onhulk'aílel, human spirits, ghosts of the dead,

lit. people ghost

húlk'ilal-on-pet, burning and burial ground,

lit. devil ground

Y(K, Fo) hulk'ilal, ghost(s)

(Cs) (ón=)hudl-ḱí-lŭl, ghost

hudl-ḱí-lŭl, white people

(A, F) hulk'ilal woknam, ghost dance ceremony (K:

eye-striped initiation)

hulk'i·le(l), hulk'i·la(l), white people

(B) hulk'ilal, white people

GIG_1 ·t'uk' (cf. SPEAR)

C(G) buituk, war javelin

H(L) t̪úk'lìyʌ́:, gig

t'úk'lì, stab

hą́w à·túk'lìyą́:, I gig a fish

ká?ì: t'úk'lìyą́:, this fella stabbed me

mą́y' t'uk'lEmê: hûl šé:kÈh?É:, somebody hit him,

he's got black eye

mìpá?at̪à ?i· t̪'úk'lìyą̀·, he hit me with fist

Y(F) ṭ'uk-, gig

hąw ṭ'uktle?, gig that fish!

hąw ṭ'uktlek, he speared (gigged) a fish

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(A, F) t'uk'-, hit, beat, pierce, kick

(F) t'uktle, to hit

GIG_2 *sis-

SPEAR *sishət

C(M) se'-set, bone awl

H(L) séhsʎ̂:, gig

(B) sēsa^{n}, fish-spear

Y(Cs) sís-ha^{n}t, fish-spear

(B) cīcût, fish-spear

GIRL *nayp

GIRLS *nays

C(H) nâyp^{c}, nɑ́y^{c}p^{c}, maiden

nɑ́y^{c}S, maidens

nɑybÎ·dɑ', girl a little younger than nɑyp^{c}

nɑ́ybÍ·dæ' mÚnæ', many girls

nɑ́y^{c} bÍ·dæ', girl 14 years old

(G) naisposeka, naisposeke, girl big, female proper name

H(L) nâip^{c}, young woman, woman 12-13 years old

náip{kʎ́yyʎ̀ʔ mÉhĒkÉʔá·}ʔi· k'ay^{c}č'Ì, that tall

náip{kʎ́yyʎ̀ʔ mÉhĒkÉʔá· / k'yyÌ· mÉhč'ikéʔá}ʔi· k'ay^{c}č'Ì,

Y(A) nayp, girl at puberty, daughter

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Y(K) na-es, girls

GIVE •čan

GIVE! •čana?

H(L) čá:nà?, give (it to him)!

EpE• ča:niyʌ, I gave it to him

kÉ? ì•čá:nìyʌ́:, he gave it to me

hą́?wìšé:?à•mIs čᶜá:nipᶜà? lá•wàp, I'll give my dog for your basket

Y(F) ki?ą ča•na, give it to him!

mi? ?i• hąw ča•nepa?amha, are you going to give me a fish?

kipąt ?ač ?i• ča•nek, he gave me his clothes

(A, F) ča•n-, give

(B) tcanĪ, give

(K) tcan, give

GO •ko?

COME •ko?m (cf. MOTION TOWARD THE SPEAKER)

C(H) mebbénæ'ma•kᶜó'om', I'm walking

'eddse'mɑkᶜo'om', I am ready to go now

(G) koyem, to go

koyimke, sky god who created this world, "walker"

H(Fo) k'áhin-komol, messenger for assistant chief [word go-agentive]

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(L) ópÍláktàp ʔàkó:má^{h} páʔày, I'm coming on Tuesday

kó:màʔà̰ ʔímÌyá̰:, I told him to come here

ká·yò^{h} kʎʔyÌkÈ, coming up the road

mú:s hálč'àʔ mú:n kê:m', mi: kóʔtE náwÌn', lots of girls over here, let's go see

ʔé:m'kÌl'mÈʔk^{c}óʔà̰, where are you going?

Y(A, F) koʔ-, go

ko·m-, come

(F) mą̰lk'e ʔą̰p koʔome·lek, I'm going to the river

GOOD ·tat

C(H) dâ·t^{c}, dá·t^{c}æ', aliviado, well, good

(M) tah''t, tah´-aht, good

H(B) tat, good

(K) tatki, it is good; thanks!

(L) t̰át̰$^{\theta}$, good

t̰at̰ ʔÍnə̂:y tʎh^{ʎ}ʔE:, good weather

t̰at̰$^{\theta}$ haw$^{hu^{c}}$ ʔE:, good morning

tát̰ t'ʎ́·yÍsàʔ, tie it up good!

tat̰'ele:l'l̥, keep yourself clean

t̰át̰t'ílê:l', be good to yourself

EtE hʎ̰:ʔwiše:ʔ mÍl̥wé:tÌ t̰á:t̰áʔméhč'ì, my dog's a good hunter

Y(A, F) tat(-), tat-, good, pretty, fix, make, clean

(B) tat [tat], good

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(P) tāt, good

(K) tat, good

(Fo) t'úm tat, good rains which come in the spring

GOOSE *lak

H(L) lak, sp. goose or some type of bird of size of goose, don't live here, but fly past when migrating

Y(U) la'k, goose

GOPHER *koyaʔ

C(H) k^{c}óyyæ', gopher

(M) koi´-yě, koi'-ye, pocket gopher (Thomomys)

(G) k'oye, gopher

Y(MWO) koi-yah´, koi-yǔ´, pocket gopher (Thomomys)

(K) koy-a, gopher

(Cs) ko-í, gopher

GRANDCHILDREN *ʔahamčat'

H(L) ahamčaʔ, daughter's children, sibling's children

àhámčàʔké:màʔ, son's children

(B) ahamtca, son's son

Y(Cs) am-chǔ́t-ka^{c}, son

(B) antcatka, son

(A) ʔam-saʔakan', ʔam-č'aʔatk'an' (?), my nephew

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ʔamč'aʔatk'an', ʔanč'aʔatk'an', (grand)children

(F) ha(ʔa)lč'a(t), (grand)children

GRASSGAME •mol

C(M) mawl-tawl-helk, mawl-tal'-helk, handgame

(G) mol, grassgame (ordinary guessing game)

H(L) mɫ̂l útᶜhɪ̀kÈ, grass game

mɫ̂l ʔútᶜʔɪ̀·há·mč'I, I like to play grass game

mɫ̂l'útᶿmé:lɪ̀kɪ̀, gambling (grass game, cards, any kind of gambling)

mɫ̂lʔútᶿ mé:làmsɪ̀kɪ̀kâ:m', they're going to gamble over here

hÉ:lÉ mɪ̀· mɫ̂l útᶜkɪ̀l', let's all play grass game

múshál'č'àʔ mɫ̂l ʔútᶜhɪ̀kÈ, girls playing grass game

cf. Y(Fo) áltoi-móltmil, grassgame

(Cs) ál-t!aⁿi-motmil, grassgame

(A, F) motmil, gamble

GRASSHOPPER •lač'am

C(M) lah-chahl, grasshopper

(G) lachem, grasshoppers

H(B) latcoam, grasshopper

(L) lá:č'əm, grasshopper

Y(A) la·čam, la·č'am, grasshopper

(Cs) la-ch!ǔm, grasshopper

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GRAY$_1$; BROWN *pot' (cf. ASHES; BARN SWALLOW)

C(H) SUmɑm bó·t^{c}, blue huckleberries

'on bó'ɖem, the sky is cloudy

'onbót'-yé·k^{c}ISɖɑ, lit. clouds coming-in-from-the-ocean

'ónbót'Il k^{c}á·bÍSdæ, fog is coming into the land

(G) bot, brown bear

Y(F) pot'-, gray

(Fo) pot, gray, brown, yellow

poti, roan-colored, dog's name

musak'pótra, roan-little girl, female name

(A) pot, yellow

GRAY$_2$ *suk

C(G) ukat'eli suk, keyhole limpet [limpet gray?]

Y(Fo) suk, gray

GRAYSQUIRREL *nəhtam (cf. TREE SP.)

C(M) něh-tam, něh'-tam, gray tree squirrel (Sciurus fossor)

(G) nehte'm, gray squirrel

cf. (M) net'-tem kik-ke'-yem, flying squirrel (Sciuropterus)

Y(A) na·tam, graysquirrel

(Cs) nán=tŭm, squirrel

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(C) naw-ten, spruce squirrel

GREEN; BLUE *sik' (cf. LILAC; BLACK)

C(H) sÍk', blue

(G) siik, green or blue

lilsii, "blue" (really pale gray) flint

cf. (M) chim´-mat se´-kah, bluebird

hĕ-hem-seek, big bullhead

che´-met se'-kah, yellowbird (Astragalinus)
blue

H(L) sÉ:k'$^{i}_{o}$, blue, green

ʔô·nsÊ:k', blue clay (ground-blue) ("I never see any")

Y(A, F) si·k, green,bblue

(Fo) sik, blue

(MW) seek´´, se-ēk, blue

(Cs) sik, blue, yellow

(P) seh, light green

cf. (Fo) sičal, green

GRIZZLY BEAR; COYOTE *wəšit'

H(L) wʌškaʔan, bear

opI wʌškaʔan, two bears

opI waškaʔan hohṭam, two big bears

wʌ́škáʔàn k'áy', bear mushrooms

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wIšká?an kàṭá? lálì?É: mé:?àpé ná:wɬkì, bear went along here, I see his tracks

(B) wuckane, bear

wūckane, grizzly bear

wūce, coyote

(Fo) wušé-wok, coyote dance, "no explanation for the term wušé for coyote instead of the usual word hulk'o." (p. 228)

(L) wIšE:?, coyote

wišE:? mun, lots of coyotes

Y(A, F) wošet, (black) bear

(LF) wʌši't, black bear

(B) wa^{n}cit, grizzly bear

(Cs) wá^{n}-shǐt, grizzly bear

(MWO) wah-shit chahl', grizzly, lit. bear white

(Fo) wášit, bear

GROUNDSQUIRREL *šiš, *šiša

C(H) SÎ^{c}Sɑm, groundsquirrel

(M) she'-shah, shish'-shah, gray ground squirrel (Citellus douglasi)

cf. (G) eishe, groundsquirrel [possibly a typographical error for shishe]

H(L) šÊ:š, squirrel, groundsquirrel

Y(F) šišął', groundsquirrel, graysquirrel, (valley)

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squirrel

(A) šiš, squirrel

(MWO) she´-shah, gray ground squirrel

(Cs) shí-shŭ, squirrel

(K) cic-kitc, only squirrels

(U) SiSk'i, on the groundsquirrels

GROUSE *ʔiṭukam

H(L) i:tukim, ʔí:ṭúkum, grouse

Y(MWO) e-too´-kum, blue grouse (Dendragapus)

(Cs) i-tú-kŭm, blue grouse

GUTS$_1$; INTESTINES *ʔəm

C(H) 'êm, guts

(M) ĕm´, intestines

H(B) ūm, intestines

Y(A, F) ʔa̧m, guts

GUTS$_2$ *č'aw

H(L) č'a^w, č'âw, belly, stomach, guts

Y(Fo) en-k'un ká asát ha^{n}wai tat asát t'u op tat asát čaó^{c} op tat mi p'amiki en-k'un asát t'u tat k'o t'il, my-father that (dem. adj.) our food good our heart on good our insides on good us will-be my-father our heart good set right (prayer

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before meal)

HAIR, see BODY HAIR; HEAD HAIR

HAND *mipat' (cf. FLAT)

C(H) mɑ́bbɑ́t', mɑ́bɑ́t' hand

(M) mŭ´-pahp, mah´-pahp, mah´-paht´, hand

H(B) mĪpa, hand

(L) mípà?, hand

mipa? hʌt'E'l, mipa?ə̂l, palm of hand

mip^{c}a? č'a?kIl', wash your hands

mIpa? šʌ?, hand skin

há:mà? mÌpá?t'à?, bring it over here in your hand

Y(A, F) mepat, hand

(MO) mepah´, me-pă, hand

(B) mi'pat, hand

(P) mip-pat´, hand

(Cs) mi-pát:, hand

(K) mipat-a, with the hand

HANG$_1$ *pan

H(L) pánlà?, hang it up [:]

šúhmʌ̀l' k'ól?íyo (pÌs) pánlà?, hang it behind the chair!

Y(A) pan-, hang

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HANG$_2$ *sul

H(L) nʌht ma:l suhlʔe: hʌnʌp [...ʔ...] icicle hanging on house

nʌ́ht mâ:lsúltohʔé: hânʔé·tàp, icicle hanging on on eaves of house

Y(F) ʔač konmul'ąp sulk, the clothes are hanging on the line

HARD *tiwhoʔ (*tiwhoʔʔ)

H(L) tíwhoʔ kàʔ háwlšč'l̀^{C}, he threw a curse on me

tíwhʌ́ʔ ʔʌ́sItʔÉ:, tíwhóʔ ʔə́sitki, very hot

tíwhóʔ p'ə́n sé:miki, wind's blowing hard

tiwhɔʔ hamúč'lIkI, it's raining hard

Y(A, F) tiwho, hard

(A) tiwho·t, hard

HAVE *yoʔ

C(H) hÍnæ' yô', he has horns

sÍ' yo'-'onʌm, lit. clover-grow-land

hént^{C}əl' hót^{C} k^{C}U·^{C}S yó', there is lots of hair in your nose

(M) mil'-hin'-ně yah'-hah, mil'-hin'-ně-yaw'-hah, buck of mule deer [deer horns have]

Y(K) yo-a, have

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HAZELNUT(S) *ʔolmam

C(H) ʼólmɑm, hazelnuts

(M) awl-mahl, hazel (Corylus californica)

awl mum´, hazel nuts

(G) olmal, hazel bush

olmam, hazel nut

Y(F) ʔo·l mam, hazelnut

ʔo·l mam ʔo·l, hazelnut bush

(Cs) odl-mám, hazelnut

HEAD *nən, *nan

C(H) nén, nên, head

nénay dÍ^{c}dɑ', my head aches

(M) nin´-chăl-taw´-kah, bald eagle

nen´-kŭs ko´-lah, crested jay [head body-hair animal]

nen'-she-kah, junco (head black)

(G) nini, head of [lake]

nenchaldo', bald eagle

H(B) nūn, head

(L) nʌn, head

E̯tInnʌn, ʔètènə̂n, my head

nânpʌ́hkmàl' t̯^{c}álč'I, no cap

nʌ̂n pʌ́hkmʌ̀l', hat [head cover]

nanaʔ mIk'olwit̯t̯'e·l', (somersault) "standing

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on your head and turn over")

way'nanaʔ, flint head (probably constructed for arrow head)

Y(A, F) nan, head

HEAD HAIR *t'ol

C(H) tr'ôl, t'ól, headhair

t'ól k^{c}éyyem, long headhair

mÚSp^{c} t'ôl 'é·sÍ·tS'æ', the woman has red hair

H(B) tol, hair

(L) t'ʌ̀l, t̪'ól, t̪'ôl, hair

mEht'ʌl, méht̪'ôl, thy hair

usah t̪'ol, ʔúsəht̪'ól, our hair

hʌ̨^{c}s t̪'ʌ̀l, hair on arm

Y(A, F) t'ol, hair, head-

HEAR *həl

H(L) mʌ̨́y' kó: mè mè: ʔihʌ̨́lìkì, somebody coming, I hear it

mÈʔk'ʌ́:y mìlìkíw ʔi· hʌ̨́lìkì, I hear your talking

k'ʌ̀mĚ mÊ:ʔàhʌ̨lìkì, I hear a noise

Y(A, F) hạl-, thear

(A) ʔi· mis hạlek, I hear you

HEAR, NOT TO *hətəw(i)l

H(L) hàtáwɨlč'ì^{c}, I don't understand

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k'á·ymílònì·hàtáwɨlč'ì^{C}, I don't understand what you said; they're talking, but I don't understand

nòkónmʌhk'áhìn ʔì·hàtáwìlč'ì^{C} (?), I can't understand the Little Lake language

húʔú·tàh k'áhìn yú:màn ʔi: hàtáwìlč'È, white man talk but I don't understand

Y(A) ʔi· hątąwlek, I can't hear

HEART •t'uh (cf. CHEST)

C(H) t'Ú^{C}, heart

t'Ú^{C}-lÚlmIr', wild strawberry (heart sweet)

ts'UllÚlmʌn', strawberry, lit. sweet heart (< ts'Ú^{C}, heart)

(M) too^{ch}-lool'-mep, strawberries (Fragaria)

(G) bestim tux, the iridescent part of abalone shell used for ornaments [abalone heart]

H(B) t!ū, heart

(L) t'ú^{h}, heart

t^{θ}'úhʔì ʔà:mʌ́t^{θ}kyʌ́:, I shot it in the heart

hąw t'ú^{C}, fish heart

t'ú^{h} ʔi· nʌhʌ́:mlímìkì, I'm getting crazy

t'ú^{C} nàhámáʔ à kí: t^{C}àmč'ì, I got not sense, I always leave anything

Y(A) t'u·, heart (human)

(Cs) t!uh, heart

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(F) ṭ'u·(h), heart

(Fo, B) t'u, heart

(A, F) ṭ'u·, stomach, belly

HEAVY *hənət'

H(L) hʌ̨n̨ʌ̨:t', hə̀nə́:t'é:, heavy

hə́nə́:ṭ'oh?é:, heavy

to:t há?mà? hanʌ́:t hʌ́n, it's heavy, but lift that log

tó:ṭ hạn̨ʌ́:tḥʌ̨n há?mà? šú·?ísà? [log heavy but lift] put it down

Y(A) hanač, heavy

(LF) hʌ̨n̨ʌ̨t, heavy

(K) hanot-k, is heavy

HEEL *(mi)kuht (cf. START)

C(H) k^{C}ú^{C}t^{C}, heel, the stub of your foot, like the stub of a tree

H(L) miku^{C}, heel

Y(MW) me-koot', heel

HEMP, INDIAN *mah

H(Fo) mah, Indian hemp (Apocynum)

(L) mah, sp. bush (they get fibers from it to make string, rope)

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màhʔúk'àm, Round Valley

Y(MWO) mah´, Indian hemp (Apocynum)

(C) mä̈, Indian hemp

(Fo) mah, Indian hemp

(A, F) ma·h, milkweed, milkweed type plant used to make strings

(U) mah, milkweed

(MWO) mah chahk´, broad leaf milkweed (Ascelepias)

(MW) mahm´, the pod [of milkweed]

HIDE *mon

H(L) wɨ̌škáʔànɛ̀ lálɨyikì mó·ŋ̊t̪ê·l' mó·ŋ̊t̪ê·l', bear coming, hide!

Y(F) ʔo·n po(·)yam monhe·lek, the gopher is hiding

HIPS (?) *pat'-

H(B) paatc!kū, rib

(L) p'a:t[ʔ]ku^{h}, pá·č'kú^{c}, p'á:č'ku^{c} (fast), ribs

Y(F) paʔat'am, paʔat'am, hip, hips and buttocks, thigh

HIT BY THROWING *wit

H(L) lílàʔàwé:t^{c}ìlyʔ́:, throwing rocks

lílàʔàwé:tìlyʔ́: ʔôl, throwing rocks at tree

lílàʔ É:m'èʔwíčìyà^{c}, where did you hit it with rock (i.e. on what part of it)

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lílà·ʔìwíčìyàká̓ʔ, he (this fella) hit me with rock

Y(F) wit̥-, hit, throw at

kiʔ č'i·mit wit̥ke, he hit the bird

(K) wit̥, throw

HOLE$_1$ *nih (cf. DOOR$_1$)

C(H) nÍ^{C}, hole

nÍh, groundsquirrel hole

nÍhin, lots of holes

nɑ́''ɑw nÍ^{C}, yellowjacket hole

'ólló^{C}tr̥^{C}am nÍhk'eyék^{C}, big tree setting in a hole in the ground

(G) lilnehe', rock-hole-in, name of the arch rock between the mouths of Gordon and Wages Creeks

Y(A, F) nih, hole

(K) ni, have cavity

(A) ni·k'e kaptek, he put it into the hole

HOLE$_2$ *sut'

C(H) k^{C}Úm-s̥Ú't', salt-hole

'ón-s̥Ut', a hole in the ground

H(L) súʔt̂', hole

ʔon súʔt', hole in the ground

súʔt̂'i lúkìtàʔ, stick it in that hole, punch that hole!

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ôn sú?t' pʌ́lmìkì, digging hole in ground

li? wạha?ka? su:ṭ'ič'I č'al'kol', this fella always aim at rabbit

su·tθ'a?, aim

hula? i· su:tθ ičik . . ., this one always aiming with

Y(A) ni·k'e su·t'eta?, poke it into the hole!

sut'-, spear, stab

?ạp hạw su?utnek, I went to spear a fish

HOT *?əs, *?əsit'

H(L) ?ʌ́skì, hot

?ə́slímìkì, it's getting hot

ə́sìtkì, it's hot

úk' ?ʌ́sìṭθ, hot water

tíwhʌ́?ə ?ʌ́sIt?É:, ṭíwhó? ?ə́sitki, very hot

úk' ?ʌ́sìṭà? ?àlé·? pʌ́yÍsà?, put your potatoes in hot water

Y(A, F) ?ạs, ?ạ·set, hot

(MWO) us´, us´-sit, hot weather

HOUSE *hən, *han

C(H) hên, house

'Íḍḍæ hẽ, my house

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mîddæ hēn, s. your house

nǽ''æw hên, yellowjacket nest

(G) hen, large dwelling, regular dwelling house

henhoten, camp site name about a mile from Es'im hamlet

H(B) hūn, house

(L) hǫ̂n, house

hə́nʔìm, hə̂nhúyʔim, in the house

hấnpìs mǫ́y' kóʔṭìkì, somebody going away from the house

puwI hǫn, one house

Y(A, F, Fo) han, house

(K) han-op, on the house

HOW *həyma

HOW MUCH; HOW MANY *həymas

C(M) he´-mah, how

H(L) haʔimas, how many

hǫymas mehʔa̧ ʔoho:ṭ', how many old men?

háymás ónàʔ kàʔ méhʔà̧, how old is this one?

mǫ́y' hǫ́ymâsàmé: lá:wi č'úk'ìkì, what's somebody doing something, the cup fell [sic]

hǫ́yʔímiyà̧:, what he say?

háymáh tĚ mê:mèʔ hǫ́ʔwIšÉ:ʔ kí·yà·, why you want to leave your dog?

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é:yè hʌymâ: kaʔ nʌ̂n wáhtÌsč'E, I don't know why this fella always shaking his head all the time

hé:l háw mèʔ téntàʔahàp šúʔhEkÌ é·yè̀ háymâ:k, you stay in town all the time, I don't know what you do?

háymás mÌs yʌ́ʔwʔ [...?...], what's your name?

Y(A) haymas, how (much, many)

(K) hai^{n}-mas, how

hai^{n}, what?

HUCHNOM *hučnom' (cf. OUTSIDE; PEOPLE OF) [INSERT 200a]

H(L) húčnóʔom̥, Redwood Indians

hùčnóʔòm ʔúk'àm, Redwood Valley

húčnóʔmàh k'ʌ́hÌn, Redwood language

hʌ́ʔyÌ ʔà hùmnʌ́:č'ÌsÌkÈ húčnóʔmàh k'áhÌn, I straighten the Redwood language out now

Y(A, F) hučnom', Huchnom, Redwood Indians

HUCKLEBERRIES *šiman

C(H) ŠÚmɑ̀m, huckleberry

SÚmɑm, huckleberries

SUmɑm bó·t^{c}, blue huckleberries

(M) she-mam ahl´, shĕ-mahl´´, huckleberry (Vaccinium ovatum)

shĕ-mum, the berries

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[FOOTNOTE FOR PAGE 200:]

The word for "Huchnom" is reconstructed on the off-chance that it was already used by the Proto-Yukians to refer to the Huchnom as a subgroup, perhaps geographically defined. It is more likely, however, that the word is a Yuki loan in Huchnom.

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(H) SUmɑm SÍ·k', black huckleberries

(G) shimalo, huckleberry bush (Vaccinium ovatum)

shiman, the ripe berries

shimalbal, the leaves

Y(MW) shĕ, huckleberry (Vaccinium)

shĕ-ĕ-mum´, shĕ-mum, the berries

HUMMINGBIRD; BUTTERFLY •čiyi

C(M) chē´-ah, humming bird (same as butterfly)

pahl che´-ah, butterfly (cf. leaf, wing)

(G) chi'i, hummingbird

H(B) tcēye, hummingbird

Y(MWO) che´-ye, hummingbird, butterfly

(B) tcīyi, hummingbird

HUNGRY, BE •hamlot'

H(L) hámlóʔt̪È, hungry

ʔé:ye ʔì· hàwóymìkà hámlóʔtÈ, I don't know what I'll eat, I'm hungry

Y(F) hamloʔote, to be hungry

ʔi· hamloʔotek, I'm (getting) hungry

kiʔa hamloʔottek, he got hungry

HURRY •lis

C(H) lÍs̥s̥æᶜkᶜ, s. you hurry up!

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lÍSt'ẹlyæ' gU-tS'ÚlI' tS'ɑ́ḍḍæ', s. you hurry up and wash the dishes

H(L) lÍskÈl kè? wók'mÉ:lâ·msÌkÌ, he's gonna dance quick

kà? lÍs k'áymílÌkÌ nàhɑ̀?ǎhé·lk, this fella talking crazy, he don't know nothing; this fella talk fast, he's crazy

lÍs, hurry!

Y(A, F) lis-, hurry

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I (AGENT) •ʔə, •ʔəp, •ʔəpa

C(H) ʼébbæ, I, me

ʼÚ•kʼ ʼa• míngɑ́ʼɑm, I am going to go to drink (at creek or well)

yíᶜkᶜém-kʼəl ʼa•hímIdæʼ, I'm pulling up to the fire

ʼébæʼ mehempᶜSí•ʼnégàʼɑmʼ, I shall sing

(M) ěp´-pah, I, me

H(B) epe, I

(L) épÊ: nə́núkʼ ʔóʔ kílìkì, I spit

EpE:kanE, EpE:, I

EpE na:wiki wE:smɹ:l, I'm looking at wolf

mú:čá:nà ʔEpE kɹ́:mìkì, I came with my sister

ʔEpEhʔwʌ:y kílìkì, I'm eating

ʔEpE• kʼaymIlIkI, I'm talking

epe noymé•sìkì, I'm writing

ʔepe nə́:wit̪ə́lki, a:nʔ:wIt̪ʌ́lkì, I don't see it

katáʔ anʌ́mkìlpàʔ, I'll lay down here

mílʔàʔá:wmìkì, I'm eating deer meat

hʔʔwìšé:ʔ ʔàča:nìyʌ́• kéʔʔ̀:, I gave him that dog

hʔhsàʔ àʔá:hìkì, [I am] holding it in arms

ká:ynáʔʔ̀:tʼílmíkì, I'm gonna count chickens

wíčʼ ʔà kɹ́ʔ mé:lìkì, I'm going far away

Y(A, F) ʔʔap, I (agent)

(A) ʔop, ʔup, I (agent)

(A, F) ʔʔapel, I (agent) (emphatic)

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(P) $u^{n'}$-pil, I

(K) amis, I [agent] - you [sing. patient]

I (PATIENT); ME (see also MY) •ʔih

C(H) wɑ́'k'day, I am very sick ("later says this means I am starting to get sick")

dí^{c}day, I'm sick (abed)

wɑ́k'day, I am sick but walking around

Úkk'ɑy há·mmUSd̥ǽ̀, I want water, I am dying for water

H(L) hʔ́wíšÉ ʔìšʌ́šÉ^{h} yʔ́: kâ:y', dog bit me right here

hʔ́wìše: ʔì kÉʔ čá:nìyá·, he gave me dog

ʔì: nàhʌ̀nákč'ì^{c}, I remember it

ʔi: nʔ̣hʔ̣ná ʔk^{c}i^{c}, I know it

mEʔk'ʌ́·ymìlìkíw ʔi: nʌhʌ́mkì, I don't understand what you're saying

t'ú^{h} ʔi· nʔ̣hʔ́:mlímìkì, I'm getting crazy

lámšé·m ʔì: lìt̥í:mé:lìkì, doctor is gonna doctor me

sâm ʔi·téhlìkè, my ear hurts

ínlímìkìʔì^{c}, I'm sleepy

Y(A, F) ʔi·, I (patient), me, with me

(A) ʔe·, I (patient), me, with me

(F) kima·se ʔi· haw ča·nek, they gave me a fish

(A) č'o·p hum ʔe· haltek, I heard a fly buzz

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IMPERATIVE MODE •-aʔ, •-'

C(H) 'ú'k' hâ·mmɑ', give me water, pass me water!

(G) lakte, get out [!] (used to order dog out of house

H(L) yʌ́šìṭàʔ, stand up!

k'áwìṭàʔ, wipe

hàmšéʔlàʔ, sing!

úʔk' mÉ:ʔEšàʔ, drink some water [!]

hʌ́·ʔìkʌ̀ʔ, rub [!]

t'ópsàʔ, tie a knot [!]

éhkìl' ʔóhmàʔ mìk'á·tê·l', run toward me and run around me!

lIs wit$^{\theta}$te:l', hurry, turn around!

Y(F) ʔuʔuk ha·maʔ, bring water!

(A) mišąp laktl', cross the road!

IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT •-m

C(H) 'énemk'ɑ́lmɑ, 1. he is crazy, 2. he is drunk

tS'Ílmæ', "it is mixed like pepper on our food"

H(L) háwʌ́l' č'úk'mìkì, acorns falling from tree

ôn súʔt' pʌ́lmìkì, digging hole in ground

ô·nwáhʔàkóy'mìkì, wandering around, I've been wandering around

âl kaʔąʔʌ́lmìkì, I sharpen the stick

ʔEpE· t'ílmíkì·, I'm gonna count

Y(F) ʔan ki yohmek, it's burning, blazing all the time

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(A) kawaye ʔąp hąmąnmek, I come to buy your horse

ʔolkatum me· ʔa·hmek, we catch mice

ʔąp t'uy šąymek, I'm chewing gum

(F) pila·te kąkmek, the sun is rising

IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT + MEDIOPASSIVE *-mil

C(H) 'íg̊æ mæk'î·mẹlo', what are s. you talking about?

H(L) kïpúk'ʌ́ymɨ̀l', say it again!

mÈʔk'ʌ́:ymìlìkíw ʔi· hʌ́ąlìkì, I hear you talking

k'ʌ́ymìl há:mč'ìʔì·, likes to talk

Y(K) -mil, meaning unknown. Not to be confounded with the final tense or syntactical suffix -mil.

pi-mil-mil, played flute

ki-mil-mil, said

IN-LAW *ʔolwi(hi)l

H(L) ó·lwéhèl, wife's father, husband's father

mu:sʔo·lwehel, man's wife's mother, woman's husband's mother

Y(F) ʔi·-ʔo·lwil, my father-in-law

(ʔi·) musp ʔolwil, (my) mother-in-law

INTERROGATIVE MODE *-ʔa

H(L) mIs ʔuk' há:mEhʔą, are you thirsty

mʌʔ^{i}ka yąšʔą, who's that (standing outside)

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háymás ónàʔ kàʔ méhʔè, how old is this one?

Y(A) ʔim ki nąmʔa, where is it (lying)?

IRIS *čiwiš, čiwaš

C(M) che'-wash, iris narrow leaf (best for nets and rope)

che´-wahs, broad leaf

(G) chiwas, Iris macrosiphon

Y(MW) che´-wish, thread

ITCH *k'ik'

H(L) k'é:k'íštìkìʔì:^{C}, I'm itching

Y(A) k'ik'-, k'ek'-, scratch

(A, F) k'ik'-, itch

(F) k'iʔikse, to itch, to scratch

(U) k'i'k, scratch

(A) ʔiyup ki k'eʔektek, somehow I got scratched, something scratched me

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JAW *nəhək

H(L) nahʌ:k, nə'hə̂:k, jaw bone

hąw nąhą́:k, fish jaw

Y(F) nąhą·k, jaw

(MW) nah-hawk', jaw

JAY *č'əʔəy

C(H) tS'é'ey, jaybird

tS'æ̂y', what the jaybird says

(M) chĕ-ā, California jay (Aphelocoma)

(G) ch!e'ei, jay

H(B) tco^{n}Ī, bluejay (valley)

(L) č'ą́ʔą̂:y, č'ə́ʔê:y, bluejay

Y(A, F) č'ąʔe, bluejay

(MWO) chă´-e, chŭ-e, jă´-e, crested jay (Cyanocitta)

or California jay (Aphelocoma)

(B) tc'ai^{n}, bluejay

(Cs) ch!á^{n}-i, bluejay

(MO) jā´-e, crested jay (Cyanocitta)

(MWO) chi´-han-haht´, crested jay (Cyanocitta)

JUMP *ṭiʔ

C(H) 'Ú'k' t^{c}Í·yÍSdæ', the water is springing up,

wave

Y(F) ṭiʔ-, jump

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KELP •kummol' (cf. SALT)

C(H) k^{c}ÚmmIl', Giant Kelp

H(L) kúmə̀l', kelp

KIDNEY •pohot'

H(L) pʌhʌ́ṭ', kidney

Y(LL) pohoṭ, kidneys

(MW) pŏ-hōt', kidneys

KILL •li?, •li?ik

H(B) līīk, kill

Y(A, F) li?-, kill

(A) le?, kill

(F) li·?ąke, to kill

li·?ąka, kill!

KILLDEER •tiyat

C(M) tee´-yat, killdeer (Oxyechus vocifera)

Y(MWO) mul-te-aht', killdeer (Oxyechus vocifera)

KING SALMON •?əyšil (also called "black salmon" or "Chinook salmon")

C(H) 'é·Sʌl, king salmon

'é·Sʌl', black salmon, i.e. spring salmon

(M) ā'-e-shil, king salmon

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(G) eushil, black salmon

H(L) nąwšIl (a may not be nasalized), black salmon

ʔáyšíl, black salmon

KINGFISHER *čučuk, čučuka

C(M) choo-choo´-kah, fish hawk (Pandion)

Y(MWO) choo´-chuk, kingfisher (Ceryle)

KINTERM PREFIX *ʔan- (see FATHER; BROTHER OR SISTER, OLDER; MOTHER)

KNEE *k'ənk'

C(H) k'éŋk', t'éŋk', knee

(M) kenk', ket'k, knee

H(B) kank!, knee

(F) ka^{n}k-pušmol, deer-knuckle dice game

(L) k'ʌʔk'^{i}, k'ə́nk', knee

k'ánʔk'àp yášìt̓àʔ, kneel! (stand up on your knee!)

Y(A) k'an'k, knee

(B) k'ank, knee

(U) k'ən'nk, knee

(K) kan, knee

(Cs) k̇a^{cn}k, knee

KNIFE$_1$ *lilkus

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C(M) lil'-koos, knife

H(B) lilkūs, knife

KNIFE$_2$ *lilpan

C(M) lil'-pan, knife

(G) lilpa'n, knife (of gray flint)

lilbantmen, male proper name of an Usal Sinkyone man
(knife)

H(L) lílpán, knife

lilpán hič'ohs, sharp pointed knife

lílpán ʔ̀:lʔ̀ táyišyʔ̀:kʔ̀, cut it with a sharp knife

KNOW *nəhənak

C(H) ts'ʊ̂^{C} nehenʌ̀k', he is smart

H(L) ʔí: nàhʌ̀nákč'ì^{C}, I remember it

kìm·ásàʔ hán ʔì· nahInáːk'Ipàʔ, sometime I'll learn

nʌ́hʌ́nnáktʌ́lʔàmIs̀, don't you remember?

ʔi: nʔ̀hʔ̀náʔk^{C}i^{C}, I know it

Y(A) hanak, know

(K) hana, think, believe

(A, F) nʔ̀nak, know

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LAKE *lal

C(H) 'Úk'-lɑ̂l, muddy water, water that is not running
riled

'Úk'-lɑ̂l-SÍmmet', muddy water
nasty

'Úk'-lɑ̂l, still water, water stands there, Cahto Lake, any stillwater or lake

H(B) laltē, lake

(L) lal, lake

lál, swamp, lake

láláp ʔîn yú:yíhmìkì, soft mud around a lake (quivers when you step on it), around the lake this ground shaking

Y(Fo) lal, lake

(MW) lahl´, lake

(P, U, Cs) lal, lake

(B) la'l, lake

(KU) la·l, lake

C(G) lalim-ontilka, people of lalim village at the mouth of the creek near the small lake (lalim) at the southern end of Coast Yuki territory

uklalyük, deep water in center

LAUGH *muhš

LAUGHING *muhšil'

C(H) ná·mɑ mû·ᶜSIl', he is always laughing

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mÚ·SIl. yæ' gɑ̃'mɑ', I'll laugh

H(B) mūcika, laugh

(L) múhšìl', laughing

ká?á: múhšìl' há:mč'ì^{C}, this one likes to laugh

kímâs mú:šìl kíyìtà?, quit laughing!

mú:šíkÊ·l' múšíkÊ·l', keeps laughing

Y(A, F) muš-, laugh

(A) moš-, laugh

(P) mu´-shi-kah, to laugh

(F) mu·šeka?, (you better) laugh!

mu·šel mis ha·mha?, do you like to laugh?

mu·šil ?i· ha·mek, I like to laugh

LEACH •šiš

H(L) šíšlà?, (leaching acorn flour) [leach!]

Y(MW) sheesh´-mŭh, acorn leach

(U) SiSk'i, in the leaching basin

(F) ?ąp šišmek, I'm going to soak them

šištle?, soak acorns!

LEAD; BRING (AN ANIMAL) •?alil

H(L) EtE hą·?wišʌ:tʌ:?alílmìkì, I brought my dog

kïpú:kó?tÈ^{C} mèh hą?wìšé: ?àlílìn', go back and bring your dog

Y(F) ki? ?iwop kawaye ?anilmawičk, that man is

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leading a horse

ʔani·lik, he's leading it (as a horse)

ki kawaye ʔitin tintaʔak'el ʔanilme(·lek), he's leading the horse into town for me

LEAF; WING •pal

LEAF •ʔolpal (cf. TREE)

C(H) lîlbɑɬ, sea lettuce, (rock leaves)

bɑ́''a·l ʔÚk', bɑl'-'Úk', leaf creek

(M) pahl´, pahl', leaf

(G) bal, leaves of land and marine plants; long streamers of marine plant

ukhenchembal, "cormorant leaves", Postelsia palmaeformis

H(F) olpal-tutok'up, autumn, leaves fall down

(L) ʔɑ̂l pál, leaves

Y(A, F) pal, leaf

(P) ōl-pāl´, leaf

LEAK •č'uy

C(H) tS'ÚyUm, it is leaking

Y(F) č'uyek, it's leaking, dripping

LEAN •k'əh

H(L) táplàʔ k'ʌ́hlàʔ ʔólkÌl', lean that board (up)

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against the tree

ʔólàpʔa̰·k'ʌ́hkÌlyá̰: wɨšká ʔanE lálylmé:, I lean against the tree, (becuz) bear was comin

ʔEpE ʔólàp k'ʌ́hkÌlyá̰:, I'm leaning against the tree

k'ʌ́hkÌl' ólàp, lean against a tree!

ʔú'k'méhtàp kàʔ k'ʌ́hkÌlʔé:, it (e.g. tree) bend (lean) over the water

Y(F) k'a̰·he, to lean back

k'a̰·k'el', lean back!

ʔolk'el ki k'a̰·hweč̌k, he's leaning against the tree

LEAVE$_1$ *lak'

C(G) lak, come out

laksa, release (end of school)

lakte, get out [!] (used to order dog out of house)

ukmaslak, site on Juan Alviso's property at Juan Creek, "black bear come out"

H(L) kÉsʔópÍlákt̪ÌkÈ, Thursday [four left]

pú:pú:č' lákt̪ÌkÈ, Friday [five left]

mólmílákt̪ÌkÈ, Wednesday

hân pís lák'tàʔ, come out of house!

lá·k'isàʔ ha̰wóyhá̰hÌn ʔÌmpÎs, take it out from under the table

lák'Ìsàʔ ʔÍ·lùʔ, take the thread out!

Y(A, F) lak-, leave

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lak'-, go, get out, leave, emerge, take out

(U) la'k, emerge, take out

(A) pąwe hąw laktek (~la?aktek) one fish got away

LEAVE$_2$ *ki

H(L) ?ì·kí:t̪ÈmČ'È, and leaves me behind

t̪'ú^C nàhámá? à kí: t^{C}àmČ'ì, I got not sense, I always leave anything

hą?wišé:?à· hánàp kí:yą· pąk àkó:mìkì, I leave my dog home and come alone

wńk' kí:tìkímlÎkì, he's not going to dance any more, quit dancing

kímâs mú:šìl kíyĪtà?, quit laughing!

háymáh t̪Ě mê:mè? hą?wIšÉ:? kí·yà·, why [do] you want [to] leave your dog?

LEG$_1$ *mi?il'

C(H) mÍ''Il', mÍ''Ir', leg

mÍ''Il-k'Î^{C}t^C, leg-bone

(M) mā-il-kēt, shinbone

H(B) meel, leg

(F) melit'ótikai, rheumatism, leg on fire

(L) mE?El, leg

púwÍmé?èlàp hńw' hńw', hop around on one leg

pú:wI mé?èlàp ?à·wók't̪ìyʌ·, I hop along on one leg

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kàwóyá ʔì:lʌ́llèmê: méʔèl ʔì·láhtìkì, horse kick me and break me leg

LEG$_2$ *tə̣t'

H(B) tūt, leg

Y(F) t'ạʔạč, leg

(A) t'ạ·t, leg

(MW) tǔ́-ut, leg

(B) ta^{n}t, leg

(Cs) t!a^{cn}t, leg

(P) t'suhnt, leg

LIE (FALSEHOOD) *minsil'

C(H) mÍnṣèl', s. you are lying

Y(A, F) minsil, lie

LIE; LAY$_1$ (SINGULAR) *nəm

C(H) 'Úk'-ném, water is lying

lÍl ném hæ', there is a rock lying over there

'ónwæ̂h nạm, lit. big flat lying there, level ground (where the Laytonville people live)

lÎl hæ̂lk'e nêmdæ', piedras encimadas

H(B) nomke, lie (lay)

(L) nʌ́mkÌl', lie down

nʌ́mkÌl' kâ·y', lie down right here

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katá? anʌ́mkìlpà?, I'll lay down here

k^{c}á·y' námlà?, lay it down right here

hàwóymàl?àp námlà?, lay it on the table [!]

Y(A, F) nạm-, lie, lay

(A) nom-, num, lie, lay

(B, K, Fo) nam, lie

(MW) nem´-kil, lie

(F) nạmkel', lie down!

(A) nạmhek, lying; he, she, it is lying

LIE; LAY$_2$ (PLURAL) *pin'

C(H) líl-bîn', several rocks lie

(G) binem, to lay a thing down

albit, "wood lay down", male proper name

lilp'in-kem-melin, rocks-lie creek, mouth of Gordon Creek

lilp'inkem, rocks lie, beach village at DeHaven Beach

Y(A) koštal ki lạl pintl', put that acorn in the sack!

LIGHT *k'aw

C(H) k'áwmæ, something like lightning or candle

k'áw^{c}dæ, daylight, dawn

'ɑ́lk'éw^{c}mIr', a light, e.g. a lamp

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mÍht k'âw'k^{yc}æ, sky getting light, getting daylight

xwIl.yo'-k'éwmel', towel, lit. face drier [wiper]

yÍ^{c}k^{c}Im k^{c}éwdæ', the fire is flaming up

H(Fo) yehim-k'awesk, dance house fire tender

(L) yehem k'^:wIsaʔ, light the fire, start the fire

hǫ́w^ymà'lpÌs ʔônk'^:wísàʔ, wipe the dirt off the table!

hǫ́wáy^{c} lá·wÌ k'áwÌṭàʔ, wipe the dishes!

yehem k'á:wehʔe:, fire is burning, fire blazes

Y(A, F) k'aw, light, clean, clear, shine, wipe

(A) lul k'awmul', candle (fat/oil/grease light-instrument)

k'awtek, it's daylight

LIGHTNING •p'ah

C(M) pah'-hum, lightning

(G) pakyet, lightning

Y(F) p'ahe, to lighten

(LL) pah, lightning

(U) p'ah, lightning

(P) p'a´-hek, lightning

(Fo) p'áhi, lightning

LIKE •həw

H(B) kaū, like

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Y(K) haw, like, desire

(B) ha^{n}w, like

LILAC *sik'a (cf. GREEN; BLUE)

C(M) sā'-kah, sē'-kah, white lilac (Ceanothus integerimus)

(G) sika, "cascara"

Y(MW) se'-kĕ, white lilac (Ceanothus integerimus)

LITTLE; SMALL *ʔolsil

C(M) awl'-sil, little

(H) 'ólṣel, small

mé't'-'ólṣel', little gulch

mét' 'ólṣɑl, little ravine

(G) ol, little

olsil, small slingstone

ontokol, little arch rock, name of a rock
(little)

ewusha eul, puppy

H(B) olsel, little

(L) ʔólsìl šá:t[ʔ]tì, little bit cold

músp ʔólsìlàʔ kàʔ méhč'ɨ̀, this is a little woman

lIl ʌ:lsI>l, small rock

lIl ʌlsI>l, little rock

iwUp ʌlsI>l, ʔíwəp ʔólsilaʔ, little man

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Y(F) ʔunšil, small, a few, a little

(A, F) ʔo·lsil, ʔu·nšil, ʔunsil, ʔunsel, little, small

(MO) ŭn-chil, little, small

(B) un'cil, small

(Fo) ónsil (Titomno'm dialect), small

(Cs) ún-shidl, small

(P) ōl´-li-sel, small

(Fo) únsil (Ukomno'm dialect), small

LITTLE; BAD *hokoč

C(M) ho-kwats, haw'-kotch, little

Y(A, F) hạkoč, hokoč, bad

(B) ha^{n}kotc, bad

LITTLE ONES; CHILDREN *halč', *halč'aʔ

C(H) haltS' t'Ílk^{c}, he/she has little ones

'âl hɑ̂ltS', small stick

'U'k'I^{c}t hɑ̄̂ltS', little fine beads

tS'ó·bæ' hɑ̂ltS'æ', gnats, lit. tiny flies (made up term)

mélhem há·tS', nightfish, lit. little surffish

(G) alhals, a game with a bundle of small sticks one of which was marked

melemhals, sardine or night fish

mebemhalse, small foot, male proper name

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H(L) hál'č'à? yé:kÌkÈ, kids are playing

mú:s hálč'à? mú:n kê:m', mi: kó?te náwÌn', lots of girls over here, let's go see

mu:ča:? nahalč, sister's children

?iwIs halč'a? nUna? nehEkI, lot of boys

múshál'č'à? mɑ̂l ?út^{C}hÌkÈ, girls playing grass game

Y(MW) hal'-chă, hal-che-e, children (4-12 years)

(F) ha(?a)lč'a(t), grandchildren, children

LIVE *no?

C(H) mÎhg̊I' 'áttéts nó'ók^{C}, lit. on the bench the people are living [placename]

'Ú·k-tS'Im' 'Îw^{C}lɑ nó''ok^{C}, "snake lives in the water", watersnake (a mere description)

H(L) hE:lE ?us nɑ?ɑ̌hIkI, (all of us living)

Y(A, F) no?-, noh-, live

(A) kạtel' ?ạp no?ohek, I live here

LIVER *ho

H(B) ho^{n}, liver

Y(F) ho·, liver

(B) hō', liver

(U) hɔh, liver

LIZARD *sət'i(ya)m

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C(M) sā-tem, sā´-tem, alligator lizard (Gerrhonotus)

(G) se'et!em, lizard

H(B) ūsaūt!īyam, salamander

(L) sʌ̨:t'I'ya:m, lizard

kata lal̥, sʌ̨́:t'ʌ́yʌ́:m katạ́ʔ lál̥tÊʔÉ: mé:ʔà·péʔ

nʌ̨́·wìkìᶜ, lizard been running along here, I see

his track

Y(F) sa̧·t'e, lizard

(A) sa̧tin, lizard

(MWO) sŭ´-ten, scaly lizard (Sceloporus)

(B) ūūsûtin, salamander

LIZARD, SCALY *čisam

C(M) ches'-sam, chā-es'-sam, scaly lizard (Sceloporus)

Y(MW) che´-sum-mul´, Elk Creek

LOCATIVE$_1$ *-ap, -əp

C(H) 'ɑ́ttæts nÚndæl bó· 'ónepᶜ
people crowded in one land
or all
in one
company

'on mîᶜd̥epᶜ s̥Út', a house in a steep place

Sí:bep, at the willows

H(L) hʌ̂n kúhtàp, end of the house

mEʰšap, on the road

ka: mèʰšap, along the road

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ó·làp ì:č'úk'ìkì^{C}, I fell off tree

nə́kəp, in the night, tonight

wʌ́:kʌ̀p, behind

k'ʌ́hkì̀l' ólàp, lean against a tree!

hánméhtàp, on top of house

Y(F) lil ʔonąp hoṭk, there are lots of rocks on the ground

mišąp laktl', cross the road!

nąkop ʔąp woktlwič, last night I danced

LOCATIVE$_2$ *-ʔəm, -ʔim

C(H) mí̂l-hô^{C}t^{C}-əm, placename [deer big at]

yî^{C}k^{C}ẹmẹm, in the fire

sÚ·ṣ-mell-em, Pudding Creek, lit. duck creek [at]

lî̂llem, at the rock, Lilim, Mussel Rock

iíl-'ónom, lí̂l-'ónnɑ', [placename: rock ground at]

'Úk'' 'onk'ɑ'^{I} d͡ʒəm, locative [of muddy or rily water]

(G) enehuyum, noon

semhuyem, midnight

milhootem, deer large, Cleone (placename)

semhalem, after midnight

lilp'inkem, rocks lie, beach village at De Haven Beach

hauktam, light commencing before sunrise

ukemim, Cahto

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H(Fo) ukhotam-piloti-ilike, water big sun goes down,

i.e. sun goes down in the ocean; west

(L) hânhʔhìnʔìm, underneath house

ʔe:mʔm, ʔe:m'm̥, where?

hánʔìm, hânhúyʔim, in the house

húyʔìm, inside

hán ʔìm súʔhìkì, he's setting in house

lá:wì hąwó·y hʔhìn ʔìm sé:sísàʔ, slide that basket

under the table

Y(F) nąk nu·y(ʔ)ąm, midnight

hanʔąm, inside the house

halčam mąląm k'i·samweck, the children are swimming

in the creek

LOCATIVE$_3$ •-k'i

C(H) hÚyk'æ, in the middle

lÎl hâlk'e {nêmdæ' / tS'Û·dæ'} piedras encimadas

'ólló^{C}tr̥^{C}am nÍhk'eyék^{C}, big tree setting in a

hole in the ground

(G) onkusgeshat, north wind

H(Fo) onki, down, earthward

(L) méšk'è ʔà·kóʔtòn tó·t méhšàp nám̥ʔé:, I was going

along the road, and a log was laying on the

road

méš k'ì kóʔt̪ìkÈ, going along (down) the road

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ónk'È^{C}, down

lállá· ʔónk'e páklàʔ, kick it and turn it over,

or: kick it over

Y (F) hu·yk'e, in the middle

(A) ʔonk'e ʔap pi·tikek, I dug a hole in the ground

LOCATIVE$_4$ *-ʔiʔ

C(H) míhgI' 'áttéts nó'ók^{C}, lit. on the bench people

are living [placename]

(G) ukochi, horizon

lilnehe', rock-hole-in, name of the arch rock

between the mouths of Gordon and Wages Creeks

H(L) tít$^{\theta}$ ʔìʔ kóʔyá^{C}, going uphill

t$^{\theta}$'úhʔìʔ ʔà:mʌ́t$^{\theta}$kyʌ́:, I shot it in the heart

mʌ́lʔìʔ, upstream

méhtìʔ kíktìkì, bird flying up high

kúhtìʔ ʌ́ytàʔ, going downstream

hân ʔʌ́l'ìʔ, in front of house

Y(K) -i, in

LOG *tot'

H(L) to:t', tô·t', log

to:t háʔmàʔ hanʌ́:t hʌ́n, it's heavy, but lift this

log

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súːk tôːt', pine log

nʌ́htôːt', fir log

tòːt' k'Ím, rotten log (fuzzy inside, getting old)

Y(F) tot, log

LONG *kəy, *kəyih

C(H) t'ól k^{C}éyyem, long headhair

'Ú'k'I^{C}t^{C} k^{C}éyem, a long string of beads

hént^{C}əl' k^{C}éyIl' (k^{C}êyæ'), long nose(d one), <

k^{C}êy', long

(M) kā'-ye, long

(H) 'Ûw^{ə}p^{C} k^{C}éyæ', a tall man

(G) lilkayi, rock long, a sharp rock, name of a coast

place between the mouths of Hardy and Juan Creeks

mishkei, long ridge

H(B) kaiyī, long

(L) kaʔyi^{C}, long

náip kʌ́yyʌ̀ʔ mÉhĒkÉʔá· ʔi· k'ay^{C}č'Ì, náip kʌ́yyì·

mÉhč'ikéʔá ʔi· k'ay^{C}č'Ì, that tall girl, that's

the one I like

nak kʌ̨́yyàp ʔa hánóʔyʌ̨́:, I waited all night

opI IwɨS kayyaʔ, two tall men

mú:láʔ šámkʌ́yi, long ear mule

katáʔ kʌ́y^{C}tI (kʌ́:y^{C}tI) ʔónàʔ úk' yʌ́kmÌl', water

stand there long time ago

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Y(A, F) kąy-, long, tall, far

(A) koy-, long, tall, far

(F) kąye, long, tall

(A) kąye·, long, tall

(MO) kah´-yā, long

LOOK FOR; HUNT (FOR) ·həy

H(L) ÈtÈ lá:wì ʔʌ̀hąymé:lìkì, I'm gonna look (hunt) for my basket

ʔʌ̀·hąy[??] ʔʌ̀: táhk tálkì˘, I look for it but can't find it

hé·límí·nú·níkél'k'áy'hʌyìnk, let's all go gather mushrooms

Y(A, F) hąy-, look for, hunt

LOUSE ·ʔik'

C(M) ēk, louse

(G) ik!ê, louse

H(B) Īk, louse

(L) ʔEʔk', louse

ʔÉʔk' múnkì˘ᶜ, lots of lice

Y(LF) ik'aʔ, louse

(B) Īk, louse

LOVE ·huš

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H(L) ké?ʔ: wók' húšilč'i, he likes (loves) to dance

Y(F) hu·š-, happy, love

?i· hu·šiltank, I'm not happy

hu·šil ?i· ha·mek, I like to be happy, I like to make love

(B) huc, like

(K) mis kipat huc-lil-ha, do you like yourself?

LUNGS *koč'

H(B) ko'tc, lungs

Y(MW) kōtch, lungs

(B) k'otc, lungs

(Cs) koch, lungs

LUNGS/BACK? *?ot'am (cf. BREATHE)

C(M) aw-tahm', back

Y(F) ?o?otam, ?o·tam, lungs

LUPINE *toti

C(M) tot'-te che'-mat, white-crown sparrow (Zonotrichia leucophrys) [lupine bird]

to'-tah-chā'-met, brown towhee (Pipilo crissalis)

(G) totse, Lupinus sp.

Y(MW) taw'-tě, herb lupine (Lupinus)

(Fo) totima^{n}t, totimúl, names of rancherias

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MADRONE •pəyk'i

MADRONE BERRIES •pəyk'i mam

C(H) bélk'α', madrone

bélk'α' mâm, madrone berries

bélk'α' 'ól, madrone tree

béyk'ə̀ʳ̀ʲ, tree sp., possibly madrone

bé'ól-hα̋kk'æ, madrone on top

(M) bā́-kah awl' (awl'), madrone (Arbutus menziesi)

(G) beka, madrone tree

H(L) pʌ́yk'ì, madrone tree

pʌ̂yk'ìmám, madrone berries (Indians didn't eat them)

Y(MWO) pal´, poi-e´-ke pal´, madrone (arbutus menziesi)

(Cs) pa^{n}-í-ki, madrone

(C) poí-ki, poí-ki-bä̋m, madrone

MAGNESITE •šihp

C(M) sheep ĕ-sits', red paint

H(B) ce'p, magnesite-beads

(L) šÉhp, "Indian gold" (made from applying some ... [?] ... some mineral substance found in Lake county)

Y(F) ši•p, magnesite (cylinders), Indian gold, awl, needle, scar

(K) ship, magnesite

(F) ši•pe, to sew

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MAN *ʔiwVp (V = epenthetic vowel)

MEN *ʔiwVs

C(H) ʼÛwə̀p̂ᶜ hôᶜt̥rᶜæʼ, a big man

ʼÛwIpᶜ, ʼÛwpᶜ, hombre

ʼÛwə̀p̂ᶜ, man

ʼÍws̥æʼ, man

ÚwIS mÚnɑʼ, many men (Ú also umlauted)

ʼÍws ʼ m bb ʼtʼ pʼôymIrʼ, a man's gloves

(M) ĕ´-wup, ew´-wup, yu´-up, man

H(B) iwap, man

(Fo) lašk'al-iway, boy born at time of new moon, lit. moon man

(L) iwUp, ʔíwə̀p, ʔíwʌ̀p, man

púwìʔíwəp, one man

ʔíwIsmún, lots of men

Y(F) ʔiwąp, man

(A, F) ʔiwup, man

(A) ʔiwop, man

(Cs) í-wŭp, man

(A) ʔew, man

(MW) yu-up, man

(K) iw-is, men

(Cs) í-wĭs, men

(Fo) itin-íwap, my man, my husband

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MAN, YOUNG •ʔummit'

MEN, YOUNG •ʔummis

C(H) 'Úmme•'t', a big-boy, about 13

'Úmme•S mÚnɑ•', a lot of youths

'Úme•t', youth

'ÚméSdæ, he is growing big

'Ume'ḍÍ•dæ', a youthlet younger than 'Úme•'t'

H(L) u•ma[ʔ]s, young man

ʔú:mê:ʔ, young [ʔ]

ʔú:məs, teenage boy

MANY$_1$; LOTS OF •mun (of a definite number only?)

MANY, LOTS OF ANIMATES •munaʔ

C(H) 'ólwI•S mUnnæ', many old-men

mÚnæ' t^{c}ó''o•l' mehe', there are lots of bosses

mÚSp'o•'t' mÚnnæ' (hótt^{c}se'), many old-women

'Úmmɑ•S mÚnɑ', a lot of youths

nɑ́ẓbÍ•dæ' mÚnæ', many girls

ÚwIS mÚnɑ', many men

(M) moo´-nah ah´-tet, ah'-tet moo'-nah, many people

(G) mitle mune, many deer

H(L) sa:k' munč'Ikaw, lots of babies

mUnkah^n hot yoʔkI, lots of houses standing here

ʔÉʔk' múnkÌ̇^{c}, lots of lice

ʔíwIsmún, ʔiwIs mUnkI, lots of men

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wišE·ʔ mun, lots of coyotes

Y(A, F) mun-, lots, a lot of, a bunch, group, many (of animates)

(F) munaʔ, lots

č'i·mit muna, a bunch of birds

MANY$_2$; LOTS *hot̥ (of an indefinite number only?)

