Title
The Yukian Language Family

Permalink
https://escholarship.org/uc/item/0zf540nk

Author
Schlichter, Marie-Alice

Publication Date
1985
The Yukian Language Family

By

Marie-Alice Schlichter

A.B. (University of California) 1976
M.A. (University of California) 1978

Dissertation

Submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Linguistics

in the

Graduate Division

of the

University of California, Berkeley

Approved: [Signature] February 22, 1985
Chairman

Yakov Malkiel February 22, 1985

Narmin Akki, February 22, 1985

Doctoral Degree Conferred

May 17, 1985
# Table of Contents

Abbreviations iii

Chapter I: Introduction 1

Maps: Northern Californian Indian Languages 6

Yukian Divisions 7

Chapter II: Data Sources and Bibliography 8

Chapter III: A Grammatical Sketch of Proto-Yukian 21

1. Phonology 21

1.1. Consonants 21

1.2. Vowels 30

1.3. Homonyms 34

1.4. Length and stress 35

1.5. Consonant clusters 36

1.6. Morphophonemic rules 37

1.7. Sound symbolism 38

1.8. Sound changes 38

1.8.1. From Proto-Yukian to Yuki 38

1.8.2. From Proto-Yukian to Coast Yuki 39

1.8.3. From Proto-Yukian to Huchnom 40

Proto-Yukian Morphology: An Overview 42

2. Substantival Morphology 43

2.1. Substantival roots 43

2.2. Prefixes 44

2.2.1. Derivational prefixes 44

2.2.2. Inalienable pronominal prefixes 45

2.3. Compounds 47
2.4. Suffixes 51
  2.4.1. Derivational suffixes 51
  2.4.2. Inflectional suffixes 57

3. Verbal Morphology 61
  3.1. Verb roots 61
    3.1.1. Class I suffixes 62
    3.1.2. Class II suffixes 62
    3.1.3. Class III suffixes 63
    3.1.4. Class IV suffixes 63
    3.1.5. Class V suffixes 64
    3.1.6. Class VI suffixes 64

Chapter IV: Cognate Sets and Reconstructions 66

PY-English Index to Reconstructions 384
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
FL  plural

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
PY Proto-Yukian
SG singular
U Uldall
UCP University of California Press
UCFAAE 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
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 Fomo (Fomoan) to the east, the Fatwin (Wintun), the Eastern and Northern Fomo (Fomoan) to the south, the Huchnom (Yukian) and Kato (Athapaskan) to the west. The Huchnom had the Northern Fomo as its southern neighbors, the Coast Yuki to the west, and the Kato in the north. The Coast Yuki had the Northern Fomo 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
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
is the fact that nothing has been published on these lan-
guages until now except for a few lexical items in comparat-
ive 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 com-
parative and typological work. There was insufficient mat-
erial for a separate grammar or vocabulary of either lan-
guage. 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
1964), 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.
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
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.
Northern Californian Indian Languages (adapted from Haas 1976: 348)
Yukian Divisions
(adapted from Kroeber 1925, 1976 edition, plate 26)
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 [?] and glottalization ['] 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,
some of which I dispensed with in typing the forms, pro-
vided they were not relevant to a diachronic study.

C. Hart Merriam's mark for accent ['] was not always
distinguishable from that for glottalization [']. His
breve I have typed as a wedge ["]. 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 syl-
lable 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
<td>as in acorn, date, late, mane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ą</td>
<td>as in fat, bat, hat, have, man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ah</td>
<td>as in far, father, what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē (or e unmarked)</td>
<td>as in eject, eternal, meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td>as in end, met, net, check, peg, pen, her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ī (or i unmarked)</td>
<td>as in ice, iron, pine, file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĭ</td>
<td>as in it, ill, pin, fin, fit, pick, admit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.'
ủ 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,'
'bůch,' etc. (In MS written ‘ch’)

n (super) is nasalized, and follows a nasalized vowel, as ñ. (In MS written ň)

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 [‘].]

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

ū as in but

aⁿ, aiⁿ, óⁿ, ūⁿ, Īⁿ nasalized vowels

p, b, w, m, n, y, h as in English

k post-palatal or medio-palatal voiceless stop

t alveolar stop, voiceless

ʧ [rewritten here as ň] voiceless dental stop

h English ng
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 t.

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

a  as in father  k  a non-aspirated k
á as in cat  k̞ velar k
â as in awl  n nasal, as in French dans
ai as in aisle  ñl the surd of l
e  as in they  p  a non-aspirated p
é as in net  t  a non-aspirated t
i  as in machine  T [rewritten here as T] dental t
í as in sit  šh [rewritten here as sh] as in shall
o  as in old  c a glottal pause
ô as in how  ë stresses enunciation of the preceding consonant
oi as in oil
u  as in ruin  u  as in push
ú as in nut  ũ rounded ū as in French peu

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
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 t 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; j is [š]; tj 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.
information obtained by Kroeber two decades earlier. His book is an excellent, very detailed ethnography of the Coast Yuki.

Yukian Bibliography


Chestnut, V. K. 1902. Plants used by the Indians of Mendocino County. Contributions from the U.S. National Herbarium, 7,295-408.


---. 1964. Item and Set Comparison in Yuchi, Siouan, and
Yukian. IJAL 30, 328-40.
---. 1968. Lexical and Cultural Change in Yukian. AL 10, 1-41.


Foster, G. M. 1944. A Summary of Yuki Culture. AR 5, 155-244.


---. 1926. Californian Anthropometry. UCP 22.265-68.
---. 1937. Coast Yuki Myths. JAFL 50.115-72.
Goldschmidt, W., Foster, G., and F. Essene. 1939. War Stories from Two Enemy Tribes. JAFL 52.141-54.
17

Lamb, Sydney M. 1955. Unpublished field notes on Yuki, Huchnom, and other languages. Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley.
Loeb, E. M. 1932. The Western Kuksu Cult. UCPAAE 33.1-137.


---. 1982. The Colors of Wappo and Yuki. MS.
---. 1934. Die Yuki. UG 5,37-86.
Swadesh, Morris. 1954. Perspectives and Problems of
AL 1.7-14.
MS, typescript, pp. 1-9. With notes by A. L. Kroeber,
MS, typescript, pp. 10-20. Boas Collection, Library
of the American Philosophical Society.
CHAPTER III: A GRAMMATICAL SKETCH OF PROTO-YUKIAN

1. Phonology

1.1. Consonants

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>labial</th>
<th>dental</th>
<th>alveolar</th>
<th>palatal</th>
<th>velar</th>
<th>glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>č</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glottalized</td>
<td>p'</td>
<td>t'</td>
<td>t'</td>
<td>č'</td>
<td>k'</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fricatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ň</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glottalized</td>
<td>-s'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resonants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oral plain</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glottalized</td>
<td>-w'</td>
<td>-l'</td>
<td>-y'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glottalized</td>
<td>-m'</td>
<td>-n'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -'?s, the plural *-s following the ? of the root *mi?-~*mo?- "second person."
If -š' were reconstructable, the pattern would be completely
symmetric: every consonant could be glottalized except the laryngeals h and ?'. Perhaps š was a later innovation in Proto-Yukian than glottalization. As in Yuki, the Proto-Yukian
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.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k, k', m, t:} & \quad \text{LEAVE}_2; \text{LOCATIVE}_3; \text{TOE}; \text{JUMP} \\
\text{\~s, \~?:} & \quad \text{SUGAR PINE}; \text{CLOTHES} \\
\text{h, l, p:} & \quad \text{CAMP}; \text{CRACK}; \text{FATHER'S (YOUNGER?) SISTER} \\
\text{\c, \c', h, k':} & \quad \text{KINGFISHER}; \text{CLEAN}; \text{OUTSIDE}; \text{STRETCH} \\
\text{k, l, h:} & \quad \text{BAD}; \text{GRASSHOPPER}; \text{STRONG} \\
\text{k', w, \~?:} & \quad \text{BROTHER OR SISTER, OLDER?}; \text{FAR}; \text{NEAR}; \text{CLOSE} \\
\text{k, k', n, p, p':} & \quad \text{MANZANITA}; \text{NAVEL}; \text{SAND}; \text{BLOW WITH THE} \\
& \quad \text{MOUTH}; \text{PADDLE FOR MUSH} \\
\text{m, p', s, \~s, w, \~?:} & \quad \text{HEMP, INDIAN}; \text{LIGHTNING}; \text{EAGLE}; \text{BROTHER,} \\
& \quad \text{(?) WIDE}; \text{CATCH} \\
\text{h, k':} & \quad \text{ARM}; \text{TAIL} \\
\text{m, n:} & \quad \text{NEW}; \text{FIR} \\
\text{k, t', p, s:} & \quad \text{DARK, NIGHT}; \text{TREE SP.}; \text{FREEZE, ICE}; \text{COVER ON} \\
& \quad \text{TOOF}; \text{TOOTH} \\
\text{h, k':} & \quad \text{WEAR}; \text{STILL} \\
\text{p, s, t:} & \quad \text{BELLY}_1; \text{FEATHERS}; \text{BONE} \\
\text{\~s, t:} & \quad \text{ROAD}; \text{SKY}; \text{UP} \\
\text{m, n:} & \quad \text{BE}; \text{HOLE}_1 \\
\text{t, t':} & \quad \text{SMOOTH}; \text{MOUNTAIN}_1 \\
\text{k', l, \~?:} & \quad \text{TEACH}; \text{COUGH}; \text{RUN}
\end{align*}
\]
t, t': FIND; PEA
s, t: CLAWS; START
Č', l, m, p, t': PINE NEEDLES; CHOF; MOUNTAIN; SHORT;
HEART
Č', l, p, ř: WHIP; GOOSE; TURN OVER; STAND;
h, k, w, y: SPLIT; RISE; PAY; COME HITHER
n, ř, t': MARRY; ACORN OF TAN OAK; BALD
l, s, t/t, t: PUNCH DOWN; GRAY; MOVE; STRIKE
l, m, s, t, t': LEAVE; WAKE UP; BABY(INFANT); SHAKE;
PLAY BALL
h, p: STEP OVER; SHOUT
k', s, ř, y, ř: ITCH; GREEN; BLACK; PLAY; LOUSE
p, t': PEPPERWOOD; ANKLE
n, w, y: MUSSEL; DANCE; STAND;
Č', s, t', t, ř: FALL; FONDEROSA FINE; GIG; BASKET;
WATER
Č, k', l, m, p, t, p', t, w, ř: WHITE; WHIRL; LAKE;
PEPLUS; CONDOR, CALIF.; ROLL; FILE; EAT; CLOUDS; WOOD
Č, l: POTATO; LEAD
h, l, m, p, t, w, ř: HEAR; ACORN; CREEK; DIG; MENSTRUATION; SPRINKLE; SHARP-EDGED
Č', h, l, k, k', m, p, ř, t, t': WHIRL; ALL; SEED; ROCK;
DAUGHTER OR SON; COALS; DEER; MEAT; SNOW; SHELL; REFLEXIVE; ADD
l, n: SEAWEED; KNIFE
k', m, t', ř: DIE; MORTAR; GRASSGAME; HEAD HAIR; TREE
h, l, p, s, ř: EYE; PAT; MISS; HANG; BODY
h, k': TOP; ARCUND

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

h, m: WANT; ACORN OF BLACK OAK

m, n, s, ?: 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, ?: GIVE; BUT; HOUSE; SWELL; HEAD;

HANG\(_1\); DAM; FALL\(_3\); SIFTING BASKET; ALWAYS

h, k: ANTLER(S); POISON

k, k', ?: STINK; CRY; SLEEP

k, m, s, ?: DRY; HIDE; TULE; EARTH

m, p, ?: MANY\(_1\); SAGE; CARRY ON THE BACK

n, t': FOOT; HAND

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

CLOUD

č', k, m, p, s, t', ?: FLY (N); FEATHER; GATHER; FATHER'S

MOTHER; SHOULD; TIE A KNOT; TWO

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

h, s: THIN; TURTLE

m, t, ?: THEY; SNAKE; URINE

h, k, ?: 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, ?: BEND; FATHER'S FATHER
\[\begin{align*}
\text{\textcircled{1}} & : \text{BITE; STAND}_1 \\
\text{\textcircled{2}} & : \text{SLIP; FOKER; LEACH} \\
\text{\textcircled{3}} & : \text{LOVE; BODY HAIR} \\
\text{\textcircled{4}} & : \text{FLAT; POTATO SP.}_2; \text{GOOD} \\
\text{\textcircled{5}} & : \text{DO; ROPE; BITTER; SON-IN-LAW} \\
\text{\textcircled{6}} & : \text{BITTER; TURN; MOUNTAIN}_3; \text{WORK} \\
\text{\textcircled{7}} & : \text{WET; FLAT}_1; \text{COLD WEATHER} \\
\text{\textcircled{8}} & : \text{PALM OF HAND; CREEK}_2 \\
\text{\textcircled{9}} & : \text{MOTHER'S FATHER; MOTHER'S MOTHER} \\
\text{\textcircled{10}} & : \text{ACORN MUSH OR SOUP; GRAY}_1; \text{BURDEN BASKET}_1 \\
\text{\textcircled{11}} & : \text{OLD WOMAN; RIPE} \\
\text{\textcircled{12}} & : \text{BOIL; HOLE}_2; \text{SHADE; SNOT} \\
\text{\textcircled{13}} & : \text{DOCTOR, TO; FORKED} \\
\text{\textcircled{14}} & : \text{HIT BY THROWING; EDGE} \\
\text{\textcircled{15}} & : \text{SLOW; FALL}_2 \\
\text{\textcircled{16}} & : \text{LOG; FINOLE; FROG} \\
\text{\textcircled{17}} & : \text{GUTS}_2; \text{TOMORROW; THIS (LOC)}: \\
& \text{HERE; LIGHT; YELLOWJACKET; SCORPION; ANGER; COVER; EAT}_2 \\
\text{\textcircled{18}} & : \text{LIKE; FISH; SEE; FINGERS; WAR; NAME} \\
\text{\textcircled{19}} & : \text{ripples; ARROW; CHASE} \\
\text{\textcircled{20}} & : \text{NET BAG; FULL; RAW; CUT; BUZZARD} \\
\text{\textcircled{21}} & : \text{GIRL(S); DAUGHTER} \\
\text{\textcircled{22}} & : \text{MUDHEN; LOOK FOR; LONG; TALK; DEFECATE; TIE} \\
\text{\textcircled{23}} & : \text{HUMMINGBIRD; CROOKED} \\
\text{\textcircled{24}} & : \text{NARROW; FCINT}_2; \text{FLICKER; MARK} \\
& \text{FATHER'S SISTER; PUT IN (SOLIDS); ACORN MEAL; SMOKE}
\end{align*}\]
c', 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, ?: POKE₁; RUB; UNCLE₂
k, l, m, p, s, ?: THAT; FOLLOW; KILL; DRINK; TRACK; CLOVER;
   LOCATIVE₄
k, k', n, ŝ, y, ?: GO; PUT IN FLAT THINGS; LIVE; SHELL₂;
   HAVE; VOMIT
ŝ, t('), y, ?: SIT; PUSH; COOK; AFRAID
k, k', l, w: WHIP; WASH THINGS; WHITE; GUTS₂
p, y: FLY (N); NARROW
č, h, k', y: CLEAN; PINE NEEDLES; FALL₁; LEAK
l', m, n, w, y, ?: TOP; WANT; BUT; HOUSE; TOMORROW; NET
   BAG; CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS
č, k, k', l, s, t', t, y, ?: CAMP; SPLIT; STEP OVER; PALM
   OF HAND; DOCTOR, TO; POTATO SF₁; FISH; YES; LOOK FOR;
   THINK; RUB
hl, l, m, n, ŝ: WEAR; SEED; ALL; MOVE₂; ANTLER(S); SLIP
m, p', t', t: BURDEN NET; THIN; ACORN MUSH OR SOUP; MANY₂
č, l, m, ŝ, y: OUTSIDE; EYE; SLING; LOVE; MIDDLE; COOK₁;
   BREASTS
m', n, t, w, y', ?: 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;
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; POINT₂; GO
č', m, p, š, y: MANZANITA; SALT; POINT₁ (V); BODY HAIR;
UP
l, t', w, y': WHIRL₁; WET; LIGHT; MUSHROOM
h, y: LEAN; TALK
h, k', l, m, n, y: STILL; ITCH; COALS; TOWARD; DRY UP;
CROOKED
hp, ht: BELLY₁; BONE
l, l', m, y', ʔ: DIE; MORTAR; DIFFERENT; NOISE; COYOTE;
FUT IN FLAT THINGS
ʔ~č, č': STRETCH; NAVAL
k, k', l, n', š, t: GOOSE; LEAVE₁; LAKE; BROTHER, YOUNGER;
MOON; POTATO SP.₂
č, l: CRACK; STEP; ACORN
l, m, s, t, ʔ: ROCK; GETTING; HURRY; DO; KILL
h, t: COUGH; SLOW
h, k, l: CHOOF; PUNCH DOWN; FAT
h, k', l, m, s: HEMP, INDIAN; WAKE UP; PENIS; ACORN OF
BLACK OAK; THEY
h, l, m, t, t', t, y': NEW; CREEK₁; FIGHT₁; SHOOT; CREEK₂;
FORKED; WHO
š, t: ROAD; SKY
h, l, l', s, ?: BE; DEER; MEAT; USED TO; YOU (SG PATIENT); DRINK; YOU (SG AGENT)
1, 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, ht: DARK; TREE SP.; FREEZE
h, m, n, w, ?: FIR; LIE; HEAD; SEE; POKE₁
k, k', m', y, ?: MARRY; MUSSEL; PEOPLE OF; MARK; LIVE
k, l, n, t', t', ?: TURN OVER; CONDOR, CALIF.; LEAF;
HANG₁; FLAT₁; HIPS?; GET UP
l, n', p, s, t', ?: SNOW; LIE, LAY₂; MOUSE, MEADOW OR WATER; FROM; MOTHER'S FATHER; TRACKS
k, k': DIGGER PINE; PEPPERWOOD
p, t': POKE₂; FATHER'S MOTHER; GRAY₁
č', h, l, n, t': BLOW WITH THE MOUTH; SHORT; MISS; SAGE;
BOIL
h, l, n: LIGHTNING; ROLL; FALL₃
h, k': EAGLE; BABY (INFANT)
w, y: FINGERS; DEFECATE
hs, s, ?: BUTTOCKS; GIG₂; CLOVER
n, p, y, p': TULE; SHOULDER; ACORN MEAL; TURTLE
k, k', l, m, p, s, t', y': GRAY₂; PONDEROSA PINE; HANG₂;
YESTERDAY; THROW; DUCK; SHADE; HOLE₂; FOAM
č, h, t', y: SUGAR PINE; BROTHER, ...(?); COLD WEATHER;
RAW
m, š: EAR; BITE
k', l, p, š, w: BLACK; SHELL₁; ONION, WILD; LEACH; GROUND-SQUIRREL; RIFFLES
k, ?: ACORN OF TAN OAK; SHELL₂
l, ?: BODY; SIT
l, s, t: PILE; SNARE; GOOD
h, t, l, t, w: SICK; MOUNTAIN₁; REFLEXIVE; ROPE; CHASE
l, p: HEAD HAIR; TIE A KNOT
h, k', y', ?: HEART; GIG₁; FITCH; PUSH
k', l, y: SHAKE₂; EAT₃; CUT
k, k': STRIKE; BASKET
k', w: PLAY BALL; ANGER
t', w: LEG₂; WAR
hk, k: FLEA; BALD
t', t: BURDEN BASKET; FALL₂
h, l, n, w, y': WIDE; CLOUDS; SIFTING BASKET; COVER;
OBSIDIAN
k, l: AFTER; PAY; SFRINGLE
č', m: FAR; ROAR
t, t: TURN; WORK; HIT BY THROWING
k', s, ?, t': DANCE; BEND; FINOLE
k, š, w: COME HITHER; STAND₁; NAME
y, ?: SHAKE; COOK₂
č, h, l, n, s, w: CLOTHES; CATCH; WOOD; ALWAYS; URINE;
EAT₂
l, m, p, s, ?: SHARP-EDGED; GUTS₁; ALDER; BLOOD; UNCLE₂
č', h, k', m, n, p, t, w, ?: NEAR; I (PATIENT); LOUSE;
SAY; SLEEP; CLOUD; EDGE; MAN; LOCATIVE₄
1.2. Vowels

The vowel systems of the daughter-languages are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coast Yuki</th>
<th>Huchnom</th>
<th>Yuki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>(e)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ä</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>ä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first the correspondence C e :: H æ :: Y æ [ə] is reconstructed as *e, 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.
(1974: 93-4)*: Most southern Uto-Aztecan languages have e, most northern ones i (also written y), and *a 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 *e to e in Coast Yuki is more easily explained as due to areal influence than a change from *e to Huchnom and Yuki ε, Ɂ, or ş, 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.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{a, o, u:} & \quad \text{EGG; LIVER; CHEEK} \\
\text{a, o, u:} & \quad \text{BAD; LUNGS; MANZANITA} \\
\text{i, eparator:} & \quad \text{STILL; LEAN} \\
\text{i, a:} & \quad \text{BELLY}; \text{COME IN} \\
\text{a, i:} & \quad \text{JAW; HOLE}; \text{DOOR}; \text{KNOW} \\
\text{a, i, o:} & \quad \text{FIND; SMOOTH}; \text{FLEA}; \text{CATCH}; \text{I (PATIENT)}; \text{ME}; \text{RUN} \\
\text{o, eparator, i:} & \quad \text{TEACH}; \text{LEAN}; \text{STILL} \\
\text{a, o:} & \quad \text{PEOPLE, PERSON}; \text{BREATHE} \\
\text{i, o:} & \quad \text{DOOR}; \text{CLOVER SP.}; \text{ROAD}; \text{ACCRN OF WHITE OAK} \\
\text{i, u:} & \quad \text{WEAR}; \text{BREAD}
\end{align*}\]

æ, u, i: TAIL; CLAWS; FEATHERS
i, u: BONE; START
u, ó: CHOP; COUGH
a, u, æ, i: HEMP, INDIAN; MOUNTAIN₂, NEW; BE
a, u: LIGHTNING; SHORT
i, u: PARENT; HEART
æ, i: RISE; FLY (v)
u, a: PUNCH DOWN; GOOSE; DOWN; THIS (LOC): HERE
a, u, i: BABY (INFANT); PONDEROSA PINE; GREEN
a, u: SHAKE₂; BASKET
i, ó: PLAY; STAND₂
i, u: LOUSE; WATER
a, i: WHITE; WHIRL₂
æ, i, u: HEAR; ALL; SEED; EYE
æ, i: SOAPROOT; DAUGHTER OR SON
a, i, ó: WHIRL₁; COALS; DIE; MORTAR
a, æ, i, u: LAKE; ACORN; STEP; ROCK; FAT
a, æ, i, ó: PENIS; CREEK₁; DEER; MEAT; GRASSGAME
a, æ, i, u: CONDOR, CALIFORNIA; DIG; SNOW; LEAF
i, u: SHELL₁; BODY
a, æ, i: PILE; MENSTRUATION; REFLEXIVE
a, æ, i: CLOUDS; SPRINKLE; SEED PADDLE
a, æ, ó: WOOD; SHARP-EDGED; TREE
i, ó: USED TO; AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL
a, ó: AROUND; DIFFERENT
a, æ: BEHIND; SING
a, i, ó, u: WANT; MOVE₂; BURDEN BASKET; SLING
i, o: DRY UP; NOISE
a, ō: ACORN OF BLACK OAK; FIGHT₁
a, ō, i: RACCOON; EAR; HUCKLEBERRIES
ə, i: GUTS₁; SAY
a, i: THIS (LOC): RIGHT OVER HERE; THAT (LOC): OVER THERE
a, i, u: BUT; HORNS; FOREHEAD; BULLSNAKE
a, ō, i, o, u: ALWAYS; WORM; FISH; SLEEP; DREAM; EARTH;
     CARRY ON THE BACK
a, i, o: SWELL; STINK; DRY
o, u: HIDE; MANY₁
a, u: MOTHER; FATHER
i, o: MOUSE; MEADOW OR WATER; POKE
o, u: FEATHER; POINT₁ (V)
a, ō, u: URINE; BLOOD; WE (EXCL AGENT)
a, i: THEY; YOU (SG PATIENT); YOUR (SG INAL)
ə, u: MOTHER'S MOTHER OR SISTER; KNIFE₁
i, u: GIG₂; DUCK; SLIP; LOVE
i, a: ROPE; GOOD
ə, o: SHOOT; PRESS TOGETHER
a, ō, i, o, u: FLAT₁; ABALONE; MOTHER'S FATHER; GRAY₁;
     BOIL
ə, i: LEG₂; BURDEN BASKET₁
a, i: THIS (LOC): HERE; THAT (LOC): ON THAT, OVER THERE
ə, o: DOCTOR, TO; MANY₂
a, ō: TOMORROW; FISH
a, ō, i: THIS (LOC): HERE; FLOWER; THAT (LOC)
a, ō: YELLOWJACKET; SEE

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
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; FOKE2

I(AGENT); ALDER

LEACH; GROUNDSQUIRREL

BITTER; SON-IN-LAW; DRIVE; MOUNTAIN3; TURN; WORK
OLD WOMAN; RIPE
HOLE₂; SHADE
FISH; LIKE
THAT (LOC); ARROW; ASK; ELDER
FULL; 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.
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; PAWN; 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; 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:

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
hp ht ht hk hs 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; AFRON; ARM; BEHIND; BELLY₁; BIG; BONE;
BOW; BREAD; BREAK; BREATHE; BUCKEYE; BUILD A FIRE; BUTTOCKS;
CLAWS; CLOVER SF.; COME IN; COVER ON TOP; CROW (N); DARK;
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW; DOOR₂; FEATHERS; FIND; TREE SP.; FIRE;
FLEA; FOREHEAD; FREEZE; GRAYSQUIRREL; KNEE; LAUGH; LIE
(FALSEHOOD)²; MAGNESITE; MAPLE; MORTAR; MOUNTAIN₁; NECK;
NOSE²; OLD; TAIL; TARWEED (SEED); PARCHING BASKET; PEOPLE;
FOISON; QUAIL; ROAD; SEED PADDLE; SHARP-POINTED; SING;
SISTER-IN-LAW; SKY; SLIDE; SMOOTH₂; 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
vowel length for only two items. Whether in Proto-Yukian these were pronounced with the ? or as [ko·m] and [ha·m] cannot be known. If they were [ko·m] and [ha·m], a morphophonemic rule is necessary:

\[ •\sim ?m > •\sim m \]

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

(b) •nom' PEOPLE OF may be derived from *no? LIVE plus *-am ABSOLUTIVE, in which case a rule

\[ •\sim ? + -am > m' \]

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

1.7. Sound symbolism

There are four examples of possible sound symbolism:

(a) •'al wood, stick -- •'ol 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 /a/, realized as [a, a, a, a, a, a].
(This may not actually have been a change at all. Proto-
Yukian *ə may have been realized exactly as Yuki ə and Huchnom ə. However, since the phoneme has been traditionally written as ə in Yuki and ə 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; BELLY₁; 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 BASKET₁; COLD WEATHER; CREEK₂; DANCE; and many others.

1.8.2. From Proto-Yukian to Coast Yuki:
(a) *ə becomes /e/, [e̥],
(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; MOUNTAIN₂; NEW; FIFE, TOBACCO;
SPEAR; TOBACCO; WHISTLE. Since in all of these, except perhaps MOUNTAIN, the final -i 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, 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; 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, V?VC, V?C, V'C, V'?C, 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; FAR; FRIEND; FROG; GIG; GRASSHOPPER; and many others.
(e) A competing Huchnom change not shared by Yuki or Coast Yuki was *VC > V' (note that glottalization was not heard by some recorders). Examples are BABY (TODDLER);
BIRD; BROTHER, YOUNGER; BURDEN BASKET; CHIN; COYOTE; DOG; FATHER; GRANDCHILDREN; and many others.
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 SUBSTAN-TIVE because they also share certain suffixes and syntactic properties.
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 *?umit "there" may or may not be segmentable into a root *?um- and a suffix *-it. Pronominal roots are *m-~?i-~?u "first person exclusive"; *mi- "first person inclusive"; and *mi?-~*mo?- "second person." Numeral roots are *po- "one"; *op- "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. *pɔt'- "abalone", *lɔl "acorn", *mam "acorn of black oak"; others are CV; e.g. *ša "bag"; others are CVCC; e.g. *mohš- "acorn of white oak", *hɔhs
"arm", *k'ihp "belly", *hoht "big", *k'iht "bone"; some longer CVCVC, CVCCV or CVCCVC words may or may not be further analyzable: *hilik-č'ilik "animals", *č’unč’ič’ "baby (toddler)", *’alwil "baby basket", *kipaw "back (returning)", *k’olki "backbone", *’u?mas "black bear", *hunk’an, "bullsnake"; others are probably loans; e.g. *k’o?ol "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:
*misaw "elbow", *mipan "foot" (cf. HANG), *mipat 'hand' (cf. FLAT), *(mi)kuht "heel" (cf. START), *mi?il "leg", *mi(pat’) hoht "thumb"; cf. also "mahalam "elbow" (cf. *hal’ TOP, END); *mi TOE; and C(H) m’k’l > "I washed my hands" (see WASH THE BODY).

(b) *nə- "of the mouth"; examples:
*nəhuku š "beard", *nət’am’ "chin", *nəhək "jaw", *nəhin "mouth", *nənuk’ "saliva" (here *nən-), *nət’əwiš "peppery",
•natam "taste." Cf. also •namlat "tongue". There may also be a prefix •nə- "of the head"; cf. •nəhəm "forget, not to know", •nəhənək "know", •nək'oh "teach", •nəʔam~haʔam "forget, lose", •nən~nan "head."

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

(d) •mi- of unknown meaning; e.g. •mik’al "around"; cf. •k’al "whirl", •ʔəmək’al- "whirl."

(d) •hə~hu-, perhaps meaning "perception." E.g., •hətəw(i)l "hear, not to", •hənət’ "heavy", •humas "straight", •huč’ohs "sharp-pointed", •həc’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 •ʔa- 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 pronominal placeholder "one's" rather than first person. E.g., •ʔank’ič’ "brother or sister, older", •ʔank’ikan’ "uncle", •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
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 *'ih-; e.g., *'ihlaya' "my brother-in-law", *'ihnayt "my daughter", *'ih'os "my father's father", *'ihpoyam "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; UNCLE2.

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-, -'ah/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 "?usah- "our", ""miyah- "our" for inclusive plural. The second person plural prefix is
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.