C(H) hót^{C}, many

hót^{C} 'ólɑm, lots of trees

'ɑ̂l hott^{C}æ^{C}', lots of wood

mÚSp'o·'t' hótt^{C}se', many old-women

lÚl-hó^{C}tr̥^{C}æ', he is fat

(M) hawt', many, plenty, big

(G) henhoten, houses many, village or camp

henhotenyo, many houses standing, village or camp

H(L) hot̥ ʔúk' mé:ʔékàʔ, drink a lot of water

lil hóht^{C}, lil̂ hót̥ (noh), lots of rocks

hʌnka hot̥^{C} yoʔkI, lots of houses standing here

Y(A, F) hot̥-, lots, a lot of, many, plenty (of inanimates)

MANZANITA *kuč'

C(H) k^{C}Ú'tS', k^{C}ÚtS', k^{C}útS', manzanita

k^{C}ÚtS'-'ő́llɑm, manzanita bush

k^{C}ÚttS'Im, manzanita

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k^{c}ÚtS', manzanita berry

k^{c}ÚtS'-'ól, manzanita bush

k^{c}Ú'tS'Im, kind of berries, no Engl. name, grow on trees, color of red-huckleberries, light-brown leaves, edible

(M) koots ahl, kootch'awl, kootch awl, manzanita bush

kootch', kootch'-awl, manzanita

(G) kucha, manzanita bush

kuch, manzanita berries

(Cf. (G) milkuche, [a sp. of] berries eaten raw)

H(B) kūtc, manzanita

(L) kúč', manzanita berries

kúč' ʔʎl, manzanita bush

Y(F) kuʔuč, manzanita

(MWO) koo'-che, hoo'-e-kootch', manzanita

(B) kūtc, manzanita

(Cs) kú-chi, manzanita

(MW) kootch', manzanita berries

(Cs) kú-uch, manzanita berries

MAPLE *palkənši

C(G) palkensha, a kind of tree

Y(MWO) pal'-kun-che, maple (Acer macrophyllum)

(Cs) pal-ká^{n}-shi, maple

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MARK *noy

MARKED; STRIPED *noyam

C(H) nóyom, to write, to make designs on baskets, the ornamentation of baskets, mg. to mark

hŰlyo' nóyy∝m, coon, lit. striped face

(M) shik´noi'-yum, black paint

chal´ noi'-um, white paint

H(L) epe noymé:sìkì, I'm writing

noymé·mòl', pencil (something to write with)

eţI nóymé·mòl' č'úk'ìkì, my pencil dropped (inf. can't give "drop-trans.")

(B) noyūm, striped

Y(MW) noi´-yem, drawing, picture, sign, symbol, mark

MARROW *k'ihlul (cf. BONE; FAT)

C(M) mil-ke'-lool, kěch-lool', marrow

Y(MWO) kě´-lool, marrow

MARRY *nok (?)

H(L) nókpáʔÈ músp, gon marry a wife

Y(A) nohokelek, they got married

MEADOWLARK *kuč'mol' (cf. MANZANITA)

H(B) kūtcmool, meadow-lark

(L) kúč'mn̂:l, lark (meadowlark)

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Y(B) huntcmol, meadowlark

(A) kuʔučmul', ku·čmul', meadowlark

(MWO) kootch'-mah, kooch-muh, meadowlark

MEAT *mil

MEAT, DRIED *milk'im

C(M) mil^{ch}-kim, dried meat

H(B) mil, meat

(L) mIl̥, mílo, meat

kúmá: mílo hʌ́wáykìl', come on and eat meat

kúm kú:sīsàʔ mí·lo^{c}àp, sprinkle salt on the meat!

mílo tá·yìšyʌ̀·k^{c}ʌ̀ʔ, cut the meat!

Y(A, F) mil, meat

(A) mil k'imeč, dried meat

MELT *ʔon-

H(L) ó·nèhʔé·, melt

hàmút[ʔ] lemé· pé·l ʔó·nèhʔé:, it rained and melt the snow

nʌ́hto̍à ʔó·nèhʔé:, ice melt

Y(F) ʔo·ništik, it melted

MENSTRUATION *tal

C(G) tetl, menstruation

Y(K) ta^{n}l, menstruate

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MIDDLE *huy

MIDDLE, IN THE *huyk'i

C(H) hÚyk'æ, in the middle

(G) semhuyem, midnight

betsim hui, white "intestines" of abalone

enehuyum, noon

H(B) hūīkalyûk, center-pole

(L) húyʔÌm, inside

ʔí·lùʔ hu·yʔÌm k'ʌ́ʔlaʔ lá:wàp, put this thread inside the basket!

hə̂nhúyʔim, hə́nʔÌm, in the house

Y(A, F) hu·y-, mid(dle)

(MW) hoo´-ēk, middle

(F) hu·yk'e, in the middle

MISS (A SHOT) *pul

H(L) mÍl̥ʔa mʌ́:tÌlyʌ́: kʌ̀n púltÌkÌ, I shot at deer but missed it

Y(A) mat po·lek, he missed a shot

(K) pul, miss

MOLE (ANIMAL) *ʔonpo(ki)yam (cf. EARTH)

C(H) ǒn-bō't kol´-lah, ǒn-book´-ke-yem, mole

ǒn´-bō't kol´-lah, ǒn-book'-ke-yem, mole (Scapanus)

H(Fo) onpóyam, mole

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(L) ʌnpʌyEm, ʔônpóyIm, ʔʌnpóyÌm, mole

Y(MWO) on-poi´-um, mole (Scapanus)

(K) on-poy-am, mole

(Fo) onpóyam, giant mole which supports earth

(F) ʔon poyam', gopher

MOMENTANEOUS ASPECT •-k

E.g., •miʔikaʔ, drink!

C(H) mIIgæ', s. you drink!

H(L) hÉ:lÉ mì ʔúk' mÉ:ʔÈkà, let's all drink some water!

hót mÉ:ʔÉkà ʔúʔk', drink a lot of water!

pú:č'ikàʔ, blow (with mouth) [!]

mÍl ą̀:mátkÌyą́:, I shot a deer

Y(K) "-k is somewhat indefinite in force. It appears to be used with intransitive verbs to indicate an action, as contrasted with a state, of the conception implied by the verb stem. This suffix must not be confounded with the tense-suffix -k or -ik, which it always precedes." (1911: 359)

cu^{c}-a, remain! vs. cu^{c}-k-a, sit down!

$a^{n}p$ cu^{c}-ik, I sit vs. $a^{n}p$ cu^{c}-k-ik, I seat myself

(LL) čoka hot mi·kaʔ, here, drink lots of this!

(A) mile piʔič meʔ matkek, you shot a fat deer

(F) ʔa·twošet nan witkwičk, he hit the dog on the head

miʔ na·n ti·ʔikaʔ, jump over the fence!

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MOMENTANEOUS ASPECT + MEDIOPASSIVE *-kil

C(H) lí̥s̥s̥æ^{c}k^{c} hewéygəlk^{c}, s. you hurry up and eat!

mɑ́bɑ́t' mɑk'ó·lgIl', I washed my hands

H(L) ʔópʌ́ ʔáhtɑ́ kànámkìlʔé:, two people lay down right here

kʌ́:má: hʌ̨́wə́ykìl', come on and eat!

EpE hʌ̨́:yÍkÊl', I'm thinking

ʔi· ʔáhkÌlʔÉ:, he caught up with me

Y(K) -kil, " single action, or repeated action at a single period", "a repeated or longer action but one limited to a single period as opposed to a habitual act."

ha^{n}wai-kil-mil, ate it

(F) yąškilpaʔ, he's going to stand up (after a while)

kiʔ yąškilhan, he might stand up

(A) sum ʔąp k'iskilek, I swam yesterday

hoy ʔąp hąwąykelek, I ate, too

MOON *lašk'awol' (cf. LIGHT)

C(H) lɑ́Sk'ewel', moon

(M) lahs'-kō'-wel, moon

(G) lashkowe, moon

H(B) lackawol, moon

(Fo) lášk'owal, moon (eye of thunder)

lášk'owal-menikele, full moon, lit. moon is

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getting big

láš'owal-k'olyélike, last quarter moon, lit. moon is dying

(L) láš'áwʌ́ʔl̥, láš'áwə́l', láš'əwə̂l', láš'áwʌ́l'l̥, moon

puwIla·š'əwəl', month

Y(A) lašk'aw, moon, month

(F) lašk'awął', moon

lašk'awol', moon

(MO) lash-kaw´-el, moon

(LF) la$^{\hat{?}}$šk'awa, moon

(P) lāsh-kau´-a, moon

(Cs) lash-ḱá-wohl, moon

MORNING STAR •hamol'

H(Fo) hamol-hayélike, morning star, lit. star coming up

hamol-ilyélike, evening star, lit. star going down

hamol-č'ukiyélike, falling star

Y(A) ha·mął', morning star

(Cs) hô-mohl̄, morning star

MORTAR •kuhtam, kuhtim (see also POUNDING BASKET)

C(G) kutim, slab mortar

H(L) kúht̪Ìm, bedrock mortar

Y(Cs) kú-tŭm, mortar base

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MOSQUITO *č'op č'ala (cf. FLY)

H(B) tcōōptcale, mosquito [fly sting]

Y(F) č'o·p č'ala, mosquito

(P) châp chal´-lut, mosquito

(B) tcōptcalû, mosquito

cf. C(M) chawp soot´-mawl, mosquito

MOTHER *ʔank'an'

H(B) ūn-ka, mother

(L) mIska:, your mother

ʌ́ŋkà^c, mother

ʌ́ŋká:nàʔ EpE kʌ́:mìkì, I came with my mother

ÈtÈʔʌ́ŋkà, my mother

Y(A, F) ʔin-k'an', my mother

(A) ʔan-k'an', my mother

(B) añ-k'an, my mother

(P) ung-ka´, my mother

(MW) ung-kă, my mother

(Cs) k̇á-^na, my mother

MOTHER, YOUR (SING.) *misk'an'

H(L) mIska:, your mother

Y(F) mis-k'an', your mother

MOTHER'S FATHER, MY *ʔihpit'

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H(B) Ī-pīt, mother's father

(L) i:p^{c}Eʔ, mother's father

Y(F) ʔi·-piʔit, my mother's father

(MWO) e-pēt´, my mother's father

(B) -pīt, mother's father

(A) ʔi·-pi·ʔit, my grandfather, my grandmother

MOTHER'S MOTHER, MY *ʔiḥtit'

H(B) Ī-tit, mother's mother

(L) i:t^{c}eʔ, mother's mother

Y(F) ʔi·-tiʔit, my mother's mother

ʔi·-ṭi·t, my mother's mother

(MW) e-tēt', my mother's mother

(B) -tit, mother's mother

(A) -ṭiʔit, mother's mother

-ṭi·t, mother's mother

MOTHER'S SISTER, MY$_1$ *ʔihkəs

C(H) 'Í·k^{c}e·s, mat. grandmother

H(L) ʔi·kas, mother's sister

Y(Cs) kŭs, maternal aunt

(F) -kąs, mother's sister

ʔi·-kąs, my mother's sister

(MW) e-kus', my mother's sister

(B) ka^{n}c, father's sister

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(Fo) i-ka^{c}, my aunt (used by child to refer to his midwife)

MOTHER'S SISTER, MY$_2$ *ʔihnəyt (cf. DAUGHTER)

C(H) ʼÍ·nnæ̂·t^{c}, næ̂·t^{c}, nê·tʼ, aunt

(G) nete, mother's sister, stepmother

Y(B) nai^{n}t, mother's sister

(A) ʔi·-nayt, my mother-in-law

MOTION TOWARD THE SPEAKER *-m

E.g. *koʔm, come < "koʔ, go; *haʔm, bring < *haʔ, carry in the arms or hands

Y(K) kup-ma, come pointing

woʼ-ma, coming toward

la^{n}l-ma, creep to

un-ma-wi, brought

MOUNTAIN$_1$; HILL *tit, *tihtam (cf. ELK)

C(M) te´-tum pot´-tā, cliff swallow (Petrochelidon)

H(B) tetam, mountain

(L) t̰Ít̰^{θ}, mountain

t̰Ít̰^{θ} ʔìʔ kóʔyá^{c}, going uphill

t̰Ít̰ kúht̰ ʔíhɔ̀^{c}, bottom of the hill

hú:ʔú:tàht̰Ít^{θ} ʔɔ̂n, white man's forest, mountain land

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Y(F) ṭi·tam, mountain, hill

(A, F) ṭit, mountain, hill

(P) ti-tum, mountain, hill

(A) ṭi·tum, mountain, hill

(B) tītam, mountain, hill

(Cs) tí-tŭm, mountain, hill

MOUNTAIN$_2$ *muhmol'

C(H) mÚhmIr', mt., wild-country, a big wild country with mts. and nobody living, only deers and panthers

mÚhmIl', hill, mt., chamís-hill, brushy timber country

(M) moo$^{h'}$-mel, mountain

Y(K) mumolno'm, type of shaman's spirits [mountain people]

(Fo) múmol-lamšími, doctors who have power over were-eagle

múmolno'm, type of spirits

(Cs) múmâdl-no^{c}m, bearded dwarfs which confer shamanistic powers, lit. "hunting tribe"

MOUNTAIN$_3$ *wit

H(L) wê:ṯ, big mtn.,with canyons in it

we:ṯ$^{\theta}$, canyon

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úk'àm hóhṭàm ka:taʔkIl wê:t, coast range

we:t̂ᶿʔuk'am, Eton Valley Yuki

Y(P) wēt, forest

(Fo) witúkom, side hill valley, no'hot in Eden Valley

MOUNTAIN FILAREE *nay'

H(Fo) naí'hime, male name of a good deer hunter, lit. mountain filaree (deer eat this bush)

Y(Fo) naí', mountain fillery

MOUSE, MEADOW OR WATER- *pip

C(H) bÍḃḃæ̀, mouse

(M) pip'-pĕ, pip'-pĕ, meadow or water mouse (Microtus)

peep', peep', white-footed mouse (Peromyscus)

(G) bi'-pe, mouse

Y(A) p'i·p, mouse, rat, MW: meadow or water mouse (Microtus)

MOUSE, WHITE-FOOTED *ʔolk(')a/oṭam

H(L) k'ɹ̀́tàm, mouse (?)

ʔɹ·lk'ɹṭʌ̀m, mouse, mice

ɹ̂lk'ɔ́ṭʌm, mice

ʔɹ̀lk'ɹ̀́ṭəm múnki~ múnč'i ʔôlk'ɔ́ṭəm kaṭəʔ, lots of mice

pú:wì ʔòlk'ɹ̀́ṭàmʔànʌ́:wìkì, I see but one mouse

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Y(F) ʔolkaṭa(m), mouse, mice (white-footed, Peromyscus)

(A) ʔolkaṭam, mouse, mice

ʔolkaṭum, mouse, mice

MOUTH *nəhin

C(H) néhen, mouth

k^{c}ît'tʼIlɤ néhen', that fellow's mouth

(G) nehen, mouth of crab

nehe, mouth of octopus

H(B) nū^{n}hūn, mouth

(L) nahEn, nə́hÌn, náh^{a}Ìn, mouth

n^h^nwahaʔ, big mouth (designation of rattlesnake)

hą́·w n^ʔh^ʔn, fish mouth

Y(A) nahan, mouth

(F) nąhen, mouth

(MO) nĕ-hin, mouth

(B) na'han, mouth

(P) nau´-heh, mouth

(Cs) ná^{n}-hĭn, mouth

MOUTH, OF THE *nə-, see Chapter III, section 2.2.1. (b).

MOVE (OF AN ANIMAL), see STEP

MOVE$_1$ *tuk (*ṭukʔ)

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H(L) kàtá·pìs ʔùs túktI mé:lÈkì, they're gonna move away from here

ká·tá̰ʔ t̰úk mé·làmsÌkÌ, I hear they're gonna move (to) here

Y(F) mạlpis ʔus tuktewe(č), we moved away from the river

(A) kima·se tuktek, they went away

wo·k pilwa·n ki tu·ktek, he left here last year

(Cs) túki, move in a circle

MOVE$_2$ *him

C(H) yÍ^{C}k^{C}ẹm-k'əl 'a·hÍmIdæ', I'm pulling up to the fire

Y(A) him-, hem-, move

ʔạp noʔ himtek, I moved away

MOVE IN ORDER TO *-in/_C, ', -n/...

C(H) hÚSyÍk'næ', s. you make fire!

'Ú·k' 'a· mÍnnæ', I am g. to drink water

hé' nóyeŋk^{C}, going visiting

hés̥hólnIk^{C}, shake hands

'ǽs̥s̥In, s. you are going out to piss

H(L) húʔú·tàh wók' mì· náwÌn', let's go see white man dance

kń:màʔ mí: k'É:sIn', come on, let's swim

kà:t̰áʔàkóʔt̰'ìkì mńl t̰'áʔk'Ìn, I'm going over here to play ball (you tell s.b.)

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Y(K) -n, "similar to ... -law" (-law is "making a motion to perform the action indicated by the verb stem" (1911: 359)

na^{n}w-in-ek, goes to see

wiit-in, go to work

(A) ki? k'i·snek, he went to bathe

?ąp ?i·pnik, I'm going camping

ki ṭam so?oṭnek, he went to cut hay

kawaye ?ąp hąmąnmek, I come to buy your horse

ko? k'i·sin', go swimming!

mu?umam hayen', look for grapes!

MUD *?onk'at' (cf. EARTH; WET)

C(H) 'Úk' 'onk'ɑ't^{c}, muddy or rily water

'Úk'' 'onk'ɑ̃'ḍəm, locative [of muddy or rily water]

(M) ōn'-kaht, mud

(G) anka shik, black mud used to dye brake fern root to be used for black designs in coiled baskets

H(L) ?ônk'á?, ?ónk'a?, ?ônk'á?, ñnk'á?, mud

?ñnk'a? úk', muddy water

mehš ôn k'á't$^{\theta}$'ki, muddy road

ónk'a?tàp yàké?tèkè yéhèm ą́·ymìl', the old car (fire wagon) got stuck in the mud

Y(A) ?onk'at, mud, lit. ground wet

mi·š ?onk'a·t, muddy road

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(MO) on´-kah, mud

MUDHEN •ʔuk'čəy

H(B) ūktcai, mud-hen

Y(B) ūūtcû^{n}i, mudhen

MUSHROOM •k'ay'

C(H) k'ɑ̂y', mushroom

H(L) k'áy', mushroom

mÍl̥k'áy', sp. mushroom (brown with white spot in middle, grows in mountains when it rains)

wʌ́škáʔànk'áy', bear mushrooms (bears like them, poison, big, black)

Y(A, F) k'ay', mushroom

MUSH BASKET •č'ulil'

C(H) lÎl-tS'ÚlIl', lit. rock bowl, i.e. basketry bowl

tS'ÚllIl trʼɑ́ksIk^{c}, washing the dishes

(M) cho'-lil, mushbasket

(G) chula, generic term for coiled basketry

Y(MO) cho´-lil, mush basket, small mush or soup bowl

(MW) cho´-le, "plates", small open work (circular)

MUSSEL •nok'

C(M) nok´-chahl, clams (cf. WHITE)

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nawk´, ocean mussels

mel nawk, fresh water mussels

(H) nó·k', mussel, cf. nók'SIl, spoon

nÚtS'-no·k', lit. sand mussel, a made-up word for clam

nók', mussel

nók'-lÎl, "mussel rock" (made up for a placename, lit. trans.)

nók'SIl', spoon

nó·'k', mussel

(G) nook, mussel, mussel meat (Mytilus californianus)

noktyu, mussel worm

nokshunhia, mussel shell spoon

H(B) hū^{n}snōcil, clam

nōk, mussel

(L) nń:k, mussel

nń:k' č'al, clam ("white mussel")

Y(A) lil nok, spoon, lit. metal (=stone) clam

(MW) nawk', mussels (fresh water)

(B) na^{n}k'-cil, mussels

(Cs) nok, mussels (salt water)

MY (ALIENABLE) *?ihti, *?ihta

C(H) 'Íddæ' hént^{c}ẹl', my nose

'Íḍḍæ lÛl, my lard

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'Ídæ' hÎn, my horn

'Íddæ 'ô·'t'æ·, my father, my mother

'Íddæ hê, my house

H(B) ete, my

(L) EtÌhÂn, ʔeteh^n, my house

EtIsÂhk, my teeth

EtitÂl, ʔètèt'ôl, my hair

EtI hûl, ʔètè hûl, my eyes

Y(A, F) ʔitin, my (alienable), for me

MY (INALIENABLE) *ʔih(t)

C(H) 'Í^{C}t' mÙSp^{C}, my woman

'Í^{C}t^{C} 'Úw^{I}p', my husband

'Í·nnæ·t^{C}, næ·t^{C}, nê·t', aunt

'Í^{C}náy^{C}dæ, daughter

'Í^{C}t^{C} 'Úw^{I}p', my husband

'Í^{C}nánα, sister-in-law

(M) ē'-te musp', wife

H(B) Īla, friend [my brother]

i-na, husband

Ī^{n}a, mother's brother

i-ca, father's brother

e'mūsp, wife

(L) i:p^{C}Eʔ, mother's father

ʔi:poyEm, father's sister

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ʔi·kas, mother's sister

ʔí:šǎ·ᶜ, young brother

Y(A) ʔi·-pi·ʔit, my grandfather, my grandmother

ʔi·-kąs, my mother's sister

ʔi·-nayt, my mother-in-law

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NAME *yəw

H(L) yʌ́w, name

háymás mì̀s yʌ́wʔ[??], what's your name?

máy' mì̀s yʌ́wáhná:lì̀kì̀, who named you?

Y(A, F) yaw(-), (to) name

NAMES, see ATHAPASKAN; COAST YUKI; EDEN VALLEY; HUCHNOM; PLACENAME; POMO; ROUND VALLEY; SALT PEOPLE; SHERWOOD POMO; YUKI

NARROW *č'oy

H(L) méhš č'oyi, méhš č'ôy, narrow road

Y(A) šu·l č'oyne (?), narrow waterway

NAVEL *k'uč'

C(H) k'ÚtS', navel

H(L) k'úč', navel

Y(F) k'uʔuč, navel

(MW) kōtch, navel

NEAR; CLOSE *ʔič' (cf. RED)

C(M) ē'-ch, itch, near

H(L) ʔíčᶜ, near, close

han íč'íyòh, close by the house

mʌ́y' kàʔ hʌ̀n ʔíč yé·lì̀kì̀, somebody coming close

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to the house

Y(A, F) ʔičˇ, close, near

(A) ʔi(·)čˇ, ʔe(·)čˇ, -ičˇ, -ečˇ, close, near, next to

(K) -itch-ki, close, near, next to

NECK *ʔəhšˇil'

C(H) hénSIl', neck

H(B) a^{n}cel, neck

(L) ʌhšˇIl, neck

Y(LL) 'ʔəsIl, back of neck

(P) uh´-sil, neck

(B) a^{n}cil, neck

(Cs) á^{n}-shidl, neck

NECK, BACK OF *tiyam

C(H) te´-yem, back of neck

Y(MO) te´-yum, back of neck

NEGATIVE *təl (*tal?)

C(M) tel', scarce, few

(G) heumilhultel, whale eye blind, a black whale smaller than heumil

H(Fo) t'oi-tul, plain bone in grassgame [lit. tied (i.e. marked) not]

suk-túla, female name, no teeth

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(L) tʌ́l, no

nânpʌ́hkmàl' tx̌ᶜálč'I, no cap

talkI ʔʌ:tᶿ', no old women

Y(MWO) tahl´, scarce

(MO) thahl, scarce

(A, F) tạl-, negative, not, without

NET, TO SET •ʔaʔ

C(G) melem ahat, surf fish net

hewuaat, net for perch fishing

Y(U) a', to set net

(A) ʔap hạw ʔaʔamek, I'm going net-fishing

NET, see BURDEN NET

NET BAG •hay

C(G) haich, netting bag

Y(Cs) hai, pack-net, burden-net

(U) hai:, pack-net, burden-net

NEW •məh, •məhil'

C(H) néheʳ', méᶜ, mêᶜ, new

H(L) mʌh, mʌ́ḥʌ̀ʔ, new

hóhṭ ʔà• wók'lipaʔE musp mʌ́ḥạ̀ʔ, I'm going to give a big dance with my new wife

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Y(A) mąhąl, mąh, mą·l, mą·h, new, young

(MW) mah, young

(P) muh, young

NEW MOON *yuki-

C(G) lashkowe yukelet, new moon

Y(Fo) yúkitik, he's up there, new moon

NOISE *k'om

H(L) k'ə́mĚ mÊ:ʔàhʌlìkì, I hear a noise

Y(A) wi·t lil k'omlik (~ k'omsek), the work bell is ringing

ʔonwis k'omsek, the church bell is ringing

NOMINAL PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES, see Chapter III, sections 2.2. and 2.4.

NORTH *kuhtk'i (cf. START; $LOCATIVE_3$)

C(G) onkus, north, end of the world

onkusgeshat, north wind

H(B) kūt!ke, north

Y(MO) koot´-ke, north

(FoTo) kútk'i, north

(B) k'ut, north

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(Cs) kúh-tki, north, up

NOSE •həntil (cf. SNOT)

C(H) hênt^{C}Il, nose

hént^{C}Il 'Úk', nose water

hént^{C}əl' hó^{C}t^{C}æ', a big nose(d man)

hént^{C}əl k^{C}Û·^{C}S, nose-hairs

hént^{C}əl' bÍ^{C}tr̥^{C}I', inside the nose

'Íddæ' hént^{C}el̤', my nose

H(B) hu^{n}tel, nose

(L) hantIl, hə́ntìl, nose

Y(A, F) hant̤'il, nose

(B) hon-til, nose

(P) hūn'-chul, nose

(Cs) hán-t!idl, nose

NOW •hə?yi

H(L) hʌ̀?yì?, now

hʌ̀?yì hʌ́mp kútitikÈ^{C}, just started to sing., singing [sic]

hIč'o^{h}s talkI hʌ̀?^yI^{C}, no point on it now

hʌ̀?yì: ?ʌ̀·mák?EtìkÈ, I just woke up

Y(A, F) hạ?ạye, now, today, a short time ago

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OAK, WHITE *mili

H(B) mēli, white oak

(L) mé:lì ʔl̂l, sp. oak (has small black acorns)

Y(C) mē´-lē, blue oak (Quercus douglassii)

(B) mili, white oak

(Cs) mí-lǐ, post-oak

(K) mil-i, white oaks

(Fo) milíti, white-oak flat, no'hot name

OAK, see also ACORN OF ... OAK

OATS, WILD *wəš(it') ka/il- (cf. GRIZZLY)

H(B) wūckankle, oat

(L) k'ílʌ̀ʔl', wild oats (were used for food)

Y(B) wûcitkaletch, wild oats

(MW) wah-shit´ kil-litch´, wild oats (Avena sativa)

(Cs) wa^{n}-shí̌t=ki-lǐch, wild oats (bear seed)

OBSIDIAN *way'

C(G) waikie, obsidian

H(B) wai, obsidian

(Fo) wai, obsidian blades

(L) way' [wʌy'i̥], flint

way'nanaʔ, flint head (prob. constructed for arrow head)

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Y(Fo) wai', wa'i, obsidian, quartz crystals used in bloodletting

wa'i ikutam, obsidian chips from heavenly obsidian rock

wái'lil, obsidian rock, Mt. Sanhedrin

(K) wa'i, quartz crystals

(A) way', glass, obsidian, flint

OCEAN *ʔuk'hoht̤ (cf. WATER; BIG)

C(M) ook-ō't, oo'-kawt', ocean

(H) ʔÚ'k'ho^{c}t 'ón k'ǽmmo·l, cat, ocean-land (Europe) bobcat

'Uk'-ho^{c}t^{c} hewwẹ̣y, ocean-grub

(G) ukos, Pacific Ocean

ukochi, horizon

ukochkam'em, ukoxtolkamol (ocean wildcat), sea otter

ukochimen, Western gull

ukochimenauga, sea-gull eater, male proper name

H(B) ūk-hot, ocean

(L) úk'àm hóht̤àm, uk'hoht̤^{c}, ocean

úʔk'hó^{h}t̤àm mʌ́lhə̀ʔm, fish (look like trout), ocean trout

úk'àm hóht̤àm ka:taʔkIl wê:ṯ, coast range

Y(A) ʔuʔuk ho·t̤, ʔu·kho·t̤, ʔu·k ho·t̤, ocean

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OLD (INANIMATE) *wihs

OLD (ANIMATE) *ʔolwihs

C(H) wî^{c}s̥, old (blanket e.g.)

wí^{c}S, old

ʼólwI·S, old-man

ʼÚk^{c}wI·s̥, coffee

H(L) wé^{h}s, old

ʔi: ʔʌ̨:ʔ olwE:s, [no gloss; probably made up for "my father's older brother"]

Y(A, F) ʔolwis, ʔo·lwis, ʔolwi·s, wi·s, old

(P) wi´-ess, old

(F) ʔi· ʔolwi·stek, I'm getting old

ʔonwi·s(e), ʔolwi·s(e), tell stories, myths

(A) ʔolwi·sam hą̨ʔą̨kel, old people, listen!

(Fo) onwisimol, old man who directs Taikomol-woknam

OLD WOMAN *ʔot' (ʔot̥'ʔ)

C(H) mÚSp'o·t', old woman

'ô·'t', widow

'ó·'t'-mæ, widow

H(B) ot, old woman

(Fo) otwok'-hayike, Pleiades, lit. old woman dancing along

(L) ʔʌ̂:t̥$^{\theta}$', old woman

EtE: ʔo:t̥$^{\theta}$', my wife (my old woman)

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Y(A, F) ʔot̤, F: old woman, A: wife

(A) ʔoʔot̤, old woman

(K) ot-is-am, old women

(F) ʔi·wot̤, old man

ONE (IN COUNTING, OF SEVERAL) ·powi(k)

ONE, BY ONESELF (NO OTHERS CONSIDERED) ·pək'

C(H) 'ɑ́ttæts nŰndæl bó· 'onep^{C}, people crowded or all in one company in one land

bówIk^{C}, one

bówehêmp^{C}, one song

bó·bé·s̤ɑ', one dollar

bó·wək^{C} hUlk'ǽ·lel', one dead person

(M) po´-wuk, one

pek' (bek') ah´-tet, one person

(G) powik (1) and opik (2) refer only to deer

powuak, straight short parallel lines in tattooing

pomôl, "one stick", a single stick of wood used in a game similar to, but simpler than grass-game

pou mil, powe mil, one deer

H(B) pūwe, one

(Fo) púwi, one

(L) pu·wI^{C}, one

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púwi, u seems to be short, [one]

puwI sa:k', one baby

púwik'ɹ̥:ʔnɹ̥:, week, one week

pú·wÍʔɹ̥naʔ, one year

p^{c}úwÍlÎl, one rock

ʔEpE kɹ̥ʔyʌ: pʌʔk', EpE pʌʔk^{χ}kɹ̥ʔyʌ:, I went alone

pʌʔk' ʎkɹ̥:mìkì, I came alone

pʌ̨k mèʔ šúʔhÌnk, you stay here alone

Y(A, F), pa̧we, one

(A) powe, one

(MW) pŏ´-we, one

(Fo) pá^{n}wi, one

(MO) pŭ´-we, one

(Cs) pá^{n}-wĭ, one

(LL) p^{c}o'w̧'oi, one

(P) pong´-weh, one

(K) pa^{n}k-am, one each

(A) meʔ pa̧ka, you yourself

(F) pa̧ʔa̧k ki woʔoksek, he's dancing by himself

ONE YEAR *powi/a ʔonaʔ

H(L) pú·wÍʔɹ̥naʔ, one year

Y(K) pa^{n}wa ona, one year

ONION, WILD *šip

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H(B) cēp, wild onion

Y(A, C) šip, onion

OTTER *ʔuk'mul

C(M) oo´-mawl, oo´-mool, otter (Lutra)

oo-kōt´-mool´, sea otter (Latax)

(G) ukmul, otter

umule, fisher

H(L) ʔuk'mû:l, beaver (later: it means otter, can't call beaver)

Y(MWO) oo-shish´, otter (Lutra)

(Cs) ú=mú-li, otter

(MWO) o-mol', oo-mool, mink (Lutreola vison group)

OUR *ʔusah (inalienable), *ʔusaht (alienable)

C(H) 'Úṣæ^{c}t'Íllɑ hên, that's our house

'Uṣæ^{c}tt'Illɑ ṣó·ḍḍʒæ', our pig

'Usæ̃tt'Ílɑ lÚl, our lard

'Úṣæ·^{c}t^{c} ('Úṣæ^{c}t'Il'ɑ) hénṭ^{c}ẹl', our noses

H(B) usa, our

(L) usahhul, ʔúsáhûl, ʔúsəhûl, our eyes

usahnʌn, ʔúsəhnə̂n, our heads

usah ṭ'ol, ʔúsəhṭ'ól, our hair

húʔú:ṭʔúsá^{h} ṭ'á·wmÍ^{c} méhÈkÌ, white man is our enemy

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Y(A, F) ʔusạt, our (exclusive) (alineable and inalienable)

(MWO) oo-sut', our

(B) usat, our

OUTSIDE *huč

H(L) húčnóʔom̥, Redwood Indians [outside people]

hùčnóʔòm ʔúk'àm, Redwood Valley

Y(A, F) huč, outside

hučnom', Huchnom, Redwood Indians

OWL, GREAT HORNED *məhk'ut̥(aʔ)

C(H) mÚhk'ᶜÚddræ', mÚhkᶜÚtrᶜæ', owl

mÚhkᶜUht tS'ɑl, barking owl, lit. white owl

(M) moo-kut'-tah, great horned owl (Bubo)

H(B) me'-kūle, owl (great horned)

(L) mEhkuṭaʔ, owl (the big one)

Y(F) minkuṭa, owl

(A) minkuṭ, owl

(B) mink'ut'a, owl

(Cs) min-kú-tŭ, horned owl

(Fo) minkut hót̥, owl big, legendary creature

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PADDLE FOR MUSH •hotp'uč'

H(L) hʎ:p'úʔ, stick used to stir acorn soup

Y(MO) ho´-tah pootch, mush paddle

(B) hotpūtc, mush paddle

PALM OF HAND •mipat'-hət'

H(L) mipaʔ hʌt'E'l, mipaʔə̂l, palm of hand

Y(A) mepaʔat, palm

PANTHER •k'amol'

C(H) 'ól-k'ɑ̀mò·l, panther (tree-cat)

'Úk'-hoht^{c}k'ɑmmɑ·l, housecat

k'ɑ́mó·l hénts^{c}əl', the cat's nose

(M) 'kam´-mel, kum´-mahl, 'kam'-mel, mountain lion (Felis hippolestes)

(G) kam'em, kam'ol, wildcat

kommol, wolf

ukochkam'em, ukoxtolkamol (ocean wildcat), sea otter

H(B) k!amol, panther

(Fo) k'amólme, male name of a good hunter, lit. wild panther

(L) k'ámól', panther

k'amʎ:l, k'amol', wildcat

ʎ·lk'amʎ:l, "tree-cat", wildcat

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ʔâlk'amóʔl, wildcat, bobcat

Y(A) k'amul', panther

(B) k'amol, panther

(K) k'am-o'l-..., Panther-...

(MWO) 'kam´-mo, mountain lion (Felis hippolestes)

(Cs) ka-mól, mountain lion

PARCHING BASKET *yəhšam

C(G) yechem, flat, circular, coiled parching basket

H(L) y^hšì̀m, winnowing basket

Y(Cs) yǔ^{n}-shǔm, parching basket

PARENT? *t'ih

C(M) tĕh', my father

(H) 'ó·'t'æ·, my father

'Íḍḍæ 'ô·'t'æ·, my father, my mother

Y(MW) teh´-ă, mother

PATIENT, see

pronouns and Chapter III, section 2.2.2.

PAY *wək

H(L) mi:w^kt̂^{c}e:lki:, trade [lit. we pay each other]

Y(K) wa^{n}k, pay

(A, F) wok, pay, cost

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PENIS •mal

H(L) nʌ́ht mâ:lsúltoh̥ʔé: hʌ̂nʔé·tàp, icicle hanging on eaves of house (contains bad word)

nʌht ma:l suhlʔe: hʌnʌp][...?...], icicle hanging on house

Y(A) mal, penis

(Fo) malwósak, penis bent over, male nickname

PEOPLE; PERSON •ʔahtat

C(M) ah´-tet, people (Indian)

(G) oktet, person, Indian

(H) ʼɑ̂ᶜtᶜet SÎkʼ, black person (negro), also dark-complexioned Indian)

ʼɑ́ᶜtᶜet ʼÚʼkʼIᶜt, Indian beads

ʼátt^c^et^c^ k^c^ûm, Indian salt (lit. trans)

ʼáht^c^et^c^ ʼálletSʼ, Indian potatoes

ʼát^c^et^c^-t^c^Íbe··ʼt^c^, bear people

ʼɑ́ttæts nÚndæl bó· ʼónepᶜ, people crowded or all in one company in one land

ʼɑ́ttᶜæt tSʼÚggɑ, a person falls off

mÎhg̊Iʼ ʼáttéts nóʼókᶜ, lit. on the bench the people are living

H(B) aʼte-caai, person

atakōlat, dead [person]

(L) ʔópʌ́ʔáhtá kànámkÌlʔé:, two people lay down right

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here

molma? ka? ahṭa mehč'I, three people, persons

?ahta^{c} li?wạha?, Indian bow

Y(F) ?a·ṭat, people, Indian(s), man, person

(A) ?a(·)ṭat, people, Indian(s), man, person

(B) aṭat, people

(P) at-sut', people

(Cs) á-tŭ^{n}t, people

(MW) hoo'-ah-tut, koi'-tĕ-ah-tut, the first people

PEOPLE OF *-nom'(a?)

C(H) 'Ú'ḍɑy-nó''mæ', people dwelling who are afraid

'Ú'k-ho^{c}t^{c}-nó''mæ', the coast Indians [ocean people]

(G) kumnomi, Achomawi living on Round Valley Reservation

anainome, forest and mountain "persons" or "spirits", "outside people"

uti'noom, Athabascans of Shelter Cove

H(Fo) anaino'm, evil spirits, equivalent to Yuki múmolno'm

palik'umno'm, Potter Valley Pomo (eagle salt people)

nokonminno'm, Willits Pomo

(L) hÉ:lnó?mah k'ʌ́hì̀n, everybody's language

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máh ʔúk'ȁm nóʔmàh mʌ̂l, Eel River ("Yuki creek")

húčnóʔom̥, Redwood Indians

mâhʔúʔk'ʌ̀mnóʔòm, Yuki

Y(A, F) (-)nom', people (of)

PERFECTIVE ASPECT *-l

E.g. *ʔuʔul-, afraid, fear (perfective); *hihl-, wear (perfective), *tih(i)l, sick, ache, hurt (perfective).

C(H) $k^{c}Ik^{c}$~~ʔ~~lyæ̀k^{c}, he is flying

bé́y' t'Inhel'k, a rattleshake is rattling

tS'ók'e̤l', it is hot (as weather)

yÍ$^{c}k^{c}$e̤m tS'ó'k'læ', the fire is hot

'Úkk'Ímyek^{c}la, water dries up

H(L) ʔúʔlìkìʔì, [I'm] afraid

mÍl̥ʔa mʌ́:tìlyʌ́: kʌ̀n púltikì, I shot at deer but missed it

hȩ̀wóymàlʔàp námlàʔ, lay it on the table

tíwhóʔ kântòkʔÉ: mé: ʔìtÉhlìkì, it swelled up bad and it hurts

hûl ʔì· téhlìkè, my eye hurts

Y(A) ʔitin nan tihelek, my head hurts

(F) ki· ʔi· ʔuʔulek, I'm afraid of that

(A) ʔi nȩk ʔuʔulek, I'm afraid of the dark

PEPPERY *nət'əwiš̌

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C(H) nét'eweS, peppery

Y(A) nątąwąl', pepper

nątąw(eš), hot, spicy, peppery

ʔiye nątąw nątamtek, something tasted spicy

PEPPERWOOD; CALIFORNIA LAUREL *pok'am(ʔol)

C(H) bókk'ɑm, manroot seed, chilecote seed

bókk'em, pepper nuts

(M) po'-kum pah, manroot vine (Echinocystis)

paw-kum-awl, baw'-kum awl, paw'-kum awl', California laurel (Umbellularia)

baw'-kum, the nuts

(G) bokumol, Umbellularia californica, pepperwood or laurel tree

bokumbal, Echinocystis oregana, a vine

bokum, the whole nut of this vine (cf. Umbellularia california)

H(B) po'me, pepperwood

pʌ́k'ɨm, pepperwood nuts, peppernuts

pʌ́ʔk'ɨm ʔʌ̂l, pepperwood tree

Y(F) poʔok'am, pepperwood, peppernuts

(C) pō'-kum, pepperwood

(F) poʔok'am ʔo·l, pepperwood tree

(C) pō'-kum-ōl, pepperwood tree

(B) pokam ol, pepperwood tree

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(Fo) pomahá^{n}, under pepperwood tree, placename

(MWO) baw´-kum, California laurel

(Cs) pó^{c}-k̇ŭm, laurel-berries

(MWO) pom pal´, California laurel

PERCEPTION? (NOMINAL PREFIX) *hə-, hu-; see Chapter III, section 2.2.1.

PESTLE *k'olam

C(H) k'ol, pestle (forgets second syllable)

k'ólom, pestle

(G) kolimp, pestle

H(B) kolum, pestle

(L) k'ʎ:lìm, pounding rock: has thick knob on end and slim handle

Y(MW) kaw´-lum, pestle of stone

(B) k'ol-amt, pestle

(Cs) kol=ŭmt, pestle

(F) k'o·lamṭ, pounding rock, pestle

PIGEON *ʔopli

C(M) aw´-plă, band-tail pigeon (Columba fasciata)

H(L) ʔʎʔp'El, ʔʎʔp'EʔI, wild pigeon

Y(MWO) ō-pl, band-tail pigeon (Columba fasciata)

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(P) ōp´-leh, pigeon

PILE; NEST •tal

C(M) tal´, nest

(G) altalnik, barbricot for cooking black salmon, of green hazel branches

Y(MW) tal´, nest

tah´-hl ahl´ che´-oo, pyre (funeral), "wood piled up"

PINE, see DIGGER PINE; PONDEROSA PINE; SUGAR PINE

PINE NEEDLES •č'uh

H(L) č'ú^c, pine needle

Y(MW) choo', pine needles

PINOLE •wot'

C(H) wót', pinole

H(B) wot!, pinole, meal

(L) wʌ́ʔt', pinole

Y(A) woʔot, pinole

(B) wot, pinole

(Cs) wâ-ut, pinole

PIPE, TOBACCO- •woy(m)ol' ʔal

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C(H) wóymÍ''Ir', woymÍ''el', tobacco-pipe
or I

(M) woi'-me-lil', pipe

(G) woimillil, "tobacco stone" (tubular pipe)

H(B) wōĪmel-al, pipe

(L) woyImEl â·l, smoking pipe

Y(A) woyal' ʔot'(m)al', pipe

(B) woyol-al, pipe

(MWO) woi´-oal, pipe

(P) wo´-yel-al, pipe

(Cs) wấy=ó́dl-al, pipe

PITCH; RESIN; RED *t'uy', *t'uy'il

H(B) tūĪ, red

(L) ʔopkask'ut^{C}uy', (2-bits-red) 5 dollar gold piece

(Fo) uic'ui, sugar-pine gum

(L) t̓'úyʔÌl, pitch

t'uy'ʔe:, sticking together

kéʔahá́wsaʔ t'ú:yÍsàpàʔ, let this fella stick it together

ópé âl t̓'uy't̓'ohʔe:, two sticks sticking together

t'ú:yÍsàʔ, sticking (things together?)

tíwhóʔ t'úyt̓òhʔé:, very sticky

t̓'úy't̓'ú́y', sticky

Y(A) (kon) t'uyel, t'uy, gum, lit. (dry) pitch

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(F) t'uyel, t'uʔuyel, t'uy'el, pitch, resin

(MW) thoo´-e, too´-e, pitch

(U) t'ui', pitch

(B) t'u'i, red

(Fo) t'uí, red

PLACENAME *kilikot/l

C(G) kilikol, Horseshoe Bend (Athap. group lived there)

Y(K) kilikot, village in William's Valley

PLAY *yik'

H(L) yé:kÌk, play

hál'č'àʔ yé:kÌkÈ, kids are playing

Y(A, F) yiʔ-, yik'-, play

(K) yi, yik, play

(A) kiʔ ʔu·k'e yi·kik, he's playing in the water

(K) yii-k-i´-mil, played

yii-k-ik-am, playing with

PLAY BALL *ṭ'ak'

C(H) t'ǽ:kmir', ball (e.g. baseball), shinnyball
possibly absent

H(L) kà:ṭáʔàkóʔṭ'ìkì mm̂l ṭ'áʔk'Ìn, I'm going over here to play ball (you tell somebody)

mm̂lpuš mì: ṭ'ʌ́ké:lkÎ:, come on, let's play

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shinny game (let's play ball)

PLURAL SUFFIX *-s, see Chapter III, section 2.4.1.(1).

Cf. CONTINUATIVE-ITERATIVE

POINT$_1$ (VERB) *kup

H(L) kúpìt̪à?, point

ká?ì· hû·l kú:pìč'ì?, this one always pointing at my face

Y(A) ki ?i· me-kuptek, he pointed at me

kup, [to] point

(LF) i:kupIk, he's pointing at me

POINT$_2$ *koy

H(Fo) kúskoyam, index finger, approximately January

Y(MW) ko-e´, point of stone arrow point

POISON *?ihwil

C(M) ahl ē´-hwel, buck brush (Ceanothus divaricatus, Ceanothus velutinus)

(G) iwilduktum, poisoner, malevolent shaman

H(B) e'wel, poison

(Fo) ewil-há^{n}p, poison doctor, lit. poison song

ewil-ohót, poison doctor, lit. poison old man

ewil-wok, poison dance, curing ceremony by

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poison doctor

Y(A, F) ʔiwil, poison

POISON OAK *wiʔil

C(M) we'-ĕl, we´-ĕl, poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)

(G) wien, poison oak

Y(MWO) we´-el, poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)

POKE$_1$ *nəʔ

H(L) kàʔà·nnʌ́ʔʌ̂ɨtàʔ, stick this fella (poke him)

kaʔ ki: ʔon ʔonanʌ́:t'ì, ka ʔon ʔonaʔ i·nʌ:t nʌʔ,

káʔ ʔì: ʔân ʔónàʔ nʌ́:ʔč'ìᶜ, this fella's always punching (poking) me

Y(K) naⁿ, press, hold down

POKE$_2$; HAMMER; CRACK BY HITTING *pop

H(L) pópsàʔ pópsaʔ, poke the fire

yehem pópsàʔ pópsàʔ, poke the fire

pɹpɹ't̤'ìm, small rock for cracking shells of nuts of acorns

Y(A) nawel' me to·t̤ popmek, watch out, you're about to bump into the basket!

poʔopmul', hammer (n)

lil pop'ol, blacksmith, lit. stone (=iron) hammer

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lạl pop, to crack acorns

POKER *p'iš

C(H) p'ÍSSɑ̨m, a fire-poker

(M) hawt pish, mush-paddle

(G) kosbish, paddle of oak for stirring cooking mush

bish, paddle

Y(MW) pish´, poker

(U) p'iiS, poker

POMO *nokonmi

C(H) nok^{C}ónmẹ (almost I), Ukian or Shirwood Indians

(G) nokonmi, Sherwood Valley Northern Pomo

H(Fo) nokonmino'm, Willits Pomo

(L) nòkónmÌ^{C}, Little Lake Indians

nokonmI, Little Lake Indians (in Huchnom)

nokónmi, Little Lake Indians (in Redwood) (Pomo)

PONDEROSA PINE *suk'

C(M) sook', sook', ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)

sook', Inverness pine (Pinus muricata)

H(Fo) suk-sénmi, male name of a good climber, young

pine tree)

(L) sú:kʔʌ̂l, sp. pine

kạtáʔ sú:k ô·l nám̥tÌlʔé: húʔû:ṭ' mʌ̂l kÌnʌ́:sIsÌk,

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white man put a big pine log here to the other side of creek

súːk tôːt', pine log

Y(G, Cs), suk, Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)

(P) sūk, Ponderosa pine

(F) suk ʔo·l, pine tree

(Cs) súkshudltatǔm, "straight pine"

(C) shūk'-tui-ōl, sugar pine tree

shūk'-ōl, sugar pine tree

POSSESSIVE SUFFIX (ALIENABLE) *-iht

C(H) k'ɑ́mó·l hént^{c}əl', the cat's nose

'e^{c}t^{c} not allowed

'é'e·^{c}t^{c} hént^{c}əl', whose nose

'é'e·^{c}t'Ílɑ hént^{c}əl', whose nose

Y(A, F) kiʔąt, his, her(s), its, that one's (4th person)

kima·set, kima·sąt, their, for them

ʔusąt, our, for us (exclusive)

POTATO *ʔalič'

C(H) 'ɑ́le·tS', potatoes

'ɑ́llê·tS' (hôt^{c}), (lots of) potatoes

'ɑ́lletS', potatoes, Indian wild potatoes

('áht^{c}et^{c}) 'álletS', wild potato (lit. Ind.

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[people] potatoes)

(G) alet, wild "potatoes"; bulb of blue five-flowered lily, probably Brodiaea

aleich, "potatoes", i.e. corns and bulbs

H(B) alē, Indian potato

(L) álé·ʔ, potatoes

ʔàlé:ʔ húyʌ̀ʔl', sp. potatoes

hínt̪ìl ʌlé:ʔ, Indian potatoes

ʔàlé:ʔyʌ́klàʔ, cook potatoes

ʔuk' pú:č'mÈké:ʔ àlé·ʔ pʌ́ᶜylàʔ, put your potatoes in boiling water!

Y(A) ʔaleč, potato

(B) alitc, potato

(Cs) á-lǐch, bulbous and tuberous roots

(Fo) álic haⁿp, potato song

(C) á-lich, blue camas (Camassia quamash)

POTATO SP.$_1$ *həṭ'

H(L) hʌ́ʔṭ', Indian sweet potatoes (purple flowers)

Y(C) hut, Brodiaea laxa

POTATO SP.$_2$ *lat

H(L) la:t̪$^{\theta}$, small round potatoes (white flowers), about size of 2-bit piece

Y(C) lat, brodiaea (Brodiaea pulchella)

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POUNDING BASKET; MORTAR *k'ol

C(G) kôl, twined basket hopper

H(B) kol, mortar basket

(L) k'ʌ:l, basket mortar

Y(F) k'o(·)l, pounding basket, mortar

(Cs) kol, mortar hopper

PREGNANT *k'ihp hoht̤ (cf. BELLY$_1$; BIG)

C(H) k'Íᶜboᶜtᶜ, k'Íᶜbóᶜtᶜəʳ', she is in a fam. way

Y(F) k'i·p ho·t̤, pregnant, lit. belly big

PRESS TOGETHER *mot- (cf. FORKED)

C(G) motsa, crab pincers

Y(K) mot, be pressed, join

motc-sa, pressing

(A) mot, each other

PROGRESSIVE *-y

C(H) kᶜIkVlyækᶜ, he is flying

'Ú·k' kᶜɑ́'tS'Iyædæ', the water is rough (stormy)

H(L) mìhál'à? ká? kó?yìmč'ì, this fella's walking around on tiptoes

?èh ?ʌ́·lč'Èmè? kó?yìmč'E', you're always walking around in front of me

ká·tá? kó?ᵒyìkì, coming this way

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ká·yòʰkʌ́ʔyìkÈ, coming up the road

mʌ́y'kàkóʔyìkì ʔéhkÌl', somebody coming towards me

ʌ́mÌtʰ kóʔyìkì, walking over (away from me)

Y(F) kiʔ ʔIwop han mek'al koʔoyamwe, that man is walking around the house

haʔąye ʔąp koʔoywičk, I was walking just now

(A) ki č'i·mit noʔ ṭatyek, that bird is building a nest

pila·t yąkyek, the sun is coming out

ʔąp ʔohyek, I'm running

PUBERTY CEREMONY FOR GIRLS *həmnəmwok (cf. DANCE)

C(G) henim, first menstruation

henimwok, puberty dance for girls

H(Fo) húmnum-wok, puberty ceremony

Y(A, F) hąmnąm wok, puberty ceremony

(K, Fo) hamnam wok, puberty ceremony

(Cs) hǔmnǘm-wok, girls' initiation ceremony

PULL *nay

H(L) ná·yʌtᶜê·l', pull

kataʔ pú:š ná·ykÌl ʔé: č'É:mèʔ, cat grabbed that bird here

Y(LF) nayItaʔ, pull [imperative?]

(K) nay, pull

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PUNCH DOWN *luk

H(L) sú?t̂'i lúkìtà?, stick it in that hole! punch that hole!

Y(F) pilą·te luk(t)lamwe, the sun is going down

(K) luk, punch, project

PUSH *t(')u?

H(L) t̂ú?ᵘìt̂à?, push

ì·tú?ᵘ̃lìkì, he pushed me over

mínáːnté·lì?à·tú?lìyą́ː, I get [even?], push him over

Y(K) t'u, push, lay

t'uu-namli-kii-k tu-ak-mil, put-where-was he put it

PUT IN SOLIDS *p'oy

C(H) mébben-p'ǒymIr', shoe, lit. put-on foot

mɑbbɑ't' p'ôymIr', a woman's gloves

H(L) úk' ?ʌ́sìtà? ?àlé·? pʌ́yísà?, put your potatoes in hot water

?uk' pú:č'mÈké:? àlé·? pʌ́ᶜylà?, put your potatoes in boiling water!

Y(K) p'oi-ṭil, put in

(F) p'o·y-, pour solics (e.g. acorns)

lulk'e lą́l p'o·yesek, she's pouring acorns into

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the grease

ki? lal tu?uk'e p'o·yesewe(čk), she poured acorns in the basket

PUT IN PLIABLE THINGS •k'o?

C(H) néhen k'ó?mer', bridle, lit. what you put in the mouth

H(L) ?í·lù? hu·y?ì̀m k'ʌ́?la? lá:wàp, put this thread inside the basket

Y(A, F) k'o?, put

(F) pal ?u?uk'e k'o?otle, put the leaf in the water!

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QUAIL *tulihš

C(M) too'-lash; too'-lesh, valley quail (Lophortyx)

H(Fo) tuleš-húle, male name of a good quail hunter,

lit. quail eye

(B) tūlēcē, quail (valley)

(L) ṭu:lE^{h}š, quail

ṭu:le:ši, quail (big flock together)

Y(A, F) tu·liš, quail

QUIVER *ʔuna, (*ʔuniʔ) (cf. CARRY ON THE BACK)

C(M) oo'-nĕ, quiver

Y(MWO) oo'-nah, quiver

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RABBITSKIN *sipak

C(M) sé-bek, rabbitskin blanket

(G) sibek, rabbitskin blanket

H(B) sīpak, rabbit-skin robe

RACCOON *šamam

C(M) show´-wum, raccoon

(G) shawem, shauwil, raccoon

H(B) camam, raccoon

Y(MWO) shum´-mum, raccoon (Procyon)

(B, K) camam, raccoon

(Cs) shŭ-mŭm, raccoon

RACE *hiwil

H(L) tíwhóʔ kàʔ ʔó: híwílê·lč'ì, this fella can run fast

ʔó· hə̀wílé·lkî·, come on, let's run!

kó·màʔ ʔó·ha wille·lEkî·, come on let's run a race!

ʔoh wíllê·liki·, let's run a race!

Y(A, F) hiwil(-), (to) race

(F) mi· hiwiltlil', let's race!

RAIN (NOUN) *hamuč'im

C(H) hUmÚttS'Im, rain, to rain

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(M) hum-moo'-chum, rain

(G) umuchem, rain

H(B) kamūtcem, rain

(L) hamuč' lEmE:lIkI, it's gonna rain

hamúčIm, rain

hʌ̨ʧ'ImkIʔi: hamúč'ɨm, I don't like it rain

hʌ̀múč'Ìmyʌ́: kòn tʌ́:lèkʔÉ, it rained but it slowed down, it was raining but it quit

tiwhʔʔ hamúč'lIkI, it's raining hard

hamuč'lIkI, hamúč'miki, raining

hamuč'miki^{c}, rained, it's raining

RAT, see WOODRAT

RATTLESNAKE *pəy' (cf. WATERSNAKE)

C(H) bêy', béy', rattlesnake

(M) bā, pā, pĕ-ā, pĕ-ă, rattlesnake

(G) b!e'i, rattlesnake (not in Coast Yuki territory)

H(B) pōi, rattlesnake

RAW *šay

C(G) chimashaiauga, male proper name (bird, raw, to eat)

H(L) šáyì, raw

uk' šá:yèhʔé:, clear water

Y(A, F) šay, raw, unripe, green, bold, nasty

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RED *ʔəsič' (cf. BLOOD; CLOSE, NEAR; see also PITCH)

C(H) 'é·s̥Í·tS', red (this word is an oxytone)

mÚSp^{c} t'ô̂l 'é·sÍ·tS'æ', the woman has red hair

'olhó·tS'ʌm 'ê·sItS'(-gæ'), red redwood, lit. red big-wood, placename, also 'ól-hó^{c}tr̥^{c}əm-'é·s̥ItS-g̥æ'

(M) lē'l-e-sits, sheep ĕ-sit's, red paint

(G) eti, etich, esik, esich, red, yellow, pink, or reddish purple

lileti, "red rock", red flint

uti'noom, Athabascans of Shelter Cover
red

estop, buff

lilestop, name of a buff colored rock (placename)

olohtemesichkei, Branscomb, Jackson Valley
redwood [long]
red

echits, cinnamon bear

chalench esik, very large red ant

waikie eti, red obsidian

H(L) ʔʌ̥́:sÉʔ, red

Y(F) ʔa̰·sič, red, gold

(A) ʔa̰(·)si·ʔič, ʔa̰si·č, red, gold

(Fo) a^{n}sič, red

(P) â´-sikh, red

(Cs) a^{n}s=ǐ́ch, red

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(MO) ah´-sitch, red paint

REDBUD *čahay

H(B) tcahai, redbud

Y(C) chá-hā, redbud (Cercis occidentalia)

(B) tc'ahe, redbud

REDWOOD *ʔolhohṭam (cf. TREE; BIG)

C(H) 'ol-hôhdʒɑm, redwood, lit. big-tree

'olhôhdʒɑm-bÚhlɑm', short redwood

'olhó·tS'ɑm 'ê·sItS'(-gæ'), red redwood, placename

(also 'ol-hóᶜtrᶜə m-'é·ṣItS-gæ')

(M) aw'-law'-tem, aw´-law´-tem, redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)

H(B) odelhoⁿtem, redwood

Y(K) ol-hoṭ-am, redwood (trees)

(Cs) odl=hót-ŭm, redwood trees (tree big)

(B) ol-kōtcûm, redwood

REFLEXIVE-MEDIOPASSIVE-RECIPROCAL *-il

H(L) kaʔ kì nʌ̂n ták'ê:lč'ì hé·lháw, this fella always bow his head every morning

mʌ́lpuš mì: ṭ'ʌ́ké:lkî:, come on, let's play shinny game (ball)

taṭʌ'ele:l'l, keep yourself clean

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tátt'ílê:l', be good to yourself

ʔó· h`wílle·lkî·, come on, let's run!