*mamʔol MH, black oak (black oak acorn - tree, see ACORN OF BLACK OAK)
•ʔol soʔ MH, bark of tree (tree - shell)
*k'olkuht, apron, dress (analysis uncertain; may be two separate words)
*nəhukuš MH, beard (mouth - body hair)
*ʔasna, belly (cf. BLOOD?)
*t'uhna, chest (Cf. HEART?)
*k'alimam MH, blackberries (thorn - berries, cf. RCSE, WILD;
ACORN OF BLACK OAK)

*li?wəht, bow (cf. KILL)
*musp ti?ol, MH, chief, female (woman - chief)
•?on sik, HM, clay, blue (earth - green)
•?onwal, fog (cf. EARTH)
•?uk’hoht’ont’ilka M=HM + H, Coast Yuki, lit. ocean people
  (cf. OCEAN; EARTH)
•čippot MH, cocoon rattle
•wišil matma, coot
•hulk’oy’, coyote (cf. EYE)
•?uk’siš MH, crayfish (water - ground squirrel)
•totowok, MH, dance type (? - dance)
•həwəšit, MG, dog (house - grizzly?)
•?onyuyu MH, earthquake (earth - shake)
•wit’uk’am MH, Eden Valley (mountain - valley)
•milatihtam HM, elk (deer - [of the] mountain)
•hulyo’, face (cf. EYE)
•powi mipat’, MH, eight (one - hand)
•kicalil MH, flint (arrow point - rock)
•?olhə̱hin HM, forest (trees - under?)
•yihk'amnam nawanmak, funeral (cf. FIRE)
•hulk'ilal, ghost (cf. EYE)
•sishat MH, spear (see GIG2)
•?olmam MH, hazelnuts (cf. TREE; ACORN OF BLACK OAK)
•hamlot’, hungry (cf. EAT$_1$
•lilkus, knife (cf. ROCK)
•lilpan, knife (cf. ROCK)
*olpal MH, leaf (tree - leaf)
*pəyk’imam MG, madrone berries (cf. ACORN OF BLACK OAK)
palkenší, maple (cf. LEAF?)
k’ihlul MH, marrow (bone - fat)
milk’im HM, dried meat (meat - dry up)
*onpo(ki)yam, mole (cf. EARTH)
lašk’awol’, moon (cf. LIGHT)
č’op č’ala/i HM, mosquito (fly - sting)
*olk(’)a/otam, mouse, white-footed (cf. TREE?)
onk’at HM, mud (earth - wet)
*uk’čay, mudhen (cf. WATER)
wəš(it’) ka/il-, oats, wild (cf. GRIZZLY; COALS; SNOW?)
*uk’hoht HM, ocean (water - big)
powi/a ’ona(?) MH, one year
hučnom’ MH, Huchnom (outside people)
hotp’uć MH, paddle for mush (cf. ACORN SOUP OR MUSH)
mipat’hət’ MH, palm of hand (hand - palm)
pok’am ?ol MH, pepperwood tree
woy(m)o/al’ ?al MH, pipe, tobacco- (tobacco - wood/stick)
k’ihphoht HM, pregnant (belly - big)
həmnəmwok HM, puberty dance for girls (? - dance)
*olhohtam HM, redwood (tree - big)
k’us’noh, rest (analysis uncertain)
kuhtkin, root (cf. START)
mah’uk’am MH, Round Valley (hemp - valley)
nanuk’ MH, saliva (mouth (or head?) - water)
kumnom’ MH, "Salt People"
• 'onnaw MH, scorpion (earth - yellowjacket)
• lilpal MH, seaweed (rock - leaf)
• 'onpot'ilnom' M (=HM) + H, Sherwood Pomo (dust - people)
  (cf. EARTH; ASHES; PEOPLE OF)
• sihskin(a) HM, skunk, big (buttocks - stink)
• 'ollul, snake sp.? (tree - fat)
• 'nant'ut', snot (cf. NOSE)
• 'onhal'i? MH, south (earth - top at)
• hulmuni- HM, spider (cf. EYE)
• mamc'ipas, star
• 'nawt'uk', sucker
• hənpin HM?, sweathouse (cf. HOUSE)
• 'mi(pat') hoht HM, thumb (cf. TOE; HAND; BIG)
• ka'inyay' MH, today (this - day)
• 'məhəm', 'məlwis, trout sps. (cf. CREEK)
• 'uk'poy'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, < *'uk', water: loss of '.

The modifier precedes the head in most cases. It
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 *'ol "tree" - *'olam "brush", *'in "sleep" - *'inam "dream", *'yihk- "build a fire" - *'yikham "fire." In other cases, the root has not been found to occur alone. *-am will be termed ABSOLUTIVE.

Examples are *p'at'am "abalone", *mohšam "acorn of white oak", *t'ok'am "ankle", *kač'lam "bad", *hoht'am "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 FINE; 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; PEPPERWOOD; FESTLE; RACCOON; RAIN (N); REDWOOD; SMOKE (N); SMOOTH; SNAIL; SOAPROOT; STRONG; TASTE; THROAT; TWINS; VALLEY; WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED; WORK (N); WORM, FISH-.

(b) *-ič' derives substantivos from roots. The root
may occur alone with a related meaning. There are five examples in the corpus:

- "potato" - cf. "wood";
- "red" - cf. "blood";
- "winnowing basket";
- "short (not tall)" - cf. "short (not long)";
- "trout, fish."

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

(c) "-a?" "animate suffix on substantives". Examples:

- "frog", "little ones, children", "people of ...", "turtle", "two (animates)".

"-a?" also occurs with adjectives as a nominalizer. E.g. "black", "a black (animate) one. Contrast these three Coast Yuki items: nén Sík' "black hair", i.e. an animate one with a black head (nén), not "a black head"; 'Ct'c Sík' "black person (no -a? > -m) is needed as 'Ct'c already expresses the animacy); Sum'c Sí'k' "black huckleberries" (no -m; inanimate).

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

(d) "ol/aC, "il/..., a nominalizer of uncertain meaning, perhaps another absolutive. Examples are:

"ashes, dust", "blind", "coot", "in-law", "king salmon", "olsil"
"little, small", *hantil "nose", *t'uy'il (< *t'uy')
"pitch, resin", *?ihwil "poison", *wi'il "poison oak",
*hiwil "race", *tih(i)l "sick, ache, hurt", *k'ahs(il)
"tail", *t'awol "angry."

Yuki -il~el in (P) un'-pil, (A, F) ?apel "I, emphatic" may be from the same suffix.

(e) *-il' is another nominalizer of uncertain function. Examples are: *huhtil' "bread", *susil' (also *susil'?)
"friend", *hulk'ilal (also *hulk'ilil'? "ghost", *muhšil'
"laughing", *mi?il' (from agentive-instrumental?, see below)
"leg", *minsil' "lie (falsehood)", č'ulil' "mush basket",
*?=hšil' "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", həwəšit' "dog", wəšit'
"grizzly bear; coyote", ?əšit' "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",

"titamol" "comb", "p吗k(m)ol" "hat, covering", "moymol" "flicker", "куč′mol" "meadowlark", "умol" ("ук′mol"?) "mink/fisher", "muhmol" "mountain", "uk′mu/ol" "otter", "woy(m)ol" "pipe, tobacco-", "wanmol" "sifting basket", "т′u′mol" (< "т′uk′mol") "spear" (cf. GIG.), "шlawmol" "thunder", "woy(m)ol" "tobacco" (cf. PIPE, SMOKE), "pəmol" "wedge", "к′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", "лask′awol" "moon", "hamol" "morning star", "к′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", "iVwVp "man" (V is probably an epenthetic vowel as its quality cannot easily be determined; it may have been *i, a, u, o, ø), "musp "woman", "əp "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", "iVwVs "men" (V was probably an epenthetic i), "ummis "men, young" (singular "ummet"), "mu-s [mus] "women", "us "we (exclusive agent)" (< e/i/u- "first person"), "mos′ "you (plural agent)" (< mi/o?− "second person"). "−s may also occur in "−mas "distributive" (see below).
(m) Another *-s, perhaps *-as or *-is, of unknown meaning. Examples: *(mam)c'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", *čitat "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'uy] and [na'aw] which can easily become [muʔuy] and [naʔaw].

(s) A suffix *-i may really be an inflectional suffix.
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 *-a, the animate suffix. Examples: *ʔəpi (?) "alder", *hili "all", *hini "antlers, horns", *lawi "cooking basket", *mili "deer", *susi "duck; mallard", *kiwi "elder", *t'ohki "flea", č'ɔpi "fly (n)", čiyi "hummingbird, butterfly", toti "lupine", pəyk'i "madrone", palkənši "maple", ihti "my (alienable)", mili "oak, white", opli "pigeon", kali "rose, wild", pilaht(i) "sun", huši "sweet", mas(i) "they", uk'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 -φ; 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", šiša (perhaps šipa?) "blackbird".
•nəʔa "breech cloth", *lawa "cooking basket", *susa "duck, mallard", *kiwa (?) "elder", *milatihtam "elk", *pəča "father's (younger?) sister", *t'ohka "flea", *kičalil "flint", *c'opa "fly (N)", *ʔap(a) "I (agent)", *cucuk(a) "kingfisher", *sik'a "lilac (cf. GREEN)", *ʔuna "quiver", *kala "rose, wild", *sihskin(a) "skunk", *hipila "thimbleberry", *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: *kiʔəh "that one's, his, her, its", *kaʔəh "this one's, his, her, its", *miht "your (SG)", *mos'iyəh "your (FL)", *ʔusəh "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.
(c) *-a? "with, by" is a comitative-instrumental suffix. Examples: *mipat’a? "with the hand", *?ala? "with a stick." It is probably diachronically related to *-a? "animate."

(d) Four locative suffixes are reconstructable. The first is *-ap~*ep. Coast Yuki and Yuki point to *-ep (Coast Yuki has e and Yuki ə), 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: *?ona/əp "on the ground", *?ola/əp "on the tree", *?uk’a/əp "in the water."

(e) *-əm~*-im most often translates as "in." The form *-im may be a formation in analogy with the locatives *-i? and *-k’i. *-əm may be related to *?əm "guts." Examples: *han?əm "in the house", *huy?əm "in the middle."

(f) The third locative is *-k’i. Examples: *huyk’i "in the middle", *?onk’i "down, toward the earth."

(g) Another locative is *-i?. For examples, see Chapter IV, LOCATIVE4.

(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.
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'íl "toward, against." In Huchnom this occurs following the patient/inalienable possessive form of pronouns (e.g., *éhkíl, *óhmá "run this way!") in Yuki it follows the alienable possessive form (e.g., (A) *i'tkél' ké ko’oyek (< *i-h-t-kíl') "he's walking towards me"), so the Proto-Yukian situation is unclear. There are no Coast Yuki examples with pronouns. Example: *hank'íl "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 (Éh'pis "away from me"), with the alienable possessive form in Yuki (miyátpis "away from us").

*éhém~*-kim 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:
From the root *ki- "that", we get: *kiθa' "that (locative): there, on that", *kiw "that (LOC)"; *kim' "that (LOC): (right?) over there." From the root *ka- "this", we get: *kaθa' "this (LOC): here", *kaw "this (LOC): right over here", and *kay' "this (LOC): up here."
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 m"- in m"b"t, m"k'ol' "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 m"b"t, "hand."

3.1. Verb roots

Most verb roots—note that these are nouns when they occur without verbal suffixes—are of the shape CVC: *t'īl- "add, count", *ʔuʔ- "afraid, fear", *kiw- "ask", *mih- "be"; others are CV: *ti- "jump", *ki- "leave"; others CVCC: *laht- "break", *yihk- "build a fire", *kahp-"come in"; others are CVCVC: *həwəy "eat", *nəhəm "forget", *ḥəʔəm~nəʔəm "forget", *ʔaʔəl "lead, bring"; longer roots such as the following may at one time have been further analyzable: *həʔəw(i)l "hear, not to", *həʔəmʔət- "hungry, to be."

Six position classes of suffixes are reconstructable. There may well have been more.
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 *ha?- CARRY IN THE ARMS OR HANDS and *ha?m- BRING, and *ko?- GO and *ko?m- 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: *no?hik "living", *šu?hik "sitting, staying", *ha?hik "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: *mi?ika? "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 *?u?lik "afraid."
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’olišik "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: *nəwín- "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", *sat’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,
•-Vt/t, ŝ, C', 1_C~-t/... EFFECTIVE. This suffix expresses intransitive, unintentional, non-causative action. E.g., *koʔtik "going, went", *nəhktik "got dark, getting dark", *hımtik "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 (*hawaykil "eat", *nəmkil "lie", *hawaykilik "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", *t'ilunik(i) "count(ed)", *k'oltik(i) "died, dying."

Another mode suffix is INTERROGATIVE *-ʔa. No complete words are reconstructable.
The IMPERATIVE MODE is expressed by *-a? 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.
CHAPTER IV:
COGNATE SETS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS
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., *fern, brake* is to be read as *brake fern*.

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

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
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
intestines: GUTS
iterative: CONTINUATIVE-ITERATIVE
its: THAT; THIS
knot: TIE A KNOT
land: EARTH
lark: MEADOWLARK
laurel: PEPPERWOOD
lay: LIE
light in weight: THIN
lose: FORGET
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: FILE
night: YESTERDAY; DARK
not to know: FORGET
on that: THAT (LOCATIVE)
other: DIFFERENT
over there: THAT (LOCATIVE)
person: PEOPLE
quiet: STILL
rattle: COCOON RATTLE
reciprocal: REFLEXIVE
resin: PITCH
salmon: FISH
sea: OCEAN
shaman: DOCTOR
shoveler: COOT
shrink: WRINKLE
shut: DOOR
sinew: EEL
skin: SHELL
small: LITTLE
smell: STINK
someone: WHO
son: DAUGHTER
song: SING
stick: WOOD
stoop: BEND
striped: MARK
wing: LEAF
yellowhammer: FLICKER
ABALONE *p̂at'am
C(H) bétt'Im, bé't'em, bétt'em, abalone
(M) p̂é'-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) p̂otû'm, abalone
Y(B) paaⁿ-t'am, abalone
  (Cs) paⁿ-tûm, abalone

ABSOLUTIVE, see section 2.4.1., p. 51.

ACORN *ləl
C(G) lel, "mast", "crop" of acorns, nuts, etc.
H(Fo) laⁿl, acorn
Y(A, F) lał, acorn
  (MO) lol, acorn

ACORN OF BLACK OAK, BERRY, NUT, SEED *maam
BLACK OAK *maam ṭol (cf. TREE)
C(M) mum, berry
  mahm, seed
(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) mam, black oak
  mam hâ:š, black oak acorn mush
  mam hútê?:, bread from black oak acorns
  k’á:limám, blackberries, any kind of berries
  p%yk’îmám, 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 ?ol (cf. TREE)

C(H) SokC, acorns (any kind)

(M) shuk, acorn (of tan oak)
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'ësh, tan oak acorn
šák'íš ŋil, tan oak
šák'íš háit³, tan oak acorn mush

Y(MW) shuk, shuck, tan bark acorn
(Fo) šókiši, tan bark acorn
(Cs) shó-kísh, 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)
(Cs) shóksh, tan-bark or chestnut oak

ACORN OF VALLEY OAK *kəyam (cf. LONG)

VALLEY OAK *kəyam ?ol

C(G) kayuol, mush oak
   kayu, mush oak acorns
   keyumheu, mush-oak whale

H(L) káyim ?ol, sp. oak, valley oak (has long acorns)

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

(Cs) ká'ni'-yi-mi, valley oak

(C) ku-yum-öl, valley oak
   ki-yám, the nut of valley oak

ACORN OF WHITE OAK *mohšam

WHITE OAK *mohšam ?ol

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) móshim ?ol, sp. oak (has fat round acorns)

Y(A) mo'sam, acorn of black oak

(F) mošom, acorn of mush-oak

(Cs) mó-shům, acorn of post-oak
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) hôt't', hôt'c, acorn soup
hôt'c, acorn soup
(M) hawt'kelk, acorn mush
(G) shako, acorn mush [<shak-ho(t)]
H(B) kot, mush
(L) hâ:tθ, acorn mush, acorn soup
hâ:taʔak'iki, (I'm) eating acorn
hôtθ lá:wî, mushbasket
šûk'îs hâ:tθ, tan oak acorn mush
mâm hâ:t, black oak acorn mush
Y(F) lâl hot, acorn soup
(Cs) hât, acorn soup
(A, F) hot (acorn) soup, mush, gravy

ADD; COUNT *t'il
H(L) t'é:lîsàʔ, count [imperative]
?Epi t'ilîkiʔ, I'm gonna count
hâʔyî ât'é:lîsîkîʔ k'âhîn, I learn the words now
kâ:ynâʔ t'ilîkiʔ, I'm gonna count chickens
72

"'Imîlîk mè? hûl tîlhé'înà, you blind?, you got
glasses (eyes) [eyes added] on

Y(A, F) t'îl, add, count, read, addition

(A) ki? papel t'îlîsik, he's reading

powe hasul' ki t'îlîmîk, he's going to count one

string of beads

AFRAID; FEAR *?u?

C(H) 'û'gîy-nô'ma', people dwelling who are afraid

(G) u'ul, afraid

H(L) ?û?îlik'i, afraid

t'âw méhémé: ?i? ?û?ûlič'e, it's dangerous, that's

why I'm afraid

wëškâ?àn?i? ?û?ûlič'e, afraid of the bear

Y(F) ?u?-, afraid, fear


AFTER; BEHIND *wâk

H(L) wâ:kâp, behind

wâ:kâp?a?ahkîlôn wîc' tê:kîkëc, caught up with

him, but he ran away

wô:k'wók'îltélâ', don't dance any more

?ëhwô:k[?]?iyôh mây' (mây', mây'i) kô? yîkî

somebody following (coming) behind

Y(A) wà:k, after a while

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
(MWO) wawk', tomorrow

AGAIN; STILL "?əta?

H(L) ʔ:tə? šačikí, still now
  ʔ:təʔəhtamšikíC, still alive

Y(A) ?əta?, again
  ?ətaʔ ?ap la'lmek, I'm going to ride again
  ?iʔ qa't sau'alek, I'm too young
  ?aʔtiʔ, wait!, a while
  miʔ qa'tiʔ k'u'snohtl', let's rest a while!

(K) a'nta'n, 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) məbben-p'oymIr', shoe, lit, put-on foot
  néhen k'ó'mer', bridle, lit. what you put in the
  mouth
  kCÜmmIl', Giant Kelp
  néwhmIr', looking-glass
  néC-kCin-mèl', pine scent
  ts'U'mIr', fish-spear
wôymIr’, to smoke (tobacco)

H(B) mômöl, bed

(L) hâwôymêl’, table (thing for eating)
  wôymê’ôl’, tobacco
  noymê’môl’, pencil (something to write with)
  nânpt’hkmâl’, t’âlč’Î, no cap
  woyImEl â’l, smoking pipe
  yèhèm yèkmôl’, fireplace
  wônôlmôl’, small coiled basket tray
  šûhmôl’, chair
  t’úmôl’, fish pole
  mît’aymôl’, ring
  nân p’hkmôl’, hat
  húyâl’, earrings
  hó’t’ô’môl’, clothes, clothing
  môhôl’, net
  kûmôl’, kelp
  k’ê:l’â:môl’, sp. basket (used for cooking with charcoal)
  u’k’ ë’yômôl’, boat

Y(A) nâmôl’, bed
ALDER *?əpa, *?əpi
C(M) ep'-pēh, tree alder (Alnus ) [sic]
(G) epa, alder tree
Y(Cs) ʔ'n-ʔpi, alder

ALL *hɪl, *hɪli
H(B) helpIso-pūwūtek, eleven
(L) hE:1, all
    hE:1E ʔus nəʔn̓hIKI (all of us living)
    hE:1E mI ʔúk' mēʔʔÉkà, let's all drink some water
    hE:1ÉM-koʔtàʔ, let's all go
    t'aw ʔo:liʃtoʔa heli ač'ú:č'ísikÉ, I get mad,
        knock (shove) everything off
    hE:1nóʔmah k'ÁhÌn, everybody's language
    hE:1c'ÉM kóʔyImkàʔ nān wáhtIsč'É, he goes
        everyplace shaking his head
    hE:1háwÉ, everyday
    hE:1c'Ém ?aháyIn ?a ták̓ k tálkÌ, I look for it
        all over and can't find
        t'áyhe:1, everything
    t'áyhe:1 č'áʔkIl', wash everything!
    hE:limí-nuí-níkÉl'k'ay'hr̓yìnK, let's all go gather
        mushrooms
Y(A, F) hi·1, all
(K), hil-a, all (obj.)
hil-i, all (plural)

ALWAYS *?an
H(L) ankà? uk' mÈ:č' Eh, he's always drinking water
?a·nkak'aymIlč'I, he keeps on talking, talking
all the time
?àn ?iː haʃamãmc'i, I always forget it
punching (poking) me
Y(MW) kah-á-ní (?), always
(F) ?an, often, all the time, always

AMBULATIVE ASPECT ("BE ON THE WAY TO ..., BE GOING TO ...") *-mil
H(L) lîs ?àkó?mé·lîkî, I'm going quick
kó?mé·lêkî ?úš kõl' ?õnâp, we're going to a
different country
lâmÕ·m ?iː lltì:mé·lîkî, doctor is gon doctor me
ka·ʔinay' æ hâ'w t'onmé·lîkî, I'm going to go
fishing
epe· wítOlímé·lîkî, I'm gonna turn it over
Y(K) aⁿp ko-míl-ik, I'm going
(F) mis šãšme·lek, he's going up to bite you
kima·set ?qïp ?al ha·mme·lek, I'm going to bring
a stick for them
?al luhme'lek, I'm going (on my way) to chop wood

?el wokme'lek, I'm going to go dancing

k'o'lme'lek, he's going off to die

(A) ?ap witmi'lek, I'm going to work

?ap k'i'smi'lek, I'm going swimming

hë'aye ?ap k'ismelek, I'm going swimming now

ANGER; BAD WEATHER *t'aw

ANGRY *t'awol

C(H) t'ówóldez', man, woman, or ocean is getting angry;

the ocean is stormy

H(B) taulol, angry

(L) t'áw méhémé: ?i' ú?ùlič'ë, it's dangerous, that's why I'm afraid

*t'áw, danger

*t'áw'ó:lištik1c, mad; angry

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

big

t'awišúčič, December, bad beginning weather

ANIMAL NAME ENDING *kol'

C(M) o'lı-yam kol'-le, ọl-lool-kol'-le, chipmunk

(Eutamias)

o'lı-yam-kol'-le, ọl-lool-kol'-le, chipmunk
(Eutamias)

ō'1-yam'-gaw'-le, gray fox (Urocyon)
ook-tah' kaw'-lah, grebe or hell-diver (Colymbus)
che'-met chē'-ket kol'-lah, cooper hawk
shoo'-ā-gaw'-lah, shoo'-he-em-gaw'-lah, brush-rabbit

H(L) č'a:lkn.:l, č'ālkōl', jackrabbit
č'a:lk'n.l mātōyŋ, shot a rabbit
li? wāha'ka? su:t'ic'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'ō·bæ, hältS'æ', gnats, lit. tiny flies (made up term)
'ūqxy-nō'mæ', people dwelling who are afraid
'ōbx' năy'Ś, two maidens

H(L) muna? mehEkl ʔoho:t', lots of old women
iwUp ʔlsI>1, ʔiwap ʔlśilaʔ, little man
mūna? mehč'I ʔncθ', lot of old women
ka:m' ʔopa? ʔiwIś mehč'I, two men over here
ópá? mì: kó?pà?, two of us will go

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

(MW) o'-pah ah'-tut, two persons

(F) ?opa, two

(MWO) so-pah', turtle

(F) ?ot'a, frog

(A) ?oto(?), frog (with assimilation to preceding vowel)

ANISE, SWEET *musin

H(Fo) musen, sweet anise

Y(A) musen, sweet anise

(Fo) mūsan, sweet anise

(Cs) mú-sǐn, sweet anise

ANKLE *t'ok'äm

H(L) t'ōk'äm, ankle (bone)

kó'tikà?:i:t'ōk'äm i:pültìkè, I was walking and pref. (either one or the other| sprained my ankle but not both)

Y(MW) to'-kum, ankle

(Cs) t'ó-kūm, astragalus

(LL) t'o'k'äm, astragalus

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

C(H) hịnα, horn

'Idị, hịn, my horn
hĩną‘ yō’, he has horns

(M) hin‘-nah, horns
mil‘-hin‘-né yah‘/-yaw‘-hah, mule deer buck
   (Odocoileus hemionus group)

(G) ine, antler
H(B) mil-hine, antler
(L) hĩnI, horns
Y(A) hini, antlers, horns
   (B) hin, antlers, horns

APRON; DRESS *k‘olkucht (cf. START?)

C(H) k‘olkUCUC, woman’s dress
   (M) kōl-kut, apron
   (G) kotkus, feather skirt, feather apron
Y(A) k‘olkut, dress
   (U) kuht, dress
   (A) k‘olkut ta*, apron, lit. dress cover

ARM *hahs

C(H) hêhs, hêC’s, arm
   hêshólnIkC, shake hands
   cf. (H) hêC’s l‘, wing (also "arm" or "necktie"?)
   (M) hês’, arm
   (G) hes, tenacles of octopus
   ulshil hes, crab leg (arm)
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) hoⁿ's, arm
   (L) hâhs, arm
      hâc's t'âl, hair on arm
      'â hâs kâ:nôh'ê:, my arm is swollen
hâh'sâ? â'á:hîkî, holding it in arms
hâ'h's, ç'ë:me? hâ'h's, wing

Y(A, F) ha's, arm
   (MO) hahs', arm
   (F) hüss, arm
   (B, Cs) haⁿ's, arm

AROUND "mik'al" (cf. WHIRL₁)
H(L) hân mî: mik'á:lîsâ?, let's go around the house
    â'hkil, 'ôhmâ? mik'á:ltê-l', run toward me and
    around me!
Y(A) mek'a'al, circle, to circle around
    mek'al, round
   (A, F) mek'al(-), (put) around
   (K) mik'al, around
(LF) han mik'a:ltI:lik, he went around house

ARROW  *kiw

C(H) kćiw, arrowhead, bullet
    kći0, arrowhead
    kćiU-ql, "stick of arrowhead"? bow?

(M) ke'-yu, kew'-wā, 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, bó't'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) pó't'il, ashes
    yēhem pó't'il, fire ashes
\(\text{\'Anpó't'él, dust}\)

\(\text{Y(A, F) po'o't'el, ashes, dust}\)

\(\text{MO) po'-til, ashes, dust}\)

\(\text{B) p'ootil, ashes, dust}\)

\(\text{Cs) on=pó-tidl, ashes, dust}\)

\(\text{A) }\text{on po'o't'el, dust}\)

\(\text{ASK } \ast \text{kiw, } \ast \text{kiwis-}\)

\(\text{H(L) k'\'Ahin } \ast \text{i- } \text{kiwiyam', answer}\)

\(\text{kÉ} \text{i- k\'AhIn kíw:ské } (?) \text{he's gon ask me a}\)

\(\text{question}\)

\(\text{k\'Ahin } \ast \text{i- kíwísmé: } \text{lkÍmílké, he said he's gonna}\)

\(\text{ask me a question}\)

\(\text{k\'\'Ahin } \ast \text{à- mis kíw:mikí, I'm gon ask you a}\)

\(\text{question}\)

\(\text{I- kíwísam?í[?]} \text{nàhámyá:, he asked me question,}\)

\(\text{but I don't know}\)

\(\text{Y(K) kíw, ask}\)

\(\text{ki'w-is-mil, asked}\)

\(\text{ATHAPASKAN } \ast \text{k'o'ol}\)

\(\text{C(H) k'o’'ol, Laytonvillers, Laytonville tribe (Cahto)}\)

\(\text{G) ko’ol, all Athabascans}\)

\(\text{Y(F) k'o'ol, k'o'el, Athapaskan people}\)

\(\text{(MW) ko’-wil, Athapaskan people}\)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
BABY (INFANT) *sak'

C(H) səkk'ær', əd'-kəF, baby
(M) sah'-kě, baby
H(B) sak', infant
(L) sâ:k', tiny baby, infant
sâ:k', baby, (young) infant
sa:k' munč'Ikaw, lots of babies
puwl sa:k', one baby
'opI sa:k', two babies
yat'ki sa:k', sa:k' yat'kI, no babies (second version preferred?)

Y(A, F) sa?ak, baby
(K, B, Fo, P, Cs) sak, baby
(U) sa'k, baby

BABY (TODDLER) *č'unč'ič'

C(M) choon-chets, baby
(H) tSünk'e'tS' ('uwpC), boy [baby man]
    tSünk'e'tS' 'uwmpC, boy
tS·ünk'e'tS' 'uwIS můnnə', a lot of boys
H(L) č'unč'É? ¿, baby (2-3 years) (older than sa:k')
    č'unč'É? kà? hə'yíʔʔəyimč'É, this baby
    just trying to crawl (wiggling around)

BABY BASKET *ʔalwil
C(G) alwil, rim sewed onto cooking baskets and burden baskets

H(B) alwil, cradle

(L) alwil, baby basket

Y(F) ?alwil, baby or papoose basket

BACK (RETURNING) *kipaw

H(L) kipúkó?tè c mēh hâ?wilé: ?âlílin', go back and bring your dog
kipúk'âymâ'l', say it again!

Y(K) ki-pa'ú'k-kot, back
ki-pa'ú'k-kil, back-toward

BACKBONE *k'olki

C(H) k'ólkó cI, backbone

cf. (H) k'óló c tró c Im, back (bodypart); k'ólóém, 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'nu'lki c, back
kn'lu'lki, ku'lki, [back] (second is fast pronunciation)
k'ólki, [back]
h'aw k'ólki, fish back
k'úlkik'ëh't, backbone [cf. BONE]
k'úlkíyàʔáʔáʔ·l únmikl, packing wood on my back
k'úlkíyàʔí·ʔúnmàʔ, pack it on your back!
Y(F) k'olk'ë, backbone, spine
k'olk'í, back
(MO) ko'-luk-ke', back

BAD  'kač'äm (see also LITTLE)
C(H) k'áttś'ëm, bad, e.g. no-good ground
'Úk'-k'áttś'ëm, muddy water
(M) kah'-chah, kah'-chum, kah'-tsim, bad
(H) 'Ú·k' k'á't's'Iyá'da', the water is rough (stormy)
H(B) kátcem, bad
(L) k'áʔč'Em (k'áʔč'ím?), bad
kaʔč'əʔ, right hand, left hand (no good side)
(can't decide)
hát'ímk'iʔ k'áʔč'em·é:: k'áʔč'Imme: ʔíhát'ímk'i,
I don't like it, tain't good
yéhém yék'mól: k'áʔč'ímë: (v k'áʔč'ímkl), fire-
place ain't good
ka'čImnatam'íki, tastes no good
kin k'áʔčimnatam'íki, tastes rotten (doesn't
sound good)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Y(F) kaʔač'am, bad
(MWO) kah'-chum, bad
(K) katc-am, bad
(P) ka'-chum, bad
(Fo) kačam, bad

BAG *ša (cf. SHELL₂; see also NET BAG)
C(M) shah', bag, sack
(G) sha, bag
   kiusha, quiver [arrow bag]
Y(MO) shah’, skin
   (Fo) šálil, shell come off, female name

BALD *t'ok
C(M) nin'-chāl-taw'-kah, bald eagle (Haliaeetus)
Y(A) t'ak-, t'ok-, shave, bald
   nan tok, nan t'ak, bald

BARK (OF TREE)₁ *ʔol šo? (cf. TREE; SHELL₂)
C(M) awl' shaw, bark
Y(P) ʔol-shoh', bark

BARK (OF TREE)₂ *ʔol šil (cf. TREE; SHELL₁)
C(M) awl-shil, awl' shil, bark
Y(A) ʔol šil, bark
BARN SWALLOW *pot’a, *pot’a??  (cf. GRAY¹; BROWN)

C(M) bot’tah, pot’tā, barn swallow (Hirundo)

bot’tah, te’tum pot’tā, cliff swallow (Petronchelidon) [cf. MOUNTAIN¹]

Y(MWO) awl-koos-spā’tah, barn swallow (Hirundo)

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

BASKET *tuk’

H(B) tūk, basket

Y(F) tu’k, tu’uk, basket

(B) t’ūk, basket

BASKET TYPES, see BABY BASKET; BURDEN BASKET¹; BURDEN BASKET²; COOKING BASKET; MUSH BASKET; PARCHING BASKET; SIFTING BASKET; WINNOWING BASKET.