ʔoh wíllê·liki·, let's run a race!

wít$^{\theta}$tê·l', turn over!

mi:wʌkt^{c}e:lki:, trade

hûl č'áʔkíle:l', wash your face

sʌ́:tIké:lmélìkì, I'm going to scratch myself

nʌ́nhu·t' o· t^{c}e·l hú·š k'áymílìkì, they're talking to each other (they put their head together and talking)

Y(U) til, reflexive suffix

(K) -lil, reflexive, reciprocal

(A) nąkoš t'ąʔąkne·lek, he went to shave

REST •k'us'noh

H(L) k'ó·ʔnô·^{c}, Sunday

Y(A) k'u·snoh-, rest

k'u·sno·, Sunday

RESULTATIVE/PATIENT PROGRESSIVE ("GETTING") •lim

C(H) ṣó'límɑ, he is going to die

nék^{c}lImɑ, it is getting dark

H(L) ínlímìkìʔì^{c}, I'm sleepy

pé:lkáʔlímìkì, it's going to snow

k'ʌ́llímìkì, he's dying

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šá:tʎθʔlímìkì, it's getting cold

náklímìkì^, getting dark

ʔóʔlímìkìʔì·ᶜ, I'm going to puke

Y(A) nąklą̨mąk ~ nąklą̨mek, it's getting night, dark

ʔi· ʔoʔolomek ~ ʔi· ʔoʔlomek, I'm about to vomit

RIB(S) •həpot'

C(G) hebaski, rib of any mammal

H(B) hapō, rib

Y(F) hąput, rib(s)

(MWO) hup-pōt', rib(s)

(B) hopūt, ribs

RIPE •ʔot'

C(H) hIsÍ·mel'-'ó'dæ', salal berries are ripe

Y(MW) ō´t, awt (ŏt), ripe

RIPPLES •šiw

C(G) ukshiwü, running water

H(L) uʔk' šíwmìkì, water flowing

Y(K) ciw, ripple

RISE •kək

H(Fo) piloti kaⁿksike, sun comes up; east

Y(K) kaⁿk, become, make

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(MO) pilant ká^{n}kmol, east, sun comes up

pil-laht-kak´-mah, east, sun comes up

(U) k'ə'k, to rise

ROAD •mihš

C(H) mÍS, road, trail

(M) mish´, road, trail

mish-wahl', mish-wŏ-ahl, rainbow

(H) mÍ•Swo'òl, rainbow, lit. road arched-or-hooped

mÍS wó''ol, rainbow, lit. road hooks or bends over

(G) mich, trail

mish, trails

mishkei, long ridge

alshikemich, name of a trail near De Villbis

H(Fo) hulkoiméš, Milky Way, lit. Coyote's path

(L) mÉ^{c}š k'i:, crooked road

méhš, road

mehšwah, wide road

mE^{h}šap, on the road

Y(F) mi•š, trail, road, path, street

(A), meš, miš, me•š, trail, road, path, street

ROAR •wim

C(G) wimas, a wave or roller, not a breaker

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Y(K) wim, roar

ROBIN *čitit

C(M) che´-teet´, robin (Merula)

[che´-tē't is given with a question mark for black-headed grosbeak]

(G) chichi, robin

Y(MWO) che´-tit, robin (Merula)

(Cs) t!i-tǐt, robin

ROCK *lil

C(M) lil´, lēl, rock

(H) lIllem, at the rock, Lilim, Mussel rock

lîl-hen, cave, lit. rock house

(G) lil, rock

H(B) lil, rock

(L) lil, rock

pÚwìlîl, one rock

lIl ʃ:lsI>l, small rocks

Y(A, F) lil, rock, stone, metal, iron

(MO) lil', rock

ROCK CARRIER *lil haʔ-

H(Fo) lil-há'iki, dance manager or leader, lit. rock carrier

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lil háhe, "rock carrier" who directs dance

Y(Fo) li'l-há'ol, rock carrier, person who directs movements at a dance

(K) lil-ha'o'l, rock carrier

ROLL *p'al

C(H) nÚtS' p'ā·lImmα', sand rolling-in

Y(A) paʔalič, circle (n)

p'a·lič, round, circle

(MW) pal´, round like a ball

(B) paletc, round

ROOT *kuhtkin (cf. START)

C(M) koot´-kin, root

(G) kux, root or cormorant leaves

Y(MWO) koot´-kin, root

(K) kutkin, root

ROPE *tit

C(M) tēt, cord or rope

loo-oom-tit, bow

(H) t^{c}ī·t^{c}, string

t^{c}ī^{c}t^{c}-k'Ú', a stretched string

mólmαdIt^{c}, three dollars

(G) tii, line of iris fiber string

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chiwasti, chiwabulti, string or rope made from iris bfiber

H(B) tēt, string

min-tēt, deer-snare

(L) ṭé·ṭ t'ʎylàʔ, tie a rope

Y(A, F) ṭiṭ, rope, string

(MW) loom- (loo-oom-)tit, bowstring

ROSE, WILD *kala/i (cf. BLACKBERRIES)

C(M) kah'-lah, wild rose (Rosa sp.)

Y(MW) kah´-le, wild rose (Rosa sp.)

(C) ka-li, wild rose (Rosa sp.)

ROUND VALLEY *mahʔuk'am (cf. HEMP; VALLEY)

H(Fo) mah-ukom, Round Valley (Indian hemp valley)

(L) màhʔúk'àm, FRound Valley

mâhʔúʔk'ʎmnóʔòm, Yuki

Y(A, F) ma· ʔu·k'am, Round Valley, lit. milkweed valley

RUB *həʔ

H(L) hʎ́·ʔìkʎʔ, rub

Y(U) hə', to rub

(K) ha^{n}, to rub

(U) həə-mil, he rubbed

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RUN •ʔoh

H(L) ʔô:, run

ʔéhkÌl' ʔóhmàʔ, run this way!

Y(A, F) ʔo·h-, ʔo·y-, run

(A) ʔo(·)h-, run

(K) o^{c}, run

(B) o', run

(F) ʔo·hąke, to run

kiʔ ʔiwop hank'el ʔo·mawe(čk), that man ran to the house

hąʔąye ʔąp ʔo·hmek, I'm going to run in just a minute

(P) o^{n}-huk, to run

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SAGE; WORMWOOD *pun-

C(M) poon shel'-lah, poon shel´-lah, sage herb (Artemisia ludoviciana)

(G) punshele, wormwood

Y(MWO) poon-kin´-ne, sage herb (Artemisia ludoviciana)

(C) pun´-kuni, wormwood

(Cs) p!ú^{c}nkini, wormwood

SALIVA *nanuk', (cf. MOUTH; WATER)

H(L) nanuk', nə̂nú̂k', spit

épÊ: nə́nú̂k' ʔóʔ kílìkì, I spit

Y(A) nanuk, spit, saliva

SALMON, BLACK; see KING SALMON

SALT *kum

C(H) k^{c}Úm, k^{c}Ûm, salt

(M) koom´, salt

(G) kum, salt

H(Fo) palik'umno'm, Potter Valley Pomo (eagle salt people)

(L) kúm, salt

kúm kú:sìsàʔ mí·ll^{c}àp, sprinkle salt on the meat!

Y(A, F) kum, salt

(P) kūm, salt

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"SALT PEOPLE" *kumnom'(i)

C(G) kumnomi, Achomawi living on Round Valley reservation

Y(LF) k^{c}umnUʔm, Nomlaki

(MW) koom-naw, koo´-mă-nŏ, Nomlaki

(Fo) kúmno'm, Stonyford, Salt Pomo

(K) k'umno'm, Wintun of Stony Creek

SAND *nuč', *nuʔ

C(M) noo'-bawt, noo´, ashes [cf. GRAY$_1$]

noo'-han, sand

(H) nÚ'tS'əm, sand

nÚ·tS há·tS', sand bench
or tr'

nÚtS' k^{c}á·bÍṣḍɑ', sand coming in

nÚ·tS'-wɔ́hlɑm, wide sand

(G) nu'-chem, place on the coast to the north of Coast Yuki territory

mu'ch, sand [sic]

nuchontilka, Sinkyone

nuhanulshil, sand crab
sand

nuhantox, Orchestoidea californiana (an amphipod or sand flea common on benches)

H(B) nutc!, sand

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(L) nú?, sand

yéhÈm nú?, ashes [fire sand]

Y(F) nu?, sand

(A) nu?uč, nu·č, sand

(B) nu, nu-itc, sand

SAY *?im

H(L) ímsìkÈ, they say

kó:mà?ą̀ ?ímìyą́:, I told him to come here

hą́y?ímiyą̀:, what he say?

~ø when fast

ka ?é:m' kÌl' kó? mé:lĒk^c^ÍmlÌkÌ, this fella said

he was someplace (?)

Y(A) ?i·m-, ?e·m-, say

hąšą ke ?i·me, say it again!

SCORPION *?onnaw (cf. EARTH; YELLOWJACKET)

C(M) awn nah-ow´, scorpion (ground sting)

Y(MWO) on-noo she´-che, scorpion

SEAWEED *lil pal (cf. ROCK; LEAF)

C(G) lilpal, seaweed; Porphyra perforata, a green

seaweed

lilpaiyote, young seaweed

rock to sprout, grow

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H(L) lîl pál, seaweed

Y(Fo) lil pal, seaweed

(Cs) lil-pál, seaweed

SEE *nəw

C(H) hé' nóyeŋk^{c}, going visiting

néwhmer', looking glass

yî^{c}k^{c}ẹma· néwe', I'm looking at the fire

(G) neoma, to watch the surf

H(B) nau, see

(L) pú:š kàtá? ?é:yè nʌ́·wìk nʌ́mkÌl?é:, that cat sees something, it laying here (can't say "crouch")

epe nʌ́:wÌkÌ, I see it

hʌ̂n ?ánʌ́:wÌkÌ, I see the house

hú?ú·tàh wók' mì· náwÌn', let's go see white man dance

epe nə:wIt̪ʌ́lkì, I don't see it

Y(A, F) nąw-, see

(P) nau´-ek, to see

(F) mi? papel nąwenha?, are you going to school? (lit. watching paper)

SEED *hil

C(H) hel', seed

Y(MW) pā´-shil hel, meal of small seeds

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SEED PADDLE *wilk

H(L) wílk^{c}, (cihku basket with handle on it, used to beat seeds into t'óh)

Y(MWO) wilk', seed paddle

SHADE; SHADOW *sut'

C(M) soot', shade, shadow

(H) 'on mî^{c}dep^{c} sÚt', a house [shade] in a steep place

Y(MWO) soot', shade, shadow

(Cs) sut, shade, shadow

SHAKE$_1$ (GROUND OR TREE) *yuy (cf. EARTHQUAKE)

H(L) láláp ʔʌ̂n yú:yʌ́hmìkì, soft mud around a lake (quivers when you step on it), around the lake this ground shaking

ʔʌ·n yu·yIkI, earthquake

Y(A) yuy-, yuʔ-, yuk- (?), shake

yuyume, shaking

ʔol yuyitaʔ, shake the tree

ka ʔol yu·mik, this tree is shaking

(B) yu, shake

(K) yu, swing, dangle

SHAKE$_2$ (A BODYPART) *tak'

H(L) nʌ̂n tʌ́k'Ê:lč'ì, nod your head! (once up and down)

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ka? kì nʌ̂n ták'ê:lč'ì hé·lháw, this fella always bow his head every morning

hʌymâ:k hámhò? kà? nân tak'e:l' tʌk'ê:l'č'ì, what's the matter with him, he always bow his head; I don't see why this fella always bow his head

Y(A) ka· nan ta?aksek, he is shaking his head

SHARP-EDGED *?əl

H(L) ʌ̂:l, sharp

lìlpán ?ʌ́:lʌ̀? táyišyʌ̀:kʌ̀?, cut it with a sharp knife

âl ka?ʌ̀?ʌlmìkì, I sharpen the stick

EtE kúčíyà? ?ʌ̀ ?ʌlmìkì, I'm gonna sharpen my knife

Y(A) ?ʌl, sharp

?ʌltʌl, dull

kuči ?ʌp ?ʌlmek, I'm going to sharpen the knife

(LF) ʌ:ltʌl, dull

SHARP-POINTED *huč'ohs

C(H) hóttS'ó^{c}s̥, tip, point, sharp point

hÚyó' hottS'ôS, hatched-faced, lit. face-slim

H(L) hič'o^{c}s, hič'óhs, sharp

hIč'ohsa?, sharp

?a·l hIč'ohsa?, sharp stick

hIč'o^{h}s talkI hʌ?^yI^{c}, no point on it now

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ʔa·l hIč'o^{h}saʔalatItIkE, I break the sharp end off this stick

lilpán hič'ohs, sharp pointed knife

Y(LF) huč'ʌ:s, sharp

(MW) hoo-chaws´, sharp

(Fo) lil hučós, rock sharp, placename

SHELL$_1$; BARK •šil

C(H) SÎl, SÎl', any shell

nók'SIl', spoon

(M) shil, acorn shell

(G) shil, generic term for mollusks, shell; shell in sense of covering, also applied to bark of trees and shrubs

olokshil, redwood bark

H(L) šI^l, bark

Y(A) šil, shell

SHELL$_2$; SKIN •šoʔ (cf. BAG)

C(M) shŏ-kim, hide

(G) shok, skin

nauksho, nest of yellowjacket wasp

sho:, whale skin

betsim sho', edge of abalone shell

u'me sho', black bear skin blanket

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ukmeshok, bear shaman

H(L) šʌ̀ʔ, skin

mIpaʔ šʌ̀ʔ, hand skin

mÍl̥šʌ̀ʔ, deer hide

pá:kàʔ šʌ̀ʔ, cow hide

hą̀w šóʔ, fish skin

Y(MWO) shaw´, bark

(A, F) šoʔ, shell

(U) So', nutshell

(Fo) šálil, shell come off, female name

(U) Sɔ'ɔk'i, in the nutshell

SHERWOOD POMO *ʔonpot'ilnom' (cf. EARTH; ASHES; PEOPLE OF)

C(G) onbatil, Sherwood Valley

onbatilontilka, Sherwood Valley Northern Pomo

H(Fo) ontilno'm, Sherwood Pomo

Y(Fo) onpotílno'm, Sherwood Valley Pomo, ground dust people

SHOOT *mət

H(B) motka, shoot

(L) mÍl ą̀:mátkìyʌ́:, I shot a deer

mÍl à:mat$^{\theta}$iyʌ:, I shot a deer (seems preferred)

´mÍl̥ʔa mʌ́:tìlyʌ́: kʌ̀n púltìkì, I shot at deer but

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missed it

t^{θ}'úhʔÌʔ ʔà:mʌ́t^{θ}kyʕ́:, I shot it in the heart

č'á·lkʕ́·l mʌ́t^{θ}yʕ́:, shot a rabbit

Y(A, F) mat-, shoot

(B, K) ma^{n}t, shoot

(K) ma^{n}t-il, shoot

(F) matke, to shoot

SHORT (NOT LONG) *puh

SHORT (NOT TALL) *puhič' (cf. CLOSE)

SHORT (NOT TALL, ANIMATE) *puhič'aʔ

C(M) poo, short

(H) 'ón-bÚ^{c}, short or choppy land

'Ûw$^{\partial}$p^{c} bÚ·hæ', a short or chubby man

bÚ·hæ', a short-statured man

bÚhlɑm, short-ones

hénť^{c}əl' bÚ·hæ', a short nose(d man)

bÚ·h, short

lÍl-bÚ^{c}lɑm, pennywinkle, lit. small or short rock

lÍl bÚhlɑm, perriwinkle(s), lit. chubby (short) rock

lÍl bÚhlɑm 'ôn, lit. periwinkles place

bÚhlɑm', short-statured

'olhôhdʒɑm-bÚhlɑm', short redwood

'ón-bÛhdɑ, earth raises up in big bumps

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(G) muspuhake, short woman, fem. proper name

lilpuu, rock short, name of a coast place between the mouths of Hardy and Juan Creeks

mishbul-ontilka, name of the ridge between Gordon and Wages Creek

H(L) pu:hEč', short

ʔiwUp pu:hEč'aʔ, short man

opi a:l pu:heč', two short sticks

â·l pú:hÉč', short stick

(B) pūhetc, short

Y(A, F) pu·hič, short

(A) puhuʔič, short

(B) pūhitc, short

(K) puhitc-a, a short person

puhitc-k, is short

SHOULDER ·sop'

C(M) sop´, shoulder

Y(MWO) so´-pus, shoulder

(LL) s̥ʌp'Is̥, shoulder

SHOUT ·pək'

H(B) pōkeyaka, shout

Y(A, F) pa̧k'-, holler, howl, bawl, shout

(K) pa^{n}ky-, shout

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(A) pą?ąkyek, it bawls while swimming

č'al po?oksek (~ pok'yek~po?okyek), he's hollering loud

(B) pokekek, shout

SICK; ACHE; HURT •tih, •tih(i)l(-)

C(M) tɛ́-hil, sick

(H) nénay dÍ^{C}dɑ', my head aches

hó^{C}t^{C} dÍ^{C}dæ', he is very sick

dÍ^{C}dɑ, sick

dÍ^{C}dæ^{C}lo'mIS, s. you are sick

dÍ^{C}day, I'm sick (abed)

dÍ^{C}dæ', he is sick

(G) tixil, one of the two types of supernatural "pain", looks like a feather

tixilwok, doctor dance

H(L) sâm ?i·téhlÌkè, my ear hurts

hûl ?ì· téhlÌkè, my eye hurts

tÍwhó? kântòk?É: mé: ?ìtÉhlÌkì, it swelled up bad and it hurts

Y(MW) té-hil, sick

(Fo) tihil, pains, intruded disease objects

(A) ti·hiš, ache (n)

ti·l, ache (n)

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SIFTING BASKET *wanmol' (cf. AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL)

C(G) wenme, flat coiled basket plate for sifting

wenma, sunshade of cradle basket

(cf. (G) wanchul, imported redwood baskets)

H(L) wʌ́nmòl', small coiled basket tray

Y(Cs) wán-mâ^{C}l, sifting basket

(F) wan-, sift, mix

SING; SONG *hamp

C(H) bówehêmp^{C}, one song

hǽmSĪ'nIk^{C}, they are singing

hémp SÍ··'nɑ', sing (just to pass the time away)

hémp yéSk'ɑ', sing (as accompaniment for dance)!

'ébæ' mehemp^{C}SÍ··'nẹgà'ɑm', I shall sing

'ébæ' mehemp^{C} yéSk'Il' gɑ̀'ɑm, I shall sing

(means to stand up and sing)

(G) hempino, singing, Loeb's word for secondary school (shamanistic instruction)

shokhamp (= shokwok), dance danced in fall, corresponds to Yuki lalhapwok, acorn gathering dance, to make good crop of acorns

H(B) ho^{n}pcala, sing

(L) hàmšé?là?, sing!

kÍmás hám̰ šé··?·à?, quit singing!

epe· hampše?lḛme·lÌkÌ, I'm gonna sing

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kàʔà hámpše: hámč'Ì, he likes to sing

hám(p)šéʔmÌkì, singing

hámp, song

húʔútà hámpkànè^{c}, white man's song

Y(F) hą·p šiʔ, sing

ʔąp hą·p šiʔik, I'm singing

(P) hūmp, sing

(F) kima·se hą·p šiʔitne(ʔ), make them sing!

(A, F) hą·p, song

(MWO) hahp-nah, song

SINGULAR SUFFIX *-p (see WOMAN; MAN; GIRL; Chapter III, section 2.4.1.

SISTER(?) *mun'

H(B) mūtca, elder sister, mother's sister

mūtcaʔ, son's daughter

(L) mú:ča·^{c}, sister

mu:č^{c}a:^{c}, sister, female cousin

mu:ča:ʔ nahalč, sister's children

mú:čá:nà ʔEpE kʌ́:mÌkÌ, I came with my sister

é:ʔ mÌs mú:čâ: kóʔʌ̀^{c}, where's your sister going?

Y(F) -mun', younger sister

(Cs) mu^{c}, younger sister

(MW) e-moo´, younger sister

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(P) i-mūh, younger sister

SISTER-IN-LAW, MY *ʔihʔihčat'

H(L) i: ʔe:čaʔ, my (man's) sister-in-law (wife's sister)

i:ʔe:čaʔ, woman's brother's wife, man's brother's wife

ká:ṭáʔ mì: kóʔtaʔ n'wìnk ʔí: ʔé:čá:t'â:, let's go over here and see my sister-in-law

ʔí· ʔÉ:čá:ṭ'a:ʔanáwìn y^:kon yátᶜyʌ́, I go see my sister-in-law but she wasn't there

Y(LF) ʔi: ʔi:čatᶜ, my sister-in-law

SIT; STAY *šuʔ

SITTING; STAYING *šuʔhik

H(L) opaʔ kataʔ šuʔ ʔe:, two people sitting here

šúʔhìkì, sitting down

hán ʔìm šúʔhìkì, he's setting in house

kóʔtàʔà ʔímìy^:kòn šúʔhìkì, I tell him go, and he's staying around

Y(A, F) šuʔ-, sit, be at, remain

(F) ka ʔąp ʔonk'e ša·tk'e šuʔuhek, I'm sitting here on the cold ground

(K) cuᶜ-k-a, sit down!

cuᶜ-a, stay!

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SKUNK, BIG *sihskin(a) (cf. BUTTOCKS; STINK)

C(M) sis´-kin´-nah, big skunk (Mephitis)

(G) siskine, skunk

H(L) sEhskIn, séhskín, skunk

Y(F) si·skina, skunk

(A) si·skin, skunk

(Cs) sis-kí-nŭ, skunk

SKY; UP *mihṭ

SKY; UP (LOCATIVE) *mihṭi?, *mihṭap

C(H) mîht^{C}, mít^{C}, sky

míht k'æw'k^{yC}æ, sky getting light, getting daylight

'on mî^{C}ḏep^{C} ṣút', a house in a steep place

(G) mist, sky

mixteliukashu, Milky Way, "sky river"

H(Fo) me'ti, heaven, up

(B) met, sky

(L) mÉht^{C}, sky

méhtì? kíktìkì, bird flying up high

méhtì?, up

hân méhtàp kíktìkì č'é:mê:?, bird flew over house

hánméhtàp, on top of house

ú?k'méhtàp?ʎ:sʎ·yísìkì, floating on top of the water

Y(A, F) mi·ṭ, sky(ward), up, top, above, heaven

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(MWO) meet´-seek', sky (cf. GREEN, BLUE)

me´-te, up

(B, P) mĪt, sky

(FoM) mit, up

(A, F) mi(·)t̤, top

(A) me·t̤, top

(Fo) mit, heaven

mits-lamšimi, heaven doctor, type of shaman who inspects food baskets at puberty ceremony

SLEEP ·ʔin (cf. DREAM)

H(B) inkit, sleep

(L) ʔÎn, sleep

kEʔʔInsÌkÌ, he's sleeping

ÍnlÍmIkÌʔÌ^{C}, I'm sleepy

Y(A, F) ʔin-, sleep

(F) ʔinkel', ʔinkil', take a nap! go to sleep!

(K) in-i, sleep!

SLIDE; CRAWL ·ʔəhy

C(H) 'ón-'é·yḏæ, earth slid off from the main body of land

H(L) ʔ^y̰^{C}t̰i, crawl (snake)

kúhtÌʔ ^y̰t̰àʔ, going downstream

kat̰áʔ húṇk'a:n ʔ^y̰^{C}tÌʔé:, bullsnake crawling

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along here

to·t ʔʌ́·y límìkì, log rolling down?, sliding along? moving along?

č'únč'É·ʔ kàʔ hʌ́ʔyìʔʔʌ́:yiyìmč'È, this baby just trying to crawl (wiggling around)

úʔk'méhtàpʔʌ̀:sʌ́·yísìkì, floating on top of the water

Y(A, F) ʔa·y-, crawl (as an animal)

(A) haw mun ʔa·yek, there's a big school of fish coming up

(K) ay, crawl, slide

$a^{n}y$, glide (cf. buzzard)

SLING *hum-

C(M) hoo'-mah, sling

(G) humat, sling

humatlil, slingstone

humatduxi, iris fiber cord of sling

humachu', buckskin central belly of sling

Y(F) humil, hum'il, sling(shot)

(MWO) hoo´-mul, slingshot

(Cs) hú-midl, slingshot

SLIP *hiš

H(L) hé:šíštè, slip

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ṭíṭàp ʔà· hé:šìkÊ:lyʌ́:, I slid (slip) down the mountain

lÍlàp a kóy'mìkʌ̀· ʔi· hé:šèhʔÉ:, I was walking around the rock and slid off

úʔk'ɔpʔihé:šEsú·ytòhyʌ́:, ʔúk'àp ʔi·hé:šÈ sú·y-tìkÈ (pref.), I come near sliding into the water

mìpʌ́nʌ́ ʔìhé:šèhʔé:, my foot slipped

hÉ:šÍštÈ ʔi·p'á:nèhʔé:, I slipped and fell

kàtáʔà·hé·šì ké:lìkÌ, I slide down here

Y(U) hiS, to slip off (intr.)

SLOW *lot̤

C(G) uk lot, ocean smooth

Y(A, F) lot̤, lazy

(A) lo·t̤'eš, slow (as in "talk slow")

SMOKE (N) *woyam

C(H) wôyʌm, fire-smoke

wôymIr', to smoke (tobacco)

(M) woi'-yem, smoke

H(B) wōyem, smoke

(L) wʌ́yIm, smoke

yehem wʌ́ylIʔÉ:, fire is smoking

hûl ʔì· wóylèʔé:, smoke getting in my eyes

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("it smoke my eyes")

woyImEl â·l, smoking pipe

wóyImàl' ʔi: ʔimlé:tó^{h}pàʔaì, the smoke will make you blind

wóyImàʔ imlé:tikìʔì^{c}, smoke make me blind

Y(A, F) woyam, smoke

(A) woyom, smoke

(MWO) woi´-yem, smoke

SMOOTH$_1$ *tihk

C(H) nÚtS t^{c}ɪ̂^{c}k^{c}, [sand smooth, dunes]

Y(K) tik-am, smooth

SMOOTH$_2$ *lulam (cf. FAT)

H(L) lúlɪm, smooth, slick

Y(MW) loo´-lum, plain object [in grass game, i.e. smooth stick without marking]

SNAIL *č'uhtalam

C(H) tS'Ú^{c}dɑ́rɑm, slug

tS'Úddɑ̀l', slug

(M) chil-tah'-lam, slug

(G) shultala, slug

H(L) č'uhtalam, č'úht̪álâ:m, snail

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SNAKE, see BULLSNAKE; RATTLESNAKE; WATERSNAKE

SNAKE SP? *ʔollul (lit. tree fat)

C(M) ōl-lool-kol'le, chipmunk (Eutamias)

o-lool´ kol'-lĕ, o-lool´ kaw-lĕ, pine squirrel (Sciurus douglasi group) (chipmunk)

Y(MWO) ol-lool´, gopher or bull snake (Pityophis)

SNARE *tas

H(B) taste, deer-snare

(L) ta:ste·, string

tà:stê:^{C}, rope

hǫ́w tà:st^{C}ê·, fish line (not sure, may be constructed)

hintIl' liʔwʌhaʔ kaʔ ta:ste· mehč'I, Indian gun got string (for bowstring)

Y(MW) tas´-mo, snare (used with spring-hole), general word for trap

(K, B, Cs) tas, deersnare, trap

SNOT *hənt'ut' (cf. NOSE)

H(L) hʌ́nt'úʔ, snot

Y(A) han t'uʔ~han t'ut (hant'ut'-?), snot

SNOW; HAIL *pil

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SNOW, TO; HAIL, TO *pilkaʔ

C(M) peel´, beel´, snow

(H) bílk^{c}ǽ'næ', it is snowing, snow (noun)

bIlk^{c}é'nIk, it is hailing

H(B) pel, snow

(Fo) pelohot, legendary old man, lit. snow old man

(L) pÊ:l, snow

pÉ:lkaʔlIkI, it's snowing

sum pE:lekaʔ leʔe:, snowed yesterday

pélká'ʔìkì, it's snowing (rejected later, I prob. left out l by mistake)

pé:lká'ʔlímìkì, it's going to snow

pÉlč'É:mÊ:, snowbird (prob. contrived)

pé·lák'é·mèhʔé·, snow make it freeze (ground hard)

Y(A, F) pi·l, snow

(LF) pi:lka'ạy, it's snowing

(F) ʔan pi·l kaʔek, it snows all the time

(Fo) pilíl, snow rock, name of a rancheria

(U) ka', to snow

ka:tmil, it snowed [?]

(A) pi·lt'u·, hail, lit. snow rain

(MW) pil-kōs´, hail

SOAPROOT *kəlam

C(M) kel´-lum, soaproot (brush) (Chlorogalum pomer-

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idianum)

Y(C) ku-lum, soaproot

(Cs) kál-lŭm=ódl, soaproot

SON-IN-LAW, MY *ʔihwit (*ʔihwiht?)

H(L) ʔehwe·t̂θ, daughter's husband

Y(F) ʔi·-wi·t̤e, ʔiye-wi·t̤e, my son-in-law

SOUTH *ʔonhal'iʔ (cf. EARTH; TOP)

C(M) ōn-hah'-lĕ, south

(G) onhale, south end of the world

(H) ʔón hɑ́'lI', way uphill

Y(MO) ōn-hal´-le, south

(Fo) on-hali, south

SPEAR *t'uʔmol' (<**t'uk'mol'; cf. GIG_1)

C(H) ts'Ú'mIr', fish-spear

H(L) t'úmɬ̀l', fish pole

Y(F) t'uʔumula, spear

t̤'uʔumul', fish spear

(Cs) T!ú-mol, war-spear

SPECIFIC (NOMINAL SUFFIX) *-a; see Chapter III, section 2.4.1. (t).

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SPIDER *hulmuni- (cf. EYE?)

C(G) hulmuni'me, spider

Y(F) hulmu·nin, spider

(Cs) hudl=mú-nǐn, spider (eye-covered-with-web)

SPLIT *hək

SPLIT! *həkita?

H(L) hʔkítà?, split it!

â·l hákìṭà?, split wood [!]

epê: â·l hʔkmìkì^{c}, I'm gonna split wood

sántíyà? hʔ:kìsà? hʔwʔ·ykìl', split the watermelon and eat it

hʔ:kīsà?, splitting

Y(A) ki ?ol haʔak̓tek, that tree split in two

(F) hak̓'eta?, split it!

(U) həək, split

(K) tima al ha^{n}k-m-i, the wood splits of itself

SPRINKLE *wəl

H(L) wʔ:lisa?, sprinkle (e.g. salt upon)

mílo̥ čʔ·č'là? í:tè? me: kúmwʔ:lisa? húi·là?, pound meat, grandma, and put salt on it and cook it!

Y(F) su·ke hot woltle (~ woytle), put lots of sugar in!

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SQUEEZE *čip

C(H) 'Ú'k' dʒ̥Ib̥b̥ɑd̥d̥e', [...?...] water!

Y(K) tcip, squeeze out

(F) č'i·p(')isa, rinse it out with water!

haw ʔa̰p ʔač č'i·pisepa, I'll wring my clothes out tomorrow

SQUIRREL, see GRAYSQUIRREL; GROUNDSQUIRREL

STAND$_1$ *yəš

C(H) 'ébæ' mehemp^{C} yéSk'Il' gɑ̀'ɑm, I shall sing
(means to stand up and sing)

(G) yutsko, projecting upward

H(B) yûcke, stand

(L) yʌ́šlàʔ, stand it up

ká·y' yʌ́šlàʔ, stand it up right here

yʌ́šìṭàʔ, stand up [!]

nʌ́nàp yášíkkàʔ mìk'ó:lwÍṭê:lč'È, this fella stand on his head and turn over

opʌʔkà yʌ́šìkÈ^{C}, two standing up

k'ánʔk'àp yášìṭàʔ, kneel! (stand up on your knee!)

mʌʔ^{i}ka yʌšʔʌ̰, who's that (standing outside)

Y(A, F) ya̰š-, stand (of a person)

(P) yus´-kih, to stand

(F) ya̰škil, standing

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STAND$_2$ (OF INANIMATES) *yak~yoʔk (?)

C(H) ʼobIllIlyôk^C, Double Cone Rock

ʼóllóCtṛCam nÍhkʼeyékC, big tree setting in a hole in the ground

(G) ukyûka, still water

henhotenyo, many houses standing, village or camp

choxt yo, warp, lit. "burden basket sticks standing up" (of hazel twigs on woman's twined burden basket)

uklalyü̈k, deep water in center

H(L) hÍntÌl hʌ̂n kàṭáʔ yʌ́kmÌlʼ, this where the Indian houses used to stand

puwI hʌn ka yʌkkI, there's only one house (no more) standing there

kaṭáʔ kʌ́yCtI ʔónàʔ úkʼ yʌ́kmÌlʼ, water stand there long time ago

ónkʼaʔtàp yàkéʔtèkè yéhèm ʌ́·ym`lʼ, the old car (fire wagon) got stuck in the mud

mUnkahʌn hoṭ yoʔkI, lots of house [sic] standing here

(B) hūīkalyûk, center-pole

Y(A, F) yak-, stand (of inanimates)

(B) al-hinyok, center-pole

STAR *(mam)čʼipas (see also MORNING STAR)

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C(M) ne-tse-pus, nā'-chep-pǎs, star

(H) tS'Íb̥b̥e·'t^{c}, star

H(B) mamtcīpo^{n}s, star

(L) mâmč'ípəs, č'ípas, star

Y(F) manč'ip'ạ·se, star(s)

(LF) manč'ipʌ̨s, star

(MWO) man-che´-pas, star

(B) mantcipas, star

(P) min-chip-pa´-seh, star

(Cs) mán-ch!i-pǔs, star

START *kuht (cf. ROOT)

C(H) k^{c}Ú^{c}t^{c}, a tree or stone is standing erect planted in the ground

k^{c}Úhd̥ʌm, mortar on top of which hopper is set and straddled

'ón k^{c}Ú^{c}t^{c}, the land's end or extent, Humboldt Co.

lÍl-k^{c}Ûht^{c}, pestle

mébben k^{c}Û^{c}t^{c}, sole or heel

héhen k^{c}Ú^{c}t^{c}mIl', underskirt

(G) kus, bottom; north end of the world

onkuxtontilka, Mattole

kux, root of "cormorant leaves"

H(Fo) kutk'ai, at the bottom; south (cf. k'ai, up)

(L) a·l la·waʔ kuhtaʔ, (point, sharp end) corner of

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box

hąwóymal kúhtàp, end of the table

hʌ̂n kúhtàp, end of the house

miku^{c}, heel

t̪Ít̪ kúht ʔíyʌ̀^{c}, bottom of the hill

kúhtÌʔ ʔ́yt̪àʔ, going downstream

Y(A) kut, start, begin

(K) kut, beginning, end

(MO) koot´-ke, north

(FoTo) kútk'i, north

(B) k'ut, north

(Cs) kúh-tki, north

[INSERT p.322a]

STEP OVER *hək'

STEP OVER! *hək'itaʔ

H(L) hákʔìtàʔ, step over it [!]

tó:tʔàp hákʔìtàʔ, step over the log [!]

Y(F) hąk'etaʔ, step over it!

STILL (CALM; QUIET) *k'ih

C(G) keham telt, calm with no breakers and no wind

Y(U) k'ih, to be still

(K) k'i^{c}, be quiet

k'i^{c}-a, be quiet!

(Fo) k'íha, to quiet a child (Huititno'm dialect)

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[INSERT FOR p. 322]

STEP; ANIMAL TO MOVE •ləl

H(L) kátá?àlʌlì:yʌ́:, I step along here

wIšká?an kàṭá? lálì?É: mé:?àpé? ną́:wɨ̀kì, bear went along here, I see his tracks

ka•ṭa?lʌlte?e:, walking away

kàṭá? lálṭÈ?É: pé?tà? pé?tà?, it went along here, you track it

wɨ́šká?ànè lályikì mó•ṇṭê•l' mó•ṇṭê•l', bear coming, hide!

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STINK; SMELL *kin (cf. SKUNK)

C(H) k^{c}în, stinking

né^{c}-k^{c}în-mêl', pine scent

(G) kinagumka, stench of something dead; female proper name

H(B) kīn, stinking

(L) kín, rotten, stink, to stink

sikinma?, goat (stink-fellos)

wolé:ka? kín, goat (stink-sheep)

kín?ì·móyìki, I smell something stinking rotten

hušì: kín mǫymìkì, smells sweet

Y(A) kin-, smell bad, stink

kin haltek (hǫltek?), it smells bad

tat kin la?aktek, a good smell is coming out

STING, see MOSQUITO

STRAIGHT *humas

H(L) húmʌ̀s, straight

humast'ɪ̄l', right (correct)

hú·mə́č't'Il', correct (sometimes glottalized, usually not)

hǫ́?yì ?à hùmʌ́:č'ìsìkÈ húčnó?màh k'áhÌn, I straighten the Redwood language out now

Y(A) humǫ(·)s, straight, correct, right

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me k'an humą·stek (~ humąstlik), we agreed on it
(lit. we word straightened)

STRETCH *k'uʔ, k'uč

C(H) t^{c}Ít^{c}t^{c}-k'Ú', a stretched string

lÍlk'U', lit. rocks stretched like a string,
5 cents

Y(K) k'utc, stretch

STRIKE *tuk

H(B) tcokek, strike

Y(K) tuk, strike, reach

STRONG *həč'am

C(H) héttS'ɑm', strong, stout, of an object
for ę, cf. red-redwood

héttS'émmɑ', strong person

néhen héttS'emmɑ', strong mouth

H(L) hàč'ám wók'lÌn, (you) dance hard!

Y(F) hač'am, strong

(K) ha^{n}tc-am, strong, hard, durable

ha^{n}tc'am-ta^{n}l, is not strong

SUCK *ʔot' (ʔot'?)

H(L) ʔń·t', to suck

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ʔń·ṯʔìkàʔ, sucking

Y(F) ʔoṭ'e, to suck

ṭa·m ʔoṭeyạ·kaʔ, suck on the straw!

ʔoṭ ʔi· ha·mek, I like to smoke

SUCKER •nawt'uk'

C(M) now´-took, sucker

H(L) nâwṭ'úᶜ, nə̂wṭ'úᶜ, sucker

Y(LL) n •t'uk, sucker

(MWO) now-took', sucker

(Cs) naⁿ-ṭúk, sucker

SUGAR PINE •šač

C(M) shuks-awl, chinquapin (Castanopsis chrysophylla)

shuks awl mum', the nuts

H(L) š[ʔ́]:č ʔń̂l, sugar pine

[possibly ë]

Y(F) šaʔač, pine nuts growing in the mountains

(LL) šʌ̨č, sugar pine nuts

(Cs) shǔch, sugar pine nuts

(F) šač ʔo·l, pine tree

(MWO) shutch, sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana)

(Cs) shǔ́ch=odl, sugar pine

SUMMER •piltwan (cf. SUN)

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C(M) pilt'-wen, pilt'-win, summer

H(Fo) piltwin, summer, sunshine time

(L) pílwIn, pílwìn, summer

Y(A, F) pilwa(·)n, summer, year

(MO) pe´-loo-wen, summer, year

(P) pi´-lu-an, summer, year

(K) pilwan, summer, year

(Cs) píl-yan, summer, year

SUN ·pilaht, pilahti

C(H) bílletᶜ, bIlléhtᶜ, sun, watch, clock

bílétᶜtᶜ t'Inhelkᶜ, the clock is ticking

(M) pilt, pil'-let, sun

pil'-let il'-lă-kam, pil'-lah tă-han'-kah, west

(G) pile, sun

pileteni, "sunrise place"; the place where the sun rose

piletenishat, east wind

H(B) pīlat, sun

(Fo) pilati, sun (eye of Taikomol)

piloti-kaⁿksike, sun comes up, east

(L) pIlaht, pilə̂ht̂, sun (much variation in pitch and stress)

pila·ht, pílə́ht̂, sun

Y(A) pila·t, pilą̨·t, sun

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(MO) pil-lah´-te, sun

(B, K) pila^{n}t, sun

(FoT) pilóti, sun

(FoM) pilá^{n}t, sun

(FoTo) piláti, sun

(P) pil-ü̈t´-ti, sun

(Cs) pi-lá^{n}t, sun

(K) pila^{n}ṭ-at, sun's

(A) pil(a·t) k'aw, sun light

pilt ʔa̧·s-, to have a sunburn

SUNRISE •pilaht puh-

C(M) pil'-let poo-nik, sunrise

(G) pile putesh, sunrise

pileputes, sunrise

H(L) pilahtpu·sike·ʔ, pilə́hṭpúhsikê:y', sunrise

SUNSET •pilaht ʔili-

C(M) pil´-let e-let'k, sunset

(G) pileilet, sunset (to go down)

H(L) pilaht ʔIlike·ʔ, pilə́ht ʔílikê:y', sundown

(Fo) hamol-ilyélike, evening star, lit. star going down

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SWALLOW, see BARN SWALLOW

SWEATHOUSE •hənpin (cf. HOUSE)

C(M) hā´-pen, hă-pen, sweathouse

(H) hé·b'en, sweathouse

'ólʎm-he·bən, lit. brush sweathouse, name of Westport

hé·bən, roundhouse, sometimes called sweathouse in English

hé·ben, roundhouse

(G) hepin, ceremonial house, assembly house in which sweating took place

ukoshepen, ocean assembly house

H(B) hû^{n}pen, sweathouse

(Fo) hapin-hune, sweathouse center post, lit. sweathouse post

hampin-čúčitilk, janitor who keeps dancehouse clean

SWEET •huši

C(H) hÚSSI, hÚSSI·, sweet

H(L) huši: kÍn mʎymìkì, smells sweet

huši: nəṭəmmiki^{c}, tastes sweet

hušî: pulmike, smells sweet

Y(F) huše, sweet

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(B) hūcī, sweet

SWELL *kan

H(L) kântìkì, to swell

tíwhóʔ kântòkʔÉ: mé: ʔìtÉhlìkì, it swelled up bad and it hurts

È hás ká:nòhʔé:, my arm is swollen

Y(A) kiʔet mepan k'a·ntek, his foot is swollen up

(K) kan-m-i, it swells

SWIM *k'iskil

H(L) k'ískílìnk, swim! (to plural persons)

kúhtìkìl' mí: k'É:sìn', let's swim downstream

k'ískílìkì, swim, swimming, bathing

k'ískìl' k'ískìl', swim!

kʌ́:màʔ mí: k'É:sIn', come on, let's swim

Y(A) sum ʔąp k'iskilek, I swam yesterday

hi·lenay' ʔąp k'i·smek, I swim every day

(A, F) k'i(·)s-, swim, bathe

(F) k'iskiltana, don't swim

halč'a ʔuʔuk ti·k'e (~ ti·ʔąm) k'i·samwe, the children are swimming in the shallow water

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TAIL •k'əhs, k'əhsil

C(H) k'éssIl, tail

k'é^{c}sɑl, bird's tail

(M) kă´-sil, tail

kes´-sel chal-lak' kol'-lah, ring-tail civet (Bassariscus)

(G) kexta, tail of any mammal

kexbal, tail of any fish

ketskil, flicker's black tail feathers

H(L) k'a:sɨ^{c}l, k'ə́hsIl, tail

hą́w k'ʌ́·sÌl, fish tail

kawoya {k'ʌ́:sɨl, k'ə́hsil}, horse's tail

Y(A) k'ą·s, tail

(MO) 'kahs´, tail

TALK •k'əhin (noun), k'əy, •k'əymil

C(H) 'Ígé mæk'Î·mẹlo', what are s. you talking about?

(M) ke'-ně-melk, thunder

H(L) k'ʌ́hÌn, language, word

hIntʌ̂^{c}Il k'ahIn, Indian language

mahʔúk'àm k'ʌ́hÌn, Yuki language

k'ʌ́ymÌl há:mč'ÌʔÌ·, likes to talk

k'ʌ́ymÌl', talking

é·yÌk'ʌ́ymɨl', say something!

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mÍs ʔà·hú·š k'á·ymÍlÌkÌ, I'm talking

ʔé:yEʔàké: ʔà k'ʌ́yÌ·npáʔIhámhòʔ, I don't know what I'll talk about next

Y(A, F) k'ą(·)n-, k'ąy-, talk, speak

(A) k̓an humą·s kič ʔąp k'ąymelek, I always tell the truth

TARWEED ·pəšil'

C(H) bé·Sɑl', tarweed

(M) pā'-shil, yellow tarweed (Madia elegans)

mahm pā'-shil, pinole

(G) besha, tarweed

H(L) pʌ́ą:šmÌl, tarweed

pʌ́ą:šmÌl, sp. seeds (have small yellow flowers)

kà:ṭáʔ pʌ́·šmÌl hoṭč'Ih mÎ: léhtɨn', over here is lots of seeds wild so gather them

Y(MW) pā-shil, yellow tarweed (Madia elegans)

pā'-shil hel, meal of small seeds

TARWEED (SEED) ·lihp

H(L) léhp, sp. plant (related to tarweed; has white blossoms)

Y(Fo) lip, tarweed (used for poisoning fish)

(Cs) lep, tarweed seed

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TASTE *nətam (cf. MOUTH; HEAD)

C(H) dâ·t^{c} neddêm héwwey, the food tastes good

H(L) ka'čImnatam·iki, tastes no good

huši: nət̥əmmiki^{c}, tastes sweet

kin k^{c}a?čimnatam·iki, tastes rotten (doesn't sound good)

Y(A, F) natam-, taste

(LF) kInatʌ·mik, tastes rotten

(A) mil tat natamtek, the meat tasted good

TATTOO *pəčas

C(M) pĕ´-chus, pĕ´-tsus, tattoo marks

(G) betsis, bechis, tattooing

Y(MW) hool-yopĕ-tsus, face tattooing

putch', face tattoing

(A) pat, tattoo

hul pat, face tattoo

(Cs) pá^{n}-chĭs, tattoo

(A, F) pąč'-, mark, write

TEACH *nək'oh

H(L) hínt'ìl k'ʌ́hìn ʌ̀: nʌk'óhìkì ká?ʌ:, I'm teaching this fella indian language

Y(A) nąk'oh-, teach

(F) nąk'os'-, teach

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THAT (AGENT) *ki?

C(H) t^{c}ó''o·l' k^{c}í' mehe', that fellow is a boss

H(B) ke, he

(L) ké?, him, this fella

kÉ? kʌ́:mɨkɪ̀^{c}, he's coming, he came, this fella came, he come, he has come

?é:m' ke? méh?ʌ̨^{c}, where is he?

kÉ? ɨ·čá:nɨyʌ́:, he gave it to me

kÉ? súplè?é:, he threw it away

Y(A, F) ki(?), that (one), he, she, it, they, those

(F) ki? ?a·ṭwošet hạye(k), he looked for the dog

THAT (LOCATIVE): THERE; ON THAT *kiṭa?

H(L) kita? ko:pa?am me tapla? namla?, [no gloss; on that will walk we board lay!]

táplà? námlà? ?ú'k' méhtàp kítá? mì: kô:pá?àm mê:, put that board across the stream because we'll walk on that

Y(A) kiṭa, there

hu? ?ạp kiṭa no?, I once lived there

THAT (PATIENT) *ki?əh

H(L) ké?ʌ̨́: wók' húšɨlč'ɨ, he likes (loves) to dance

hʌ̨?wɨšé:? ?àča:nɨyʌ́· ké?ʌ̨̀:, I gave him that dog

kE a ?ímlàš'cɪ̌^{c}, he's blind (I've been told)

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ke ʔą· ʔáhkÍlInkí·, catch up with him

kéʔà: kéʔtàʔ, [follow him!]

kéʔahǎwsaʔ t'ú:yísàpàʔ, let this fella stick it together

Y(A, F) kiʔą, that (patient), (with) him, her, it

THAT (LOCATIVE?) *kiw

C(H) k^{c}îw méhæ', over there [it is]

'ê' k^{c}yÚ· mé^{c}lo', who is that?

H(L) kíwʔì·pú·lištikì, I smell it

THAT (POSSESSIVE) *kiʔəht

C(H) {k^{c}í'æ^{c}t'Íl'α / k^{c}í'æ^{c}t^{c}} hént^{c}el', his nose

k^{c}íyyæ^{c} t'Íllα hên, that's his house

k^{c}í't'Il'α héhen', that fellow's mouth

Y(A, F) kiʔąt, his

THAT (LOCATIVE): OVER THERE *kim'

H(L) mú:s hálč'àʔ mú:n kê:m', mi: kóʔtE náwÌn', lots of girls over here, let's go see

Y(A, F) kim', right (over) there

(MWO) kimp, there

THERE *ʔumit (see also THAT (LOCATIVE))

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C(H) ʼÚmet^{c} méhæʼ, he (or it) is over there

(M) oom'-mum, there

(G) nuhanwahat$\underbrace{\text{umut}}_{\text{(other side)}}$, name of the hamlet at the north

end of the beach at the mouth of Wages Creek

H(L) ʔúmìt$^{\theta}$, ʔúmíṯ, over there

úmìṯ$^{\theta}$ kóʔyìkì, walking over (away from me)

ʔumit$^{\theta}$ kʔʔ^{o}y^:, he went over there

mìpáʔtàʔ há:ʔísàʔúmìṯ$^{\theta}$, take it over there in your hand

hʔhsàʔ úmIt$^{\theta}$ há:ʔ^{a}ìsàʔ, take it over there in your arms

cf. Y(A) kum', there

THEY •mas, masi

C(H) má·s̥æ·^{c}t^{c} hént^{c}ẹl', má·s̥t'Ïll∝ hént^{c}el',

má·sæ^{c}t'Ïl'∝ hént^{c}el', their noses

H(B) māase, they

Y(A, F) kima·se, they

kima·set, kima·sạt, their, those's, for them

(K) ki-mas-i, dual

(B) ki-mase, dual

THIMBLEBERRY •hipila

C(M) hep-pel'-lah, thimbleberry (Rubus parviflorus)

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(G) hepella, salmon berry, Rubus parviflorus

hepella, salmon berry bush

hepella mam, salmon berry

hepella bal, salmon berry leaves

Y(MW) hep-pel´-lah, thimbleberry (Rubus parviflorus)

THIN; LIGHT *hop'

H(L) hóʔp'El, thin, light

haʔp'e:, thin
(rejected)

Y(A) ho·p~hoʔop, thin, light in weight

(LF) ho, thin, light in weight

(Fo) lilpalhóplam, light seaweed, male name

THINK *həy-

H(L) EpE hʎ:yÍkêl', I'm thinking

súʔmám hʎ:yÍkÊl', let your brains think

kaw ʌ:hʎ:yIkEl', I'm thinking about this

Y(K) haik'a´i-ha, think-foolish?

THIRSTY, BE *ʔuk' ham (cf. WATER; WANT)

H(L) tíwhó ʔi· ʔuk' há:mÍštìkè, I'm very thirsty

mIs ʔuk' há:mEhʔa̰, are you thirsty?

ha:mIštiki (?), uk' há:mÍštīkīʔi·, I'm thirsty

Y(F) ʔuʔuk ʔi· ha·mek, I want water

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THIS (AGENT) *kaʔ

H(L) kanak, last night

ka:naˆk, tonight

kaʔinəiʔ, today

kaʔʔInəy', today

opʌʔ kaʔiwIs mehč'I, these two men

káʔ^{a}ìštàʔ, "this side" (over here?)

hóhṭàʔ kàʔ méhč'ÌkI ʔíwÙp, this is a big man

puwI kaʔ mEhEkI, one person [this is]

Y(A, F) ka(ʔ), this (one), he, she, it, here, these

(F) kaʔ wokmek, he's going to dance

THIS (LOCATIVE): HERE *kaw

C(H) k^{c}ɑ̂w méhhæ', this here, it is here, here it is

k^{c}ɑwmeméhæ', here it is

H(L) kaw, right here

kâw, this here

kaw^{c}, this, here

kaw ahtamu:nki, those people

E:yEkaw, ʔé:yeka, what's this?

kaw ʌ:hɑ̨:yIkEl', I'm thinking about this

húʔúṭ'àh miṭ'áymʌ̀l' kaw ʔátáhkìyɑ̨́:, I found this white man ring (fingerring)

kaw ʔi hat'Ímkì, I don't like this

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THIS (LOCATIVE): UP HERE *kay'

H(L) ká·y' yʌ́šlàʔ, stand it up right here

nʌ́mkì̀l' kâ·y', lie down right here

k^{c}á·y' námlàʔ, lay it down right here

ká·yò^{h}kʌ́ʔyìkÈ, coming up the road

hʌ̨́ʔwíšÉ ʔìšʌ́šÉ^{h} yʌ̨́: kâ:y', dog bit me right here

Y(A) kay', up here

THIS (PATIENT) *kaʔəh

H(L) hʌ̨̀wóy^{c}tál me: kàʔàk'ól súytàmsìkÈ, no grub, and he nearly die

kàʔà hámpše: hámč'ì, he likes to sing

káʔá: múhšìl' há:mč'ì^{c}, this one likes to laugh

káʔá· lʌ́llàʔ, kick this fella!

káʔa: mi: t̪íwlàʔ, let's chase this fella

Y *kaʔa̰ (not attested)

THIS (POSSESSIVE) *kaʔəht

C(H) {k^{c}ʌ́'ʌ^{c}t^{c} / k^{c}ʌ'ʌ^{c}t'Il'ʌ} hént^{c}el', his nose

(can't add t'Il' to <u>my</u> or <u>s, yours</u>)

k^{c}ʌ́'t'Il'ʌ néhen', that fellow's mouth

Y(A, F) kaʔa̰t, this one's, his, her(s), its

(MW) kah´-ut me-hik, his

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THIS (LOCATIVE): RIGHT OVER HERE *kam'

C(H) k^{c}á·mɑ mɛ́hæ', it is right over here

H(L) ka:m', right over here, there

ka:m' ʔopaʔ ʔiwIs mehč'I, two men over here

mn̂lʔúṭ$^{\theta}$ mé:làmsìkìkâ:m', they're gon to gamble over here

cf. Y(A, F) kim', right (over) here

THIS (LOCATIVE): HERE *kak'i

C(M) kah'-kă, here

Y(F) ka·k, right here

A(A, F) ka·k'e, here

THIS (LOCATIVE): HERE *kaṭaʔ

C(M) kah'-tĕ, here

H(L) kaṭaʔ, (right) here, this side

kà·ṭáʔ mi há·wtê:lpàʔ, we'll stay right here all night

hn̥n talki kaṭaʔ, no houses here

kàṭá·pìs ʔùs túktI mé:lÈkì, they're [we're] gonna move away from here

pú:š kataʔ má·ykìl ʔé: č'É:mèʔ, cat grabbed that bird here

Y(A, F) kaṭa, here

(A) kaṭel', here

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THRASHER *činčol'

H(L) čInčòl'l̥, brown bird

čÍnčol', "brown bird"

Y(MWO) chin'-cho, thrasher (Toxostoma)

THREE *molmi, molma?

C(H) mɑ́lmIk^{c}, three

mólmɑdIt^{c}, three dollars

(M) mōl-mŭk, mŏl'-mek, three

(G) molmomosti, three-ply iris-fiber string

H(Fo) mólmi, three

(B) mōlme, three

allaū-mūlmi-tek, eighteen

mīseu-molme-alyō, fifty

(L) mɹlmI˘, three

molmI mUsp, three women

mo·lmI?iwUp, mólmí?íwəp, three men

mɹ́·lmʌ́?Ùskɹ́?ɹ̃ʌ́yʌ́:, we three went together

molma? ka? mehč'I ?ɹ:t̥^{θ}', three old women

Y(A, F) molme, three

(LL) mɹ(·)lmi, three

(MO) mo''-me, three

(Fo) mólmi, three

(B) molmi, three

(P) mol'-meh, three

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(K) molm-i, three (inanimate)

molm-a, three (animate)

THROAT •lik'am

C(H) lík'em, throat

(G) kixlikam, olive shell (Olivella biplicata)

H(L) lEʔk'Em, léʔk'ə̀m, throat, windpipe

Y(A, F) liʔik'am, neck, throat, Adam's apple

(A) li•kam, back of neck

THROW •sup (see also HIT BY THROWING)

H(L) súp^{c}làʔ, throw it away

lÎl súplèʔé:, threw rock away

kÉʔ súplèʔé:, he threw it away

Y(A, F) su(•)p-, throw

(K) sup, throw

(F) su•peka, throw it!

(haʔa̧ye) lil ʔa̧p su•pa̧kek, I just threw a rock

THUMB •mi(pat') hoht̩ (cf. TOE)

H(Fo) mipa'ohot, thumb, also first month of winter because time of year was indicated on the fingers (December, Kroeber: March)

Y(LL) mihot̩, thumb

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(P) mih-hōt´, thumb

THUNDER *ʔəhlawmol'

C(H) 'éhlawyek^{c}, it is thundering = he is shooting

(G) e'lauyak, thunder

ehlaumel, thunderer, bullroarer (not used by Coast Yuki)

H(B) a^{n}lamol, thunder

(Fo) onámol, thunder

(L) ʔʌ̀hláw, thunder

Y(Fo) ʔa̧la·mal, ʔola·mal', thunder

alámol, thunder

(B) anlamol, thunder

(Cs) uh-lă´-muk, ŭ^{n}-lá-mol, thunder, bullroarer

(MWO) ŭ-lah´-mah, thunder

(Fo) alámol k'ani, bullroarer, lit. thunder voice because it represents the voice of Taikomol at initiation

TIE *t'əy

C(M) tā'-e-ně'-ŭh, breechcloth

H(L) t'ʌ́ylàʔ, tie

âllá·wì t'ʌ́ylàʔ, tie up the box

t̰é·t̰ t'ʌ́ylàʔ, tie a rope

tát̰ t'ʌ́·yísàʔ, tie it up good!

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(Fo) t'oi, ace, marked bone

t'oi-tul, plain bone in grassgame [lit. tied not]

Y(A, F) t'ąy-, tie

(A) ʔal t'ąy, grassgame, lit. stick tied

(Fo) áltoi-móltmil, grassgame

(Cs) ál-t!a^{n}i-motmil, grassgame

TIE A KNOT *t'op

C(G) top, to tie a netting knot

H(L) t'ópsàʔ, tie a knot

Y(A) hut'optl', tie a knot!

(K) top, tie together

TIME (NOMINAL SUFFIX) *-wan; see SUMMER; WINTER; WHEN; Chapter III, section 2.4.1. (p).