BE *mih

C(H) méhe’-, mehe’-, is

‘ê, kIPCyú méClo’, who is that?
mùnraw  tCó’:o’l mehe’, there are lots of bosses
kICiw méhraw, over there [is]
kIá’ma méhraw, it is right over here
‘ên méClo’, where is it?

(M) më’t-kin me-hek, yours

H(L) hú’ú:t mèh-è kímilk k’a’ k’á’ymíl talč’í
hint'il k'ànhin, this fella think he's white man,
he don't talk no indian language
háymás ónà? kà? méhʔà, how old is this one?
opI ?iwUp mehEkI, two men [are]
mány'ka? mehč'I ?iwUp, 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) hūlūmo'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, LAY₁; AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL)
C(M) nem'-mel, num'-mel, bed
H(B) mōmōl, bed
Y(A) nəmul', bed
(MO) num'-mool, bed
(B) nummol, bed

BEHIND; BACK *hamp (see also AFTER)
H(L) hân hâm’p?íyò, in back of house, behind the house
Y(A) ham-, to be behind

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

BELLY₁ *k’ihp
H(B) k’ep, belly
Y(A, F) k’i-p, belly, stomach
(B) k’ip, belly

BELLY₂; STOMACH *ʔesna (cf. CHEST; BLOOD)
H(B) oⁿsna, belly
 uⁿsna, stomach
 aⁿspaye, stomach
Y(MO) us-nah’, belly
 cf. C(H) ’Iwmx, belly

BEND; STOOP *wos-, wo?-  
C(H) mí’Swo’ol, rainbow, lit. road arched-or-hooped
 míS wó’’ol, rainbow, lit. road hooks or bends over
(M) mish-wahl’, mish-wō-ahl, rainbow
H(L) wńskil’, stoop over
wáskíle ?ál lu: ma?Ità?, 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 *hoht, hohtam

C(H) 'ól-hóhtr'c'am, big tree
'Úkk'I'C' ho'C'tr'c'm, big beads (said of coarse, poorly-made beads)
111- ho'C't'c'-'ónt'Il'g'æ', Big Rock
'úk', ho'C't'C', Eel River = big river
múSp'C' ho'C'tr'c'æ', a big woman
ho'C't'C' di'C'dæ', he is very sick
hént'C'æl', 'ho'C't'C'æ', a big nose(d man)
lúl'æ', ho'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
Es'im hamlet
kixhostebi, bone big, name of a male shaman of Westport (Shipoi)

H' B) hot, large

(L) ən mǔ:ní hót[?]?ki, thick brush
mÉ· ʔa hót hâwóykilpá'ʔi, I'm going to eat big
(big wedding dinner)

hót ṣà· wók'lipaʔE musp móhàʔ, I'm going to give big dance with my new wife

opI waškaʔan hohtam, two big bears

hót pén sÉʔ lIʔé:, wind's blowing hard, big wind

lI l hohtam, big rock

lI l hót, big rock

ʔiw̠p hohtaʔ, big man

hóhtàʔ kàʔ méhč'ikI ʔiw̠p, this is a big man

opI iwI's hohtam, two big men

uk'hoht, ocean

ukʔ-am hohtám, ocean

Y(A, F) ho't, big, large

BIRD 'ĉ'imit'

C(H) ts'ímmee'tC, bird
ts'ímmee't'-kC'CppC, bird-feathers

(M) chã'-mat, che'-met, bird
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) č̣'E:mEːʔ, č̣'E:mEːʔ, bird
   č̣'E:mEːʔ kikyikí, bird flying hither
   č̣'e:mEːʔ kiktkí, bird flying thither
   č̣'e:mEːʔ ḥ'h's [bird wing]

pēlč̣'E:mEːʔ, snowbird (probably contrived)

Y(A) č̣'iːmit, bird, blackbird

(P) chi'-meh, bird

BITE *šēš

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

H(L) šāšitāʔ, bite
   ḥ'wišēʔ ̣'imipāʔ šāšēhyːʔ, dog bit my hand
   ḥ'wišēʔ ̣'išēsēh yāʔ kâ:y', dog bit me right here

Y(A, F) šāš-, bite

(F) šāšetaʔ, bit it!

BITTER *wit

C(H) wiːtĆ, bitter

H(B) wet, bitter

Y(A, F) wit-, bitter
BLACK *šik' (cf. GREEN)

C(H) Sí·kʰ, black

SUMwum Sí·k', black huckleberries
né'n Sík'w, black hair
'wC'tʰetʰ Sík', black person (negro), also dark-complexioned Indian

(M) shik'noi’yum, black paint

chim'’-mah che'’-kah, brewer blackbird
nën’-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) šč'k', black

má'y’ t’uk’1Emê: hûl šé:kêh’É:, somebody hit him,

he's got black eye

Y(A, F) šiʔik, black

(P) shÎk, black

(B) ciik, black

(Fo) šíik, black

(Cs) shí-ik, black

(MO) sheek, black paint

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

BLACK BEAR *ʔuʔmas (cf. AFRAID)
(C) 'ú'mes, blackbear  
    'ú'meS, blackbear  
(M) oop'-mas, black bear (Ursus americanus)  
(G) ukmas, ukmes, black bear  
    u'me sho', black bear skin blanket  
(H) ūmase, black bear

BLACKBERRIES *k'alimam (cf. ROSE; ACORN OF BLACK OAK)  
(C) k'á·límam, blackberries  
    k'á·lým'm, wild blackberry  
(M) kai'-ǎ-mah awl, blackberry ([cf. TREE]  
    kai'-ǎ-mahawl, kah'-lā, blackberry (Rubus viti-  
    folius) [cf. TREE]  
(G) kai'a, blackberries (Rhamnus purshiana)  
(H) k'á:límám, blackberries, any king of berries  
(Y) k'a·le mam, blackberry  
(Cs) ka-li=mám, blackberry

BLACKBIRD *šipa  
(C) ship'-paw, brewer blackbird  
(G) shepûl, Brewer's blackbird  
(B) čipam, blackbird  
(Y(MWO) shoо'-pah, brewer blackbird (Euphagus cyanoce-  
    phalus) or red-shouldered (agelaius)  
(K) cup-a, blackbird
(K) tcupa, blackbird
(B) cup, blackbird
(U) Sup, blackbird

BLIND *?imil, *?imli-

H(L) ïmÌl, blind (adj.)
  wóyImÌl' ï: ?IlmÌ:to ìhÌ pà:aï, the smoke will make
  me blind
  kE a ?ImÌlàšc'îc, he's blind (I've been told)
  ïmÌlkÌ'nkë ï? yìmÌc'îc, he's blind but he walks
  around
  wóyImà ïmlÌ:tiKì'îc, smoke make me blind
  ïmÌlk mÈ hûl tîlhÉ'îzÈ, you blind? you got
  glasses (eyes) [eyes added] on
  ïmlÈ, nickel

Y(A, LL) ïmìl, blind
(F) ïmìli tek, he is blind
(LL) ïwUp'Imli c, blind man

BLOOD *?e's

C(H) ë'e'së, red, blood
(M) ë's'e, ë's'e, ë's'e, blood
(H) es'îm, Kr. [Kroeber] Coast Yuki, placename
    ë'e'sìšdÈ'së, red cloud
(G) es, blood
es'sits, ridge on the north side of Hardy Creek
es'im, Hardy Creek (blood creek)
H(B) aⁿ's!, blood
aⁿ's-wolilyakile, dysentery, lit. blood comes right
on through
(L) ?ⁿ:s, blood
Y(A, F) ?ⁿ:s, blood
(M) us', blood

BLOW WITH THE MOUTH *puč'
C(H) yíč'Im bút'dæc, sopla la lumbre! [blow the
fire!]
H(L) pú:č'ikè, blow (with mouth)
yehem ?apú:č'ehmé:lkè, 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!
hanṭ'il pu·čtl', blow your nose!

BODY *šul
C(G) shul, mortal body
H(B) cûl, body
Y(A, F) šu(·)l, body
(P) shûl, body
(B) cul, body
BODY HAIR *kuš

C(M) koosh', hair
  mel-koosh'-tel, buckskin
  awl kōsh, moss [cf. TREE]
(H) héntCₜ₁, hótC k⁴UₕC'S yö', there is lots of hair
    in your nose
  'ól-k⁴US, oak moss, lit. oak's bodyhair
  nën-k⁴US, hair, i.e. on head [lit. head body
    hair]
  hól-k⁴US, eyebrow
  héntCₜ₁ k⁴CₜC'S, nose-hairs
(G) lulkus, fur seal
H(B) kūskaule, bald eagle
(L) nawkus, nawkūš, moustache and whiskers on chin
Y(A, F) ku's, fur
  (A) mal ku's, male pubic hair [cf. PENIS]

BOIL *put'
H(L) ú'k' pú:tištik̂e, water is boiling
  yêhêmê' yâklâ' më' pú:tiṣâ' (~ pú:tišik) úk',
    put it in the fire and let it boil
  hây'yî pú:č'ísâ'?, starting to boil
  ?uk' pú:č'mêkê'? ñlé'? pûCylâ'?, put your potatoes
    in boiling water!
Y(F) ?u'uk 'i· pu·tam ha·mek, I want to boil water
pu'uptpa, it's going to boil

BONE *k'iht (cf. MARROW)

C(H) k'ictc, bone

mebben-k'ictc, foot-bone, given for "ankle"

cf. (H) molk'I'tc, devilfish; k'ictdum', barnacle

(M) mil-ket, bone awl

(G) kix, bone

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

kixlikam, olive shell (Olivella biciplicata)

kisthox, Big Bone, male name

H(B) ke't, bone

ket, awl

(L) k'Eht, bone

k'ikik'Eht, backbone

Y(A, F) k'i't, bone

(P) ket-til, bone

(Cs) kit!, bone

BOW *li'w&t (cf. KILL?)

C(H) li'wectc, gun, probably anciently also bow

(M) le-wet, bow

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

(G) liwets, bow of hazel or yew
H(B) lūwut, liūhwa, bow

(L) liʔwāh, líʔwāh, gun

huʔuːtah liʔwāhaʔ, white man gun
hintIl' liʔwāhaʔ kaʔ taːste· mēhč'I, Indian gun
got string (for bowstring)
ʔahtaCliʔwāhaʔ, Indian bow

liʔ wāhaʔ kaʔ suːt'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) luʔ-wānt, bow

(A, F) luʔuwat, gun

BRAINS *suʔmam, *sum'am?

H(L) suʔmám hčːyíkɛl', let your brains think

suʔumám, suʔmám, brains (u = non-phonemic V;
doesn't appear when said carefully)

háw suʔmám, fish brains

suʔumamaʔ i· nahamk'I, don't know with your brains,
dizzy with your brains, head

suʔmám ʔi· náhč·mɛʔɛː; my brains are out of whack
(given for "dizzy"), I got no thought in my brains

Y(F) suʔumam, brain
(MWO) soo' - mahm', brain
(K) sum-am, brain

BREAD *huhtil'
C(H) húŋgIl', acorn bread, bread
húC'Il', acorn bread, any bread
H(L) mám húte?:?, bread from black oak acorns
Y(A, F) hu?utmil, hu'tmil, (acorn) bread
(MW) hoo-til, acorn bread

BREAK *laht
C(H) héntC'ál lâC'tC', broken nose(d one)
kC'iw-lâC'daC', kC'iw-lâC'tC, kC'iw-lâC'daC, broken
arrow
H(L) 'a·l híč'ohsa?alatItIke, I break the sharp end
off this stick
'ol pis ć'úk'i ć'í·hóhs láhtikí, I fall from tree
and break my arm
kàwóyá ć'iláhláme: mépèl ć'iláhtikí, horse kick
and break me leg [sic]
Y(A, F) lat-, break, crack

BREAST, FEMALE; MILK *huy
C(H) húy, chiches
H(B) húyí, breasts (female), milk
(L) hui, milk, tit
Y(F) huy, female breast, milk

BREATHE *ʔohtam
H(L) ʔʔhtâm (slow), ʔʔhtam (fast), to breathe
 ϋʔtôʔʔhtâmsíkîç, still alive
Y(F) ʔoʔtamse, to breathe
(A) ʔoʔtum, ʔoʔtaʔmâl, breath
(Cs) óʔtûm, spirit, soul
(Fo) otum, breath
(A) kiʔ haʔcâm ʔoʔtâʔmsik, he's breathing hard

BREECH CLOTH *nəʔa
C(M) tâʔ-ənəʔâh, breechcloth
Y(MO) nûhʔ-ô, breech cloth

BRING *hâʔm (cf. CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS; see also LEAD)
C(H) úʔk, hâʔmmâl, give me water, pass me water!
H(L) hâʔmâʔ mîpâʔtâʔ, bring it over here in your hand
 hâʔhsâʔ kâʔtâʔ hâʔmâʔ, bring it in your arms over here
Y(F) ʔuʔuk hâʔmaʔ, bring water!
(A, F) hâʔm-, bring
(F) kîmâʔ-set ʔap ʔal hâʔmâʔmîl, I'm going to bring
a stick for them

BROTHER OR SISTER, OLDER? *ʔank'ic'

H(B) ʔun-ke, younger brother

uŋ-ke, younger sister

(L) ʔŋk'e?:, old brother, old sister

ʔŋk'e?:, brother, male cousin

ʔeː? mîs k'éːc? j:iːʔə mēʔəc? where's your
yg. brother?

ʔŋk'eq? ohot [no gloss given; probably a made-up term for "father's older brother"]

Y(A, F) ʔin-k'ic, 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) Êla, friend

Y(F) lan', younger brother

(P) i-luh', my younger brother

(MW) e-lah', my younger brother

BROTHER-IN-LAW, MY *ʔihlaya?

H(L) i:lúyə?, man's sister's husband, man's wife's

brother, woman's husband's brother (not sure which)
Y(A) ?i·laya?, my brother-in-law

BROTHER-IN-LAW, MY  *?ih təšít'

H(L) i·təšít', woman's sister's husband
   i·təšI?t', man's wife's brother, woman's husband's brother (not sure which)

Y(A) ?i·-təše? (?) my brother-in-law
   (MW) e-tə'-shə, husband's brother or sister [my]

BRUSH *?olam (cf. TREE)

C(H) 'olam, 'ol-əm, brush
   kə'uts', 'oləm, manzanita bush

(M) awl·lem, brush or chaparral
   awl·lem, nine-bark (Opulaster capitata)

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

H(L) Áləm k'i·mhot[?]kəc, dry brush, lots of Áləməp kó?i{ká ?i·sóhtəh'ē:, going through the brush, I got scratched

Y(LF) o·lam, brush

(K) ol-am, brushy place

BUCKEYE *sim't

BUCKEYE TREE *sim't ?ol

C(H) sin't, buckeye
(M) simp'tawl, simptaw, buckeye (Hippocastanum californicum)
    simp't, buckeye (the nuts)

(G) simt, simta, buckeye

H(L) símt' ʔał, buckeye tree  
símt', buckeye

cf. (L) símp't', apple  
hʔ?yehsimp'tkʰ:tehʔe:, apple getting . . . [?]

Y(F) sim't, buckeye

(MWO) sim'-me-te', buckeye

(Cs) sím-tíl, buckeye

(C) simpt-ʔał, buckeye

(U) sim'mt, buckeye

(Po) sicm't, buckeyes

BUILD A FIRE *yihk (cf. FIRE)

C(H) húSyík'naʔ, s. you make fire!

H(L) yéhEm yíklaʔ, build a fire
    E'tE ʔóhó:t kàʔ yéhEm kàʔčèm yéhkišč'i mè: wóymí,
    my old man always make no good fire and it
    E'tE ʔóhó:t kàʔ yéhEm kàʔčèm yéhkišč'i mè: wóymí,

    (cf. (L) yéhèm yékmół', fireplace)

Y(F) yik-, to build a fire
    miʔ yiktleʔ, build a fire!
BULLSNAKE *hunk'an*

H(L) hú'nc'ká'łan, bull snake

katá? hú'nc'k'a:n ʔɨy̓c̓tl̓eː:, bullsnake crawling along here

Y(A) hunk'an', bullsnake

(MW) hoon'-kā, any snake

BURDEN BASKET₁ (WOMAN'S?) *t'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) tō', burden basket

(L) t'āh, conical burden basket

Y(F) t'ot, burden basket

(B) tot', burden basket

(Cs) tɬ̓at, burden basket (close mesh)

(U) t'out, burden basket

(A) t'ot't, cone-shaped burden basket used with a net

BURDEN BASKET₂ (MAN'S ?) *olo*

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

(G) olo, man's burden basket

Y(MWO) yō'-lo, burden basket

(Cs) ódl-u, burden basket (open-mesh)

cf. (Cs) sho-ló-le, cooking basket?
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 hâ?mà? haná:t hán, it's heavy, but lift this
    log
    ŋá: t hán ?à·mǐs ćâ:nǐkâć, it's good but do you
    think I'll give it to you
    tô:t hán'â:than hâ?mà? šú'?'isâ?, put it down!
    [log heavy but lift]
    âh?á:hón c'úk'íkl, 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) bź'а.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
rock fluttering in the air

Y(MWO) pal'-pò, butterfly
(K) p'al-p'ø-o-i-l ("for p'al-p'ol-i"), butterfly
(B) palkool, butterfly

BUTTOCKS *sihs

C(H) șic's, butt
H(L) kàwóya séhs, [horse's tail]
   séhs, seat, bottom (?)
   kawoya séhszl, [horse's tail]
   kawoya sehsl, horse's tail

Y(Fo) sišúhi, sitting on his buttocks, male nickname
(MW) sis'-til, backbone
   cf. (A) sinput, inside of anus ?)

BUZZARD *?'ayam

C(M) i'-yem, turkey buzzard (Cathartes)
H(B) aiyüm, buzzard
(L) ?ayã:m, buzzard
Y(A) ?ayam, buzzard
CAMP *hač

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

(G) hechem, hive

Y(A) hač noʔ, hačnoʔ, noʔhač, camp(ground) to live all summer

(Fo) hač, old village site

CANE, see DIGGING STICK

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

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

(L) haʔhsəʔ úmɪʔá haʔaʔisəʔ, take it over there in your arms

mipáʔtəʔ haʔaʔisəʔúmɪʔá, take it over there in your hand

lilpán kəʔ háʔhiki, this fella's got a knife

haʔməʔ, lift

lil háʔməʔ, lift up the rock!

Y(A, F) haʔ-, carry in the arms

(F) haʔahék, 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’álkíyàʔíʔúnməʔ, pack it on your back!
k'úlkiyá?á?â·l úmikí', 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) wâ:kap?á:akhílón wíč' te:kikí', I caught up with
   him, but he ran away
   ?akhilink, catch up with
   ?i· ?akhíl?é:, he caught up with me
ke ?á· ?akhílInkí, catch up with him
   ?áhítà?, hold it!
   ?ah?á:hón č'úk'íkí, I was holding it but it
dropped
hóhsà? á?á:híkí, holding it in arms
mípá?tà?â?á:híkí, I'm holding it in my hand
Y(A, F) ?ah, catch, hold, take
   (F) ?ah(t)lek, he caught him

CHASE *tiw-, *tiwiyim (*tiw-?)
H(L) ká?a: mi: číwlà?, let's chase this fella
   ká? i·tiwiyímc'è, this fella's been chasing me
Y(F) tiwi'me, following, chasing
   ki?q tiwtlek (~tiwtlik), he's chasing him
   ?a'twošet tiwtle, run after the dog!
CHEEK *hu- (cf. EYE)
C(M) hoo'-pēts, hoo-bits, hoo-pitch, cheek
Y(MW) hook, hūk, cheek

hoo-latch', cheek bone (malar)

CHEST *t'uhna- (cf. HEART; BELLY₂)
H(L) t'uhna[?]mot, t'úhnámót, chest
Y(P) tu-nan', chest

CHIEF *ti?ol
C(H) t'ó'ol', chief

t'ó'ol', a rich (with money) man, chief, boss
k'í mehe', that fellow is a boss
múnme t'ó'ol' mehe', there are lots of bosses

(G) t'o'o, headman (chosen orator and leader of a settlement)
H(B) tîol, chief

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

woknam-type ceremony

(L) t'é'o'l, Indian chief
Y(A) ti?ul, chief

(MO) te-aw', chief
(K) ti'o'l, chief
(Fo) ti'ol, chief
(B) tio'l, chief
(Cs) ti-ól, chief

CHIEF, FEMALE *musp ti'ol' (cf. WOMAN)
H(Fo) musp te'ol, women chiefs
Y(Fo) musp ti'ol, women chiefs

CHIN *nat'am' (cf. HEAD; MOUTH)
H(L) nà:t're', chin
Y(F) nat'amal, chin
(LL) nat' amam, chin
(MWO) nut-tum'-mum, chin
(Cs) nu-tu'-mum, chin

CHOP; CHIP *luh
H(L) alluh, chips of wood
wáskíle *ál lú: ma?Ita?, stoop over and pick up chips (of wood)
Y(F) luh-, chop

CLAM SHELL BEADS *hs
H(B) hú^n snócil, clam
hú^n's, shell-beads
(L) hás, beads
hás, beads of clam shell, used for money
Y(F) hasol', beads, small type
(B) hoⁿsoⁿ, beads
(Cs) haⁿ-sâC, beads
(MW) hus´-sah, necklace
(MO) hus-sahl, wampum

CLAWS; NAILS *k'uhš
C(M) koos', claws
(H) k'ÚCtȘC, uña (of hand or foot)
   k'ÚS, uña
H(B) kús, nails
   (Fo) kúskoyam, index finger, approximately January
       molsamkúš, middle finger, approximately February
   (L) k'úC's, fingernails
       k'u'ș, fingers
Y(F) k'u's, claw, fingernail
       mik'u's, fingernail
   (A) mepat k'u's, fingernail
   (Cs) kus, fingernail

CLAY, BLUE *'on sik' (cf. EARTH; GREEN)
H(L) *ő·nsE:k', blue clay (ground-blue) ("I never
     see any")
Y(A) *on si'k, blue clay used to seal roofs of bark
     houses
CLEAN •č'uč

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

(L) č'u:č'ísíkë, shove off
t'aw o:šišto-a heli ač'u:č'ísíkë, I get mad, knock (shove) everything off

Y(F) č'učtle, to clean

CLOTHES •ač

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

Y(A) ač, clothes, clothing,

CLOUD •śip

H(B) śip, cloud

Y(A, F) śip, cloud

(F) śip, thunder

(B) śip, cloud

(MW) śip-mootch', cloudy

CLOUDS; FOG •onwal

C(M) on'--walch, clouds

(G) onem, low fog which obscures vision

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

H(B) onwuł, cloud
onwal, fog

Y(LF) ~:lwan^m, fog
(B) olwan, fog
(MWO) ò'-nah-wahl, fog
(Cs) ón-wahl, fog

CLOVER *si*

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

sî'-'ón, clover place

(G) sit, green clover

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

Y(F) si?, clover

CLOVER SP. *p'oht

C(G) poxt, red clover

Y(Fo) p'ots, bear clover

COALS *k'îl

C(M) keel', coals

(G) kiil, coals

H(L) k'ê:l, charcoal
k'e:lmâ'ôl', sp. basket (used for cooking with charcoal)

Y(F) k'i·l, coal
(MO) 'ke'-el, coal
(Cs) kil, coal
(LF) k'i:l â'sItk, hot coals

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

C(G) ukohontilka, 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) yíCk'Im Sá'dIkC, the fire went out
    Sâ·t', Sá·tC, wind
    Sâ·t'-ôl, wind-tree
[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.
Sa' t, a wind-tree
'Súk'-Sa't', cold water

(G) shat, wind
ukos shat, west wind, lit. "ocean wind"

H(L) Sa:t, cold
Sa:tki, it's cold
'Súk', Sa:t, cold water
Sa:t?limiki, it's getting cold (guessing at it)
Tíwhá Sa:t[?]h?E, very cold
Qolsil Sa:t[?]tì, little bit cold
YEHem šamla?, put the fire out
Yehem šamtiki C, fire is out

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

(MWO) shah-uk, šá’-ak, cold weather

COMB 'titamol'
H(B) titumul, comb
Y(B) tutumo’l, comb
(A) kawaye tutul’, curry-comb for horse

COME, see GO

COME HITHER *yək
C(H)  'onbôt'=-yê·kCíSg, lit. clouds coming-in-from-the-ocean
Y(A)  pila·t yêkyek, the sun is coming out
     yim yaktl, build a fire!

COME IN *kahp
C(H)  kCâ·bìSdœ\', the tide is coming in
     nûts', kCâ·bìSg, fog is coming into the land
(G)  alkapsi, "stick shoved before one"; swim with a
     stick; shove wood into house
H(L)  kahpika[a?]  suhka, come in and sit down
     hán  `imkáp[a?]yÖ\', 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:çá·nà  ?EpE ká·mîkî, I came with my sister
     há:mà?  mipá't'à?, bring it over here in your hand
     k'ûlkîyâ?i·?ûnmà?, pack it on your back!
     hûhsà?  kà:ţà?  há:mà?, bring it in your arms over
     here
Y(A)  -a, -a?\?, with, by
     ?ita ki?  ko'mek, he came walking with me
     powe mepanč ki?  hu\'uyek, he's hopping along on
one foot
mepanə kiʔ ʔol tuʔutlek, he pushed the log with
the foot
(K) mipat-a, with the hand
(F) kiʔ č'iʔ mit ʔalə witkwe, he hit the bird with a
stick

CONDOR, CALIFORNIA  *pal
C(M) pah'-ahl, Calif. condor (Gymnogyps)
    pahl', golden eagle (Aquila)
(H) bə'at, 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'umo'm, Potter Valley Pomo (eagle salt
    people
Y(MWO) pahl', bald eagle (Haliaetus), California condor
    (B) pal, bald eagle, California condor
    (Fo) pal, bald eagle, California condor
    (Cs) pal, bald eagle, California condor

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
CONTINUATIVE-ITERATIVE *-iš/(_t, -*is/_c, C', -s/...  
E.g. *t'ílsik(i), adding, counting; *kiwis-, asking;  
*ohtamsik-, breathing; k'olišt-, have died; see 
ADD, COUNT; ASK; BREATHE; DIE. Cf. PLURAL SUFFIX.  
C(H) 'é·s-ísdọ, red cloud  
núts', k'à·bísdọ', sand coming in  
k'à·bísdọ, the tide is coming in  
'úk·k'Ic heC ọ, Mrs. Perez Indian name, lit.  
bead wearer  
'onbót'-yé·k'àísdọ, lit. clouds coming-in-from-the-  
ocean  
k'à·lísdo, he is dead (too strong to use of a person)  
só·ísdọ, he is dead  
sú·ísdọ, he has died  
H(L) múna? wók·làn·msikl, everybody's dancing  
č'u·č'isilkè, shove off  
hówämélís ònk·'wisā?, wipe the dirt off the  
table!  
úk·méhtáp'sá·yísíkì, floating on top of the water  
epe noyme·síkì, I'm writing  
h'à·kIsà?, splitting  
kùm kù·sIsà? mí·lès, sprinkle salt on the meat!  
kè'insíkì, he's sleeping  
h'y'yì pú·č'isà?, starting to boil  
t'áwó·lístikì?l, mad, angry [I'm]
k'é:k'ištikł'i:ç', I'm itching
kiw'įl:pú:lištikł', I smell it
ú'k' pú:tištikł, water is boiling
kE a ?ímlašč'iç, he's blind (I've been told)
Y(A) hi·lenay' hawaysemek, he eats all the time
?iye ?atwošet ?u?uksek, the dog is barking at
something
hi·lenay' ?ap ki sa?ak č'a?aksek, I bathe the
baby every day
wi·t lil k'omsek, the work bell is ringing
?ap ?ał luhsèk, I was just chopping wood, I'm
chopping wood
(F) ?a·twošet ?u?uk'eswečk, the dog kept on barking
?ap yiwiswe, I called
(sum) ?ap ?ał luheswičk, I've been chopping wood
(yesterday), I chopped wood (yesterday)
kaýt ?ap wo?okeswe, I haven't been singing for
a long time
?i· ta·mištek, I'm getting cold
k'o·leštek, he died
çonk'at k'i·mištek, the mud got dry and hard
?i· pi'icištek, I got fat
mi·š ?onk'a·tištek, the road is getting muddy
mit yaw ?i· ha?a·mištek, I forgot your name
COOK₁ *huy-

H(L) húylt⁰, cooked, done
  huísaa⁰, well done
  huíla⁰, half done (rare)
  húyisaa⁰, cook it!
  míl čul-.č'la⁰ í:te⁰ me: kúmw:i:lisa⁰, pound meat,
    grandma, and put salt on it and cook it!
    (huísaa⁰, throw it on the fire; huíla⁰, cook it)

Y(F) huy-, cook

COOK₂ *haway yu? (cf. EAT)

H(L) haway⁰ ?à:yú?Ihikí, I'm cooking

Y(F) haway yu?-?, cook, prepare food, lit. make food
  ?us hâw haway yu?umek, we are going to cook fish

COCKING BASKET *lawi, *lawa

C(M) lah'-wah, cooking basket
  (G) lawiyó, cooking basket

H(B) lawe, basket

(L) lá:wi, basket, bucket
  lá:wi, cup
  úk, lá:wi hàté'ki, bucket full of water
  hîntíll, lá:wi³, Indian basket
  âl lá:wi, box
  hó:tl⁰ lá:wi, mushbasket
123

a·l la·waʔ kuhtaʔ, corner of box
?í·lùʔ hu·y?ím ku·n?laʔ lá:wàp, put this thread
inside the basket
Èpè (ʔɔː) táhkyé: Ëtëlá:wi, I found my basket
lá·wisé:sisàʔ, pushing cup along (on the table)
Y(MO) lah´-wë, cooking basket

COOT; SHOVELER? *wisil matma
C(M) wá´-shel maht´-mah, shoveler (Spatula clypeata)
Y(MW) we´-shil mat´-mah, coot (Fulica), mudhen
(Cs) wi-shídîl-má-t-mol, coot

COUGH *loh
C(H) lóh, to cough
lóhhol, to cough
Y(A, F) loh, cough

COVER *waw
C(H) lìl wàw̓, 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)ol’ (cf. AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
C(H) bek'I', hat
H(L) nån, pâhkmâl', hat
   nânlpâhkmâl' t'âlč'I, no cap (Fit 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) pâk-, pok-, cover
   pokul', head covering
   han pok, han pâk, roof
   pok, pâk'al, 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'o'e, coyote
   (Cs) hudl=kâ-e, coyote
   (Fo, K, B) hulk'oi, coyote
   (Fo) hulk'ol, "coyote" (dog's name)

CRACK *lač (see also POKE2)
C(G) shokletsa, cracked acorns, female proper name
Y(K) lântc, crack, squeal

CRAYFISH *uk'siš (cf. WATER; GROUNDSQUIRREL)
C(M) mel oo-shatz, mel oo'-sheets, crawfish
Y(Fo) ukšišmulhaⁿᵗ, crayfish creek fork, name of a no'hot on Coal Mine Creek

CREEK₁ *məl

C(H) mêl, little canyons or gulches
mélem, creek
mélem₇, canyon, Cottaneva
mélohohtᵗ, 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) muⁿ¹-naⁿᵗmol, ice on streams (name of a month corresponding to Yuki mul-náⁿᵗmul)