TOBACCO *woy(m)ol' (cf. PIPE; SMOKE)

C(H) woymÍ''el' (or I), tobacco-pipe

wóymÍ''Ir', tobacco-pipe

(M) ah'-tet wi-mā-ă, tobacco

woi'-me-lil', tobacco-pipe

(G) woimil, tobacco

H(B) waĪmeel, tobacco

(L) wòymé'òl', tobacco

hú'ú:tàl wóymé'òl', [white man tobacco]

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Y(A, F) woyal', tobacco

(MO) woi´-muk, tobacco

(B) woyol, tobacco

(P) wo´-jel, tobacco

(Fo) woi-yok´, tobacco

(Cs) wâ-yâ, tobacco

(C) intel-wayok, tobacco

(A) woyok' šayol', chewing tobacco

TODAY •ka?inay' (cf. THIS; DAY)

C(M) kah-wen'-nā, kow-en'-nĕ, today

H(L) ka?inəi?, ka??Inəy', today

ka•?inay' ?a há•w t'onmé•lìkì, I'm going to go fishing

Y(A) ka ?enay', today

(P) ka-in´-nuh, today

(MO) kah-in´-nŭ´, today

(Fo) ka ináí', today

TOE •mi (cf. THUMB)

H(L) mìhál'à? ká? kó?yìmč'ì, this fellow's always walking around on tiptoes

mìhál'àkó?yìm, walking on tiptoes

?é•yàp hámhò? ?ì: mìpán pá?p'tìkÈ, I stubbed my

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toe on something

Y(A) me, toe

(F) mehoṭ, toe

(P) mih-hōt́, toe

(Cs) mi-hât́, toe

(F) mihoṭ, big toe

(A) mepan k'u·s, toe nail

(Cs) mi-k̇ús, toe nail

TOGETHER ·huṭ'ot

H(L) huṭ'ot^{c}e·l(k?) nʌ̂n, they put their head together

nʌ̂nhu·ṭ' o· t^{c}e·l hú·š k'áymílìkì, they're talking to each other (they put their head together and talking)

Y(F) ki?ą̣ ?ą̣p huṭ'otlewe, I met him

TOMORROW; MORNING ·haw

C(M) hah'-o, tomorrow

(H) hâwhḍʒæ, dawn, it it getting dawn

(G) haukt, a little light in east

hauktam, light commencing before sunrise

aukeshi, just before sunrise, light

H(Fo) pupúč-haówe-lášk'owal, first quarter moon, lit. moon is five days old

(L) haw, morning, tomorrow

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há:wIsÌk, (day break)

kà:t̂áʔ mì· há·w̃^{cc}tê:l', we'll stay here all night
↑ háwh̥^{uc}

k'ol haw, k'ól' súm, other day, yesterday

hé·lháw^{c}, everyday

Y(A, F) haw, tomorrow

TONGUE *nəmlat

C(H) lémlɑ't^{c}, tongue

H(B) numlaan, tongue

(L) nʌmlaʔan̥, nə́mláʔÌn, tongue

Y(A, F) nạmlat, tongue

(A) nạmlap, tongue

(B) nomlat, tongue

(P) num-lat´, tongue

(Cs) nŭm-lát, tongue

TOOTH *səhk

C(H) séhk^{c}em, tooth

(G) se', human or mammalian tooth; valve of chiton;
teeth of vertebrates including man

H(B) sa^{n}k, tooth

(Fo) suk-túla, female name, no teeth

(L) sẹ̈hk, teeth

EtIsʌhk, my teeth

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sʌhtʌl, dull [sʌktʌlʔ]

sə́hktə́l, no teeth

Y(A, F) sạ(·)k, tooth, teeth

(MO) sah-ahk, sŭk´, tooth

(B, Cs) sa^{n}k, tooth

(P) sü̈kh, tooth

(A) saʔa sạʔạk, baby teeth

kawaye sạk, horse teeth

sạ·k ṭ'il, false teeth

TOP; END *hal'

TOP; END (LOCATIVE); SOUTH *hal'iʔ

C(H) 'ón hɑ́'lI', way uphill

bé'ól-hɑ̈́kk'æ, [< *halk'æʔ]

madrone on top

lîl hɑ̂lk'e{nêmdæ', ts'Û·dæ'}, piedras encimadas

(M) nen hah´, topknot

(G) hale, top, south end of the world

semhalem, after midnight

H(B) ūnhalī, east

(L) mìhál'àʔ káʔ kóʔyìmč'ì, this fella's walking around on tiptoes [lit. toe tops]

(Fo) hali, to the end; north

Y(A) hal', top

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halet nąmtl', lay it on top!

(U) hal'lk'i, on the top

(MW) hal', end

TOWARD; AGAINST •-k'il; e.g. •hank'il, toward, against the house

C(H) yí^{C}k^{C}ém-k'əl 'a·hímIdæ', I'm pulling up to the fire

H(L) táplàʔ k'ʌ́hlàʔ ʔólkÌl', lean that board (up) against the tree

hʌ́nk'Ìl kóʔtàʔ, go home

mʌ̀y'kàkóʔyìkì ʔéhkÌl', somebody coming towards me

ʔé:m'kÌl'mÈʔk^{C}óʔʌ̀, where are you going?

éhkìl' ʔóhmàʔ mìk'á·ltê·l', run towards me and run around me!

Y(K) han-k'il, to the house

(A) hankel', against the house

(A) ʔi·tkel' kiʔ koʔoyek, he's walking towards me

TOWHEE •wəš-

C(M) wesh-nīp, towhee (Pipilo maculatus)

(G) weshnaip, black-headed towhee

Y(MWO) waw´-shě, towhee (Pipilo maculatus)

wawch-che´-mit, brown towhee (Pipilo crissalis)

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TRACKS •pi?

C(M) pe', tracks

H(L) wIšká?an kàṭá? láli?É: mé:?àpé? nąʔ:wɨkì, bear went along here, I see his tracks

pé?, track (of animal)

kàṭá? láltÈ?É: pé?tà? pé?tà?, it went along here, you track it

hąʔwišE: kà? pé:?Ič'Ika, dog tracking (something)

Y(F) pi?, tracks, footprints, of an animal

(MW) pe´, tracks

TREE •?ol (cf. WOOD; STICK)

C(H) 'ól-k'ó'-me't', all kinds of trees gulch

'ól-k^{C}US, oak moss, lit. oak's bodyhair

'ól-hóhtr^{C}am, big tree

(M) awl', tree, log

(H) hót^{C} 'ólɑm, lots of trees

(G) ol, a grove of trees of any kind; stem of any plant

olbelmen, digging stick

H(B) o'l, tree

(L) ?ɑ̂l, tree, bush

ó·lap ì:č'úk'ìkì^{C}, I fell off tree

ɑ·lk'amɑ:l, "tree-cat", wildcat

Y(A, F) ?o(·)l, tree

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TREE SP. *nəht̤ (cf. FIR)

C(H) neht-'ol, pine tree

Y(A) nat̤ (nat̤ʔ) ʔol, scrub oak

TROUT; FISH *suʔič'

H(B) sū-itc, fish

Y(A, F) suʔič, trout

(K, B) su-itc, any fish

(A) suʔuʔič, small trout sp.

TROUT SPS. *məlhəm', *məlwis

C(H) mélhem, mélhem̤', surffish

mé^{c}lem', surffish

mélhem há·tS', nightfish, lit. little surffish

mélháttS'e·', trout

(M) melă mas' kol-lah, brown pelican (Pelecanus californicus) [fish red-brown animal]

mel'wes, mel'wis, trout (seatrout or kelpfish shawk)

(G) melem, surf fish or smelt

melemhals, sardine or night fish

melemneoma, promontory with yellow conglomerate at the north side of the mouth of Juan Creek, from where watch was kept for the approach of surf fish

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melemenike, promontory at the south side of the mouth of Juan Creek

melwis, trout

H(B) mulhaam, trout

(L) mʌ́lhÈʔm, trout

ú̀ʔk'hó^{h}tàm mʌ́lhə̀ʔm, fish (look like trout) (ocean trout)

Y(MWO) mul´-lum, trout

(B) malam, trout

(Cs) mǔ-lǔm, trout

(MW) mel´-wes, trout

TULE •son

C(G) sonmel, Hollow Tree Creek [tule creek]

H(B) son, tule

Y(A) su•n, tule

(MWO) sawn´, big round tule (Scirpus lacustris)

(C) sōn, tule

(B) saūn, tule

TURN •wit

C(G) witsi, turn

H(L) wÍt$^{\theta}$tê·l', turn over!

wÍt$^{\theta}$là̀ʔ, turn it over!

to:t' wÍt$^{\theta}$lImIkI, log rolling

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kata?ą to:t' wit$^{\theta}$mE:lIkI, I'm gonna turn this log right over here

Y(F) la·we witita?, turn the basket over!

(K) wit-il, turn!

wit-il-mil, turned

TURN OVER *?on pak

H(L) lállá· ?ónk'e páklà?, kick it and turn it over, or: kick it over

Y(A) ki? ?on pą?ąksik, he's turning somersaults

?on pąktl', turn it upside down!

TURTLE *sop'(a?)

C(M) sip-{p/b}ó't, so´-pe-em, turtle

H(B) so^{n}pa, turtle

(L) sʌp'a?, turtle

Y(MWO) so-pah´, turtle

(B) sop, turtle

(Cs) só-pŭ, turtle

TWIG *kukis

C(G) kuk, stickers of Franseria bipinnatifida

H(L) kúkÌs, twigs

púwÍ kúkÌs, one twig

Y(Fo) alkúkis, small wood stick, male name

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kukisniúsi, little stick roaster, male name

TWINS? *molsam

H(Fo) molsamkús, middle finger, approx. February

Y(Fo) mólsam, twins

TWO *ʔopaʔ, *ʔopi

C(H) ʼóbæʼ nɑ́y^{c}S, two maidens

ʼóbIk^{c}, two

ʼobIllIlyôʼk^{c}, Double Cone rock

hÍlgIl ʼóbək^{c}, two bits

(M) o'-puk, two

o'-pah ah'-tet, two persons

(G) opet chiwasti, two-ply iris fiber string

mil ope, two deer

H(B) ōpe, two

kesōpe, four

(Fo) ópi, two

kesópi, four

Y(A, F) ʔope, two

(F) ʔopa, two

(P) o´-peh, two

(LL) (ʔ)o·pi, two

(Fo) ópi, two

(B) ōpi, two

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(K) op-a, two (animate)

op-i, two (inanimate)

(MW) o´-pah ah´-tut, two persons

o´-pah ā-ni, twice

H(L) op^{c}i, two

ʔopI sa:k', two babies

ʔopIpE:suʔ, $2.00

iwI$^{>}$s opI^{c}, two men

opʌʔkà yʌ́šìkÈ^{c}, two standing up

ʔópʌ́ ʔáhtá kànámkÌlʔé:, two people lay down right here

ka:m' ʔopaʔ ʔiwIs mehč'I, two men over here

ópáʔ mì: kóʔpàʔ, two of us will go

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UNCLE$_1$ *ʔank'ikan'

H(B) uñ-keka, mother's brother

ûñ-ke, mother's sister

(L) ʌŋk'e·ka^c, aunt's husband

ʔʌŋk'e·k^{c}a^c, mother's brother

Y(F) ʔi·-k'i·kan', my young uncle

(MW) ung-kā-kah, mother's younger brother

(Cs) a^n-kí-ka^c, maternal uncle younger than father

(F) ʔan-k'i·kan', (my?) father's brother

UNCLE$_2$ *ʔəʔ

MY UNCLE *ʔihʔəʔ

H(L) ʔi:ʔʌ̯:ʔ olwE:s, [no gloss; probably made up for father's older brother]

ʔi:ʔʌ̯:ʔ, father's younger brother

Y(F) ʔi·-ʔa̯ʔit, my mother's brother

(Cs) á^n-it, maternal uncle older than father

UNDER *həhin (cf. FOREST)

C(H) héhen k^{c}ú^{c}t^{c}mIl', underskirt

(M) on hā'-hen, any hole

H(B) ōnahan, sweathouse [ground under]

(L) hânhʌ̯́hʌ̯̀nʔÌm, underneath house

hʌ̯wó·y hʌ́hÌn sé:sísàʔ, put it under the table
slide

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lá·kʔisàʔ hąwóyhʌ́hìn ʔìmpîs, take it out from under the table

lá:wì hąwó·y hʌ́hìn ʔìm sé:sísàʔ, slide that basket under the table

Y(A) ha·n, under

(K) -han, -ha^{n}hin, under

uk-ha^{n}hin, ʔuk-han, under water

(Fo) on-hohin atat, under earth persons, a form of ghost or devil from souls of bad people

UP *kuy (see also SKY and THIS (LOCATIVE))

H(B) kūī, up

Y(MWO) k'oo-e, up

URINE *ʔas

C(H) 'ɑ́ssIn, s. you are going out to piss

Y(A) ʔas, urine, urinate

USED TO (ASPECTUAL SUFFIX) *-mil'

H(L) hínt̀ìl hʌ̂n kàt̀áʔ yʌ́kmìl', this where the Indian houses used to stand

Y(A) kiʔ hult̀'ilmel', he used to wear glasses

(U) -mil, past tense suffix

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VALLEY *ʔuk'am (cf. ROUND VALLEY)

C(G) ukem, uk'em, lake

ukemnini, Laytonville (lake-head of)

ukemim, Cahto

ukomontilka, Laytonville people (Kato group)

H(L) máh ʔúk'àm nóʔmàh mʌ̂l, Eel River ("Yuki creek")

màhʔúk'àm, Round Valley

úʔk'àm, ʔúk'ɪ̌m, /ʔúk'Im/, uʔk'am, ʔúk'àm, valley

(B) ūkum, valley

(Fo) mah-ukom, Round Valley (Indian hemp valley)

Y(F) ʔuʔuk'am, ʔu·k'am, valley

ʔu·k'am, in the valley

(A) ʔu·k'om, ʔu·k'um, ʔuʔuk'om, ʔu(·)kum, valley

(MWO) oo´-kum kaht', valley

(P) ūk´-um, valley

VOLITIONAL MODE *-paʔ; see Chapter III, section 3.1.6.

H(L) katáʔ anʌ́mkìlpàʔ, I'll lay down here

ʔí:yʌ́:wʌ̀nʔàkó:máhpáʔày kîwʔì: nahámkìᶜ, I don't know when I'll come back

kìm·ásàʔ hán ʔì· nahInáːk'Ipàʔ, sometime I'll learn

ópáʔ mì: kóʔpàʔ, two of us will go

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Y(A, F) -pa(ʔ), future (verbal suffix)

VOMIT *ʔoʔ (cf. SPIT)

VOMIT, GOING TO *ʔoʔlimik

H(L) ʔóʔlímìkìʔì·^{c}, I'm going to puke

hʔʔwíšé: kàʔ ʔó·mč'ì^{c}, dog likes to puke

Y(A) ʔi· ʔoʔolomek, ʔi· ʔoʔlomek, I'm about to vomit

(K) ii o^{c}-t-ik, ii o'-t-ik, I vomit

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WAKE UP *mak'-

WAKE UP! *mak'ita?

WOKE UP *mak'itik

H(L) mák?ìtà?, wake up

kʌ̀?tIm mák?sà?, go wake him up!

hʌ̀?yì: ?ʌ̀·mák?EtìkÈ, I just woke up

Y(A) mak'-, wake, awake, awaken, wake up

mak'eta, wake up!

nakop ?ap mak'etek, I woke up in the dark

(B) makita, awaken

WANT *ham

C(H) 'ú·k' 'IS'Í·há·mdæ', do s. you want water?

Úkk'αy há·mmUSdæ̀ᵊ, I am thirsty, I am dying for water

H(L) mIs ?uk' há:mEh?a, are you thirsty?

tíwhó ?i· ?uk' há·míštìkè, I'm very thirsty

?úk há:míštì? ?i· k'ól súitìkÈ, I'm thirsty for water, I nearly die

ká?á: múhšìl' há:mč'ìᶜ, this one likes to laugh

Y(A, F) ha·m-, want, like

(K) ham, desire, wish

WAR *t'əw

ENEMY *t'əw-

WAR DANCE *t'əw wok

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H(Fo) tau^{n}-wok, pre-war dance or post-war dance

(L) t'ʌ́wmÍ^{c}, enemy

t'áwmi^{c} méhèkÌ, our enemy [enemy is]

hú?ú:t?úsá^{h} t'á·wmÍ^{c} méhÈkÌ, white man is our enemy

Y(A) t'aw, war

(A, F) t'awnom', enemy (war people)

(K) tau^{n}-wok, war dance

(Fo) t'au^{n}-wok, war dance

WARM ·č'ok'il'

C(H) tS'ó'gIl, tS'ók'læ', (the fire) is warm

k^{c}é·sI'may tS'ók'læ', yÎ^{c}k^{c}ImbIs, I'm already warm from the fire

tS'ó'k'el', it is hot (as water)

'úk' tSó'k'ɑl, hot water

'Úk'-tSó'k'el', warm water

(M) chaw'-{kil / kul}, hot weather

H(L) č'á?^{ñ}k'ɨl /I/, warm

?úk' č'o?k'ɨl, warm water

Y(F) č'o?ok'el (č'o·k'el?), warm

č'o?oli·?akel', get warm! warm yourself!

(A) č'o·k, č'ok'op, warm

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WASH THE BODY *-k'ol

WASH THE FACE *huk'ol

C(H) mɑ́bɑ́t' mɑk'ó·lgIl', I washed my hands

H(L) hùk'ɑ̀lkÌl', says it's Redwood word (wash face)

(on suggesting form given by Minnie Fulwilder [sic])

Y(F) huk'o·lmạl', wash basin

(K) hukol, wash

WASH THINGS *č'ak'

C(H) tS'ÚllIl' tr'ɑ́'ksIk^{C}, washing the dishes

lÍSt'ẹlyæ' gU.tS'ÚlI' tS'ɑ́ḍḍæ', s. you hurry up and wash the dishes

H(L) č'aʔk^{C}Il', wash (clothes)

mip^{C}aʔ č'aʔkIl', wash your hands

t̰'ʌyhe:l č'áʔk^{C}Il', wash everything!

hûl č'áʔkíle:l', wash your face!

Y(A, F) č'ak-, wash (trans.)

(F) hạʔạye ʔạp č'aʔaksek, I'm going to wash now

WATER *ʔuk'

C(H) 'ú'k' hâ·mmɑ', give me water, pass me water!

'Úk', water

'Úk^{C}wI·s̥, coffee

'Úk'-lâl, water that is not running

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'Úk'-ho^{c}t^{c}, "watermelon" (= ocean [water big])

(G) uk, water

ukshik, black water, female proper name

H(B) ūk!, water

(L) ʔu'k', úk', water

ʔʌnk'aʔ úk', muddy water

uʔk'a mEʔEkI^^{c}, I'm drinking water; I drank water; I'm gonna drink water

úʔk' mÉ:ʔEšàʔ, drink some water!

uk'hoht^{c}, ocean

úk'àm hóhtàm, ocean

uk' šá:yèhʔé:, clear water

Y(A, F) ʔu·k, ʔuʔuk, water

(F) ūk´, water

(B) ūk, u, water

(K) uk-han, under water

hul-uk, eye-water [tears]

WATERSNAKE *ʔuk'pəy'sik'i (cf. RATTLESNAKE; BLUE; WATER)

H(L) ʔúk' pə́y'sÉ:k'E, water snake

Y(A) ʔu·paʔe, watersnake

(F) ʔu·p'an si·k'en, watersnake

(MWO) o´-pen se´-ken, watersnake (Eutoenia)

(LL) u·pIn se·k'In, watersnake

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(Cs) u=pan-sí-kǐn, watersnake (water striped)

WE (EXCLUSIVE AGENT) *ʔus

C(H) ʼÛ·s̥, we

H(B) us, we

(L) ʔús, we

ʔópʌʔùskóʔyʌ́:, we two went together

mɹ̀·lmʌʔÙskɹ̀ʔʌ̃yʌ́:, we three went together

ʔuskɹ:mʌhyaʔopaʔ, we two came together

Y(A, F) ʔus, we (exclusive agent)

(B, P) ūs, we

WE (INCLUSIVE AGENT) *mi

H(L) húʔú·t̥àh wók' mì· náwìn', let's go see white man dance

káʔa: mi: t̥ʌ́wlàʔ, let's chase this fella

hʌ́w mí: t̥'ónàʔ, let's go fishing

ópáʔ mì: kóʔpàʔ, two of us will go

Y(A, F) mi·, we (inclusive agent)

(A) me·, we (inclusive agent)

WEAR *hih(l)

C(H) ʼÚk'k'I^{C}t^{C} hé^{C}s̥æ', Mrs. Perez' Indian name, lit. bead wearer

H(L) ʔímìlk mèʔ hûl t̥ʌ́lhé·lʔà̰, you blind?, you got

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glasses (eyes) on

Y(A) hult'il he·lek, he's wearing glasses

WEDGE ·pəmol'

C(G) hi'a pema, elkhorn wedge

Y(Cs) pá-mol, wedge (splitter)

WET ·k'at'

H(L) k'at$^{\theta ʔ}$, wet

k'aʔt$^{[ʔ]}$ohʔe:, it got wet

k'átʌ'límiki, getting wet

k'aʔ tʌʔh lImIkiʔi, I'm getting wet

Y(F) k'aʔat, wet

(MW) 'kah-aht, 'kaht´, wet

(A) ki saʔak ki nąmul' k'atlek, that baby made the bed wet

WHAT ·ʔiyika

C(H) 'Igæ, what?

'Ígæmæk'Î·melo', what are s. you talking about?

H(L) E:yEkaw, ʔé:yeka, what's this?

ʔé:yEʔàké: ʔà k'ʌ́yÌ·npáʔIhámhòʔ, I don't know what I'll talk about next

ʔe:ye meʔ hʌ̨yi ma: ʔaʔ k'ilkᶜaʔ, what you doing, my daughter? [sic]

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é:yìk'ʌ́ymɪ̀l', say something!

Y(A) ʔiyi, what (is it)?

ʔiyika, what is this?

ʔiyike, what's that?

WHEN *ʔiyowan (cf. WINTER; SUMMER)

C(M) ā-yo'-wen, when

H(L) ʔi:yəwɪn, ʔíyə́wə̀n, when

ʔi:yʌ́:wʌ̀nʔàkó:máhpáʔày kɪ̀wʔì: nahámkì^{c}, I don't know when I'll come back

Y(A) ʔi·win, ʔiyąwan, ʔiyowan, when

(F) ʔiyąwan, when

WHERE *ʔiyim' (cf. LOCATIVE$_2$)

C(M) ā'-em, ă'-em, where

(H) 'ên', where?

'ên' mé^{c}lo', where is it?

H(L) ʔé:m' kɪ̀l' k^{c}óʔtòn ʔì: nʌ̀hʌ́mkì, he's gone, but I don't know where

ʔe:m'm̥, ʔe:mʔm̥, where?

ʔé:m' meʔ méhʔa, where art thou?

ʔé:m'pɪ̀s mèʔ kʌ́mà, where you coming from? [sic]

Y(A, F) ʔim, where

(F) ʔimwit meʔ koʔomelhaʔ, where are you going?

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WHIP •č'ak

H(L) ʔa•laʔì• č'ák'yą́•, he hit me with stick

Y(A) č'ak tą̣ltel, don't slap him with a stick!

(K) tca-k, whip

(F) č'ak ʔi• ha•mek, I want to swhip him

WHIRL$_1$ •k'al, •ʔənəmk'al-

C(M) shaht´kahl´-me, whirlwind

ook' kahl´-me, whirlpool

(H) 'énemk'ɑ́lmɑ, 1. he is crazy, 2. he is drunk

Y(F) ʔanank'alse, ʔanamk'alse, ʔanank'altle, to whirl, swing, turn around

WHIRL$_2$ •č'il

C(H) tS'Ílmæ', "it is mixed like pepper on our food"

Y(F) (p'ans) č'i•lmą̣l', whirlwind

WHISTLE (VERB) •pi

WHISTLE (NOUN) •pihil'

BONE WHISTLE •k'iht pimol'

C(H) bÍ•hir', whistle (manufactured article, noun)

bÍ•hIk^{C}, to whistle

(M) kē'• ʊ-pe´-mil, bone whistle

(G) bime, flute of elderwood

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H (B) kepemol, whistle

Y(K) pi, whistle

p'ii-mi´l-mil, whistled

(B) pī, whistle

(A) pi·hil, whistle (noun)

WHITE *č'al

C(M) oo-gaw´-chā-maht chel´-lah, gull (Larus)

(H) tS'ɑ̂l', tS'ɑ́l, white

mÚhk^{C}Uht tS'ɑ̂l, barking owl, lit. white owl

Sém-tS'ā·l, proper name (fem.), lit. ear white

lÎl-tS'ɑl, white rock

(M) chal´ noi´-um, white paint

nin´-chǎl-taw´-kah, bald eagle (Haliaeetus)

(G) chal, white

ukateli chal, white limpet (Acmaea mitra)

heschali, white arm, name of a dog of the Ten-mile River people

nenchaldo', bald eagle

H(B) tcal, white

(L) č'ál, white

Y(A, F) č'a·l, white, colorless, brown or yellow of leaves, light

(Fo) č'al, white

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(B) tc'al, white

(Cs) ch!adl, white

WHO; SOMEONE *məy'

H(L) mʌ̨́y', somebody

mʌ>y', who?

mʌ̨y'k^C^a, who's this?

mʌ̨y'ka ʔiwIs ʔopaʔ mehč'I, who's them two mans?

mʌ̨́y' mÌs yʌ́wáhná:lÌkÌ, who named you?

mʌ̨́y' kóʔt̨ìkì, somebody going away

Y(A) mạy', moy', someone, somebody, who

ʔạp moyạ šamlil kiʔạ č·anek, I gave him someone's hat

moye me k'ạye·mha, who are you talking to?

moyke, who's that?

(MW) mi-e-kōk, someone

(P) moih, who

WIDE *wah

C(H) 'ón wʌ̂h, a big wide valley

wʌ́h, wide

nÚ·tS'-wʌ́hlʌm, wide sand

'ónwʌ̂h nạm, lit. big flat lying there (where the Laytonville people live)

lilwahat, "rock flat in ocean", flat rock off-

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shore (placename)

H(L) wáh, wide

mehšwah, wide road

nʌhʌnwaha?, big mouth (designation of rattlesnake)

ô·nwáh?àkóy'mìkì, wandering around, I've been wandering around [ground wide I going]

Y(A) wa·h, wide

(Fo) tíitwa, wide hill, name of a rancheria

WILLOW *šip, *šipa, *šipi

C(H) SÍp^{C}, SIbó^{C}, SÍḇḇo, willow

SÍḇḇo-'ól, willow tree

SÍbep, at the willows

SIp-'on, willow country

(M) ship'-pah, willow (Salix nuttali and Salix flavescens)

(G) shipe, willows

shípe, willow tree

shipumel, Yuki name for Outlet Creek (near Willits)

shipoi, Westport

H(B) cīpe, willow (White)

(Fo) šipimul, Huchnom village (largest one) (at mouth of Outlet Creek on the South Fork of

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the Eel River)

(L) šipi mʌl, willow creek (where Huchnoms lived, runs through Longvale)

šípì ʔʌ̂l, willow tree

Y(A) šipi, šipe, šipit, willow (white)

(B) cip, willow (white)

(K) cip-i, willows (white)

(Cs) shí-pǐ, willows (white)

(C) shipa-nū, "black willow", (mono-willow, Salix lasiolepis)

WIND (NOUN) *p'ans

H(B) punts!, wind

(L) p'əns, wind

p'əns sé:mIkI^C, wind's blowing

tíwhóʔ p'ə́n sé:miki, wind's blowing hard

hóht p'ə́n sÉʔ lIʔé:, wind's blowing hard, big wind

p'ân sé:mìkì^C, wind is blowing

Y(A, F) p'ans, wind

WIND TO BLOW *simi

H(L) p'ân sé:mìkì^C, wind is blowing

See also WIND (NOUN).

Y(F) ʔon si·me, wind blowing

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WINNOWING BASKET *ʔopič'

C(G) opech, twined openwork basket tray

H(L) ʔó:pèʔ, Indian sifter (full of holes, woven basket)

Y(A) ʔo·pič, winnowing basket

WINTER *šəwan (cf. SUMMER; WHEN)

C(M) shā-wen, winter

(G) shewin, winter

H(Fo) šáwin, winter, huddle together time

(L) šʌ:wɨn, winter

Y(A, F) šawan, winter

(A) sawa·n, winter

(Cs) sha-wán, winter

(MO) sho´-wen, winter

(P) shuh´-wan, winter

cf. (Fo) šonósili, to winter

WOLF *wayis(m)ol'

C(M) wā´-sawl, big wolf

(G) wesol, weish, mountain lion, panther

H(L) wE:smʌ:l, wolf

wé:smó·l ʔà ną́·wìkì, I see a wolf

EpE na:wiki wE:smʌ:l, I'm looking at wolf

wé:smó·l ʔą̀· náwkílìkì, I'm looking at a wolf

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Y(MWO) wois´-mah, big wolf

(P) wais´-mol, big wolf

cf. (Cs) wá^{n}-yǐl-mol, big wolf

WOMAN *musp

WOMEN *mus < **muss

C(H) mÚSp^{c}, woman

mÚSp^{c} hɑ́nɑ́gɑ', middle-aged woman

mÛ^{c}S mÚnɑ', mÛS mÚnɑ', lots of women

mÚSp'o''t' k'ÍmSho^{c}tr^{c}æ', the old-woman is canusea

(M) mǔsp', woman

ē'-te musp', wife [my woman]

(G) muspuhake, short woman, female proper name

ewush wusp, bitch [dog woman]

H(B) mūsp, woman

mūspe, girl

e'mūsp, wife

(Fo) musp te'-ol, woman chiefs

lašk'al-musp, girl born at time of new moon, lit. moon woman

(L) mÚsp^{c}, woman

mÚsp múnkÌ, lot of women

mu$^{[?]}$smún, musmúnki, lots of women

molmI mUsp, three women

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Y(K, Cs) mus, women

(A, F) musp, woman

ʔi·t musp, my wife

(P, B) mūsp, woman

(A) ʔitin musp, my wife

(B) it-musp, my wife

(K) musp-a, woman (obj)

(Fo) it-musp, my mother

WOOD; STICK ·ʔal (cf. TREE)

C(H) k^{c}yU-ʼɑ̂l, "stick of arrowhead"? bow?

ʼɑ̂l hott^{c}æ^{c}ʼ, lots of wood

(G) al, (cut or fallen) wood

albat, "flat sticks" (women's dice game with six flat sticks)

(M) ahl ē-́hwel, buck brush

ahl´, wood

ahl´-mel, digging stick

H(Fo) al, wood, counters in grass game

al-hatch, marked-ace game, lit. little stick game

(B) hūīkalyûk, center-pole

(L) ʼâl káyi·, long stick

ʔal, stick (of wood)

a:l, ʔâl, wood

līl âl, buckeye stick used to take rocks off fire

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ʔa·l la:wI, box [wood basket]

â·l pú:hÉč', short stick

ʔa·l hIč'ohsaʔ, sharp stick

ʔâlk'amóʔl, wildcat, bobcat [wood cat]

Y(A, F) ʔal, wood, stick

(P) āl, wood

WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED *ʔəsiyam (cf. BLOOD)

C(M) ā-se´-em, pileated woodpecker (Ceophlaeus)

ā-se'-am, red-breasted sapsucker (Sphyrapicus ruber)

(H) 'é·ṣIyx̀m, yellowhammer (3 fall sylls)

'é·sī̀m, lit. blood is quivering, 1. Hardy Creek, 2. yellowhammer

H(B) a^{n}sīyūm, red-headed woodpecker

Y(MWO) aw-se´-um, California woodpecker (Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi)

(B) û^{n}sīam, red-headed woodpecker

(Cs) á^{n}-sǐn, red-headed woodpecker

(Fo) a^{n}síumnának, woodpecker head, male name

WOODPECKER, HAIRY *mil-

C(M) mel'-kǎ-tes, hairy woodpecker (Diyobates villosus)

Y(MWO) mil-we´-tum, hairy woodpecker " "

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WOODPECKER, PILEATED *piltəsi- (cf. SNOW)

C(G) bistesime, pileated woodpecker

Y(MWO) pil-taw´-sin, pileated woodpecker (Ceophlaeus)

WOODRAT *nawč-

H(L) nawč'ú^{c}, rat

nə̂wč'ú^{h}, woodrat

Y(MWO) naw-che´-um, rat, wood rat, round tail (Neotoma)

(Fo) nučiam hán, rat house, type of string figure

WORK *wit̤ (wit?)

WORK (NOUN) *wit̤/tiyam

H(L) wìt̤ǐyìm, work

wìt̤^{c}î:mìkà?ʌ̀, wit̤í:mika?ə̀, I'm working

wit̤iyIm wé:tòn, I tell him work

ka?ą?awìtǐyìm wé:tòn hą́t'ímyá, I want this fella work, but he don't want to

Y(A, F) wi(·)t̤, work

(K) wit, work

(A) ki?et wit̤iyum ?ąp nąwhek, I'm watching him (lit. his) working

wit̤ hot̤ hąšą wit̤iyum, work harder!

(F) hi·l ?inay' ki wit̤i·mek, he works every day

ki? wit̤iyam ho?u?utlek, he's all through working

?an ki? wit̤iyamwe, he kept on working for a

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long time

WORM; MAGGOT *muy'

C(H) mÚy', worm, maggot

(G) mui, caterpillar; grubs of yellowjacket wasps (eaten)

mu'ui, earthworm

H(L) muy', mui̯ʔi̯, [ʔ..] worm

muʔu:y, pl.

muyʔʸ, ʔ-worm

muʔu:y, worm (any kind)

múil[ʔ]ʔé:, maggots (ʔ), wormyʔ, maggotty

Y(F) muy', worm

WORM, FISH- *ʔənam

H(Fo) anam, fish worms

(L) ʔʌnʌm, ʔə́nəm, worm, fish worm

Y(A) ʔa̧nam, fish-worm

(Cs) á-nǔm, earthworm

WORMWOOD, see SAGE

WRINKLE; SHRINK *ʔuš

C(H) 'Ú·S·yem, shrunk or wrinkled up

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Y(A) ʔu·š, wrinkled

(K) uc, shrink

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YELLOWJACKET 'naw'

C(H) nɑ́''ɑw, yellowjacket

(M) nah´-ow, yellowjacket

(G) na'au, yellowjacket wasp

na'au nok, yellowjacket burrow

nauksho, nest of yellowjacket wasp

H(B) naaū, yellowjacket

(Fo) naumúki, male name of a strong, bold man, like the bee, lit. bumblebee

(L) naʔa:w, naw, honeybee

nàʔâ:w, bee which makes house underground, make big plates, like tortilla, yellowjacket

huʔu:tah naw, white man bee

Y(A) naw, bee, yellowjacket

(MWO) nah´-ahm, yellowjacket

(LF) na'ə̨m, yellowjacket

(B) naam, yellowjacket

YES 'hɔw'

C(H) heẃ', yes

(M) hă-ŏ, hā-oo

H(B) heū, yes

(K) heu, yes

(L) hewʔ, yes, o.k., all right (said to one who says koʔ^{o}mE:lIki^{c} [said when leaving]

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hE·wʔ, hé:w', o.k.

he·w' k^{c}oʔtaʔ, all right, go on!

Y(A) hąwhaʔ, hąw(a), yes

(B) hēū, yes

(P) he´-u-ha, yes

(Fo) heó, heó, yes, yes (a greeting)

ha^{n}h; a^{n}h, yes, yes (answer to the above greeting)

YESTERDAY; NIGHT •sum

C(M) sem', night

soom', yesterday

(G) semhuyem, midnight

semhalem, after midnight

H(B) sūm, night

(L) sum pE:lekaʔ leʔe:, snowed yesterday

mèh sú·sàl k'ʎ:č'È hámhoʔ súm̥tèmé kóʔtàʔ, maybe your friend's tired, it's getting late, you better go on

šum̥tèmé:, getting late

súmlImIme·ʔàkóʔtìkì^{c}, it's getting late and I'm gonna go

Y(A, F) sum, yesterday

(P) sūm, yesterday

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YOU (SINGULAR AGENT) *miʔ

C(H) mÍ', s. you

'Ígæ mæk'Î·mẹlo', what are s. you talking about?

H(B) me, thou, thy

(L) mÉʔ, thou

mEʔkanE^{C}, (you pl.)

mEʔkanEh, you! you did!

é:m' kÌl mèʔ kʌ́ʔmé:lÌkÌ, where are you going?

pʌ́k mèʔ šúʔhÌnk, you stay here alone

ʔé:m̂ meʔ méhʔa̧, where art thou?

Y(A, F) meʔ, miʔ, you (sg. agent)

(P) meh, you

(K) mi, you

YOU (PATIENT); YOUR (INALIENABLE) *mis

C(H) dÎ^{C}dæ^{C}lo'mIS, s. you are sick

H(L) mÍs ʔà·hú·š k'á·ymÍlÌkÌ, I'm talking to you

nʌ́hʌ́nnáktʌ́lʔàmÌs, don't you remember?

é:ʔ mÌs mú:čâ: kóʔʌ̀^{C}, where's your sister going?

mIska:, your mother

mʌ́y' mÌs yʌ́wáhná:lÌkÌ, who named you?

Y(F) mis-k'an', your mother

(A) kima·se mis haw ča·nmek, they're going to give you a fish

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YOU (PLURAL AGENT) *mos' (< **mi/oʔ-, second person +
**-s, plural)

C(H) mô's̥, ye

Y(A, F) moʔos, you (pl. agent)

(A, K) mos, you (pl. agent)

(P) mōss, you

YOUR (SINGULAR ALIENABLE) *miht(aʔ)

C(H) mídd̥æ lûl, s. your lard

mídd̥æ gô·dd̥ʒæ', your sg. hog

mîdd hên, s. your house

mídd̥æ' hént^{c}el', s. your nose

(M) mē't-kin me-hek, yours [is]

Y(A) me·tạʔ, for you

mi·t, your, for you (sg. alienable)

(A, F) me·t, your, for you (sg. alienable)

(B) mīt, your

(MW) mē't-kin me-hek, you or yours (sg.)

mēt me´-hik, you or yours (sg.)

YOUR (PLURAL) *mos'iyaht

C(H) mó's̥s̥æ·^{c}t^{c} hént^{c}əl', mó'sæ·^{c}t'Il'æ hént^{c}əl',

yer noses

mó's̥t'Íllæ g̥ó·d̥ʒæ', pl. your pig

mo's̥æ^{c}tt'Íllæ hên, it is your (pl) house

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mó'st'Ílɑ̂ lÛl, your (pl.) lard

Y(A, F) moʔosiyat̨, your, for you (pl.)

(F) moʔosiyet, your, for you (pl.)

(K) mosiyat, mos-i-at, mo-t, your

YUKI •yu•ki•

C(H) yÚ•k^{C}I ('ɑ́t^{C}et), the Yukis

Y(A) yu•ke, Yuki (the tribe)

(F) yu•ki, Yuki (the tribe)

•This form shows vowel length because it is a loan from Wintun. It may have been borrowed in Proto-Yukian, providing geographical proximity, or the word may be diffused among the daughter-languages.

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(GLOSS UNCERTAIN) ·huš

C(H) hÚSyÍk'næ', s. you make fire!

hÚSSUS, come on (and eat)

H(L) mÍs ʔà·hú·š k'á·ymÍlÌkÌ, I'm talking to you

nʌ̂nhu·ṭ' o· tᶜe·l hú·š k'áymÍlÌkÌ, they're talking to each other (they put their head together and talking)

Y(K) hushkaiemol, shaman's spirits, "speaker, instructor"

(Fo) huškáyemol, wire conceived of as running from a spirit through the top of a doctor's head, lit. one that carries the word

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PY-ENGLISH INDEX TO RECONSTRUCTIONS

Alphabetical order: a, č, č', ə, h, i, k, k', l, l', m, m', n, n', o, p, p', s, š, t, t', ṭ, ṭ', u, w, w', y, y', ʔ.

Asterisks are omitted.

-a, specific; nominal suffix

-ap, locative$_1$

-aʔ, animate suffix on substantives

-aʔ, imperative mode

-aʔ, comitative-instrumental ("with, by")

čahay, redbud

čan, give

čaples, fern, brake

činčol', thrasher

čip, squeeze

čippot, cocoon rattle

čisam, lizard, scaly

čitit, robin

čiwiš, čiwaš, iris

čiyi, hummingbird; butterfly

čučuk(a), kingfisher

č'ak, whip

č'ak', wash things

č'ak'am, eel; sinew

č'al, white

č'aw, guts$_2$

č'əʔəy, jay

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č'il, whirl$_2$

č'imit', bird

(mam)č'ipas, star

č'ok'il', warm

č'op(a/i), fly (N)

č'op č'ala, mosquito

č'oy, narrow

č'uč, clean

č'uh, pine needles

č'uhtalam, snail

č'uk', fall$_1$

č'ulil', mush basket

č'unč'ič', baby (toddler)

č'uy, leak

-əp, locative$_1$

-h, durative aspect

halč'(aʔ), little ones; children

hal', top; end

ham, want

hamlot', hungry, be

hamol', morning star

hamp, behind; back

hamuč'im, rain (N)

han, house

han, but

haw, tomorrow; morning

hay, net bag

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haʔ, carry in arms or hands

haʔam, forget$_2$; lose

haʔm, bring

hə, egg

hə-, perception?

hač, camp

hač'am, strong

həhin, under

həhs, arm

hək, split

hək', step over

həl, hear

həmnəmwok, puberty ceremony for girls

həmp, sing; song

hən, house

hənčam, crow (N)

hənət', heavy

hənpin, sweathouse

həntil, nose

hənt'ut', snot

hə̣pot', rib(s) ← həs, clam shell beads

hə̣tam, hə̣tmV, doctor, to

hətəw(i)l, hear, not to

hə̣t', potato sp.$_1$

həw, fish; salmon

həw, like

həway, eat$_1$; food

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həway yuʔ, $cook_2$

həw', yes

həy, look for; hunt (for)

həy-, think

həyma, how

həʔ, rub

həʔwəšit', dog

həʔyi, now

hih(l), wear

hil, seed

hil(i), all

hiliki, lilik, animals

him, $move_2$

hin(i), antler(s); horn(s)

hipila, thimbleberry

hiš, slip

hiwil, race

ho, liver

hoht(am), big

hokoč, little; bad

hom, burden net

hop', thin; light

hotp'uč', paddle for mush

hot', acorn mush or soup

hot, $many_2$; lots

hu-, face, of the (prefix)

hu-, cheek

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hu-, perception?

huč, outside

hučnom', Huchnom

huč'ohs, sharp-pointed

huhtil', bread

hul, eye

hulk'ilal, ghost

hulk'oy', coyote

hulmol', bead-drill

hulyoʔ, face

hulmuni-, spider

hum-, sling

humas, straight

hunč, forehead

hunk'an', bullsnake

huš, love; see also p. 383

huši, sweet

hut'ot, together

huy, middle

huy, breast, female; milk

huy-, $cook_1$

-iht, possessive suffix (alienable)

-ik, declarative mode

-iḳi, declarative mode

-il, reflexive-mediopassive-reciprocal

-in, move in order to

-is, continuative-iterative

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-iš, continuative-iterative

-it, effective

-k, momentaneous aspect

-k, declarative mode

kač'am, bad

kahp, come in

kak'i, this (locative): here

kala/i, rose, wild

kam', this (locative): right over here

kan, swell

kat, flat$_2$

kaṭaʔ, this (locative): here

kay', this (locative): up here

kaw, this (locative): here

kaʔ, this (agent)

kaʔəh, this (patient)

kaʔəht, this (possessive)

kaʔinay', today

kək, rise

kəlam, soaproot

kəwam, flower

kəy, kəyih, long

kəyam, acorn of valley oak

ki, leave$_2$

-ki, declarative mode

kičalil, flint

kihs, feathers

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kik, fly (V)

-kil, momentaneous aspect + mediopassive

kilikot/l, placename

kimas, enough

kim', that (locative): over there

kin, stink; smell

kipəw, back (returning)

kiṭa, that (locative): there; on that

kiw, that (locative?)

kiw, arrow

kiw(is)-, ask

kiwi, elder

kiʔ, that (agent)

kiʔ(-t), follow

kiʔəh, that (patient)

kiʔəht, that (possessive)

koč', lungs

kol', animal name ending

kon, dry

kop, feather

koy, point$_2$

koyaʔ, gopher

koʔ, go

koʔm, come (under GO)

kuč', manzanita

kuč'mol', meadowlark

kuht, start

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(mi)kuht, heel

kuhtam, kuhtim, mortar

kuhtkin, root

kuhtk'i, north

kukis, twig

kuk'i, down

kum, salt

kummol', kelp

kumnom'(i), "Salt People"

kup, point$_1$ (V)

kuš, body hair

kušw-, few

kuy, up

k'al, whirl$_1$

k'alimam, blackberries

k'amol', panther

k'at', wet

k'aw, light

k'ay', mushroom

k'əh, lean

k'əhin, talk

k'əhs(il), tail

k'ənk', knee

k'əy(mil), talk

-k'i, locative$_3$

k'ih, still (calm; quiet)

k'ihlul, marrow

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k'ihp, belly$_1$

k'ihp hoht̩, pregnant

k'iht, bone

k'iht pimol', bone whistle (under WHISTLE)

k'ik', itch

k'il, coals

k'il, daughter or son

-k'il, toward; against

k'im, dry up

k'in, cry

k'iskil, swim

k'iy, crooked

k'ol, die

k'ol, pounding basket; mortar

-k'ol, wash the body

k'olam, pestle

k'olki, backbone

k'olkuht, apron; dress

k'ol', different; other

k'om, noise

k'oʔ, put in pliable things

k'oʔol, Athapaskan

k'uč, stretch

k'uč', navel

k'uhs, claws; nails

k'us'noh, rest

k'uʔ, stretch

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-l, perfective aspect

lač'am, grasshopper

laht̤, break

lak, goose

lak', leave$_1$

lal, lake

lamšim, doctor; shaman

lan', brother, younger

lašk'awol', moon

lat, potato sp.$_2$

lawa, lawi, cooking basket

ləč, crack

ləl, acorn

ləl, step; animal to move

lihp, tarweed (seed)

lik'am, throat

lil, rock

lil haʔ-, rock carrier

lilik, hiliki, animals

lilkus, knife$_1$

lil pal, seaweed

lilpan, knife$_2$

lim, resultative/patient progressive ("getting")

lis, hurry

lit, do

liʔ, liʔik, kill

liʔwəht, bow

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loh, cough

lot̤, slow

luh, chop; chip

luk, punch down

lul, fat; grease

lulam, smooth$_2$

-m, imperfective aspect

-m, motion toward the speaker

mah, hemp, Indian

mahalam, elbow

mahʔukʼam, Round Valley

makʼ-, wake up

mal, penis

mam, acorn or black oak; berry; nut; seed

(mam)čʼipas, star

mas(i), they

-mas, distributive suffix

mayu (ʔ), dove

məh(ilʼ), new

məhkʼut̤(aʔ), owl, great horned

məl, creek$_1$

məlhəmʼ, məlwis, trout sps.

məm, fight$_1$

mət, shoot

mətʼ, creek$_2$

mət̤, forked

məyʼ, who; someone

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mi, toe

mi, we (inclusive agent)

mi(pat') hoht̤, thumb

mih, be

mihš, road

miht(aʔ), your (singular alienable)

miht̤, sky; up

(mi)kuht, heel

mik'al', around

mil, deer

mil, meat

mil-, woodpecker, hairy

-mil, imperfective aspect + mediopassive

-mil, ambulative aspect ("be on the way to ..., be going to ...")

milatihtam, elk

mili, oak, white

-mil', used to (aspect)

minsil', lie (falsehood)

mipan, foot

mipat', hand

mipat'-hət', palm of hand

mi(pat') hoht̤, thumb

mis, you (patient); your (inalienable)

misəw, fingers

misk'an', mother, your (singular)

miʔ, drink

miʔ, you (singular agent)

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mi?il', leg_1

mohšam, acorn of white oak

mol, grassgame

molma?, molmi, three

molsam, twins?

-mol', agentive-instrumental

mon, hide

mop, gather

mos', you (plural agent)

mos'iyaht, your (plural)

mot-, press together

moymol', flicker (yellowhammer)

muhmol', $mountain_2$

muhš, laugh

mun, $many_1$; lots of

mun', sister?

mus(p), woman

musin, anise, sweet

musp ṭi?ol', chief, female

muy', worm; maggot

-m', demonstrative locative suffix

-n, move in order to

nan, head

nan, dam

nanuk', saliva

nawč-, woodrat

nawt'uk', sucker

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naw', yellowjacket

nay, pull

nayp, girl

nay', mountain filaree

naʔam, forget$_2$; lose

nə-, mouth, of the

nəh, fir

nəhək, jaw

nəhəm, forget$_1$; not to know

nəhənak, know

nəhin, mouth

nəhk, dark; night

nəhṭ, freeze; ice

nəhṭ, tree sp.

nəhṭam, graysquirrel

nəhukuš, beard

hək'oh, teach

nəm, lie; lay$_1$ (singular)

nəmlat, tongue

nəmmol', bed

nən, head

nətam, taste

nət'əwiš, peppery

nəṭ'am', chin

nəw, see

nəʔ, poke$_1$

nəʔa, breech cloth

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nih, hole$_1$

nihin, door$_1$

nok (?), marry

nokonmi, Pomo

nok:, mussel

noloh, fight$_2$

-nom'(aʔ), people of

noy, mark

noʔ, live

nuč', sand

nuʔ, sand

-p, singular suffix

pal, leaf; wing

pal, condor, California

pal-, palpol (?), butterfly

palkənši, maple

pan, hang$_1$

pat', flat$_1$

pat'-, hips (?)

paʔ, get up

-paʔ, volitional mode

pəčas, tattoo

pəhk, cover (N)

pək', shout

pək', one

pəl, dig

pəmol', wedge

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pəšil', tarweed

pət'am, abalone

pəyk'i, madrone

pəy', rattlesnake

pi, whistle

pihil', whistle

pil, snow; hail

pilaht(i), sun

pilaht puh-, sunrise

pilaht ʔili-, sunset

piltəsi-, woodpecker, pileated

piltwan, summer

pin', lie; lay_2 (plural)

pip, mouse, meadow or water

-pis, from; away from

piʔ, tracks

pohoṭ', kidney

pokam, digger pine

pok'am (ʔol), pepperwood; California laurel

pop, $poke_2$; hammer; crack by hitting

pot', $gray_1$; brown

pot'a, pot'aʔ (?), barn swallow

pot'il, ashes; dust

powi(k), one

powi mipat', eight

powi/a ʔonaʔ, one year

puč', blow with the mouth

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puh, short (not long)

puhič', short (not tall)

pul, miss (a shot)

pun-, sage; wormwood

put', boil

p'ah, lightning

p'al, roll

p'an, $fall_3$

p'ans, wind (N)

p'iht̥, $door_2$; shut; hole

p'iš, poker

p'oht, clover sp.

p'oy, put in solids

-s, continuative-iterative

-s, plural suffix

sah, sahol', eagle

sak', baby (infant)

səhk, tooth

sət'i(ya)m, lizard

səy, defecate

sihs, buttocks

sihskin(a), skunk, big

sik', green; blue

sik'a, lilac

simi, wind to blow

sim't, buckeye

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sipak, rabbitskin

sis-, gig_2

siʔ, clover

son, tule

sop', shoulder

sop'(aʔ), turtle

soy, acorn meal

suk, $gray_2$

suk', Ponderosa pine

sul, $hang_2$

sum, yesterday; night

sup, throw

sus(a), duck; mallard

susal' (susil' ?), friend

sut', $hole_2$

sut', shade; shadow

suy', foam

suʔič', trout; fish

suʔmam, sum'am, brains

ša, bag

šač, sugar pine

šamam, raccoon

šat', cold weather

šay, raw

šəm, ear

šəš, bite

šəwan, winter

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šihp, magnesite

šik', black

šil, shell$_1$; bark

šiman, huckleberries

šimit', dirty

šip, onion, wild

šip(a/i), willow

šipa, blackbird

šiš, leach

šiš, šiša, groundsquirrel

šiw, ripples

šok, šok'iš(i), acorn of tan oak

šoʔ, shell$_2$; skin

šul, body

šuʔ, sit; stay

-t, effective

tahk, find

tal, pile; nest

tal (?), negative

tas, snare

tat, good

təl, menstruation

təl, negative

tih, tih(i)l(-), sick; ache; hurt

tihk, smooth$_1$

tihtam, mountain$_1$; hill

-til, effective + mediopassive

tit, rope

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tit, mountain$_1$; hill

titamol', comb

tiw-, tiwiyim (ṭiw-?), chase

tiwhoʔ (ṭiwhoʔ?), hard

tiyam, neck, back of

tiyat, killdeer

tom, fawn

toti, lupine

totowok', dance type

tuk, move$_1$

tulihš, quail

t(')uʔ, push

t'əy, tie

t'ih, parent?

t'ol, head hair

t'op, tie a knot

t'uh, heart

t'uhna-, chest

t'uk', gig$_1$

t'uy', t'uy'il, pitch; resin; red

t'uʔmol', spear

-ṭa, demonstrative locative suffix

ṭak', shake$_2$ (a body part)

ṭal (?), eat$_3$

ṭay, cut

ṭət', leg$_2$

ṭiw- (?), chase

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ṭiwhoʔ (?), hard

ṭiʔ, jump

ṭiʔol', chief

ṭot', log

ṭuk, strike

ṭuk (?), move$_1$

ṭuk', basket

ṭ'ak', play ball

ṭ'aw, anger; bad weather

ṭ'əw, war

ṭ'il, add; count

ṭ'ohk(a/i), flea

ṭ'ok, bald

ṭ'ok'am, ankle

ṭ'ot', burden basket$_1$ (woman's?)

ṭ'ot, fall$_2$

-w, demonstrative locative suffix

wah, wide

-wan, time (nominal suffix)

wanmol', sifting basket

waw, cover

wayis(m)ol', wolf

way', obsidian

wək, pay

wək, after; behind

wəl, sprinkle

wəš-, towhee

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wəš(it') ka/il-, oats, wild

wəšit', grizzly bear; coyote

wič', far

wihs, old (inanimate)

wilk, seed paddle

wim, roar

wišil matma, coot; shoveler?

wit, drive

wit, bitter

wit, turn

wit, mountain_3

wit?uk'am, Eden Valley

wit/tiyam, work

wit̤, work

wit̤, hit by throwing

wi?il, poison oak

wok', dance

wos-, wo?-, bend; stoop

wot̤', pinole

woyam, smoke (N)

woy(m)ol', tobacco

woy(m)ol' ?al, pipe, tobacco

wo?-, wos-, bend; stoop

-y, progressive

yak, stand_2 (of inanimates)

yəhšam, parching basket

yək, come hither

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yəš, $stand_1$

yəw, name

yihk, build a fire

yihkam, fire

yihkamnam nawanmak, funeral

yik', play

yoʔ, have

yoʔk (?), $stand_2$ (of inanimates)

yuki-, new moon

yu·ki, Yuki

yuy, $shake_1$ (ground or tree)

-y', demonstrative locative suffix

-ʔa, interrogative mode

ʔač, clothes

ʔah, catch; hold

ʔahamčat', grandchildren

ʔahtat, people; person

ʔal, wood; stick

ʔalič', potato

ʔalil, lead; bring (an animal)

ʔalwil, baby basket

ʔan, always

ʔan-, kinterm prefix

ʔank'an', mother

ʔank'ič', brother or sister, older?

ʔank'ikan', $uncle_1$

ʔank'un', father

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ʔas, urine

ʔaw, eat$_2$

ʔayam, buzzard

ʔaʔ, net, to set

ʔə, I (agent)

ʔəhlawmol', thunder

ʔəhšil', neck

ʔəhy, slide; crawl

ʔəl, sharp-edged

ʔəm, guts$_1$; intestines

-ʔəm, locative$_2$

ʔəms, digging stick; cane

ʔənam, worm, fish

ʔənəmk'al-, whirl$_1$

ʔəp(a), I (agent)

ʔəpa, ʔəpi, alder

ʔəs, blood

ʔəs(it'), hot

ʔəsič', red

ʔəsiyam, woodpecker, red-headed

ʔəsna, belly$_2$; stomach

ʔəṭaʔ, again; still

ʔəyšil, king salmon

ʔəʔ, uncle$_2$

ʔič', near; close

ʔih, I (patient); me

ʔih(t), my (inalienable)

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ʔihkəs, mother's sister, my$_1$

ʔihlayaʔ, brother-in-law, my

ʔihnayt, daughter, my

ʔihnəyt, mother's sister, my$_2$

ʔihpəča, father's (younger) sister, my

ʔihpit', mother's father, my

ʔihpop (ʔihpəpʔ), father's mother, my

ʔihpoyam, father's sister, my

ʔihsuhṭam, daughter-in-law or mother of daughter-in-law, my

ʔihtəšit', brother-in-law, my

ʔihti, ʔihta, my (alienable)

ʔihṭit', mother's mother, my

ʔihwil, poison

ʔihwit (ʔihwihtʔ), son-in-law, my

ʔihʔihčat', sister-in-law, my

ʔihʔos, father's father

ʔikluh, flour

ʔik', louse

ʔim, say

-ʔim, locative$_2$

ʔimil, ʔimli-, blind

ʔin, sleep

ʔinam, dream

ʔinay', day

ʔip, cloud

ʔiṭ (ʔihṭʔ), edge

ʔiṭukam, grouse

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ʔiwVp, ʔiwVs, man; men

ʔiyika, what

ʔiyim', where

ʔiyowan, when

-ʔiʔ, locative$_4$

ʔoh, run

ʔohtam, breathe

ʔol, tree

ʔolam, brush

ʔolhəhin, forest

ʔolhoḥtam, redwood

ʔolk(')a/oṭam, mouse, white-footed

ʔolmam, hazelnut(s)

ʔolo, burden basket$_2$ (man's?)

ʔolsil, little; small

ʔol šil, bark (of tree)$_2$

ʔol šoʔ, bark (of tree)$_1$

ʔolwi(hi)l, in-law

ʔolwihs, old (animate)

ʔon, earth; ground; land; dirt

ʔon-, melt

ʔonhal'iʔ, south

ʔonk'at', mud

ʔonnaw, scorpion

ʔon pak, turn over

ʔonpo(ki)yam, mole (animal)

ʔonpot'ilnom', Sherwood Pomo

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ʔon sik', clay, blue

ʔonwal, clouds; fog

ʔonyuy, earthquake

ʔopaʔ, ʔopi, two

ʔopič', winnowing basket

ʔopli, pigeon

ʔot', old woman

ʔot', ripe

ʔot', suck

ʔoṭ' (ʔ), suck

ʔoṭ' (ʔ), old woman

ʔoṭ', ʔoṭ'aʔ, frog

ʔoṭ'am, lungs/back?

ʔoʔ, vomit

ʔuk', water

ʔuk'am, valley

ʔuk'čəy, mudhen

ʔuk' ham, thirsty, be

ʔuk'hohṭ, ocean

ʔuk'hohṭʔont'ilka, Coast Yuki

ʔuk'mul, otter

ʔuk'pəy'sik'i, watersnake

ʔuk'šiš, crayfish

ʔumit, there

ʔummit', ʔummis, man, young; men, young

ʔun, carry on the back

ʔuna (ʔuniʔ), quiver

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ʔus, we (exclusive agent)

ʔusah, ʔusaht, our

ʔuš̌, wrinkle; shrink

ʔuʔ, afraid; fear

ʔuʔmas, black bear

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