(L) mēⁿ¹, məl, creek
tíwhⁿ? məl túktòhⁿ'é:
lots creek bank breaking off
mål é:t, bank of creek
mål?l?, upstream
mäh ?úk'âm nó?mäh mål, Eel River ("Yuki creek")
sipi mål, willow creek (where the Huchnoms lived;
runs through Longvale)
malkínásté·lk ?á·wók'ítìkè, I'm gonna cross the
creek and jump (leap?)
mål?Im?áwók'ítà?, jump over the creek

CREEK2 'måt'
C(M) mét, creek
(H) mé't', small gulch
mé't'-'ólsel', little gulch
mé't' 'ol'sel, 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) ma'ot, large creek
(Fo) månt, 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
[INSERT FOR p. 126]

\( Y(A, F) \) məl, creek, river, stream

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

(Cs) můl, creek, river, stream

(Fo) múlčal, creek white, placename
méCS k'i:, crooked road
Y(LF) k'i:, crooked
(MW) 'kā'-e, crooked
(A) 'ol k'i:, bent-over tree

CROW (N) *hənčam
C(H) hēntsCem, raven
  hēntsCem, 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) hantcaN'am, crow
  (L) hənčam, hənčəm, crow
Y(A, B) hančam, crow
  (Cs) han-chūm, crow
(MWO) hun-chum-ōt', raven (Corvus corax)
  (Cs) hán-chūm-át, raven, lit. "crow old woman" referring to a character in mythology

CRY *k'in
H(B) kinki, cry
Y(A, F) k'in-, cry
CUT *tay

H(L) EpE· (EpE) tāyispàʔ, I cut it
(slow)(fast)
míł tā·yišyλ·kCλʔ, cut the meat!
lîlpánhàʔ à:táyišyλ: , cut it with a knife
tá·y tòhʔé: l·mîpáʔ, I cut my hand (I got cut
on hand)
EpE: táyišyâʔpàʔ míł, I'll cut the meat
lîlpánhàʔ à:táyišpàʔ míł, I'll cut it [the meat]
with knife
lîlpán ʔό: lʔ: táyišyλ: kλʔ, cut it with a sharp
knife
Y(F) tit ʔap kučiyą táyesiyąkwičk, I cut the string
with a knife
(A, F) tay-, cut
(K) taŋy, cut
DAM *nan

C(H) nándɔ, fishdam

(G) nanket -on tilka, 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’cnilc, to dance

wissi·yyô’l’wók’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) wók’ kí:tikimílxì, he’s not going to dance any more, quite dancing

kè?k: wók’ húsílc’l, he likes (loves) to dance

mè? wók’, mà:msíkl, I hear you’re gonna dance

wók’lìc, dance

hàč’ám wók’lìn, (you) dance hard!
130

Y(A, F) wok-, dance, sing
(MO) wahn', dance

DANCE TYPE *toto-wok*
H(Fo) toto-wok, rag dance
Y(Fo) tóto-wok, buckskin dance (type of Big Head of Patwin Origin)

DARK; NIGHT *nəh{k}
C(H) nêk', nek'C, dark
nêk'C lImx, it is getting dark
eCk'C l-mêl', dark canyon
(G) nexte, just after sundown, dusk
H(L) nák, night
ko'n ak, last night
nâk'c'kÎ, dark
nskwp, in the night, tonight
kan'k, dark right now (tonight?)
nshtk'IkI, (getting) dark
kanak, last night
nâklîmîkî , getting dark
nâhktîkê , getting dark, dark, it's dark

Y(A, F) nak, dark, night
(A) nok, dark, night
(FoT) nªktik, dark, night

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
(Cs) nūk, dark, night

DAUGHTER, MY "?ihnayt (cf. AUNT)
C(H) 'i?náy'dæ, daughter
Y(P) i-nait', my daughter
  cf. (A) ?itin nayp, my daughter

DAUGHTER OR SON *k'il
H(B) kelka, daughter, son
  (L) k'ilka', daughter, son (also vocative)
    EtE: k'ilka', my daughter
    EtE: i?k'ilka', my daughter (said so once)
    e:y e me? hɔyi ma: ?a? k'ilka', what you doing,
        my daughter? [sic]
Y(B) -kèle, daughter
  (Cs) kí-li, daughter of a man, son of a man
  (F) -k'i·le, son
  (Cs) ki-lán-ka, son of a woman
  (Fo) k'ilipsak, son

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OR MOTHER OF DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, MY
  "?ihsuhtam
H(L) i:sh'tam, son's wife (a = [ə], but [a^] when
    said carefully)
    i:sh'tam ke:ma?', son's wife's mother
Y(F) ?i·-su·ta, ?i·-esu·ta, my daughter-in-law

(A) ?i·-su·tam, my daughter-in-law

(LF), ?i·-su·tam, my daughter-in-law

DAY *'inay'

C(H) 'enéy', day
    *ennê·ddjæ, noon

(M) en'-ne, daytime

(G) i'nei, day
    enehuyum, noon

H(B) I'nai, day

(L) Inə²is, day, noontime
    ínay', day
    inai', noon, day
    puwI?ínay', one day
    opI ?Inay', two days
    'inay' w[?]kI, afternoon
    opI Inay' w[?]ltikI?, day after tomorrow
    tat ?inə:y trh•E:, good weather
    ka?°Inay', ka?inəi?, today

Y(A, F) *'inay', day(time), noon

(A) 'enay', day(time), noon

(B) inai', day

(FoT) inái, day

(F) in-nuh'-haih, day
(Cs) i-ná-Yทะ', noon
(FoT) iná'-tิ', noon

DECLARATIVE MODE *-k, -ki (with adjectives), *-ik,
iki (with verbs). E.g. *hōlik, 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’ilk, he/she has little ones
nólohelkc, they are fighting one another
bey’ t’Inhel’k, a rattlesnake is rattling
t’蔻be’t dʊmekc, the bear (people) are coming-
running in after them
he’ nōyeεkc, going visiting
do’dIk,c, they sting you
bîlεtc t’Inhelk,c, the clock is ticking
αεtc eyêkc, αεtc eyêκεν, she has a baby
mēlhem’-í’Ikc, surffish coming in
yîcIk Im Sd’dIk,c, the fire went out

H(L) malkínastε·lęk ʔawók’ítîkɛ, I’m gonna cross the
creek and jump (leap?)
ʔaw t’ón y̓k’ Còn ḫalîlc, I went fishing but
never find nothing
'ahkilink, catch up with
ša:t'kI, it's cold
'askI, hot
münkha hän yo?kI, lots of houses standing here
op'ökà yA'ëlkEc, two standing up
'ënk¿änà? EpE kI:mikil, I came with my mother

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

(F) ki?a ka'ac'ank, he's a bad man
(LF) k'i:l ñsItk, hot coals

(F) lal hu'tmil ki?a mat mitank, he doesn't like to
    eat acorn bread
(F) ?onk'at k'i:mištek, the mud got dry and hard
    'a'tat muna yašek, a lot of people are standing
    there

DEER *mil (cf. MEAT)
C(H) mil', deer
    mil, (1) meat, (2) deer
    mil-hôCtC, big deer
    milx', deer
    'U·k', mil, goat, lit. water deer
(G) mi'le, deer
mil ope, two deer
mite mune, many deer
pou mil, powe mil, one deer
milhootem, deer large, Cleone (placename)
(M) mil'ch', mil'-le, blacktail deer (Odocoileus columbianus)
mel-koosh'-tel, buckskin
mil'-kēt, bone awl [lit. deer bone]

H(B) mile, deer

(L) mīlό, deer
mīlmīn, doe
mīl'aʔówmikî, (I'm) eating deer meat
mīlό lūl, deer fat
mīlk'áy', sp. mushroom
mīl's̕n̕, deer hide
mīl à:mátkiy̕č:, I shot a deer
mīl̕ʔa má:tiy̕č: k̕à:n púltikî, 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 ʔap matkwe, I shot a deer
mīl(a) ʔap li·ʔakek, I killed the deer
DEFECATE *say
C(H) ṣéy, shit
(M) sā', sā'e, dung
(G) kelalamse, "filth" of giant chiton, which was
    thrown away
H(B) saŋi, excrement
Y(K) saŋy, defecate
(A) ʂəy, dung, excrement
(MWO) si'-e, dung
    saw'-e, excrement

DEMONSTRATIVE LOCATIVE SUFFIXES *-ta, *-w, *-m', *-y';
see THAT; THIS; WHERE

DIE *k'ol
DEAD *k'olelet
HAVE DIED *k'olišt-
C(M) kol'-let, dead
(H) k'ólístdə, he is dead (too strong to used of a
    person)
    k'ólístdə, he is dead
(G) lashkowe koldel, moon dead, dark of the moon
H(B) atakolat, dead
(Fo) lášk'owal-k'olyélike, last quarter moon, lit.
    moon is dying
(L) k'ńlt'ōl, die, dead
k'ńlt'ikî, dying
k'ńllimîkî, he's dying

Y(A, F) k'ó(·)l-, die, kill, dead
(F) k'o·leč, dead
(B) kolístek, dead
(F) kől'-let, dead
(MO) ko'-let (?), dead (person)
(F) k'o·leštek, he died

DIFFERENT; OTHER *k'ol'

H(L) k'ńl', other
k'ol haw, k'ól' súm, other day, yesterday
k'ńl'kIl', wrong side
k'ól'nék, other night
kó'mé·leKî 'ús kól' 'ónâp, we're going to a
different country
k'ńl'ím, another one
k'ól'č'ím námlà?, take it away! [lit. lay it
elsewhere!]
šúhmâl, k'ól'ìyo (pîs) pânlà?, hang it behind
the chair!
nánâp yâšikkà? mîk'ó·lwîtê·lč'È, this fella stand
on his head and turn over
nana' mîk'olwîtê·lče·l', (somersault), standing on
your head and turn over

Y(A, F) k'ol', different
  k'ol, different, other
  (F) k'o?olpis, on the other side

DIG *pəl

C(H) on' pel'-lum, animal's burrow
  (G) olbelmen, digging stick

H(L) pálmi, dig
  ṣon pálmi, digging (ground)
  ṭon sù't', pálmiḳi, digging hole in ground
Y(A) pəl-, pol-, pul-, dig

DIGGER PINE *pokam

H(B) pō-hme, diggerpine
  (L) pú kukʔ, ṭôl, digger pine
Y(MWO) po'-kum, digger pine (Pinus sabiniana)
  (B) palkam-ol, digger pine
  (Cs) pók-mi, digger pine
    pó-kūm, pine nuts
  (C) pōl'-cum, pine nuts

DIGGING STICK; CANE *ʔems

C(H) 'ēms, cane, walking stick
  (G) ents, walking stick
emp, abalone spatula by which abalones are removed from the rocks

H(L) ?qms, digging stick
Y(A, F) ?qms, cane, walking stick, digging stick
(MWO) um-ps, digging stick
(U) ?qms, digging stick
(MWO) lil-um'-mis, digging stick

DIRTY 'šimit' (DIRT: see EARTH)

C(H) 'Úk'-Sîmmet', muddy water nasty
    'Úk'-ləl-Sîmmet', muddy water

H(L) šîmît\textsuperscript{0}, dirty
Y(LF) šîmît, dirty
(F) šîmet, dirty

DISTRIBUTIVE SUFFIX *-mas. See HOW; section 2.4.1. (q), p. 55. Cf. THEY.

DO *lit

H(L) lámšé:m ?i: lîti:mé:lîki, doctor is gonna doctor me
    lámšé:m ?i: lîti:mîmē: ?â:há:kîlîkî\textsuperscript{C}, doctor doctored me and I'm well
Y(F)  "iye me? 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, ?i: liti:mé:lǐkǐ, doctor is gon doctor
me
lá∙mšé:m[?] ?à: ná:wmé:lǐkǐ, I'm going to see the
doctor
lá∙mšé:m, ?i· liti:mímé: ?à:há:kí:lǐkǐc, doctor
doctored me and I'm well

Y(F) lamši:me, doctor, shaman

(A) lamšim, lamši:m(i), doctor, shaman

(MO) lamšikeemí, doctor, shaman

(B) lam camino, doctor, shaman

(Fo) lamšimi, doctor, shaman

(K) lamshimi, doctor, shaman

(Cs) lam-shí-mi, doctor, shaman

DOCTOR, TO *hətam, hətım
C(M) he-timk, doctor

(H) he'C'maw, med-man

(G) hechem, shaman

heche, type of supernatural "pain", a concrete object

heche, knife blades, obsidian blade

Y(F) hat-, to doctor

hatme, doctoring

hatam ha’mek, wants to doctor

DOG 'hɔ'?wɔsit'

C(H) hɔ’wISat’, hé’wISat’, hé’wISat'C, dog

Thinks coyote is hÎn̂gil hé’wISat'C, but this is guess work [wild/Indian dog].

(M) hâ’-we-shet, hâ’-we-shat, how’-wish-út, dog

(G) hewushet, Oxalis oregana

ewusha, heuwisheti, dog

ewusha ūwūt, male dog

ewush wusp, bitch

ewusha eul, puppy

hewushetbal, a [sp. of] plant not used

H(B) hâ’wûce, dog

(Fo) huwiše-wok, dog dance

(L) hɔ’wišè'?, dog

hɔ’wišè’ 'îmîpâ' sâšēhyâ', dog bit my hand
hó'wíšé ṭišší'zhá kà:y', dog bit me right here
Erhó'wíš:tl'atílmíkí', I brought my dog
hó'wíšé: ṭàčà:níywá' ké?á:, I gave him that dog

Y(P) ṭa(·)twošet, dog
(A) ṭatwošet, dog
(B) atwasít, dog
(LF) a'ít wásí't, dog
(MWO) at-to'-we-shet, dog
(P) a-tu-wush-it, dog
(Cs) at-wá'n-shít, dog

DOOR₁ *nihin (cf. HOLE₁)
C(H) ne'-hin, doorway
H(B) nehen, door
(L) něhěn, door
   něhěn p'ičlà', shut the door
Y(K) nihin, door (cf. mouth)

DOOR₂; SHUT; HOLE *p'ihít
C(H) p'ic't, door
   'ón bí't'Im, across the ocean (bí't'Im refers to
   there being a hole there)
(G) pit, door to dwelling house
   onbiti, name of a camp site on the north side of
   Lincoln ridge (ground hollow)
(M) on'-pel'-lum, on'pel'-lum, animal's burrow

H(L) nêhên p'ičlâ?, shut the door!
    p'ičlâ?, shut it;

(Fo) hûlk'ilal-on-pet, burning and burial ground,
    lit. devil ground [hole]

Y(A, F) p'ît, door, close, shut
    (B) p'ît, door
    (K) pit', to shut
    (A) p'ît p'îtl, close the door!
    (U) piitk'i, in a hole
    (K) pi-it, notch, mark
    cf. (A) pi', hole

DOVE *mayu (?)

C(M) mah-yu?, mah'-yu, dove (Zenaidura)
    (H) má'yo', pigeon, wild or tame

H(L) mà:yû:, dove

Y(A, F) ha'yu'me, dove
    (MWO) hah-yoom', dove (Zenaidura)
    (Cs) ha'n-yûm, dove

DOWN *kuk'i

H(B) kûke, down

Y(A) ku'k('e), down, south
    ku'k(e)wit, down here
kuˈk’a, kuʔuk’a, kuʔuk k’a, kuˈk’e, down there

DREAM *?inam (cf. SLEEP; ABSOLUTIVE)
C(M) en-nemˈ-mah, en-nemˈ-mum, dream
H(L) wíškáʔnáh?iː?ínáːmːhʾÉːː, I dreamt about a bear
ÝːnáːmːhʾÉːːiːː, I had a dream, I dream
Y(A, F) ?inam (−), (to) dream
(Cs) i-náːm, dream

DRINK *míʔ
C(H) ’Úk’, mí·dɔ́, s. you drink water!
míliːgɔ́, s. you drink!
’Úkʾ-mi·gɔ́, drinking-water
kxɛ̃dɔm, ’a·mí·gɔ́, I already drank
’Úk ’a· míngɔ́xɔm, I am g. to go to drink (at
crk or well)
’Úkʾ ’a· mínnɔ́, I am g. to drink water
H(B) meka, drink
(L) úʔkʾ, mɛːʔEsáʔ, drink some water!
úkʾ, i·méːsáʔ, give me a drink of water
uʔkʾa mɛʔEkIːc, I'm drinking water; I drank water;
I'm gonna drink water
hóʔ mɛːʔÉkà ūʔkʾ, hóʔ úkʾ mɛːʔékàʔ, drink a lot of water
Y(A, F) miʔ-, meʔ-, miʔ-, drink
(B, K) mi, drink
(P) mi-et', drink
(MW) me-e-kah, you drink!
(F) ?u?uk me-kaka?, drink water!

DRIVE *wit

H(L) EtE h?:?wiše?: mílwé:tî tâ:tâ?méhč'l, my dog's a good hunter [deer driver]

Y(F) kawaye ke mî-sk'e witta?, drive the horses down the road!

DRY *kon

C(H) k^O-nîsd/cal, it is low tide

(G) konishte, low tide

H(L) hànúč'îmyâ': kòn tâ:lèk'ê, it rained but it slowed down, it was raining but it quit

Y(A, F) kon, dry

DRY UP *k'im

C(H) 'U:k'Im, dry water

'Ukk'îmyek^la, water dries up

'Ukk'îmem, water dries up

(M) shô-kim, hide

milch-kim, dried meat

(G) lilbalkim', dried and molded seaweed unfit to eat
H(L) k’ím, dry
  k’ím límikíć, getting dry
  tî:whó? k’É:m[‘]h’é:, it’s very, too dry
  nîlêm k’í’mhót[?]kêć, dry brush, lots of
  tô:t’ k’ím, rotten log (fuzzy inside, getting old)
  pé’lák’é’mèh’è:, snow make it freeze (ground hard)
Y(A, F) k’im, dry (up), dry and hard

DUCK; MALLARD *sus, susa

C(H) sū.s, sū.s, duck
  (M) soo’-sã, 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
DURATIVE ASPECT *-h

E.g. *nɔ̂m-ḥ-, lying; *nɔ̂hik, living; šuʔhik, sitting, staying; *haʔhik, having, carrying in arms or hands 
(see LIE, LAY₂; LIVE; SIT; CARRY IN ARMS OR HANDS).

C(H) lîl nêm hɑ̂', there is a rock lying over there
H(L) kòʔtâʔaʔ ʔîmîyâ:kûn šuʔhikî, I tell him to and he's staying around
    mûshâl'ẽ'aʔ mâl ʔût'chîkê, girls playing grassgame
Y(F) sahol' ʔolãp haʔahek, the eagle is on the tree
(A) lul ʔamâl' ʔitit ke ñašhek, he's standing beside
      the car
    hulnu'k'el nawhek, he's squinting at you
EAGLE 'sahol', 'sah

C(H) sahha'l, chicken hawk
   sahha'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
   sahöl, hawk (w. redtail)
   (L) sáC, eagle
   sáh kéhs, eagle feather

Y(A, F) sahol', eagle
   (Cs) sah, eagle
   (B) sa?, bald eagle
   sa', golden eagle
   (MWO) sah', golden eagle (Aquila)
   (MO) sah-hol', red-tailed hawk (Buteo borealis)
   (B) sahol, red-tailed hawk

EAR 'śəm

C(H) Śem, Sém, ear
   Sém-ts’a:l, proper name (fem.), lit. ear-white
   (M) shem', ear
   (G) shem, tubercles of octopus, "buttons"

H(B) cum, ear
(L) šam, šəm, ear
EtIšam, šətešəm, my ear
šəm kayi, donkey (long ears)
mú:la? šəmkəyi, long ear mule
šəm ?ı.tehlikə, my ear hurts

Y(A, F) šam, ear
(A) šom, šum, ear
(LL) ša.m, ear
(F) shum, ear
(B) cam, ear

EARTH; GROUND; LAND; DIRT *?on
C(M) ən’, earth (dirt)
awn’, land (ground)
(H) ’on-sUt’, a hole in the ground
’əc’tetn olohelk’, ’on, the land where the
Indians were killed
(G) on, land
onwok, ground dance
H(B) ən, earth, dirt, world
ūnhali, east [earth top]
(Fo) hulk’ilal-on-pet, burning and burial ground, lit.
devil ground
(L) ?ən, ?on, ?ən, ground, dirt
hů:ʔu:tahtɨʔ ?ən, white man’s forest, mountain
land

?u·n yu·yIki, earthquake

Y(A, F) ?on, ground, land, dirt, earth, weather, place

(P) ?on, ground

(K) on-op, on the ground

EARTHQUAKE *?onyuy (cf. EARTH; SHAKE₁)

C(M) ?on´-yu´-e-mè, earthquake

H(B) ?on-yüI, earthquake

(L) ?u·n yu·yIki, earthquake

Y(MWO) ?on yu´, earthquake

(K) on-yu, earthquake

(B) on-yūmH, earthquake

EAT₁; FOOD *həway

C(H) 1ǐssacC heweygəlkC, s. you hurry up and eat!

hewey, food, grub

'Uk′-hoCtC hewwey, ocean-grub

hewwey, food

(M) hē′-wā, food

(G) hewelauwa, to give a feast

H(B) haNwoike, eat

(L) hōwəyC, grub

hawəyC, fruit, (food), grub

haųayC ?ā:yū?Itiķi, I'm cooking
kúmá: míl hówáykil', come on and eat meat
kúmá: hówáykil', come on and eat!
'épé: hówáy kilikí, I'm eating, I'm gonna eat
hówóymól', table (thing for eating) [see AGENTIVE-INSTRUMENTAL]

Y(A, F) háway-, eat, food
9(B) ha'nawai^n, eat
(K) ha'nawai, eat
(P) hong-wai'kil, to eat

EAT₂ *?aw
C(H) yíckim 'ówac', 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) míl?àå:wmikí, (I'm) eating deer meat
Y(F) ?aw-, eat, chew, eat up

EAT₃ *tal?
H(L) toka?i'talliki, flea eat me
Y(F) ?olkatam papel təltōlek, the mice ate up the paper

EDEN VALLEY *wit?uk'am (cf. MOUNTAIN₃; VALLEY)
H(L) we:tθuk'am, Eton Valley Yuki
Y(K) witukonomno'rm, (Po) witukonomno'm, (MW) wēt'-oo'-kum-nōm, name of group in and around Eden Valley and people of a village near its head

EDGE *ʔi't (ʔiht?)
H(L) ʔe·t, edge
māl ē:t, bank of creek
māht mā:lsultohʔē: hānʔē·tāp, icicle hanging on eaves [lit. edges]
Y(A) ʔu·k ʔi·t, water's edge, water line

EEL; SINEW *č'ak'am
C(H) tSəkk'um, 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'aʔk'am, č'aʔak'am, eel
(A) č'a'kom, eel
(Cs) ch'iá-kūm, lamprey
(MWO) chah'-kum, tendon, sinew, thread of sinew

EFFECTIVE *-it/t, š, C', 1_C, *-t/...
E.g. *šəsəšitə', bite!; *mak'itä', wake up!; *hək(ʔ)itə',
split it!; hak'ita?, step over it!; mak'itik, woke up; see BITE; WAKE UP; SPLIT; STEP.

C(H) t'ówóláp, man, woman, or ocean is getting angry, the ocean is stormy 'éde'mayícaw, the fire is burning (the fire was out and it has started to burn now)
k Cá·bísdaw, the tide is coming in nútš' k Cá·bísdaw, sand coming in 'onbót'-yè·k CÍsda, lit. clouds coming-in-from--the-ocean

H(L) má'y, ká? hän pis kó?tikì, somebody going away from the house kvúltikì, dying p'á:níštíć, it fell kán?k'áp yášíta?, kneel! (stand up on your knee!)
tíwhó ?i· yuk' há:míštikì, 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
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
huuu-t-mil, stopped  [1911: 361-62]
   (A) miyatpis ko^otek, he's going away from us
       huš nawtek, she blushed
   (F) ?al ?ıp latetek, I broke the stick
       ?i* k’aptek, I choked
       ?atwošet k’o·letwick, the dog died
       ki pak’ete, he hiccoughs

EFFECTIVE + MEDIOPASSIVE *-til
C(H) 'Ú·k’-mets’delk’, confluence, forks of road
H(L) kata’? sú:k ð·l námtil’è: hu’?ù:t’ mäl kínÁ:sísk,
     white man put a big pine log here to the other
     side of creek
     kà·tå? mì· há·čtê:l’, we’ll stay here all night
Y(LF) han mik’a:ltI:lik, he went around house
   (A) hć’ye ?i’nnatamtelek, I just ate a little
(U) kuupsilmil, kuptilmil, he pointed at himself
(F) m̊atap u̱us 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) k̊ά'-ynàr hó:, chicken egg

Y(A, F) hə', egg

(MO) hah, egg

(P) huh, egg

(U) hah, egg
cf. (F) čiken hə', egg

EIGHT *powi mipat’ (cf. ONE; HAND)

C(H) bó-báx't', five

(M) po'-baht, five

H(B) pūpūtc, five

(Fo) upúc, five

(L) pu'puč', five
pú:púč'kim, 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

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
(A) pompat (< *powe + mepat), eight, one hand

ELBOW *mahalam
C(M) mah'-lum, elbow
H(L) mahålIm, elbow
Y(A) mičalam, mičalom, mečalam, mečalom, elbow
(MWO) mā-chal'-lum, elbow
(Cs) ma-chú-hlūm, elbow

ELDER *kiwi
C(M) kew'-ah, elder (Sambucus)
(G) kiwuwa, elder (Sambucus glauca)
H(B) wankÎwe, elderberry
Y(MWO) kew'-e, elder (Sambucus)
(Cs) kí-wi, elder
(B) kiwi-ol, elderberry [tree]
(MW) ke'-we, elderberries
(C) ki-wi'-mām, elderberries
kē-weē-mām, elderberries
(Cs) kí-wi=mám, elderberries
(K) ki'w-i-pí'-i-mo'1, elder flute

ELK *milatihtam (cf. MOUNTAIN↓; DEER)
C(H) móloC-diCg̕am, molohdíhdam, mólodíg̕am, elk
(M) mo'-lah-tā't-mah, mo'-lah-tā't-tem, elk
(G) molôbi', moloxtixtem, elk

H(Fo) milatehen, elk

(B) mîlaûtehen, elk

(Fo) uk-milatehen, water elk, unidentified mythical creature

(L) mîlâûtehen, elk

Y(LF) mil’onti:tam, elk (Cervus)

(P) mi-lôn-te’tun, elk

(MWO) mel-um-te’tum, elk

(B) mil-on-tit-am, elk

(Cs) mil=on=tí=tûm, elk

ENOUGH *kimas

H(L) kîmásà hân ‘î· nañIná:k’Ipâ’, sometime I'll learn

kîmás hâm sê’glà’, quit singing

kîmás mú:šîl kîyîtà’, quit laughing!

Y(F) kimas, (that's) enough

EYE *hul (cf. FACE)

C(H) hûl, hûl', eye

hûl k’ûmô’l, housecat [eye panther]

(G) betsim hul, openings in the shell of abalone

hul, operculum, lit. eye [mollusk sp.]

H(B) hûl, eye
(Fo) tuleš-húle, male name of a good quail hunter, lit.
  quail eye
(L) hûl, eyes, eyeglasses
  ḡètè hûl, EḫI hûl, my eyes
  mehhul, méhûl, thy eyes
  hûlsīm, eyebrows
  hûl  ḡi. wóylè?è:, smoke getting in my eyes ("it
       smoke my eyes")
Y(A, F) hu(′)l, eye
(P) hûlh, eye
(B) hul, eye
FACE *hulyo* (cf. EYE)

C(H) húyó, hótts'ós, hatched-faced, lit. face-slim
   xwIl'yo'-k'éwme:ì', towel, lit. face drier
   húlyó, nóyy'ëm, coon, lit. striped face

H(B) húlyo, face
   cf. (L) hu'ípe?ë, face; húl č'á'kíle:l', wash your face [lit. eye(s)]!

Y(F) hu'ílyq, face
   (A) hulyo?, face
   (B) hulyo, face
   (P) hül'-yuh, face

FACE, OF THE (PREFIX) *hu- (cf. FACE; EYE); see
   CHEEK; WASH THE BODY; FOREHEAD

FALL1 č'uk' 

C(H) ̀ìtÒt t3'Úggó, a person falls off

H(Fo) hamol-č'ukiyélike, falling star

   (L) ełI nóymé'mòl', č'úk'ilł, my pencil dropped (inf.
      [informant] can't give "drop-trans")
   âh?á:hón č'úk'ilł, I was holding it but it dropped
   ó'làp i:č'úk'illc, I fell out tree
   mây', hóy'másmámè: lá:wi č'úk'ilł, what's somebody
      doing something, the cup fell [sic]
   ̀òl pis č'úk'i?i ̀î hóhs láhtikl, I fall from tree
and break my arm
háwól' č'ú:k'míkì, acorns falling from tree
púwI háwól' č'ú:k'é:, one acorn dropped
háwól' pú:kím pú:kím č'ú:k'é:, acorns dropping one at a time
háwól' ó:pkím č'ú:k'è:, acorns dropping two at a time
Y(K) tcuk, fall off
(A) ki ?ol ?olpal č'ukmek, that tree is about to lose its leaves
(F) manč'ipə'ce č'ukek, shooting star

FALL₂ *t'ot
H(Fo) olpal-tutok'up, autumn, leaves fall down
Y(A) t'ot('), fall
  ?ol t'ote, the tree fell
  (K) tot, fall

FALL₃ *p'an
H(L) p'á:níštki?l', fall down
  p'á:níští, it fell
  à:kó'ók)l' p'á:níštki, I was walking along and I fell down
  ?a'tt'ən ?a'matók'iyá: me: p'á:níšti kúltí, it was running and I shot it and it fall and die
hē:ščštē ʔi·p’a:niŋe:k, I slipped and fell

Y(K) pan, fall

(F) sum ʔi·p’a·neswič, yesterday I fell down

ʔi·p’a·nesuyitwič, I almost fell down

FAR *wič*

C(M) wits’-wits, witch-wits, far

H(L) wíč’, far, long ways

wíč’ ʔá ká? mé:liki, I’m going far away

wá:kapʔaʔahkílón wíč’ té:kíkíC, I caught up with

him, but he ran away

Y(F) wit, wič, far

FAT; GREASE *lul (cf. MARROW; SMOOTH)

C(H) lúl, grease, fat, lard

lúl-hóCṯ̱C̱c̱, he is fat

(G) lul, whale fat; seal [animal]

H(L) lul, fat, grease

mil lúl, deer fat

Y(A, F) lu(·)l, fat, grease, tallow

FATHER *ʔank’un*

H(B) ʔun-kú, father

(L) ʔ’ŋk’u:, my father

ʔ’ŋk’ú; father (vocative?)
mIsk'u:, thy father

Y(A) ?'an-k'on', my father
(P) ?in-k'un', my father
(MW) un-kūn, un-koon, my father
(Fo) en-ku'n, my father
(P) ung-kutl', my father
(Cs) kūc-nā, my father
(K) añ-kun-a, my father (object)

FATHER'S FATHER, MY *'i h'os

H(B) I-os, father's father
(L) iːh'ās, father's father
Y(P) ?iː-ʔos, my father's father
(Cs) os, father's father, mother's father

FATHER'S MOTHER, MY *?ihpop ("?ihpɔp?)

C(H) 'iːbe·pɔ, grandmother (e· also short)
H(B) I-pop, father's mother
Y(A) ?iː-ʔop', my father's aunt (?)
(MWO) e-pup', father's mother [my]
(B) -p'op, father's mother
(Cs) pop, father's mother

FATHER'S SISTER, MY *?ihpoym

H(L) ?iːpoEm, father's sister
i:poyim, uncle's wife

Y(F) ?i'-poyam, my father's mother
(A) ?i'-poyam, my father's sister

FATHER (YOUNGER) SISTER, MY *?ihpøča
C(G) bechek, father's sister
H(B) I-potca, father's sister
Y(MW) e-pũ-chah, my father's younger sister
   cf. (F) ?i'-pâ?čet, my father's younger sister

FAWN "torn
C(M) tawnʾʾ, mule deer fawn (Odocoileus hemionus group)
H(L) tǔ:m, fawn
Y(F) tã·m, fawn

FEATHER *kop
C(H) tSʾimmeʾtʾ-koCpC, bird-feathers
   koCpC, feathers
(M) kahfʾ, kawpʾ, 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)
Y(A, F) kop, feather

FEATHERS *kihs
C(G) kishtme, "feathers", female proper name
H(L) kēh's, feathers
sā'hēhs, 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) kū:šuÊʔ, a few
Y(A) ko·čwa(·)n, few

FIGHT₁ *məm
H(B) nomeke, fight
(L) mː:míli, fight
mː:míla·m siki kîʔ, they're fighting over there
lîlʔ[ʔ] mː·mílʔéː, threw rock at tree ("fighting the tree") next day: this not right
mчкимэл, [fight]

Y(F) маэмэ, fight

(A) мом-, fight

(B) мёмел, fight

(F) маэмэкэл', fight!

FIGHT2 *noloh

C(H) нолохёлкС, they are fighting one another

нолехёлкС, нолееле, fighting

ноло-л, to war

у彩色 нолохёлк', 'ён, the land where the Indians

were killed

Y(A) налох, attack!, we're under attack!

FIND *тахк

H(L) хэ:ло:йм ?ахайин ?а тахк талки, I look for it all

over, and can't find


white man ring (finger ring)

H(L) хот ?а тахкйки к'ай', I found lots of к'ай'

[mushrooms]

Эпек(ыла)?ах тахкй? Этела:и, I found my basket

(one or the other)

?ахй? [??] ?ах тахк талки, I look for it but

can't find it
Y(A, F) təh-, find
(K) tən, find

FINGERS *misəw (see also CLAWS)
H(B) mIsaũ, fingers
Y(B) mIsaⁿn, fingers
(P) mis-saungʾ, fingers
(Cs) mi-sōⁿ, finger

FIR *nə́h (cf. TREE SP.)
C(M) nē ’, Douglas fir or spruce (Pseudotsuga)
(H) néh-ʾol, pine tree
    né̄cʼol, pine tree
    né̄c, néh, néh-ʾol, pine tree
    né̄c-kə’ín-mēl’, pine scent
(G) nexkin, fir
    nechen (nex’kin (Kroeber)) fir tree
    nex, Pseudotsuga taxifolia
H(L) nə́h ᵅ̄l, fir tree
    nəhtô:t’, fir log
Y(MWO) nuhʾ, douglas fir or spruce
    (C) nu, douglas fir or spruce

FIRE *yihkam (cf. BUILD A FIRE)
C(G) yihkimwok, fire dance
(H) yi'gIm, yi'k'C'em, fire

yi'k'C'emem, in the fire
yi'k'C'emam nèwe', I'm looking at the fire
yi'k'C'Im k'èwdx', the fire is flaming up
yi'k'C'Im bùtS'dx', sopla la lumbre!

yi'k'C'em tS'ó'k'lx', the fire is hot

(M) ye' - kum, fire

ye' - kum - hets, ye' - kum - hetch, fireplace

H(B) yehum, fire

(Po) yehim- k'awesk, dance house fire tender

(L) yéhEm, fire

yehem ʃamtikiC, fire is out
yéhEm ʃamlaʔ, put the fire out [!] yéhèm yékmöl', fireplace
yéhEm yíklaʔ, build a fire
yéhémeʔ yákləʔ mè: úk', pú:tis[ɔ̃ ik] 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) hêw 'Úk', fish water

hêwe', hêw, salmon sp.
hêwwe', hêw', hookbill

hêw, any salmon
(M) hā’-o, hā-ō, salmon

(G) eu, salmon
   euheu, hookbill salmon
   eutas, steelhead or spring salmon
   eutasmchadal, white-headed salmon
   hewuakulki, crossbar by which net is held in
   perch fishing

H(B) haₐwaⁿ, salmon

(L) hₐw, hₐw, fish, salmon
   hₐw mi: t'ônà?, let's go fishing
   ka'binay' ?a hₐw t'onmę:lik, I'm going to go
   fishing
   ?a hₐw t'on yâ'kon tálikc, I went fishing but
   never find nothing
   hₐw nāhn̓, fish mouth
   hₐw hul, fish eye
   hₐw t'úc, fish heart
   hₐw k̓als̓il, fishtail
   hₐw n̓h̓sik, fish jaw
   hₐw suqm̓m̓, fish brains

Y(A, F) hₐw, fish, salmon

(Cs) hoⁿ, fish, salmon

FLAT₁ 'pat'

C(H) b̓atc, flat, as ground
bé't', a small flat
bó'bot', four dollars, bé't'=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
?on pat, flat land

FLAT₂ *kat
C(G) alkatet, litter of two oak poles connected with iris rope
Y(A) kat, (hunting) camp
(Fo) kat, flat
(B) kata, floor

FLEA *t'ohk, *t'ohka, *t'ohki
C(H) tr'óck, flea
tr'óck, sand-fleas
↑t's? [sic]
(M) tōk'-kah, tawk', flea
(G) tox, t'o'k'i, flea (as on man or dog)
nuhantox, Orchestoidea californiana (an amphipod or sand flea common on beaches)

H(B) t'ok, flea
(L) tokaʔi·talliki, flea bit me
Y(A) t'okoʔ, toke (?), 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) wa-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
FLOUR ʰikluh

H(L) ʰi:lúʰ, ʰáwól', ʰi:lúʰ, acorn flour
Y(A) ʰiklu(ʔ) (ʔ), flour

FLOWER ʰkwam

C(H) kɛ'-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) kwɛm, flower
    kwɛm, flowers
    ʰi:p'kwɛm, falley flower (rejected)
    ʰmp'kwɛm, field (meadow) flowers

Y(F) ʰiŋ' kɛwɛm, flower

(A) ʰinkawom, flower

FLY (N) ʰč'op, ʰč'opi, ʰč'opa?

C(H) tS'ő·bbɛ, housefly
    tS'ő·bɛ hults'ɛ', gnats, lit. tiny flies (made up term)

(M) chaw'-pah, chaw'p, fly

(G) chox, ch'oop, beach fly, house fly

H(L) č'į:pɛ, fly
    ʰč'ő:pɛ, to fly [error]
Y(F) č’o’pe, fly
(A) č’op, č’opi, fly
(P) chāp, fly
(MWO) chawp’, fly
(U) tS’o:p, fly
(K) tc’op-i, flies

FLY (V) *kik
C(H) k’Ik ṣlyāk’, he is flying
(M) net’-tem kik-ke’-yem, flying squirrel (Sciuropterus)
H(L) č’E:me? kíkyikl, bird flying hither
   ka:te’ kil’ kíkyiki, bird flying this way
   č’é:mé?: kíkyik[l], bird flying hither
   č’é:mé?: kíktikl’, bird flying thither
   méhtl’ kíktikl’, bird flying up high
   hän méhtap kíktikl č’é:mé:, hän méhtap č’e:me:
      kíktikl, bird flew over house
      č’é:mé’ kíktikl, bird flying thither

FOAM *suy’
C(H) súy’, foam
Y(F) su’, foam, as on water (informant uncertain)

FOLLOW *ki?(−t)
H(L) ké?à: ké?tà? [follow him!]
  ké?tà?, follow him!
  ?i: ké: ?Ič'E EtE há?wišê?:, 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',ícfC, foot-bone, given for "ankle"
  mebbéna: ma'kC'o'om', I'm walking
  mébben-p'öymIr', shoe, lit. put-on foot
(M) mep'-pem, hoofs
(G) mebemkiye, crooked toes, male proper name
  mebemhalse, small foot, male proper name
H(B) mîpun, foot
(L) mîp'n, mîpán, foot
  mîp'ná ?ihé:šêh?È:, my foot slipped
Y(A, F) mepan, foot
(A, F, B) mîpan, foot
(F) m'pun, foot
(Cs) mi-pun, foot
(A) mepan šil, hoof, "foot-skin"

FOREHEAD *hunč (cf. EYE, FACE)
H(L) hūnč, hūnč, 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) awlhnú', forest

FORGET^1; NOT TO KNOW *nāhmə (cf. FORGET^2; KNOW)
C(H) t'úC mx̂̃y nehèmd̂̃' é'mə', I have forgotten it
(the word)
H(L) ?í:y̰:wänʔəkō:māhpəʔəy kíwʔi: nəhm̡̓kəC, I don't
know when I'll come back
t'úC nəhmáʔə kí: t̂cəmč'ı, I got no sense, I
always leave anything
nəhmáʔ hán ?əkʔənym̡̓ílikì, well, I don't know, but
I'm trying to talk
nəhm̡̓mkʔi?i I don't know
mɛʔkʔənym̡̓ílikwʔi: nəhm̡̓kì, I don't understand
what you're saying
ʔə:mə kíl', kç̤ʔəțonʔi: nəhm̡̓kì, he's gone, but I
don't know where

Y(F) ki'at ?i: nəhəm(k), I don't know him

(A, F) nəhəm, not to know

(A) ?i: kući na?amtek, I lost my knife

yu'kin k'a'ne ?i: naham təltelek, 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 tálmé: ?i: hà?ámämč'i, I got no brains,

I'll forget (I always forget)

?i: h 'ämpə?àI, I'll forget it

hà?ám 'é: ?i:, I forgot something

ha?ámàmč'i:, [no gloss]

?án ?i: ha?ámämč'i, I always forget it

?i: ha?ám 'é: ?ètè hóy'mal', I left behind (i.e. forgot) my dress (or other article of clothing)

Y(A) mit yaw ?i: ha?a·mištèk, I forgot your name

sut'ol' ha?amtek, I lost my awl

?i: kući 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
mol mot, river fork

FREEZE; ICE *naht

C(G) nex, frost

H(Fo) muⁿ1-nāⁿtmol, ice on streams (name of month corresponding to Yuki mul-nāⁿtmul)

(L) nahtᶜ, nāht, ice

nāṭleʔé:, [no gloss]
pe·lā[??]nāᵗ[??]lēʔé:, frosty
úʔk, nāᵗ[??]lēʔé:, water froze
nāht mā:lsúltōhʔé: hâⁿʔé·təp, icicle hanging on eaves of house
nāhtà ?o·nehʔé:, ice melt
(?) naht ma:l suhltʔe: hâⁿʔ prá [...?...], icicle hanging on house

Y(FoT) mul nāᵗ únsil, creek freeze little, November
mul nāᵗ hot, creek freeze big, December

(F) naʔt, ice

(A) nač kʰim, ice (cf. DRY UP)

(MW) nowt', ice

(Cs) naⁿt, ice

(F) nuh'-hut, ice

FRIEND 'susal' (also 'susil'?)

C(H) ʃú·sel'k', a friend
'Íqqa' sú·sé'l'k', my friend
'I'sú·sé'l, my relatives
H(B) sú·sé'l, friend
(L) mèh sú·sá'l kə́:č'è hámho' súmtémé kó'kà', maybe
   your friend's tired, it's getting late, you
   better go on
Y(F) sú·sá'l', sú·síl, friend (personal)
(B) sú·síl, friend
(MW) sú·síl, relative

FROG *?ot'a', ?ot'
C(H) 'óttr'æ', frog
   (possibly tóts')
(M) awt'-tah, ot'-tah, awt', frog (Rana)
   awt'-tawk', toad (Bufo)
(G) ot'le, frog
H(B) ot a, frog
(L) ?óta', ?ot'â', ?ot'tà', frog (small)
   ?ot'tà' hání:č'i cứng, tadpole, little frogs
Y(F) ?ot'a, frog
   (A) ?oto(?), ?o·?ot, frog
   (B) ot, frog

FROM; AWAY FROM *-pis
AWAY FROM THE HOUSE *hanpis
C(H) k'c'esi'may tS'ok'la', yiCk'ImbI₂, I'm already warm from the fire
H(L) hänpis m'y kó'tíkì, somebody going away from the house
h₂wáymàl'pìs ṭnkw'á:wisà', wipe the dirt off the table!
'ě:mp'ìs mè kí'mà, where you coming from? [sic]
zę'h'pìs kó'tíkì, going away from me
hàn pis lák'tà', come out of house!
Y(A, F), -pis, from, off, away from, out of
(A) hanpis mi həwàymek, we're going to eat out, away from home

FUNERAL *yihkamanam nawanmak (cf. FIRE)
C(M) ye'kum-num nu'wun-muk, funeral
Y(MO) ye'kum-num nu'wun-muk, funeral
GATHER *mop

H(L) mú-upisà', to gather up together
Y(A, F) mop-, gather

GET UP *pa?

GET UP! *pa?ita?

C(H) ña' 'uqde', s. you get up (out of bed)!

H(B) pata, awaken

(L) pa-rañtà', get up (from lying position)

pa?ata, get up [!]

hù?útC kó' mikí pá?itàtì', 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' tek, his hair is standing up (?)

GHOST *hulk'ilal

C(H) hulk'él el tCÜCmekC, tpl dead come back

hulk'é'el, ghost

hulk'z'el', dead people

hulk'elel'-'ôn, land of the dead

(M) hool-kàl'-lel, spirit or ghost

hool-kè'lel kaw'-nik, funeral

(H) bó'wákC hulk'z'el', one dead person

(G) hulkelel, shamans
hulk'alal-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) (óon=)hudl-ki-lūl, ghost
hudl-ki-lūl, 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

GIG₁ t'uk' (cf. SPEAR)
C(G) buituk, war javelin

H(L) t'uk'liyə:, gig
t'uk'li, stab
hêw ə·t'uk'liyə:, I gig a fish
káʔl: t'uk'liyə:, this fella stabbed me
míy', t'uk'1Emê: hûl sê:kêh?É:, somebody hit him,
    he's got black eye
mípá?atá ʔi· t'ük'liyə:, he hit me with fist

Y(F) t'uk', gig
hâw t'uktle?, gig that fish!
hâw t'uktlek, he speared (gigged) a fish
(A, F) t'uk'-, hit, beat, pierce, kick
(F) t'uktle, to hit

GIG₂ *sis-
SPEAR *sishat
C(M) se'-set, bone awl
H(L) sehsâː, gig
(B) sesaⁿ, fish-spear
Y(Cs) sis-hañ't, fish-spear
(B) cīcūt, fish-spear

GIRL *nayp
GIRLS *nays
C(H) nāypⁿ, n'aycⁿ, maiden
n'ayⁿ, maidens
n'aybí·dɔ', girl a little younger than nāypⁿ
n'aybí·dɔ', mūnɔ', many girls
n'ayⁿ bí·dɔ', girl 14 years old
(G) naisposeka, naisposeke, girl big, female proper name
H(L) nāipⁿ, young woman, woman 12-13 years old
nāip(k'yyə³ mehēkэʔáʔ·ʔi·k'aycʔ, i, that tall
nāip(k'yyə³ mehēkэʔáʔ·ʔi·k'aycʔ, i,
{k'yyi· mēhč'ikeʔá\}$
Y(A) nayp, girl at puberty, daughter

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Y(K) na-es, girls

GIVE *čan
GIVE! *čana?

H(L) čá:nà?, give (it to him):
  EpE* ča:niy\, I gave it to him
  kě? l·čá:niy\, he gave it to me
  h\?wišè?â·mìs čCá:nìpCà? lá·wàp, I'll give my
dog for your basket

Y(F) ki?á ča·na, give it to him!
  mi? ?i· hâw ča·nepà?amha, are you going to give
  me a fish?
  kipât ?ač ?i· ča·nek, he gave me his clothes

(A, F) ča·n-, give
(B) tcanI, give
(K) tcan, give

GO *ko?
COME *ko\?m (cf. MOTION TOWARD THE SPEAKER)

C(H) mebbéna\'ma·k\'ó\'om', I'm walking
  'eddse\'màk\'o\'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]
(L) ópí láktáp ?àkó: má'h pá?ày, I'm coming on Tuesday
kó: má'å?è ímiyá:', I told him to come here
ká:yò'h ká:yíkè, coming up the road
mú:s hálc'å? mú:n ké:m', mi: kó:tè náwìn', lots of
girls over here, let's go see
?é:m'kil'mè:kò'gò?è, where are you going?

Y(A, F) ko?-, go
ko'm-, come

(F) málk'é ?áp ko?ome'lek, I'm going to the river

GOOD *tat

C(H) dâ'tè, dá'tè', aliviado, well, good

(M) tah'-t, tah'-aht, good

H(B) tat, good

(K) tatki, it is good; thanks!

(L) tátè, good
tátè ?ínò:y trúh'è', good weather
tátè haw huè, good morning
tátè t'á'yísà?, tie it up good!
tátè'ele:l', keep yourself clean
tátt'ílè:l', be good to yourself
Etè hò:wíse:' míliwé:tì tátá-méhč'í, my dog's
a good hunter

Y(A, F) tat(-), tat-, good, pretty, fix, make, clean

(B) tat [tát], good
(P) tāt, good
(K) tat, good
(Fo) t'ūm 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 *koya?

C(H) k'öyyə', gopher

(M) koi'-yee, koi'-ye, pocket gopher (Thomomys)

(G) k'oye, gopher

Y(MWO) koi-yah', koi-yū', pocket gopher (Thomomys)

(K) koy-a, gopher

(Cs) ko-í, gopher

GRANDCHILDREN *'ahamčat'

H(L) ahamča', daughter's children, sibling's children

ðahámča'ké:ma', son's children

(B) ahamtca, son's son

Y(Cs) am-chut-ka', son

(B) antcatka, son

(A) ?am-sa'akan', ?am-c'atka' (¿), my nephew
GRASSGAME *mol

C(M) mawl-tawl-helk, mawl-tal'-helk, handgame

(G) mol, grassgame (ordinary guessing game)

H(L) mâl útčhîkè, grass game
mâl út či·há·mč'I, I like to play grass game
mâl út žmé:lî:kî, gambling (grass game, cards,
any kind of gambling)
mâl út žmè:lmâskîkâ:m', they're going to gamble
over here
hé:lé mi· mâl út čkîl', let's all play grass game
mûshâl č'â mâl út čhîkè, girls playing grass game
cf. Y(Fo) áltoi-móltmil, grassgame

(Cs) ál-t!a)mí-motmil, grassgame

(A, F) motmil, gamble

GRASSHOPPER *lač'am

C(M) lah-chahl, grasshopper

(G) lachem, grasshoppers

H(B) latcoam, grasshopper

(L) lá:č'em, grasshopper

Y(A) la·čam, la·č'am, grasshopper

(Cs) la·ch'ûm, grasshopper
GRAY; BROWN *pot* (cf. ASHES; BARN SWALLOW)

C(H) SUM^m bo^C tC, blue huckleberries
   'on bo'qem, the sky is cloudy
   'onbot'-ye^k IS^q, lit. clouds coming-in-from-the-ocean
   'onbot'IL kC'a-bisad^a, 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

GRAY2 *suk

C(G) ukat'eli suk, keyhole limpet [limpet gray?]

Y(Fo) suk, gray

GRAY SQUIRREL *nəhtam (cf. TREE SP.)

C(M) nēh-tam, nēh'-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=tum, squirrel

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
(C) naw-ten, spruce squirrel

GREEN; BLUE *sik' (cf. LILAC; BLACK)

C(H) sik', blue

(G) siik, green or blue

lilsii, "blue" (really pale gray) flint
cf. (M) chim'-mat se'-kah, bluebird

hē-hem-seek, big bullhead

che'-met se'-kah, yellowbird (Astragalimus)

blue

H(L) sē:k+i, blue, green

'o'nsē:k', blue clay (ground-blue) ("I never see any")

Y(A, F) si'k, green, blue

(Fo) sik, blue

(MW) seek', seēk, blue

(Cs) sik, blue, yellow

(P) seh, light green

cf. (Fo) sical, green

GRIZZLY BEAR; COYOTE *wasít'

H(L) wask'an, bear

opí wask'an, two bears

opI wask'an hohtam, two big bears

wask'àn k'áy', bear mushrooms
wiškáʔan kàtáʔ láliʔé: méʔàpé ná:wákî, 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) wīšEʔ, coyote
   wīšEʔ mun, lots of coyotes

Y(A, F) wošet, (black) bear

(LF) wάši’ét, black bear

(B) waⁿcit, grizzly bear

(Cs) waⁿ–shít, grizzly bear

(MWO) wah–shit chahl’, grizzly, lit. bear white

(Fo) wása’t, bear

GROUNDSSQUIRREL *šiš, *šiša

C(H) SíčSám, groundsquirrel

(M) she’–shah, shish’–shah, gray ground squirrel
   (Citellus douglasi)
   cf. (G) eishe, groundsquirrel [possibly a typographical
   error for shishe]

H(L) šēšs, squirrel, groundsquirrel

Y(F) Šiščal’, groundsquirrel, graysquirrel, (valley)
squirrel
(A) šiš, squirrel
(MWO) she'-shah, gray ground squirrel
(Cs) shí-shū, squirrel
(K) cic-kitc, only squirrels
(U) SiSk'i, on the ground squirrels

GROUSE *?itukam
H(L) i:tukim, ?i:túkum, grouse
Y(MWO) e-too'-kum, blue grouse (Dendragapus)
(Cs) i-tú-kûm, blue grouse

GUTS₁; INTESTINES *?əm
C(H) 'ēm, guts
(M) ēm', intestines
H(B) ūm, intestines
Y(A, F) ?əm, guts

GUTS₂ *č'aw
H(L) č'a^w, č'âw, belly, stomach, guts
Y(Fo) en-k'un kâ asât hâ'nwai tat asât t'u op tat asât čâoc' op tat mi p'amiki en-k'un asât 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
HAIR, see BODY HAIR; HEAD HAIR

HAND *mipat' (cf. FLAT)

C(H) mëbbé't, mëbbé't, hand

(M) më'-pahp, mah'-pahp, mah'-paht', hand

H(B) mëpa, hand

(L) mëpà', hand

mëpa? ḫat'E'l, mëpa?dl, palm of hand
mëpa? č'a?kIl', wash your hands
mëpa? šn', hand skin
há:mà? mëpà't'å', bring it over here in your hand

Y(A, F) mepat, hand

(MO) mepa'h, me-pā, hand

(B) mi'pat, hand

(F) mip-pat', hand

(Cs) mi-pát', hand

(K) mipat-a, with the hand

HANG *pan

H(L) pánlà', hang it up [:]

šúhmàl, k'ól'íyo (plis) pánlà', hang it behind the chair!

Y(A) pan-, hang
HANG₂ *sul
H(L) náht ma:1 suhlʔe: hän̓ɬp [...?...] icicle hanging
on house
náht mā:lsúltəhʔé: hän̓ʔeʔtəp, icicle hanging on
on eaves of house
Y(F) ?əc konmulʔəp sulk, the clothes are hanging on
the line

HARD *tiwho? (*tiwho??)
H(L) tíwhoʔ kàʔ háwlišč’l̓c, he threw a curse on me
tíwhn̓ʔə्qəʔÉː, tíwhóʔ ʔəsitki, very hot
tíwhóʔ p’ón sé:mičk, wind’s blowing hard
tíwhóʔ hámúč’ilíkI, it’s raining hard
Y(A, F) tìwho, hard
(A) tìwhoʔt, hard

HAVE *yo?
C(H) hínəʔ yóʔ, he has horns
sí’ yoʔ’-’onəm, lit. clover-grow-land
héntcəl, hót̓c kəʔU̓c’s yóʔ, there is lots of hair
in your nose
(M) mil’-hin’-nə yah’-hah, mil’-hin’-nə-yaw’-hah,
buck of mule deer [deer horns have]
Y(K) yo-a, have
HAZELNUT(S) *?olmam

C(H) *?olm'um, hazelnuts

(M) awl-mahl, hazel (Corylus californica)
    awl mum', hazel nuts

(G) olmal, hazel bush
    olmam, hazel nut

Y(F) *?o·l mam, hazelnut
    *?o·l mam *?o·l, hazelnut bush

(Cs) odl-mâm, hazelnut

HEAD *nan, *nan

C(H) nën, nên, head
    nënay dí də', my head aches

(M) nin'-'chāl-taw'-kah, bald eagle
    nen'-kūs 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) nān, head

EtInnān, *etēnān, my head
    nānpāhmēl', qálč'I, no cap
    nān pāhmēl', hat [head cover]
    nana? mɪk'olwi't's'e'l', (somersault) "standing
on your head and turn over"
way'nana?, flint head (probably constructed for arrow head)

Y(A, F) nan, head

HEAD HAIR *t'ol
C(H) tr'ôl, t'ôl, headhair
t'ôl k'eyyem, long headhair
mûSpC t'ôl 'êsTs's'av, the woman has red hair
H(B) tol, hair
(L) t'ôl, t'ôl, t'ôl, hair
mEht'ol, méht'ôl, thy hair
usah t'ôl, ?usâht'ôl, our hair
hâCs t'ôl, hair on arm
Y(A, F) t'ôl, hair, head-

HEAR *həl
H(L) mə'jy' kô: mé mé: ?ihâlikí, somebody coming, I hear it
mək'ya mîlikw ?i. hâlikí, I hear your talking
k'umë më: ?ahâlikí, I hear a noise
Y(A, F) həl-, hear
(A) ?i· mis hâlek, I hear you

HEAR, NOT TO *hətəw(i)l
H(L) hâtâwâlč'iC, I don't understand
k'á'ymlónł·hátáwílč'ič, I don't understand what you said; they're talking, but I don't understand nökónmñhk'áhnìn ¡i·hátáwílč'ič (ʔ), I can't understand the Little Lake language
hú?ú·tāh k'áhnìn yú:màn ¡i: hátáwílč'è, white man talk but I don't understand
Y(A) ¡i· hátáwìlek, I can't hear

HEART *t'uh (cf. CHEST)
C(H) t'úč, heart
t'úč-lúlmIr', wild strawberry (heart sweet)
ts'Ulllúlmən', strawberry, lit. sweet heart (< t's'úč, heart)
(M) tooch-lool'-mep, strawberries (Fragaria)
(G) bestim tux, the iridescent part of abalone shell used for ornaments [abalone heart]
H(B) tíú, heart
(L) t'úh, heart
t'úh?í? ¡a:mát'ký: , I shot it in the heart
háw t'úč, fish heart
t'úh ¡i· náhχ:múmkíí, I'm getting crazy
t'úč náháma' à kí: t'cámč'í, I got not sense, I always leave anything
Y(A) t'ú', heart (human)
(Cs) t'íuh, heart
(F) t'u·(h), heart
(Fo, B) t'u, heart
(A, F) t'u′, stomach, belly

HEAVY *hənət'
H(L) hənə:t', hənə:t′é:, heavy
   hənə:t′oh′é:, heavy
   to:t hə?mə? hənə:t hən, it's heavy, but lift that log
   to:t hənə:thən hə?mə? ṣú′?ísə? [log heavy but lift] put it down
Y(A) hanač, heavy
   (LF) hənə:t, heavy
   (K) hano-t-k, is heavy

HEEL *(m)iкуht (cf. START)
C(H) k'útc, heel, the stub of your foot, like the stub of a tree
H(L) mikuC, 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)
maha'uk'äm, Round Valley

Y(MWO) mah', Indian hemp (Apocynum)
(C) ma", 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 (Asclepias)
(MW) mahm', the pod [of milkweed]

HIDE *mon
H(L) wâškâ'âne lályikî mó'ntê'1, mó'ntê'1', bear coming, hide!
Y(F) 'o'n po(·)yam monhe·lek, the gopher is hiding

HIPS (?) *pat'-
H(B) paats'kû, rib
(L) p'at'[2]ku'h, pâ:'č'ku'C, p'â:'č'ku'C (fast), ribs
Y(F) pa'at'am, pa'at'am, hip, hips and buttocks, thigh

HIT BY THROWING *wit
H(L) lîlâ'awé:t'îlyâ':, throwing rocks
lîlâ'awé:tîlyâ': 'ôl, throwing rocks at tree
lîlâ' ë:m'ë'wîčlyâ'C, where did you hit it with rock (i.e. on what part of it)
lilà·?iwíčiyàká?, he (this fella) hit me with rock

Y(F) wit-, hit, throw at

kiʔ č'i·mit witke, he hit the bird

(K) wit, throw

HOLE₁ *nih (cf. DOOR₁)

C(H) niʔC, hole

nìh, groundsquirrel hole

nìhin, lots of holes

nìʔw niʔC, yellowjacket hole

'ólloCtʔC'am nìhk'eyékC, 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

HOLE₂ *sut'

C(H) kCūm-súʔt', salt-hole

'on-súUt', a hole in the ground

H(L) súʔt', hole

'on súʔt', hole in the ground

súʔt'i lúkità?, stick it in that hole, punch that hole!
on sú't' pálmikí, digging hole in ground
li? wáha?ka? su:t'ic'I č'al'kol', this fella
  always aim at rabbit
sú't'0'a?, aim
hula? i· su:t'0 ičik . . ., this one always aiming
  with
Y(A) ni'k'e su't'eta?, poke it into the hole!
sut'-, spear, stab
?ap hāw su?utnek, I went to spear a fish

HOT *?es, *?esit'
H(L) *'aski, hot
  *'aslimikí, it's getting hot
  *sítki, it's hot
  úk', *sít0, hot water
tíwhi?3 *sit?é:, tīwhó? *sítki, very hot
  úk', *sítà? *alé.: p'yísa?, put your potatoes in
  hot water
Y(A, F) *?as, *?asit; hot
  (MWO) us', us'·sit, hot weather

HOUSE *han, *han
C(H) hēn, house
  'id'āx hē, my house
middz hën, s. your house

ná' uxw hên, yellowjacket nest

(G) hên, large dwelling, regular dwelling house

henhoten, camp site name about a mile from Es'im hamlet

H(B) hûn, house

(L) hën, house

hôn'îm, hânhûy'îm, in the house

hânpîs móy' kó'ñikî, somebody going away from the house

puwl hën, one house

Y(A, F, Po) han, house

(K) han-op, on the house

HOW *hôyma

HOW MUCH; HOW MANY *hôyamas

C(M) he'-mah, how

H(L) ha'îmas, how many

hôyamas meh'ê 'oho:t', how many old men?

hâymâs ónâ? kà? méh'ê, how old is this one?

móy' hôyâmâsâmê: lá:wi č'ûk'îkî, what's somebody doing something, the cup fell [sic]

hôy'îmiyâ:, what he say?

hâymâh tê mè:me? hê'wîšê?: kî·yâ', why you want to leave your dog?
é:yè háymâ: ka? nân wáhtîsč':E, I don't know why this fella always shaking his head all the time
hé:l hâw mè? téntà?ahâp šú?heki' é:yè háymâ:k,
you stay in town all the time, I don't know
what you do?
háymâs mës yâw? [...?...], what's your name?
Y(A) haymas, how (mu:h, many)
(K) hai^n-mas, how
hai^n, what?

HUCHNOM *hučnom' (cf. OUTSIDE; PEOPLE OP) [INSERT 200a]
H(L) hučnô?om, Redwood Indians
hučnô?om ?úk'âm, Redwood Valley
hučnô?mâh k'âhîn, Redwood language
hâ?yî ?ā hûmñâ:c'îsîkê hučnô?mâh k'âhîn, I
straighten the Redwood language out now
Y(A, F) hučnom', Huchnom, Redwood Indians

HUCKLEBERRIES *šiman
C(H) Šûmâm, huckleberry
Šûmâm, huckleberries
Šûmâm bô't, blue huckleberries
(M) she-mam ahl', shē-mahl', huckleberry (Vaccinium ovatum)
shē-mum, the berries
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.
(H) Sumsum Sí·k', black huckleberries

(G) shimalo, huckleberry bush (Vaccinium ovatum)

shiman, the ripe berries

shimalbal, the leaves

Y(MW) sê, huckleberry (Vaccinium)

sê-ë-mum', sê-mum, the berries

HUMMINGBIRD; BUTTERFLY *čiyi

C(M) che'-ah, humming bird (same as butterfly)

pahl che'-ah, butterfly (cf. leaf, wing)

(G) chi'í, hummingbird

H(B) tcée, hummingbird

Y(MWO) che'-ye, hummingbird, butterfly

(B) tcîyi, hummingbird

HUNGRY, BE 'hamlot'

H(L) hámiló'tê, hungry

?é:yê ñi: háwóymikâ hámiló'tê, I don't know what
I'll eat, I'm hungry

Y(F) hamlo'ote, to be hungry

?i: hamlo'otek, I'm (getting) hungry

ki'a hamlo'ottek, he got hungry

HURRY *lis

C(H) lîssâ-ê, s. you hurry up!
líst'ělyə' gú-tš'úlI' tš'udde'ə', s. you hurry up and wash the dishes

H(L) lískèl keʔ wók'mè:lâ·msiki, he's gonna dance quick
kàʔ lìs k'áymlíkí nàhóʔâhé·lk, this fella talking
crazy, he don't know nothing; this fella talk
fast, he's crazy
lìs, hurry!

Y(A, F) lìs-, hurry
I (AGENT) *?ə, *?əp, *?əpa

C(H) 'ébbz, I, me
  'ú·k, 'a- mínguru'm, I am going to go to drink (at
creek or well)
yíc 'em-k'əl 'a-hímIḍə', I'm pulling up to the fire
'ébə' mehemp 'Sí·'negà'um', I shall sing

(M) ép'-pah, I, me

H(B) epe, I

(L) épE: nónúk, ?ó? kílik, I spit
  EpE:kanE, EpE:, I
  EpE na:wiki wE:smːə:l, I'm looking at wolf
  mú:čá:nà ?EpE ká:miki, I came with my sister
  ?EpEh=wa:y kílik, I'm eating
  ?EpE· k'aymIlki, I'm talking
epe noymé·sǐk, I'm writing
  ?epe ná:wit'ālki, a:ná:wit'ālki, I don't see it
  katâ? an'mkìlpâ?, I'll lay down here
  míl?à:a'wmi, I'm eating deer meat
  hó?wišé:: ?àca:nlyk· kεʔɛː, I gave him that dog
  hóhsà? àʔá:hìkì, [I am] holding it in arms
  ká:yná?l·t'ilmiki, I'm gonna count chickens
  wìc' à?á? mé:lìkì, I'm going far away

Y(A, F) ?əp, I (agent)

(A) ?əp, ?up, I (agent)

(A, F) ?əpɛl, I (agent) (emphatic)
(P) uŋ'pil, I
(K) amis, I [agent] - you [sing. patient]

I (PATIENT); ME (see also MY) *'i?ih
C(H) wék'k'day, I am very sick ("later says this means
    I am starting to get sick")
dí¢day, I'm sick (abed)
wék'day, I am sick but walking around
Úkk'k'y há:mmUQ€, I want water, I am dying for
    water
H(L) ho?wíšé '?ís'í?e hó: ká:y', dog bit me right here
    hó?wíšé: ?i ké? čá:níyá·, he gave me dog
    ?i: náhnákč'il, I remember it
    ?i: náhná?k'íc, I know it
    mE?k'á'ymílikw ?i: náhmkl, I don't understand
        what you're saying
    tóúh ?i: náhmílikl, I'm getting crazy
    lámśé:m ?i: lítí:mélikl, doctor is gonna doctor me
        sáµm ?i:téhlikë, my ear hurts
    Ínlímkíl?íc, I'm sleepy
Y(A, F) ?i·, I (patient), me, with me
    (A) ?e·, I (patient), me, with me
    (F) kíma·še ?i· haw ča·nek, they gave me a fish
    (A) č'ó'p hum ?e· haltek, I heard a fly buzz
IMPERATIVE MODE ‘-a’, ‘-’

C(H) ‘ú’k’, hâ:mmâ’, give me water, pass me water!

(G) lakte, get out [!] (used to order dog cut of house

H(L) yâšìkâ’, stand up!

k’áwitâ’, wipe

hâmšé?lâ’, sing!

ú’k’ mé:?Ešâ’, drink some water [!]

hâ’?ikâ’, rub [!]

t’ópsâ’, tie a knot [!]

éhkîl’, ’óhmâ’ mlk’á’tè’l’, run toward me and run

around me!

lîs wit’te:l’, hurry, turn around!

Y(F) ’u’uk ha’ma’, bring water!

(A) mišap laktl’, cross the road!

IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT ‘-m

C(H) ‘énemk’álmâ’, 1. he is crazy, 2. he is drunk

tS’îlmâ’, "it is mixed like pepper on our food"

H(L) hâwàl’, č’úk’mikî, acorns falling from tree

ôn sů’t’, pálmîkî, digging hole in ground

ônâwàh’âkóy’mikî, wandering around, I’ve been

wandering around

âl ka?ē’âlmîkî, I sharpen the stick

’EpÉ’ t’îlmîkî’, I’m gonna count

Y(F) ’an ki yohmek, it’s burning, blazing all the time
(A) kawaye ʔap hamanmek, I come to buy your horse
olkatum me. ʔa·hmek, we catch mice
ʔap t'uy saymek, I'm chewing gum
(F) pila·te kɛkmek, the sun is rising

IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT + MEDIOPASSIVE *-mil
C(H) 'ígə mək'I·meλo', what are s. you talking about?
H(L) kipúk'ʌymɛl', say it again!
mək'ʌymilikw ʔi·hɔliki, I hear you talking
k'ʌymil há:mɛl'i', 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) ɔ·lwehéλ, wife's father, husband's father
mu:sʔɔ·lwehel, man's wife's mother, woman's
husband's mother
Y(F) ʔi·-ʔɔ·lwil, my father-in-law
(ʔi·) musp ʔolwil, (my) mother-in-law

INTERROGATIVE MODE *-ʔa
H(L) mIs ʔuk' há:mɛhʔa, are you thirsty
məʔi ka ɣəʔa, who's that (standing outside)
haymás ónà? kà? méh?¿, how old is this one?
Y(A) ?im ki nám?a, 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'íštikí?í: c, I'm itching
Y(A) k'ik'-, k'ek'-, scratch
   (A, F) k'ik'-, itch
   (F) k'i?ikse, to itch, to scratch
   (U) k'i'k, scratch
   (A) ?iyup ki k'e?ektek, somehow I got scratched,
      something scratched me
JAW  *nahɛk
H(L) nahɛːk, nə'hootk, jaw bone
    haw nə'hootk, fish jaw
Y(F) nə'hoot, jaw
    (MW) nah-hawk', jaw

JAY  čʰəʔəy
C(H) tS'é'ey, jaybird
    tS'ey', what the jaybird says
    (M) che'æ, California jay (Aphelocoma)
    (G) ch'e'ei, jay
H(B) tc'ohI, bluejay (valley)
    (L) č'əʔə:y, č'ə'χ:ə:y, bluejay
Y(A, F) č'ə'χ, bluejay
    (MWO) cha'ɛ, chu'e, jã'ɛ, crested jay (Cyanocitta)
    or California jay (Aphelocoma)
    (B) tc'ai'n, bluejay
    (Cs) ch'ah'í, bluejay
    (MO) jã'ɛ, crested jay (Cyanocitta)
    (MWO) chi'han-haht', crested jay (Cyanocitta)

JUMP  *tiʔ
C(H) ʰú'k, tɔ'χ'iːsdɛʁ, the water is springing up,
    wave
Y(F) tiʔ-, jump
KELF *kummol' (cf. SALT)
C(H) k'UmmIl', Giant Kelp
H(L) kumol', kelp

KIDNEY *pohot'
H(L) pnhat', kidney
Y(LL) pohot, kidneys
(MW) po-hot', kidneys

KILL *li', *li?ik
H(B) lIik, kill
Y(A, F) li?-', kill
(A) le?, kill
(F) li?aka, to kill
li?aka, kill!

KILLDEER *tiyat
C(M) tee'-yat, killdeer (Oxyechus vocifera)
Y(MWO) mul-te-aht', killdeer (Oxyechus vocifera)

KING SALMON *?eysil (also called "black salmon" or
"Chinook salmon")
C(H) 'e-Skil, king salmon
 'e-Skil', black salmon, i.e. spring salmon
(M) e-shil, king salmon
(G) eushil, black salmon
H(L) nəwšil (a may not be nasalized), black salmon
  ʔəyšil, 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’ęŋk’, t’ęŋk’, knee
  (M) kenk’, ket’k, knee
H(B) kank’, knee
  (F) kaŋk-pušmol, deer-knuckle dice game
  (L) k’əʔk’1, k’ənk’, knee
    k’ánk’ Δp yásitə?, 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) ka-cn’k, knee

KNIFE1 *lilkus
C(M) lil’-koos, knife
H(B) lilkūs, knife

KNIFE \textsubscript{2} *lilpan
C(M) lil’-pan, knife
(G) lilpa’n, knife (of gray flint)

\textunderline{lilbantmen}, male proper name of an Usal Sinkyone
(knife) man

H(L) lilpán, knife
lilpán hič’ohs, sharp pointed knife
lilpán ʔɔ:1lɔʔ tāyisɨyɔ: kɔʔ, cut it with a sharp
knife

KNOW *nəhənənk
C(H) ts’O nehen’k’, he is smart
H(L) ʔi: nəhənənk’ iC, I remember it
kim’ásəʔ hán ʔi· nahIná:k’ Ipəʔ, sometime I’ll
learn
nəhənnáktəl’əmIə, don’t you remember?
ʔi: nəhənənk’iC, I know it

Y(A) hanak, know
(K) hana, think, believe
(A, F) nanak, know
LAKE *lal
(202,182),(733,767)

C(H) *luk'-lal*, muddy water, water that is not running
riled

*Gu'-lal-Simmet*, muddy water
nasty

*Gu'-lal, still water, water stands there, Cahto
Lake, any stillwater or lake

H(B) laltē, lake

(L) lal, lake

lálah, swamp, lake

lálap *yín yú:yhmíkl*, 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'lı, lake

(KU) la'lı, 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

uklalyuk, deep water in center

LAUGH *muhš*

LAUGHING *muhšil'

C(H) ná'mə mʊ*Sil*, he is always laughing

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
mú:Sil, yëll gë'm stał, I'll laugh

H(B) múcika, laugh

(L) múhšïl', laughing

k₂?₁: múhšïl, há:mc₃, this one likes to laugh
kimàs mú:šïl kiyità, quit laughing!
mú:šikÉ:1, mú:šikÉ:1', keeps laughing

Y(A, F) mú-, laugh

(A) moš-, laugh

(P) mu'ši-kah, to laugh

(F) mušeka?, (you better) laugh!
mušél mis ha:mha?, do you like to laugh?
mušïl ?i: ha:mek, I like to laugh

LEACH *šiš

H(L) šišlà, (leaching acorn flour) [leach!]

Y(MW) sheesh'-mùh, acorn leach

(U) SiSk'ì, in the leaching basin

(F) ʔap ʂìmek, I'm going to soak them
ʂìštle?, soak acorns!

LEAD; BRING (AN ANIMAL) *ʔalil

H(L) EëE h₃?wiš₃:t₃:ʔalílmikì, I brought my dog
kipú:kòtëc méh h₃?wïšë: ʔàilílin', go back and
bring your dog

Y(F) ki? ?iwop kawaye ʔanilmawičk, that man is
leading a horse
?ani·lik, he's leading it (as a horse)
ki kawaye ?itin tinta?ak'el ?anilme(·lek), he's
leading the horse into town for me

LEAF; WING *pal
LEAF *?olpal (cf. TREE)
C(H) îlboiç, sea lettuce, (rock leaves)
  bòz'a·l 'ûk', bôl'-'ûk', leaf creek
(M) pahl', pahl', leaf
(G) bal, leaves of land and marine plants; long
  streamers of marine plant
  ukhenchembal, "cormorant leaves", Postelsia pal-
  maeformis
H(F) olpal-tutok'up, autumn, leaves fall down
  (L) ?âl pál, leaves
Y(A, F) pal, leaf
  (P) ôl-pâl', leaf

LEAK *'c'uy
C(H) ts'ûyUum, it is leaking
Y(F) c'uyek, it's leaking, dripping

LEAN *k'ôh
H(L) táplâ' k'âhlâ' ?ôlkîl', lean that board (up)
against the tree

'óláp?'k'àhk̓íl̓y̌ə: w̱əšk̓á?anE lályılmé:, I lean

against the tree, (becuz) bear was comin

'EpE 'óláp k'àhk̓íl̓y̌ə:, I'm leaning against the tree
k'àhk̓íl̓' óláp, lean against a tree!

ú'k'méhtáp kə? k'àhk̓íl̓ʷé:, it (e.g. tree) bend

(lean) over the water

Y(F) k'ə'hə, to lean back
k'ə'k'el', lean back!

'olk'el ki k'ə'hwečə, he's leaning against the tree

LEAVE₁ '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) ḵes̱-opíláktikə, Thursday [four left]
pú:pú:č', lákt̕ił̓kə, Friday [five left]
molmílékt̕ił̓kə, Wednesday
hän pis lák'tə?, come out of house!
lá'k'isə? həwóy̌həhin ʔímpís, take it out from
under the table

lák'isə? ḥíləʔ, take the thread out!

Y(A, F) lak-, leave

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
lak'-, go, get out, leave, emerge, take out

(U) la'k, emerge, take out

(A) pəwe həw laktek (~laʔaktek) one fish got away

LEAVE₂ *ki

H(L) ʔi:kí:ṭeʔmc'è, and leaves me behind

ṭ'ú C nàháməʔ à kí: təmč'i, I got not sense, I
always leave anything

həʔwišéʔà hànəp kí:yə pək àkó:mìkí, I leave my
dog home and come alone

wák', kí:tikímlíkí, he's not going to dance any
more, quit dancing

kímás mú:šil kíyítaʔ, quit laughing!

hàymáh tÉ mè:mèʔ həʔwišéʔ kí:yà', why [do] you
want [to] leave your dog?

LEG₁ *miʔil'

C(H) mí', 'Il', mí', 'Ir', leg

mí', 'Il-k'i C t C, leg-bone

(M) mā-il-kēt, shinbone

H(B) meel, leg

(F) melit'ótkai, rheumatism, leg on fire

(L) mÉ'El, leg

púwiméʔèlēp húw' húw', hop around on one leg

pú:wí mèʔèlēp ?ə-wók' tìyə', I hop along on one leg
kawóya ?i:láiílemê: méʔèl ?i:láhtikì, horse kick me and break me leg

LEG₂ *tətˈ;
H(B) tūt, leg
Y(F) t'ɑʔč̆, leg
(A) t'ɑʔt, leg
(MW) tū'-ut, leg
(B) tɑnt, leg
(Cs) tɑnt, leg
(P) t'suht, leg

LIE (FALSEHOOD) *mìnsilˈ;
C(H) mǐnsèlˈ, s. you are lying
Y(A, F) mìnsil, lie

LIE; LAY₁ (SINGULAR) *nəm
C(H) ūk'-nêm, water is lying
līl nêm hæˈ, there is a rock lying over there
'ōnwx̣h nəm, lit. big flat lying there, level ground (where the Laytonville people live)
līl həl'k'e nēmdx̣ˈ, piedras encimadas
H(B) nomke, lie (lay)
(L) nɑmk'ilˈ, lie down
nɑmk'ilˈ kâˈyˈ, lie down right here
kata' an'mkilp', I'll lay down here
k'cavy' namla', lay it down right here
hawoymlap namla', lay it on the table [!]

Y(A, F) nam-, lie, lay
(A) nom-, num, lie, lay
(B, K, Fo) nam, lie
(MW) nem'-kil, lie
(F) namkel', lie down!
(A) namhek, lying; he, she, it is lying

LIE; LAY_2 (PLURAL) *pin'
C(H) ilil-bin', several rocks lie
(G) binem, to lay a thing down
   albit, "wood lay down", male proper name
   lilpin-kem-melin, rocks-lie creek, mouth of
      Gordon Creek
   lilpin-inkem, rocks lie, beach village at DeHaven
      Beach
Y(A) kosstan kil lal pintl', put that acorn in the
      sack!

LIGHT *k'aw
C(H) k'awmə, something like lightning or candle
   k'awcdaax, daylight, dawn
   'xilk'éw'cmar', a light, e.g. a lamp
míht k'aw,k C, sky getting light, getting daylight
xwil,yo'-k'éwmel', towel, lit. face drier [wiper]
y'k C k'cwawdæ', the fire is flaming up

H(Fo) yehim-k'awesk, dance house fire tender
(L) yehem k'Aw:WIsa?, light the fire, start the fire
h'aw'ymæ,lpis qw'nk'Aw:wisæ?, wipe the dirt off the
table!

h'aw'y C l'wæ,k'aw'iætæ?, wipe the dishes!
yehem k'Aw:wehe', fire is burning, fire blazes

Y(A, F) k'aw, light, clean, clear, shine, wipe
(A) lul k'awmul', candle (fat/oil/grease light-in-
strument)
k'awtek, it's daylight

LIGHTNING *p'ah
C(M) pah'-hum, lightning
(G) pakyet, lightning
(Y(F) p'ah, to lighten
(LL) pah, lightning
(U) p'ah, lightning
(F) p'a'-hek, lightning
(Fo) p'åhi, lightning

LIKE *həw
H(B) kaú, like
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'-kē, white lilac (Ceanothus integerimus)

LITTLE; SMALL *'olsil

C(M) awl'-sil, little

(H) 'ósél, small
mé't'-'ósél', little gulch
mé't' 'ósél', 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) *ólsil šá:t[^3]t, little bit cold
músp *ólsilà? kà? méhč'â, this is a little woman
lII a:lsI>1, small rock
lII a:lsI>1, little rock
iwUp a:lsI>1, ?iwpèp *ólsila?, little man
Y(F) "unšil, small, a few, a little
(A, F) "o·lsil, "u·nšil, "unsil, "unsel, little, small
(MO) ǔn-chil, little, small
(B) un'cil, small
(Fo) ónsil (Titomo'm dialect), small
(Cs) ǔn-shidl, small
(P) ōl'-li-sel, small
(Fo) ŭnsil (Ukomno'm dialect), small

LITTLE; BAD *hokoč
C(M) ho-kwats, haw'-kotch, little
Y(A, F) hąkoč, hokoč, bad
(B) haŋkotc, bad

LITTLE ONES; CHILDREN "halč', "halč'a?
C(H) halts', t'ílkć, he/she has little ones
'āl hālts', small stick
'Uk'ćt hālts', little fine beads
tS'ó·bə' hālts'ə', 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
H(L) hál’č’a? yé:kìkè, kids are playing
mú:s hálč’à? mú:n kẽ:m’, mi: kó’te náwín’, 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’a? mûl ?út’hìkè, girls playing grass game
Y(MW) hal’-châ, hal-che-e, children (4-12 years)
(F) ha(?a)lč’a(t), grandchildren, children

LIVE *no°
C(H) mìngI’, ’átte-ts nó’òkC, lit. on the bench the
people are living [placename]
’Úk-tS’Im’, ’iw’Clw nó’’òkC, "snake lives in the
water", watersnake (a mere description)
H(L) hè:1E ?us nÀ?hIklI, (all of us living)
Y(A, F) no?-’, noh-, live
(A) kateI’, ?ap no’ohék, I live here

LIVER *ho
H(B) ho’n, liver
Y(F) ho’, liver
(B) hō’, liver
(U) hoh, liver

LIZARD *sət’i(ya)m
C(M) sā-tem, sā’-tem, alligator lizard (Gerrhonotus)

(G) se’et’em, lizard

H(B) ūsaūt’Iyam, salamander

(L) sɔ:t’I’ya:m, lizard
   kata lal, sɔ:t’y:am kata’? lált’?É: mé’?à’pe’?
   nɔ’wiklC, lizard been running along here, I see
   his track

Y(F) sə’t’e, lizard

(A) sət’in, lizard

(MWO) sú’-ten, scaly lizard (Sceloporus)

(B) ūúsūtin, salamander

LIZARD, SCALY čisam

C(M) ches’-sam, chā-es’-sam, scaly lizard (Sceloporus)

Y(MW) che’-sum-mul’, Elk Creek

LOCATIVE1 *-ap, -ẹp

C(H) hɔtatz nündal bó’ ónepC
   people crowded in one land
   or all
   in one
   company
   ’on miCdepC ūt’, a house in a steep place
   ūbep, at the willows

H(L) hän kúhtąp, end of the house
   mēh’ sap, on the road
   ka: mē’sap, along the road
ó·làp i:č'úk'íkilc, I fell off tree
nəkəp, in the night, tonight
wá:kəp, behind
k'áhk'íl' ólàp, lean against a tree
hánméhtəp, on top of house

Y (F) lil 'onap hotk, there are lots of rocks on the ground
misəp laktl', cross the road!
накоп 'ап woktlwič, last night I danced

LOCATIVE2 *-ʔəm, -ʔim

C(H) míl-hóCtC-əm, placename [deer big at]
yič'émem, in the fire
sú·g·mell-em, Pudding Creek, lit. duck creek [at]
illem, at the rock, Lilim, Mussel Rock
i'íl-'ónom, líl-'ónną', [placename: rock ground at]
'Úk', 'onk'āk'ədəm, 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

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
H(Fo) ukhotam-piloti-ilike, water big sun goes down,
  i.e. sun goes down in the ocean; west

(L) hánhεhën'ìm, underneath house
  ¿e:mìm, ¿e:mìm, where?
  hónìm, hánhuyìm, in the house
  húyìm, inside
  hán ìm sü'hiki, he's setting in house

lá:wl hâwó'ì y hónìn ìm sé:sísì, slide that basket
  under the table

x (r) nâk nu·y(ʔ)ám, midnight
  han'ám, inside the house
  halčam mâlam k'i·samweč, the children are swimming
  in the creek

LOCATIVE3  *-k'i

C(H) húyì'g, in the middle
  lîl hâlk'e[ţêmdq] piedras encimadas

  'óllo çam nîhk'eyék, big tree setting in a
  hole in the ground

(G) onkusgeshat, north wind

H(Fo) onki, down, earthward

(L) mëšk'è ʔà·kó'tòn tó·t mëhšap nám?é:, I was going
  along the road, and a log was laying on the
  road
  mëš k'i kó'tikê, going along (down) the road
226

ónk'ëc, down
lálá: ḋónk'ë pákłà?, kick it and turn it over,
or: kick it over

Y (F) hu'yk'e, in the middle
(A) ḋónk'ë ḋap pi'tikek, I dug a hole in the ground

LOCATIVE4 *?i?

C(H) mĩngI' 'áttéts nò'ókëc, 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) tìk'ì? kó'yác', going uphill
 tì'uh?ì? à'mátì'kyá:ì, I shot it in the heart
máli?, upstream
méhti? kíktìki, bird flying up high
kúhti? átyá', going downstream
hän ḋáli', in front of house

Y(K) -i, in

LOG 'tot'

H(L) to:t', tô't', log
to:t há:mâ? hanâ:t hän, it's heavy, but lift this
log

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
sú:k tô:t', pine log
ná:htô:t', fir log
tô:t', k'ím, rotten log (fuzzy inside, getting old)

Y(F) tot, log

LONG *kəy, *kəyih
C(H) t'ól k'cəyeyem, long headhair
 'ú'k'ICt Ck'cəyem, a long string of beads
hent Csl, k'cəyil', (k'cəyə'), long nose(d one), <
k'cəy', long

(M) kā'-ye, long

(H) *dwp C k'cəyə', a tall man

(G) lilkayi, rock long, a sharp rock, name of a coast
place between the mouths of Hardy and Juan Creeks

H(B) kaiyi, long

(L) kəyi, long
náip k'yyλ? méhēkéʔá. ?i. k'ayCč'I, náip k'yyi.
méhč'ikéʔá ?i. k'ayCč'I, that tall girl, that's
the one I like
nak k'yyàp a hánō?yə', I waited all night
opI lwis kayya', two tall men
mú:lá? šāmkəyi, long ear mule
kətá? kəyCtI (kə:yCtI) 'óna? úk' yákmíl', water
stand there long time ago
Y(A, F) kəy-, long, tall, far
(A) koy-, long, tall, far
(F) kəye, long, tall
(A) kəye*, long, tall
(MO) kah'-yā, long

LOOK FOR; HUNT (FOR) *hay
H(L) Étè lá:wi ?áháymé:likl, I'm gonna look (hunt) for my basket
?á·hay[??] ?á: táhk tálkí', I look for it but can't find it
hé·limí·nú·níkél'k'áy'háyink, let's all go gather mushrooms
Y(A, F) hay-, look for, hunt

LOUSE *'iik'
C(M) ēk, louse
(G) ik'ē, louse
H(B) Ík, louse
(L) Ê'k', louse
Ê'k', münkí'C, lots of lice
Y(LF) ik'a?, louse
(B) Ík, louse

LOVE *huš
H(L) kéʔó: wók', húšľč’il, he likes (loves) to dance
Y(F) hu·š-, happy, love
   ?i· hu·šiltank, I'm not happy
   hú·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 ‘koc’
H(B) ko·tc, lungs
Y(MW) kōtch, lungs
(B) k’otc, lungs
(Cs) koch, lungs

LUNGS/BACK? *ʔot’am (cf. BREATHE)
C(M) aw-tahm’, back
Y(F) ?oʔotam, 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’nt, totimul, names of rancherias

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
MADRONE *pəykw'i

MADRONE BERRIES *pəykw'i mam

C(H) bélk'ək', madrone
   bélk'ək' máam, madrone berries
   bélk'ək' 'ól, madrone tree
   béyk'əl', tree sp., possibly madrone
   bé'ól-həkk'ə, madrone on top

(M) bā'-kah awl' (awl'), madrone (Arbutus menziesi)

(G) beka, madrone tree

H(L) pəyk'ɪ, madrone tree
   pəyk'ɪmám, madrone berries (Indians didn't eat them)

Y(MWO) pal', poi-e'-ke pal', madrone (Arbutus menziesi)

(Cs) pan'-i-ki, madrone

(C) poi-ki, poi-ki-bəm, madrone

MAGNESITE *śihp

C(M) sheep e-sits', red paint

H(B) ce'p, magnesite-beads

(L) śēhp, "Indian gold" (made from applying some ...
   [2] ... some mineral substance found in Lake
   county)

Y(F) śi*p, magnesite (cylinders), Indian gold, awl,
   needle, scar

(K) ship, magnesite

(F) śi'pe, to sew
MAN "ivWp (V = epenthetic vowel)

MEN "ivVs

C(H) '0wipC ho^c tr^e', a big man
    '0wipC, '0wpC, hombre
    '0wipC, man
    'iwax', man

ÚWIS mÚnx', many men (Ú also umlauted)
    'iwax , m bb 't', p'ÔymIr', a man's gloves

(M) e'-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, 0iwôp, 0iwax, man
    puwi0iwôp, one man
    0iwismun, lots of men

Y(F) 0iwax, man

(A, F) 0iwup, man

(A) 0iwop, man

(Cs) i-wûp, man

(A) 0ew, man

(MW) yu-up, man

(K) iw-is, men

(Cs) i-wîs, men

(Fo) itin-iwap, my man, my husband

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
MAN, YOUNG *'ummit*

MEN, YOUNG *'ummis*

C(H) 'Úmme·t·', a big-boy, about 13

'Úmme·S mûnx·', a lot of youths

'Úme·t·', youth

'ÚmëSdx·, he is growing big

'Ume'dí·dx·, a youthlet younger than 'Úme·t·'

H(L) u·ma[?]s, young man

'ú:mê:?, young [?]

'ú:məs, teenage boy

MANY₁; LOTS OF *mun (of a definite number only?)

MANY, LOTS OF ANIMATES *muna*

C(H) 'olwI·S mUnnx·', many old-men

mûnx· tC'o'ol' mehe', there are lots of bosses

mûSp'o'·t· mûnnx· (hôtt'se'), many old-women

'Úmmxn·S mûnx·, a lot of youths

náybí·dx· mûnx·, many girls

úwIS mûnx·, 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

mûnkahän hot yo?qI, lots of houses standing here

'ê?qk', mûnkI'c, lots of lice

'iwIsmûn, 'iwIs mûnkI, lots of men
wisE* mun, lots of coyotes

Y(A, F) mun-, lots, a lot of, a bunch, group, many
(of animates)

(F) muna?, lots
č'i·mit muna, a bunch of birds

MANY2; LOTS *hot (of an indefinite number only?)

C(H) hótC, many
hótC 'ólm, lots of trees
'ál hótCæC', lots of wood
múSp'o·'t; hótCse', many old-women
lúl-hótCtræC', he is fat

(M) hawt', many, plenty, big

(G) henhoten, houses many, village or camp
henhotenyo, many houses standing, village or camp

H(L) hotʔ úk', méʔékàʔ, drink a lot of water
lil hótC, lil hót (noh), lots of rocks
hànka hotC yoʔkì, lots of houses standing here

Y(A, F) hot-, lots, a lot of, many, plenty (of inances)

MANZANITA *kuč'

C(H) kCÚ'tS', kCÚts', kCúts', manzanita
kCÚts'-'ólm, manzanita bush
kCÚttS'Im, manzanita
kcÚts', manzanita berry
kcÚts'-ól, manzanita bush
kcÚ'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) kútc, manzanita
(L) kúc', manzanita berries
kúc' ẕāl, manzanita bush

X(F) ku'uč, manzanita
(MWO) koo'-che, hoo'-e-kootch', manzanita

(B) kútc, manzanita
(Cs) kú-chi, manzanita
(MW) kootch', manzanita berries
(Cs) kú-uch, manzanita berries

MAPLE *palkənši
C(G) palkensha, a kind of tree
X(MWO) pal'-kun-che, maple (Acer macrophyllum)
(Cs) pal-ká'n-shi, maple
MARK *noy
MARKED; STRIPED *noyam

C(H) nóyom, to write, to make designs on baskets, the ornamentation of baskets, mg. to mark
húlyo' nóyyəm, coon, lit. striped face

(M) shik'noi'-yum, black paint
chal' noi'-um, white paint

H(L) epe noymé:sîkî, I'm writing
noymé'mòl', pencil (something to write with)
etÎ nóymé'mòl' č'úk'îkî, my pencil dropped
(inf. can't give "drop-trans.")

(B) noyûm, striped

Y(MW) noi'-yem, drawing, picture, sign, symbol, mark

MARROW *k'ihlul (cf. BONE; FAT)
C(M) mil-ke'-lool', kë=lool', marrow
Y(MWO) kë'-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'mùːl, lark (meadowlark)
Y(B) huntcmol, meadowlark

(A) kuʔucmul', kuʔcmul', meadowlark

(MWO) kootch'-mah, kooch-muh, meadowlark

MEAT *mil

MEAT, DRIED *milk'im

C(M) milchikim, dried meat

H(B) mil, meat

(L) mIj, mIj, meat

kumá: mIj h̓áwáyky', come on and cut meat
kum kú:sisà? mIjCàp, sprinkle salt on the meat!
mIj tá·y̓šyλ. kCàp, cut the meat!

Y(A, F) mil, meat

(A) mil k'imeč, dried meat

MELT *?on-

H(L) ó'nèhʔé·, melt

hámút[?] lemé· pé'l ó'nèhʔé·, it rained and melt
the snow
náhtà ó'nèhʔé·, ice melt

Y(F) ó'ništik, it melted

MENSTRUATION *tal

C(G) tetl, menstruation

Y(K) tańl, menstruate
MIDDLE *huy
MIDDLE, IN THE *huyk'i
C(H) hūyk'æ, in the middle
  (G) semhuyem, midnight
    betsim hui, white "intestines" of abalone
    enehuyum, noon
H(B) hūlkalyûk, center-pole
  (L) hūy'ım, inside
    ʔi·lù? hu·y'ım k’un?la? lá:wàp, put this thread
    inside the basket!
    hânhūy'ım, hón'ım, in the house
Y(A, F) hu·y-, mid(dle)
  (MW) hoo'èk, middle
  (F) hu·yk'e, in the middle

MISS (A SHOT) *pul
H(L) míl'ə má:tilyá': kàn púltikl, I shot at deer but
    missed it
Y(A) mat po·lek, he missed a shot
  (K) pul, miss

MOLE (ANIMAL) *?onpo(ki)yam (cf. EARTH)
C(H) òn-bō’t kol’-lah, òn-book’-ke-yem, mole
    òn’-bō’t kol’-lah, òn-book’-ke-yem, mole (Scapanus)
H(Fo) onpóyam, mole
(L) ənəpə́y Em, ənəpə́y Im, ənəpə́y Im, mole

Y(MWO) on-poi'-um, mole (Scapanus)

(K) on-poy-am, mole

(Fo) onpōyam, giant mole which supports earth

(F) ən poyam', gopher

MOMENTANEOUS ASPECT *-k

E.g., *miʔikaʔ, drink!

C(H) miʔeg', s. you drink!

H(L) héːlé mi ʔúk, méʔÉkà, let's all drink some water!

hót méʔÉkà ʔúk', drink a lot of water!

púːč'ikàʔ, blow (with mouth) [!]

míl āː mátkiy'ːːː, 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)

cuC-ə, remain! vs. cuC-k-a, sit down!

aŋp cuC-ik, I sit vs. aŋp cuC-k-ik, I seat myself

(LL) čoka hot miʔkaʔ?, here, drink lots of this!

(A) mile piʔič meʔ matkek, you shot a fat deer

(F) ət'woʔeset ən witkwič, he hit the dog on the head

miʔ naʔn tiʔikaʔ?, jump over the fence!
MOMENTANEOUS ASPECT + MEDIOPASSIVE *-kil

C(H) líṣšì'c hewéygalík, s. you hurry up and eat!
    měbút', mák'ó·lgil', I washed my hands

H(L) ɔ̄pɔ̀ ɔ̄htó kànámkìl?é:, two people lay down right here
    kù:ma: hówɔ'ykil', come on and eat!
    ñó:yi'kil', I'm thinking
    ɔi· ɔ̄nkìl?é:, 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'nwai-kil-mil, ate it

(F) yàs'kilpa?, he's going to stand up (after a while)
    ki? yàs'kilhan, he might stand up

(A) sum ɔp k'iskilek, I swam yesterday
    hoy ɔp hàwàykelek, I ate, too

MOON *laš'awol' (cf. LIGHT)

C(H) lašSk'ewel', moon

(M) lahs'-kö'-wel, moon

(G) lashkowe, moon

H(B) lackawol, moon

(Fo) lašk'owal, moon (eye of thunder)
    lašk'owal-menikele, full moon, lit. moon is...
getting big
lāšk'owal-k'olyélike, last quarter moon, lit. moon
is dying
(L) lāšk'āwól', lāšk'āwól', lāšk'ωwól', lāšk'āwól', moon
puwIla'sk'awol', month
Y(A) lašk'aw, moon, month
(F) lašk'awol', moon
lašk'awol', moon
(MO) lash-kaw'-el, moon
(LF) lašk'awa, moon
(P) lāsh-kau'-a, moon
(Cs) lash-ká-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*mäl', morning star
(Cs) ho-mohl, morning star

MORTAR *kuhtam, kuhtim (see also POUNDING BASKET)
C(G) kutim, slab mortar
H(L) kúhtım, bedrock mortar
Y(Cs) kú-tūm, mortar base
MOSQUITO *č'op č'ala (cf. FLY)
H(B) tćeptcale, mosquito [fly sting]
Y(F) č'o'p č'ala, mosquito
(P) châp chal'-lut, mosquito
(B) tćeptcalû, mosquito
cf. C(M) chawp soot'-mawl, mosquito

MOTHER *?ank'an'
H(B) ūn-ka, mother
(L) mIska:, your mother
(A) kàC, mother
B) kà:nà? EpE kàmikî, I came with my mother
(P) òkà, my mother
Y(A, F) ?in-k'an', my mother
(A) ?an-k'an', my mother
(B) añ-k'an, my mother
(P) ung-ka', my mother
(MW) ung-kà, my mother
(Cs) kà-nà, my mother

MOTHER, YOUR (SING.) *misk'an'
H(L) mIska:, your mother
Y(F) mis-k'an', your mother

MOTHER'S FATHER, MY *?ihpit'
H(B) I-pIt, mother's father

(L) i:pCE?, mother's father

Y(F) ?i′-pi′it, my mother's father

(MWO) e-pet′, my mother's father

(B) -pIt, mother's father

(A) ?i′-pi′it, my grandfather, my grandmother

MOTHER'S MOTHER, MY "ihtit'

H(B) I-tit, mother's mother

(L) i:tCE?, mother's mother

Y(F) ?i′-ti′it, my mother's mother

?i′-ti′t, my mother's mother

(MW) e-tet′, my mother's mother

(B) -tit, mother's mother

(A) -ti′it, mother's mother

-ti′t, mother's mother

MOTHER'S SISTER, MY1 "ihkas

C(H) i·kCE·s, mat. grandmother

H(L) ?i·kas, mother's sister

Y(Cs) kūs, maternal aunt

(F) -kās, mother's sister

?i′-kās, my mother's sister

(MW) e-kus′, my mother's sister

(B) ka·nc, father's sister
(Fo) 1-ka^C, my aunt (used by child to refer to his midwife)

MOTHER'S SISTER, MY^2 ?îhnâyt (cf. DAUGHTER)
C(H) 'în^nâ^t^C, nâ^t^C, nê^t', aunt
(G) nete, mother's sister, stepmother
Y(B) nai^n't, mother's sister
(A) ?î?-nayt, my mother-in-law

MOTION TOWARD THE SPEAKER *-m
E.g. *ko^m, come < "ko^, go; *ha^m, bring < "ha^, carry in the arms or hands
Y(K) kup-ma, come pointing
wo'-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'-tâ, cliff swallow (Petrochelidon)
H(B) tetam, mountain
(L) tît^θ^, mountain
activ tît^θ ?î? kô?yâ^C, going uphill
tît kûht ?îhnâ^C, bottom of the hill
hú:?'ú:tâhštît^θ ^An, white man's forest, mountain land
Y(F) tı' tam, mountain, hill
(A, F) tıt, mountain, hill
(P) ti-tum, mountain, hill
(A) ti'tum, mountain, hill
(B) ti'tam, mountain, hill
(Cs) tí-tūm, mountain, hill

MOUNTAIN₂ 'muhmol'
C(H) mőhmIr', mt., wild-country, a big wild country
    with mts. and nobody living, only deers and
    panthers
    mőhmIl', hill, mt., chamís-hill, brushy timber
    country
(M) mooh'-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) múmādl-no'm, bearded dwarfs which confer shaman-
    istic powers, lit. "hunting tribe"

MOUNTAIN₃ 'wit
H(L) weːt, big mtn., with canyons in it
    weːtθ, canyon
úk'am hóhtām ka:ta:kIł wē:t, coast range
we:t'uk'am, Eton Valley Yuki

Y(P) wēt, forest
(Fo) witūkom, 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) bībb/, mouse
    (M) pip'-pē, pip'-pē, 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 "?olk(')a/otam
H(L) k'ūtām, mouse (?)
    ?n.k'ūtām, mouse, mice
    ñlk'ūtām, mice
    ?nlk'ūtām münk'i münk'i ñlk'otam kātə?, lots of
    mice
    pǔ:wi ñlk'ūtām?án!:wāk, I see but one mouse
Y(F) ʔolkata(m), mouse, mice (white-footed, Peromyscus)

(A) ʔolkatam, mouse, mice

ʔolkatum, mouse, mice

MOUTH *nahin

C(H) néhen, mouth

k'í’t’IL W néhen’, that fellow’s mouth

(G) nehen, mouth of crab

nehe, mouth of octopus

H(B) nūnūn, mouth

(L) nahEn, néhin, nāhin, mouth

nāhānwahāʔ, big mouth (designation of rattlesnake)

hā’w nāhān, fish mouth

Y(A) nahan, mouth

(F) nāhen, mouth

(MO) nē-hin, mouth

(B) na’han, mouth

(P) nau’-heh, mouth

(Cs) nān-hīn, mouth

MOUTH, OF THE *nə-, see Chapter III, section 2.2.1. (b).

MOVE (OF AN ANIMAL), see STEP

MOVE₁ *tuk (*tuk?)
H(L) kàtāpis ʔús tūkti mé:lèkì, they're gonna move away from here
ká·tákì tūk mé:lāmsìkì, I hear they're gonna move (to) here

Y(F) mālpis ʔús tuktewe(č), we moved away from the river
(A) kima·se tuktek, they went away
work pilwa·n ki tu·ktek, he left here last year
(Cs) túkì, move in a circle

MOVE2 ʰim

C(H) yíłCëm-k'èl ʰa·hìmIdə, I'm pulling up to the fire
Y(A) him-, hem-, move
ʔap no? himtek, I moved away

MOVE IN ORDER TO ʰ-in/-C, ', -n/...

C(H) húSyík'nxę, s. you make fire!
'乌鲁k', ʰa· mínxe', I am g. to drink water
hé' nòyęŋkC, going visiting
hésólnlkC, shake hands
késı̈n, s. you are going out to piss

H(L) húʔu·tåh wók' mí· nàwɨn', let's go see white man dance
kí:ma? mí: k'É:sɨn', come on, let's swim
kà:tåʔakóʔt'ikì mül t'åʔkɨn, I'm going over here to play ball (you tell s,b.)
Y(K) -n, "similar to ... -law" (-law is "making a motion to perform the action indicated by the verb stem" (1911: 359)

na\textsuperscript{n}w-in-ek, goes to see

wiit-in, go to work

(A) ki° k'i-snek, he went to bathe
?

?ap °i-pnik, I'm going camping

ki \textsuperscript{t}am soºotmek, he went to cut hay

kawaye ?ap hâmånmek, I come to buy your horse

ko° k'i-sin', go swimming!

muºumam hayen', look for grapes!

MUD °onk'at (cf. EARTH; WET)

C(H) 'Ùk, °onk'\textsuperscript{t}c, muddy or rily water

'Ùk', °onk'\textsuperscript{2}dâm, locative [of muddy or rily water]

(M) ðn'-kaht, mud

(G) anka shik, black mud used to dye brake fern root to be used for black designs in coiled baskets

H(L) °onk'á?, °onk'á?, °onk'á?, ðnk'á?, mud

°onk'á? úk', muddy water

meh\textsuperscript{s} ðn k'a't\textsuperscript{0}ki, muddy road

ónk'á?táp yàké?tèkè yèhèm ð'ymal', the old car (fire wagon) got stuck in the mud

Y(A) °onk'at, mud, lit. ground wet

miºš °onk'ã't, muddy road
(MO) on'-kah, mud

MUDHEN *?uk'cay
H(B) ūktcai, mud-hen
Y(B) ūūtcūni, mudhen

MUSHROOM *k'ay'
C(H) k'ãy', mushroom
H(L) k'áy', mushroom

mǐk'áy', sp. mushroom (brown with white spot in middle, grows in mountains when it rains)
wášká'ank'áy', bear mushrooms (bears like them, poison, big, black)

Y(A, F) k'ay', mushroom

MUSH BASKET *č'ulil'
C(H) lîl-tš'úllîl', lit. rock bowl, i.e. basketry bowl
tš'úllîl tr'áksîkC, washing the dishes

(M) cho'-lîl, mushbasket

(G) chula, generic term for coiled basketry

Y(MO) cho'-lîl, mush basket, small mush or soup bowl

(MW) cho'-le, "plates", small open work (circular)

MUSSEL *nok'
C(M) nok'-chahl, clams (cf. WHITE)
nawk', ocean mussels
mel nawk, fresh water mussels
(H) nó·k', mussel, cf. nók'SIl, spoon
nûts'-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) hûn snôcil, clam
nôk, mussel
(L) nâ:k, mussel
nû:k' č'al, clam ("white mussel")
Y(A) lil nok, spoon, lit. metal (=stone) clam
(MW) nawk', mussels (fresh water)
(B) nâ'k'-cil, mussels
(Cs) nok, mussels (salt water)

MY (ALIENABLE) *?ihti, *?ihta
C(H) 'îddw' hênt'el', my nose
'îddw' lûl, my lard

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
'ídæ' hín, my horn
'íddæ 'ô't'æ', my father, my mother
'íddæ hë, my house

H(B) ete, my

(L) Etính'in, 'eteh'h'n, my house
    EtIs'hk, my teeth
    Etít'nal, 'étet'ol, my hair
    Etá hûl, 'étê hûl, my eyes

Y(A, F) 'itin, my (alienable), for me

MY (INALIENABLE) *'ih(t)

C(H) 'íc't, múSp'C, my woman
    'íc't 'úw'p', my husband
    'í'nñâ't'C, nâ't'C, nê't', aunt
    'íc'nây'dæ, daughter
    'íc't 'úw'p', my husband
    'íc'nânæ, sister-in-law

(M) é'-te músp', wife

H(B) Íla, friend [my brother]
i-na, husband
Í'næ, mother's brother
i-ca, father's brother
e'músp, wife

(L) i:p'E', mother's father
    ?i:poyEm, father's sister
?i·kas, mother's sister
?i:sà·c, young brother
Y(A) ?i·--pi·?it, my grandfather, my grandmother
?i·--kəs, my mother's sister
?i·--nayt, my mother-in-law
NAME *yaw

H(L) yaw, name

háymás mís yaw? [??], what's your name?
móy, mís yówáná:likí, who named you?

Y(A, F) yaw(-), (to) name

NAMES, see ATHAPASKAN; COAST YUKI; EDEN VALLEY; HUCH-NOM; PLACENAME; POMO; ROUND VALLEY; SALT PEOPLE; SHERWOOD POMO; YUKI

NARROW *č'oy

H(L) méhš č'oyi, méhš č'oy, 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'u?uč, navel

(MW) kotch, navel

NEAR; CLOSE *ič' (cf. RED)

C(M) e'-ch, itch, near

H(L) ič', near, close

han ič'iyo'yoh, close by the house
móy, kà? hân ič yé·likí, somebody coming close
to the house

Y(A, F) ?ič, close, near

(A) ?i(·)č, ?e(·)č, -ič, -eč, close, near, next to

(K) -itch-ki, close, near, next to

NECK *ʔahsil'

C(H) hénsil', neck

H(B) aⁿcel, neck

(L) ʔhšíl, neck

Y(LL) *ʔsil, back of neck

(P) uh-šil, neck

(B) aⁿcil, neck

(Cs) aⁿ-shidl, neck

NECK, BACK OF *tiyam

C(H) te'-yem, back of neck

Y(MO) te'-yum, back of neck

NEGATIVE *tal (*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
(L) tál, no
nân'náhkmał' 'l'cálč'I, no cap
tal'kI ?ut', no old women
Y(MWO) tahl', scarce
(MO) thahl, scarce
(A, F) tál-, negative, not, without

NET, TO SET *?a?.
C(G) melem ahat, surf fish net
   hewuaat, net for perch fishing
Y(U) a', to set net
(A) ?ap haw ?a?amek, 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) ne'he'f', mèc, mèc, new
H(L) məh, məh?ə?, new
   hoht a· wók'lipa?E musp məh?ə?, I'm going to
give a big dance with my new wife
NEW MOON *yuki-
C(G) lashkowe yukelet, new moon
Y(Fo) yúkitik, he's up there, new moon

NOISE *k'om
H(L) kǔmē mē:ʔaŋlîki, I hear a noise
Y(A) wił̌ť lil k'omlik (~k'omsek), the work bell is ringing
   *onwis 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; LOCATIVE3)
C(G) onkus, north, end of the world
   onkusgeshat, north wind
H(B) kút'ke, north
Y(MO) koot'-ke, north
   (FoTo) kůtk'i, north
   (E) k'ut, north
(Cs) kúh-tki, north, up

NOSE *hantil (cf. SNOT)

C(H) hêntcil, nose
  hêntcil 'ûk', nose water
  hêntc'ol' hôc'c'æ', a big nose(d man)
  hêntc'ol' k'c'0·cs, nose-hairs
  hêntc'ol' bîc'tôc'I', inside the nose
  'îddë' hêntc'el', my nose

H(B) hû't'el, nose
  
(L) hantil, hêntil, nose

Y(A, F) hant'il, nose
  
(B) hon-til, nose
  
(P) hûn'chul, nose
  
(Cs) hân-tîidl, nose

NOW *ha?yi

H(L) h'a?yî?, now
  h'a?yî hámp kútitikèc, just started to sing.,
    singing [sic]
  hič'oh's talkI h'a?yîc, no point on it now
  h'a?yî: ?'mák?Etikè, I just woke up

Y(A, F) h'a?aye, now, today, a short time ago
OAK, WHITE *mili

H(B) méli, white oak
  (L) mé:liʔ ʔəl, sp. oak (has small black acorns)
Y(C) mē′-lē, blue oak (Quercus douglasii)
  (B) mili, white oak
  (Cs) mí-li, post-oak
  (K) mil-i, white oaks
  (Fo) milîti, 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′íln̓əl′, wild oats (were used for food)
Y(B) wūcitkaletch, wild oats
  (MW) wah-shiť kil-litcȟ, wild oats (Avena sativa)
  (Cs) wa^n′-shit=kil-lîch, wild oats (bear seed)

OBSIDIAN *way′

C(G) waikie, obsidian
H(B) wai, obsidian
  (Po) wai, obsidian blades
  (L) way′ [wa’y̌i], flint
    way’nanaʔ, flint head (prob. constructed for arrow head)
Y(Fo) wai', wa'í, obsidian, quartz crystals used in bloodletting
wa'i ikutam, obsidian chips from heavenly obsidian rock
wái'ilil, obsidian rock, Mt. Sanhedrin
(K) wa'í, quartz crystals
(A) way', glass, obsidian, flint

OCEAN *ºuk'hoht (cf. WATER; BIG)
C(M) ook-º't, oo'-kawt', ocean
(H) *U'k'ho C t 'on k'kmmo-1, cat, ocean-land (Europe)
    bobcat
    'Uk' ho C tC hewwey, 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) ºk-hot, ocean
(L) úk'âm hóhtâm, uk'hoht C, ocean
    ú?k'hóh t am málhô?m, fish (look like trout),
    ocean trout
    úk'âm hóhtâm ka:ta?kIl wê:t, coast range
Y(A) ?u'uk ho't, ?u'kho't, ?u'k ho't, ocean
OLD (INANIMATE) *wihs

OLD (ANIMATE) *?olwihs

C(H) wi^C^S, old (blanket e.g.)

wi^C^S, old

'olwi^S, old-man

'uk^C^wi^S, coffee

H(L) we^h^s, old

?i: ?^C: olwe:s, [no gloss; probably made up for
"my father's older brother"]

Y(A, F) ?olwis, ?o*olwis, ?olwi^s, wi^s, old

(P) wi^'-ess, old

(F) ?i* ?olwi^stek, I'm getting old

?onwi^s(e), ?olwi^s(e), tell stories, myths

(A) ?olwi^sam h^a^qkel, old people, listen!

(Fo) onwisimol, old man who directs Taikomol-woknam

OLD WOMAN *?ot' (?ot'?)

C(H) mu^Sp'o^t', old woman

'ot^t', widow

'ot^t'-ma^, widow

H(B) ot, old woman

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

(L) ?a^t^G', old woman

EtE: ?o^t^G', my wife (my old woman)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Y(A, F) 'ot, F: old woman, A: wife

(A) 'ot, old woman

(K) ot-is-am, old women

(F) 'i-wot, old man

ONE (IN COUNTING, OF SEVERAL) *powik

ONE, BY ONESELF (NO OTHERS CONSIDERED) *pak

C(H) 'átats nündal bó 'onep, people crowded or all in one company in one land

bówik, one

bówehemp, one song

bó'bé'sʌ', one dollar

bó'wək hülk'á'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

pomól, "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) puwe, one

(Fo) púwi, one

(L) pu'wi, one
púwi, u seems to be short, [one]
puwI sa:k', one baby
púwik't?nâ:, week, one week
pú:wí?âna?, one year
púwíli'l, one rock
p^k', âkâ'mikî, I came alone
p^k mê? sú'hînk, you stay here alone

Y(A, F), pâwe, one

(A) powe, one
(MW) pŭ'-we, one
(Fo) pâ'wî, one
(MO) pŭ'-we, one
(Cs) pâ'n-wî, one
(LL) p^o'w'oi, one
(F) pong'-weh, one
(K) pa^n'am, one each
(A) mê? pâka, you yourself
(F) pâ'âk ki wo'oksek, he's dancing by himself

ONE YEAR *powi/a ?ona?
H(L) pú:wí?âna?, one year
Y(K) pa^n'wa ona, one year

ONION, WILD *šip
H(B) cēp, wild onion
Y(A, C) šip, onion

OTTER *?uk'mul
C(M) oo'-mawl, oo'-mool, otter (Lutra)
oo-kōt'-mool', sea otter (Latax)
(G) ukmul, otter
umule, fisher
H(L) ?uk'mū: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 *?usaha (inalienable), *?usaht (alienable)
C(H) 'ūsā'c't'illé hēn, that's our house
'ūsā'c't't'illé gō'ddjä, our pig
'ūsā'c't'illé lūl, our lard
'ūsā'c't c (′ūsā'c't'illé) hēntc'el', our noses
H(B) usa, our

(L) usahhul, ′ūsāhül, ′ūsāhul, our eyes
usahnän, ′ūsāhnän, our heads
usah t'öl, ′ūsāht'öl, our hair
hū'ūt?′ūsäh t'ā·wmí c mêhēkí, white man is our enemy
(A, F) ʔusat, our (exclusive) (alineable and inalienable)
(MWO) oo-sut', our
(B) usat, our

OUTSIDE ʔhuč
H(L) hučnó?om, Redwood Indians [outside people]
   hučnó?om ñúk'ám, Redwood Valley
Y(A, F) huč, outside
   hučnom', Huchnom, Redwood Indians

OWL, GREAT HORNED ʔmohk'ut(a?)
C(H) mūhk'úddre, mūhk'útrè, owl
   mūhk'úht tś'̣'̣a1, barking owl, lit. white owl
(M) moo-kūt'-tah, great horned owl (Bubo)
H(B) me'-kūle, owl (great horned)
   (L) mēhkutaʔ, owl (the big one)
Y(F) minkuta, owl
   (A) minkut, owl
   (B) mink'ut'a, owl
   (Cs) min-kú-tū, horned owl
   (Fo) minkut hót, owl big, legendary creature
PADDLE FOR MUSH 'hotp’uč’
H(L) hú:p’úʔ, stick used to stir acorn soup
Y(MO) ho’tah pootch, mush paddle
    (B) hotpūtec, mush paddle

PALM OF HAND 'mipat’-hət’
H(L) mipaʔ hət’E’l, mipaʔol, palm of hand
Y(A) mepaʔat, palm

PANTHER 'k’amol’
C(H) ’ol-k’amol’, panther (tree-cat)
    ’Úk’-hoht’k’ mmol’, housecat
    k’amol’ hent’ol’, 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’amol’, k’amol’, wildcat
    n’lk’amol’, "tree-cat", wildcat
alk'amól', 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 *yahšam
C(G) yechem, flat, circular, coiled parching basket
H(L) yÅhsîm, winnowing basket
Y(Cs) yûn-shûm, parching basket

PARENT? *t'ih
C(M) teh', my father
(H) 'ô'·t'm', my father
    'îdgâ 'ô'·t'm', my father, my mother
Y(MW) teh'-ã, mother

PATIENT, see
    pronouns and Chapter III, section 2.2.2.

FAY *wok
H(L) mi:wâktC:e:lkî:, trade [lit. we pay each other]
Y(K) wa'ñk, pay
    (A, F) wok, pay, cost
PENIS *mal

H(L)  náht mâ:l{súlttoh}é: hän?é'táp, icicle hanging on
eaves of house (contains bad word)
náht mâ:l suhl'ë: hänáp [...?...], icicle
hanging on house

Y(A)  mal, penis

(Fo)  malwósak, penis bent over, male nickname

PEOPLE; PERSON *?ahtat

C(M)  ah'-tet, people (Indian)

(G)  oktet, person, Indian

(H)  \(\alpha^c\)et Sík', black person (negro), also dark-
complexioned Indian)
\(\alpha^c\)et 'úk'íct, Indian beads
\(\alpha^c\)et \(k^c\)üm, Indian salt (lit. trans)
\(\alpha^c\)et álletś', Indian potatoes
\(\alpha^c\)et-t\(c\)íbe',t\(c\), bear people
\(\alpha^c\)et-t\(c\)úndæl bó'  'ónep\(c\), people crowded or all
in one company in one land
\(\alpha^c\)et t\(s\)Úgg\(\alpha\), a person falls off
mîngI',  áattets nó'ók\(c\), lit. on the bench the
people are living

H(B)  a'te-caai, person

atakōlat, dead [person]

(L)  ñóp|áhtá kánámkl'ë:, two people lay down right
here
molma? ka? ahta mehč'I, three people, persons
\(\text{?ahta li?waha?}, \text{Indian bow}\)

Y(F) \(\text{a·tat, people, Indian(s), man, person}\)
(A) \(\text{a(·)tat, people, Indian(s), man, person}\)
(B) atat, people
(F) at-sut', people
(Cs) á-tü't, people
(MW) hoo'ah-tut, koí-te-ah-tut, the first people

PEOPLE OF \(\text{*-nom}'(a?)\)

C(H) 'Ú'dz'y-nó'mæ', people dwelling who are afraid
'Ú'k-ho\(\text{C}'\text{-nó'mæ'}, \text{the coast Indians [ocean people]}\)

(G) kumnomi, Achomawi living on Round Valley Reservation
anainome, forest and mountain "persons" or "spirits", "outside people"
uti'nooni, Athabascans of Shelter Cove

H(Fo) anainó'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'áhìn, everybody's language
máh ñúk'ãm nó'máh mál, Eel River ("Yuki creek")
húcño'om, Redwood Indians
máh'úk'ãmnó'om, Yuki
Y(A, F) (-)nom', people (of)

PERFECTIVE ASPECT *-l
E.g. *u'ul-, afraid, fear (perfective); *hihl-, wear (perfective), *ti(h)l, sick, ache, hurt (perfective).

C(H) k'ík'lyèk'c, he is flying
bóy, t'Inhel'k, a rattleshake is rattling
ts'ók'el', it is hot (as weather)
yík'cem ts'ók'lä', the fire is hot
'úkk'ímyek'la, water dries up

H(L) ñ'likëi, [I'm] afraid
míl'a má:tilyä: kän púltikí, I shot at deer but
missed it
hâwóymàl'âp nàmlà?, lay it on the table
tíwhö? kântök'ë: mé: ?itéhlikí, it swelled up
bad and it hurts
hul ?l· tehlikë, my eye hurts

Y(A) ?itin nan ðhelekk, my head hurts
(F) ki· ?i· u'ulek, I'm afraid of that
(A) ?i nák u'ulek, I'm afraid of the dark

PEPPERY *ñét'éwis
C(H) nêt'ewes, peppery

Y(A) nątawal', pepper

nątaw(eš), hot, spicy, peppery

?iye nątaw nątamtek, something tasted spicy

PEPPERWOOD; CALIFORNIA LAUREL *pok'am(?ol)

C(H) bōkk'um, manroot seed, chilecote seed

bōkk'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

p'uk'im, pepperwood nuts, peppernuts

p'otk'im ?ol, pepperwood tree

Y(F) po'ok'am, pepperwood, peppernuts

(C) po'-kum, pepperwood

(F) po'ok'am ?o'-l, pepperwood tree

(C) po'-kum-öl, pepperwood tree

(B) pokam ol, pepperwood tree
(Fo) pomaháⁿ, under pepperwood tree, placename
(MWO) baw'-kum, California laurel
(Cs) póc-kũm, laurel-berries
(MWO) pom pal', California laurel

PERCEPTION? (NOMINAL PREFIX) *ha-, hu-; see Chapter III, section 2.2.1.

PESTLE *k'olam
C(H) k'ol, pestle (forgets second syllable)
   k'ólm, pestle
(G) kolimp, pestle
H(B) kolum, pestle
   (L) k'ú:lim, pounding rock: has thick knob on end
       and slim handle
Y(MW) kaw'-lum, pestle of stone
   (B) k'ol-amt, pestle
   (Cs) kol-úmt, pestle
   (F) k'o:lamt, pounding rock, pestle

PIGEON *'opli
C(M) aw'-plä, band-tail pigeon (Columba fasciata)
H(L) ʔn?p'El, ʔn?p'E'l, wild pigeon
Y(MWO) ʔ-pl, band-tail pigeon (Columba fasciata)
(P) əp'-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'úc', pine needle

Y(MW) choo', pine needles

PINOLE *wot'

C(H) wót', pinole

H(B) wot', pinole, meal

(L) wú't', pinole

Y(A) wo?ot, pinole

(B) wot, pinole

(Cs) wâ-ut, pinole

PIPE, TOBACCO- *woy(m)ol' ?al
C(H) wóymí', 'Ir', woymí', 'el', tobacco-pipe
(M) woi'-me-lil', pipe
(G) wòimillil, "tobacco stone" (tubular pipe)
H(B) wōImel-al, pipe
(L) woyImEl â·l, smoking pipe
Y(A) woyal', 'ot'(m)ål', pipe
(B) woyol-al, pipe
(MWO) woi'-oal, pipe
(P) wo'-yel-al, pipe
(Cs) wây-ôdl-al, pipe

PITCH; RESIN; RED 't'uy', 't'uy'il
H(B) tūI, red
(L) 'opkask'utçuy', (2-bits-red) 5 dollar gold piece
(Fo) uic'ui, sugar-pine gum
(L) t'úy'îl, pitch
 t'uy'è:, sticking together
 kē'aháwsa? t'ú:yísàpà?, let this fella stick it
together
ópé âl t'uy't'oh'è:, two sticks sticking together
t'ú:yísà?, sticking (things together?)
tíwhó? t'úy't'oh'è:, very sticky
t'úy't'úy', sticky
Y(A) (kon) t'uyel, t'uy, gum, lit. (dry) pitch
(F) t'uyel, t'u'yel, t'uy'el, pitch, resin

(MW) thoo'-e, too'-e, pitch

(U) t'u'i', pitch

(B) t'u'i, red

(Fo) t'u í, 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) ye:kîk, play

hál'č'â' ye:kîkê, kids are playing

Y(A, F) yi?-?, yik?-?, play

(K) yi, yik, play

(A) ki? ?u'k'e yi'kik, he's playing in the water

(K) yii-k-i'-mil, played

yii-k-ik-am, playing with

PLAY BALL *t'ak'

C(H) t'ë'kmir', ball (e.g. baseball), shinnyball possibly absent

H(L) kà: t'á'kó't'îki mâl t'á'kîn, I'm going over

here to play ball (you tell somebody)

mâlpuš mâl: t'â'kî:lkî:, come on, let's play
shinny game (let's play ball)

PLURAL SUFFIX *-s, see Chapter III, section 2.4.1.(1).
Cf. CONTINUATIVE-ITERATIVE

POINT₁ (VERB) *kup
H(L) kúpi'tàʔ, point
káʔí· hù·l kú·pîč', this one always pointing at
my face
Y(A) kiʔí· me-kuptek, he pointed at me
kup, [to] point
(LF) i:kupIk, he's pointing at me

POINT₂ *koy
H(Fo) kúsko'yam, index finger, approximately January
Y(MW) ko-e', point of stone arrow point

POISON *?ihwil
C(M) ahl e'-hwel, buck brush (Ceanothus divaricatus,
Ceanothus velutinus)
(G) iwilduktum, poisoner, malevolent shaman
H(B) e'wel, poison
(Fo) ewil-hâ'p, poison doctor, lit. poison song
ewil-ohót, poison doctor, lit. poison old man
ewil-wok, poison dance, curing ceremony by
poison doctor

Y(A, F) ?iwil, poison

POISON OAK *wil

C(M) we'-ēl, we'-ēl, poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)

(G) wien, poison oak

Y(MWO) we'-el, poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)

POKE₁ *na?

H(L) kā?è·nnā?^stā?, stick this fella (poke him)


Y(K) na^n, press, hold down

POKE₂, HAMMER; CRACK BY HITTING *pop

H(L) pópsā? pópsa?, poke the fire

yehem pópsā? pópsa?, poke the fire

pnpa·t'im, small rock for cracking shells of

nuts of acorns

Y(A) nāwel' me  tô·t popmek, watch out, you're about to

bump into the basket!

po·opmul', hammer (n)

lil pop'ol, blacksmith, lit. stone (=iron)

hammer
lål pop, to crack acorns

POKER *p'is
C(H) p'ÍSSm, a fire-poker
(M) hawt pish, mush-paddle
(G) kosbish, paddle of oak for stirring cooking mush
(bish, paddle
X(Mw) pish', poker
(U) p'iiS, poker

POMO *nokonmi
C(H) nok'onomé (almost I), Ukian or Shirwood Indians
(G) nokonmi, Sherwood Valley Northern Pomo
H(Fo) nokonmino'm, Willits Pomo
(L) nokónmiC, Little Lake Indians
nokonmi, Little Lake Indians (in Huchnom)
nokónmi, Little Lake Indians (in Redwood) (Pomo)

PONDEROSA FINE *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) su:k?ål, s? pine
katá? su:k ò.I námtilé: hú?ù:t', m?l kínw:sísîk,
white man put a big pine log here to the other side of creek
sú:k tô:š', pine log
Y(G, Cs), suk, Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)
(F) sūk, Ponderosa pine
(F) suk ?o·l, pine tree
(Cs) sūkshudltatum, "straight pine"
(C) shūk'-tu'i-ōl, sugar pine tree
shūk'-ōl, sugar pine tree

POSSESSIVE SUFFIX (ALIENABLE) *-iht
C(H) k'əmó·l hent³al', the cat's nose
'te³tC not allowed
'è'e·tC hent³al', whose nose
'è'e·t'C'lx hent³al', whose nose
Y(A, F) kiʔat, his, her(s), its, that one's (4th person)
kima·set, kima·šat, their, for them
'usat, our, for us (exclusive)

POTATO *'alič;
C(H) 'alë·ts', potatoes
'alë·ts' (hótC), (lots of) potatoes
'alëtS', potatoes, Indian wild potatoes
('áhtCetC) 'āletS', wild potato (lit. Ind.
[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) álē·?, potatoes
   ?álē·? huy̕ə̱′l̳, sp. potatoes
   hín̕ə̱l ál̕ē·?, Indian potatoes
   ?ál̕ē·?y̕ə̱klə̱?̱, cook potatoes
   ?uk̕′ pú:č′mə́k̕é·? ál̕ē·? p̕ə̱′y̕ə̱l̳ə̱?, put your potatoes in boiling water!

Y(A) ?aleč, potato

(B) alitc, potato

(Cs) á-lich, bulbous and tuberous roots

(Fo) álic h̕ə̱n̕p, potato song

(C) á-lich, blue camas (Camassia quamash)

POTATO SP.1 *hət̕′

H(L) hə̱t̕′, Indian sweet potatoes (purple flowers)

Y(C) hut, Brodiaea laxa

POTATO SP.2 *lat

H(L) la̱:t̕ə̱, small round potatoes (white flowers), about size of 2-bit piece

Y(C) lat, brodiaea (Brodiaea pulchella)
POUNDING BASKET; MORTAR *k'ol
C(G) kōl, twined basket hopper
H(B) kol, mortar basket
(L) k'ənːl, basket mortar
Y(F) k'o(·)l, pounding basket, mortar
(Cs) kol, mortar hopper

PREGNANT *k'ihp hoht (cf. BELLY₁, BIG)
C(H) k'íCboCtC, k'íCboCtCФ', she is in a fam. way
Y(F) k'i.p ho·t, 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) k'CíkVly pessoas
   'ú·k', k'C'tS'Iyxda', the water is rough (stormy)
H(L) mǐháš'à ká? kó'yımč'il, this fella's walking
   around on tiptoes
   'èn Ḗc·lč'Emè? kó'yımč'E', you're always walking
   around in front of me
   ká·tá? kó'ýıki, coming this way
ká·yòh ká·yíkë, coming up the road
mòy·kàkò·yìkì ʔéhkìl', somebody coming towards me
úmitθ kò·yìkì, walking over (away from me)
Y(F) ki? ?Iwop han mek'al ko’oyamwe, that man is wal-
king around the house
hëqâye ?ıp ko’oywick, I was walking just now
(A) ki či’imit no? țatyek, that bird is building a
nest
pila’t yąkyek, the sun is coming out
?ıp ?ohyek, I’m running

PUBERTY CEREMONY FOR GIRLS *hümnumwok (cf. DANCE)
C(G) henim, first menstruation
henimwok, puberty dance for girls
H(Fo) hümnum-wok, puberty ceremony
Y(A, F) hümnum wok, puberty ceremony
(K, Fo) hamnam wok, puberty ceremony
(Cs) hümnum-wok, girls' initiation ceremony

PULL *nay
H(L) ná‘yëCê·l', pull
kata? pú:š ná·ykil ʔé: č'É:më', cat grabbed that
bird here
Y(LF) nayIta?, pull [imperative?]
(K) nay, pull
PUNCH DOWN *luk
H(L) súʔt'i lúkitàʔ, stick it in that hole! punch that hole!
Y(F) pilq'te luk(t)lamwe, the sun is going down
(K) luk, punch, project

PUSH *t(')u?
H(L) tūʔułatàʔ, push
l·tūʔuliki, he pushed me over
míná:nté·lîʔà·túʔilyːːi, 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) mëbbën-p'ōymIR', shoe, lit. put-on foot
mëbbën-t' p'ōymIR', a woman's gloves
H(L) úk' ?Asitàʔ ?àléʔ? páyísàʔ, put your potatoes in hot water
?uk' pú:c'mëkéʔ? àléʔ? p'âylâʔ, put your potatoes in boiling water!
Y(K) p'oi-tíl, put in
(F) p'o·y-, pour solics (e.g. acorns)
lulk'e lâl p'o·yesek, she's pouring acorns into
the grease

kiʔ lāl tuʔuk'ε p'oʔyesewe(čk), she poured acorns

in the basket

PUT IN PLIABLE THINGS *k'oʔ

C(H) néhen k'ō'mer', bridle, lit. what you put in the

mouth

H(L) ?iʔlùʔ huʔy?im k'únlaʔ lá:wàp, put this thread

inside the basket

Y(A, F) k'oʔ, put

(F) pal ?uʔuk'ε k'oʔotle, put the leaf in the water!
QUAIL "tulihš
C(M) too'-lash; too'-lesh, valley quail (Lophortyx)
H(Fo) tulesh-hule, male name of a good quail hunter,
   lit. quail eye
(B) tulečé, quail (valley)
(L) tu:le:hš, quail
   tu:le:ši, quail (big flock together)
Y(A, F) tu:liš, quail

QUIVER *'una, (*?uni?) (cf. CARRY ON THE BACK)
C(M) oo'-nē, quiver
Y(MWO) oo'-nah, quiver
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) shū-mum, raccoon

RACE *hiwil
H(L) tíwhó? kà? ò: hiwílé·lč’ī, this fella can run fast
ò: hówíllé·lki‘, come on, let's run!
kó·mà? ò·ha wille·lekī, come on let's run a race!
ò: oh wille·likī, let's run a race!
Y(A, F) hiwil(-), (to) race
(F) mi· hiwiltlil‘, let's race!

RAIN (NOUN) *hamuč’im
C(H) hūmūttS’Im, rain, to rain
(M) hum-moo'-chum, rain

(G) umuchem, rain

H(B) kamūtcem, rain

(L) hamuč' lEmE:lIkI, it's gonna rain

hamuč'Im, rain

hɔː'ImkI?i: hamuč'Im, I don't like it rain

hɔmūc'?Imy?ː kɔn tά:lèk?̆, it rained but it slowed
down, it was raining but it quit

tiwhɔ? hamuč'lIkI, it's raining hard

hamuč'lIkI, hamuč'miki, raining

hamuč'mikiC, rained, it's raining

RAT, see WOODRAT

RATTLESNAKE 'pɔy' (cf. WATERSNAKE)

C(H) bèy', bèy', rattlesnake

(M) bā, pā, pě-ā, pě-ā, rattlesnake

(G) b'le'i, rattlesnake (not in Coast Yuki territory)

H(B) pɔi, rattlesnake

RAW *šay

C(G) chimashaiaugan, male proper name (bird, raw, to eat)

H(L) šay, raw

uk' šá:yèh?èː, clear water

Y(A, F) šay, raw, unripe, green, bold, nasty

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
RED *ʔasič’ (cf. BLOOD; CLOSE, NEAR; see also PITCH)

C(H) ’é·sí·tS’, red (this word is an oxytone)

mÚspC t’èl ’é·sí·tS’-é’, the woman has red hair

’olhó·tS’-m ’é·sItS’(-g*v), red redwood, lit.

red big-wood, placename, also ’ól-hó’ctCm-

’é·sItS-g*v’

(M) lē’l-e-sits, sheep ē-sit’s, red paint

(G) eti, etich, esik, esich, red, yellow, pink, or

reddish purple

lileti, "red rock", red flint

uti’noon, Athabascans of Shelter Cover

Red

estop, buff

lilestop, name of a buff colored rock (placename)

olohtemisichkei, Branscomb, Jackson Valley

redwood [long]

red

echits, cinnamon bear

chalench esik, very large red ant

waikie eti, red obsidian

H(L) ῥί:sēʔ, red

Y(F) ʔa·sič, red, gold

(A) ῥ’(ʔ)si·ʔič, ʔasi·č, red, gold

(Fo) a’nsič, red

(P) ʔá’-sikh, red

(Cs) a’ns’ič, red
(MO) ah'-sitch, red paint

REDBUD *čahay
H(B) tcahai, redbud
Y(C) chá-hā, redbud (Cercis occidentalia)
(B) tc'ahe, redbud

REDWOOD *'olhohtam (cf. TREE; BIG)
C(H) *'ol-hôhdj'am, redwood, lit. big-tree
*'olhôhdj'am-bûhl'am', short redwood
*'olhôtS'am :é'sits'(-gə), red redwood, placename
(also *'ol-hôc'tr'em-ˈé'sits-gə)
(M) aw'-law'-tem, aw'-law' tem, redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)
H(B) odelho^n tem, redwood
Y(K) ol-hot-am, redwood (trees)
(Cs) odl-hót-ûm, redwood trees (tree big)
(B) ol-kôtcûm, redwood

REFLEXIVE-MEDIOPASSIVE-RECIPROCAL *-il
H(L) ka? kl nân ták'ê:lč'í hê:lhw, this fella always
bow his head every morning
múlpus ml: t'áké:lki:, come on, let's play
shinny game (ball)
tāt'ele:l'l, keep yourself clean
tatt'ilè:l', be good to yourself
'ò· h'wíllè:lìki:, come on, let's run!
'òh wíllè:lìki:, let's run a race!
 witète:l', turn over!
mi:wañ'te:lìki:, trade
hûl č'á?kíle:l', wash your face
sú:tè:rè:lmèlikî, I'm going to scratch myself
nànu'hâ't' o· tè:l hû·š k'áymílikî, they're talking
to each other (they put their head together and
talking)
Y(U) til, reflexive suffix
(K) -lil, reflexive, reciprocal
(A) nàkoš t'àq'akne·lek, he went to shave

REST *k'ús'nóh
H(L) k'ò·nó·c, Sunday
Y(A) k'u·snóh-, rest
   k'u·snór, Sunday

RESULTATIVE/PATIENT PROGRESSIVE ("GETTING") *lim
C(H) sò'lí美, he is going to die
   nèk'lim美, it is getting dark
   H(L) ínlí美k'ìfìc, I'm sleepy
   pé:lík'á'limikî, it's going to snow
   k'úllímikî, he's dying

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
šá:tlímitä, it's getting cold
náklímitä, getting dark
ʔólímitäʔiːc, I'm going to puke
Y(A) náklamäk náklamek, it's getting night, dark
ʔiːʔoʔolomekʔiːʔoʔolomek, I'm about to vomit

RIB(S) *šiŋpot'
C(G) hebaski, rib of any mammal
H(B) hapō, rib
Y(F) hāput, rib(s)
(MWO) hup-pōt', rib(s)
(B) hopūt, ribs

RIFE *ʔot'
C(H) hIsí'mel'-'ó'dz', salal berries are ripe
Y(MW) ō't, awt (ōt), ripe

RIPPLES *šiw
C(G) ukshiwū, running water
H(L) uʔk' šiwmikī, water flowing
Y(K) ciw, ripple

RISE *kək
H(Fo) pilotī kaŋksike, sun comes up; east
Y(K) kaŋk, become, make
(MO) pilant k'a^nkmol, east, sun comes up
   pil-laht-kak'-mah, east, sun comes up
(U) k'a'k, to rise

ROAD *mihš

C(H) míS, road, trail

(M) mish', road, trail
   mish-wahl', mish-wō-ahl, rainbow

(H) mí'Swo'ol, 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) mēCš k'i:, crooked road
   méhš, road
   mehswah, wide road
   mēš'hšap, on the road

Y(F) mi's, trail, road, path, street

(A), meš, miš, me's, trail, road, path, street

ROAR *wim

C(G) wimas, a wave or roller, not a breaker

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Y(K) wim, roar

ROBIN *čcit

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:í-tí't, robin

ROCK *lil

C(M) lil', lēl, rock

(H) lIllem, at the rock, Lilim, Mussel rock
   lIl-hen, cave, lit. rock house

(G) lil, rock

H(B) lil, rock

(L) lil, rock
   pūwilil, one rock
   lil n:lsI'l, small rocks

Y(A, F) lil, rock, stone, metal, iron

(MO) lil', rock

ROCK CARRIER *lil ha?-

H(Fo) lil-há'iki, dance manager or leader, lit. rock carrier
lil háhe, "rock carrier" who directs dance
Y(Fo) li'1-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'á·lImmα', sand rolling-in
Y(A) pa'alič, 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

ROFE *tit
C(M) tět, cord or rope
   loo-oom-tit, bow
(H) t'C·t'C, string
   t'C·t'C·k'U', a stretched string
   mólmdItC, three dollars
(G) tii, line of iris fiber string
chiwasti, chiwabulti, string or rope made from iris fiber

H(B) tēt, string

min-tēt, deer-snare

(L) té'ê' t'aylāʔ, tie a rope

Y(A, F) ūtit, 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 *mah?uk'am (cf. HEMP; VALLEY)

H(Fo) mah-ukom, Round Valley (Indian hemp valley)

(L) māh?ūk'àm, FRound Valley

māh?ūkà'm, Amnóʔòm, Yuki

Y(A, F) ma· ?u·k'am, Round Valley, lit. milkweed valley

RUB *hə?

H(L) hā·ʔikəʔ, rub

Y(U) hə', to rub

(K) haⁿ, to rub

(U) həə-mil, he rubbed
RUN *?oh

H(L) ?ôː, run
  ?éhkîlî, ?ôhmâ?, run this way!

Y(A, F) ?o·h-, ?o·y-, run
   (A) ?o(·)h-, run
   (K) oç, run
   (B) o', run
   (F) ?o·həke, to run
       ki? ?iwop hank'el ?o·mawe(čk), that man ran to the house

   hə?aye ḡap ?o·hmek, I'm going to run in just a minute

   (P) oⁿ-huk, to run
SAGE; WORMWOOD *pun-
C(M) poon shel'-lah, poon shel'-lah, sage herb (Artemis-
sia ludoviciana)
(G) punshele, wormwood
Y(MWO) poon-kin'-ne, sage herb (Artemisia ludoviciana)
(C) pun'-kuni, wormwood
(Cs) p'uckinini, wormwood

SALIVA *nanuk', (cf. MOUTH; WATER)
H(L) nanuk', nənúk', spit
épē: nánúk, ʔóʔ kílikí, I spit
Y(A) nanuk, spit, saliva

SALMON, BLACK; see KING SALMON

SALT *kum
C(H) k'ūm, k'ūm, salt
(M) koom', salt
(G) kum, salt
H(Fo) palik'umno'm, Potter Valley Pomo (eagle salt
people)
(L) kúm, salt
kúm kú:síšàʔ mí:l'ëc̓àp, sprinkle salt on the meat!
Y(A, F) kum, salt
(P) kūm, salt
"SALT PEOPLE" *kumnom'(i)

C(G) kumnomi, Achomawi living on Round Valley reservation

Y(LF) k'umnU'm, Nomlaki
(MW) koom-naw, koo'-mā-nō, Nomlaki
(Fo) k‘umno’m, Stonyford, Salt Pomo
(K) k‘umno’m, Wintun of Stony Creek

SAND *nuč', *nu?

C(M) noo'-bawt, noo', ashes [cf. GRAY₁]
   noo'-han, sand

(H) nū'tS'm, sand
   nū'tS há'ts', sand bench
   or tr'
   nūts', k'ā'bīsd', sand coming in
   nū'tS'-w'hłam, 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
(L) núʔ, sand
yéḥəm núʔ, ashes [fire sand]
Y(F) nuʔ, sand
(A) nuʔuč, nuʔč, sand
(B) nu, nu-itc, sand

SAY *ʔim
H(L) ʔimsikə, they say
kóːmæʔə ʔimiyəː, I told him to come here
hɛʔʔimiyəː, what he say?
__) when fast
kaʔeːm'kîl'kóʔmæːlɛk'ämlikî, this fella said
he was someplace (?)
Y(A) ʔiːm-, ʔeːm-, say
ḥaːsə ke ʔiːme, say it again!

SCORPION *ʔonnaw (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
H(L) lil páł, seaweed
Y(Fo) lil pal, seaweed
(Cs) lil-pál, seaweed

SEE *naw
C(H) hé' nöyeŋkC, going visiting
   néwhmer', looking glass
   yíCkCema· néwe', I'm looking at the fire
(G) neoma, to watch the surf
H(B) nau, see
(L) pú:š kàta? ré:yè ná-wík námkíl?é:, that cat sees
   something, it laying here (can't say "crouch")
   epe ná:wíkì, I see it
   hên 'áná:wíkì, I see the house
   hú?ú'tàn wók' mí· náwìn', let's go see white man
dance
   epe ná:wItaxílki, I don't see it
Y(A, F) náw-, see
(F) nau'-ek, to see
(F) mi? papel náwenha?, are you going to school?
   (lit. watching paper)

SEED *hil
C(H) hel', seed
Y(MW) pā'-shil hel, meal of small seeds

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
SEED PADDLE "wilk
H(L) wilk C, (cihku basket with handle on it, used to
beat seeds into t'ōh)
Y(MWO) wilk', seed paddle

SHADE; SHADOW "sut'
C(M) soot', shade, shadow
(H) 'on mČdep C sút', a house [shade] in a s'eeep place
Y(MWO) soot', shade, shadow
(Cs) sut, shade, shadow

SHAKE1 (GROUND OR TREE) "yuy (cf. EARTHQUAKE)
H(L) lálap ṭān yú:yáhmíkí, soft mud around a lake
(quivers when you step on it), around the lake
this ground shaking
Ṭā'n yu'yIkI, earthquake
Y(A) yuy-, yu?-; yuk- (?); shake
yuyume, shaking
ʔol yuyita?, shake the tree
ka ʔol yu·mik, this tree is shaking
(B) yu, shake
(K) yu, swing, dangle

SHAKE2 (A BODYPART) "tak'
H(L) ṭān ták'ē·lč'í, nod your head; (once up and down)
ka? kî nân tâk'ê:îc'î hé:lhâw, this fella always bow his head every morning
háymâ:k hâmho'7 kà? nân tak'ê:l' tâk'ê:l'c'î, 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 *?øl
H(L) øl, sharp
lîlpán ?ø:l? tayisyø:kø?, cut it with a sharp knife
øl ka?ø:lûmîkî, I sharpen the stick
Etê kûciyà? ?ø:ûlûmîkî, I'm gonna sharpen my knife
Y(A) ?øl, sharp
?øltal, dull
kuçi ?øp ?ølmek, I'm going to sharpen the knife
(LF) ø:ltøl, dull

SHARP-POINTED *huč'ohs
C(H) hôts'ôcø, tip, point, sharp point
hûyö' hôts'ôs, hatched-faced, lit. face-slim
H(L) hîč'ocio, hîč'ohs, sharp
hîč'ohsa?, sharp
?a'l hîč'ohsa?, sharp stick
hîč'oh's talkî hø?^yIø, no point on it now
'a':l hič'ohsa'alatIIfE, I break the sharp end
off this stick
lilpán hič'ohs, sharp pointed knife

Y(LP) huč'ns:s, sharp
(MW) hoo-chaws', sharp
(Fo) lil huč'ós, rock sharp, placename

SHELL₁; BARK *šil

C(H) ši'l, ši'l', any shell
   nök'si'l', 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

SHELL₂; SKIN *šo? (cf. BAG)

C(M) šo-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
ukmeshok, bear shaman

H(L) šínʔ?, skin
mípaʔ ŝnʔ?, hand skin
míššánʔ?, deer hide
pá:kàʔ ŝínʔ?, cow hide
háw šóʔ?, fish skin

Y(MWO) shawʔ, bark
(A, F) šoʔ?, shell
(U) Soʔ, nutshell
(Fo) šálil, shell come off, female name
(U) Soʔok’i, in the nutshell

SHERWOOD POMO *?onpot’ilnom’ (cf. EARTH; ASHES; PEOPLE OF)
C(G) onbatil, Sherwood Valley
onbatilontilka, Sherwood Valley Northern Pomo
H(Fo) ontilno’m, Sherwood Pomo
Y(Fo) onpotilno’m, Sherwood Valley Pomo, ground dust people

SHOOT *mət
H(B) motka, shoot
(L) míl ə:mátkiyːʔ:, I shot a deer
míl ə:matιʔiyːʔ:, I shot a deer (seems preferred)
’mílʔa má:tillyːʔ: kün pültikl, I shot at deer but
missed it
\[ t^\theta \mathring{uh}^\ddagger \mathfrak{a}^\theta \mathfrak{m}^\theta \mathfrak{t}^\ddagger \mathfrak{k}^\ddagger \mathfrak{y}^\ddagger ; \mathfrak{i}^\ddagger , \text{ I shot it in the heart} \]
\[ c^\theta \mathfrak{\acute{l}}^\ddagger \mathfrak{\acute{k}}^\ddagger \mathfrak{\acute{l}}^\ddagger \mathfrak{m}^\theta \mathfrak{t}^\ddagger \mathfrak{y}^\ddagger ; , \text{ shot a rabbit} \]

\( Y(A, F) \text{ mat—, shoot} \)

\( (B, K) \text{ ma}^\mathfrak{n}t, \text{ shoot} \)

\( (K) \text{ ma}^\mathfrak{n}t-\text{il, shoot} \)

\( (F) \text{ matke, to shoot} \)

SHORT (NOT LONG) *puh

SHORT (NOT TALL) *puhič' (cf. CLOSE)

SHORT (NOT TALL, ANIMATE) *puhič'a?

C(M) poó, short

(H) 'ôn-büᶜ, short or choppy land

'0w³^c bû·hæ', a short or chubby man

bû·hæ', a short-statured man

bûhlám, short-ones

héntcəl, bû·hæ', a short nose(d man)

bû·h, short

lîl-büᶜlám, pennywinkle, lit. small or short rock

lîl bûhlám, perriwinkle(s), lit. chubby (short)

rock

lîl bûhlám 'ôn, lit. periwinkles place

bûhlám', short-statured

'olhôndaxám-bûhlám', short redwood

'ôn-bûhdâ, earth raises up in big bumps
(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:hEC'ë, short
?iwUp pu:hEc'ëa?, short man
opi a:l pu:hec', two short sticks
â·l pú:hÉc', short stick

(B) pûhetc, short

Y(A, F) pu:hič, short
(A) puhu?ič, short
(B) pûhitc, short
(K) puhitc-a, a short person
puhitc-k, is short

SHOULDER *sop'
C(M) sop', shoulder
Y(MWO) so'pus, shoulder
(LL) šnop'Is, shoulder

SHOUT *pak'
H(B) pōkeyaka, shout
Y(A, F) pâk'-, holler, howl, bawl, shout
(K) paŋky-, shout
(A) p̕qew̕q̕e̱k, it bawls while swimming
removed

č'al po̱ok̕sek (~ pok̕yek~po̱ok̕yek), he's hollering loud

(B) pokekek, shout

SICK; ACHE; HURT *tih, *tih(i)l(-)

C(M) ti-ʼ-hil, sick

(H) n̕enay d̕ cudaʼ, my head aches
ho̱t̕c d̕ cudaʼ, he is very sick
d̕ cudaʼ, sick
d̕ cudaʼlo̱mis, s. you are sick
d̕ cudaʼ, I'm sick (abed)
d̕ cudaʼ, he is sick

(G) tixil, one of the two types of supernatural
"pain", looks like a feather

tixilwok, doctor dance

H(L) s̕am ʔi̱-tēhli̱k̕ə, my ear hurts
hūl ʔi̱-tēhli̱k̕ə, my eye hurts
ti̱whô' kântók?É: mé: ʔtēhli̱ki̱, it swelled up bad
and it hurts

Y(MW) te-ʼ-hil, sick

(Fo) tihil, pains, intruded disease objects

(A) ti̱-hi̱s, ache (n)

* ti̱-l, ache (n)
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) wánmol', small coiled basket tray

Y(Cs) wán-mâC1, sifting basket

(F) wan-, sift, mix

SING; SONG *hamp*

C(H) bowehempC, one song

bémsi’nikC, they are singing

bémp Sí’n’, sing (just to pass the time away)

bémp ýésk’n’, sing (as accompaniment for dance);

ébx mehempC Sí’négà’nm’, I shall sing

ébx mehempC ýésk’Il’ gù’nm, 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) hònpcala, sing

(L) hànshé?lài’, sing!

kímás hám ré·g·ài’, quit singing!

epe’ hampše’leme·líkì, I'm gonna sing
kà'à hâmpše: hâmc'î, he likes to sing
hâm(p)šé'mîkî, singing
hâmp, song
hû'útà hâmpkànèc, white man's song

Y(F) ḥâp ×i?, sing
	'q̂p ḥâp śi?îk, I'm singing
(P) hûmp, sing
(F) kîma'se ḥâp śi?îtne(?), make them sing!
(A, F) ḥâq, song
(MWO) ḥahp-nah, song

SINGULAR SUFFIX *-p (see WOMAN; MAN; GIRL; Chapter III,
section 2.4.1.

SISTER(?) *mun'
H(B) mûtca, elder sister, mother's sister
	mûtca?, son's daughter
(L) mú:ca:c, sister
	mu:ča:c, sister, female cousin
	mu:ča:nahalč, sister's children
mû:ča:nâ EpE kâ:mîkî, I came with my sister
é?: mîs mú:čâ: kó?c', where's your sister going?

Y(F) -mun', younger sister
(Cs) muC', younger sister
(MW) e-moo', younger sister
(F) i-mūn, younger sister

SISTER-IN-LAW, MY *'ih?ihčat'

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
kā:ťaʔ mī: kóʔtaʔ, n'wînk, ʔi: ʔé:čá:t’âi, let's go
over here and see my sister-in-law
ʔi: ʔÉ:čá:t’a:ʔa:ná:wín yám:kon yát’cę, I go see my
sister-in-law but she wasn't there
Y(LF) ʔi: ʔi:čat’c, my sister-in-law

SIT; STAY ʔśuʔ
SITTING; STAYING ʔśuhik

H(L) opaʔ kataʔ ʔśuʔ ʔe:, two people sitting here
śuʔhikî, sitting down
hán ʔim śuʔhikî, he's setting in house
kóʔtâʔa ʔimiyʔ: kón śuʔhikî, I tell him go, and
he's staying around
Y(A, F) ʔśuʔ-, sit, be at, remain
(F) ka ʔâp ʔonk’e ša’tk’e šuʔuhek, I'm sitting here on
the cold ground
(K) cuʔ-c-k-a, sit down!
cuʔ-c-a, stay!
SKUNK, BIG *sihskin(a) (cf. BUTTOCKS; STINK)
C(M) sis'-'kln'-nah, big skunk (Mephitis)
(G) siskine, skunk
H(L) sEhskIn, séhskín, skunk
Y(F) si'skina, skunk
(A) si'skin, skunk
(Cs) sis-kí-nũ, skunk

SKY; UP *miht
SKY; UP (LOCATIVE) *mihti?, *mihtap
C(H) miht^c, mít^c, sky
  míht k'w'k^yc, sky getting light, getting daylight
  on mi^c^ep^c ʔú't, 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
  méhtiʔ kíktıkí, bird flying up high
  méhtiʔ, up
hán méhtáp kíktıkí č'é:mêʔ, bird flew over house
hánméhtáp, on top of house
úʔk'méhtápʔs'yísíkí, floating on top of the
  water
Y(A, F) mi't, sky(ward), up, top, above, heaven

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
(MWO) meet'-seek', sky (cf. GREEN, BLUE)
    me'-te, up
(B, F) mit, sky
(FoM) mit, up
(A, F) mi(·)t, top
(A) me·t, top
(Fo) mit, heaven
    mits-lamšimi, heaven doctor, type of shaman who
    inspects food baskets at puberty ceremony

SLEEP *?ìn (cf. DREAM)
H(B) inkit, sleep
(L) ?ìn, sleep
    kE?Insîkî, he's sleeping
    İnlîmîkî?îc, I'm sleepy
Y(A, F) ?ìn-, sleep
(F) ?inkel', ?inkil', take a nap! go to sleep!
(K) in-i, sleep!

SLIDE; CRAWL *?əhy
C(H) 'ôn-é'yâ, earth slid off from the main body of
    land
H(L) ?yɔ́ti, crawl (snake)
    kúhtî? ?yîta?, going downstream
    katá? hůnk'a:n ?yɔ́tîpê:, bullsnake crawling
along here
to·t ʔu·y limiki, log rolling down?, sliding
along? moving along?
č’únc’É’ kà? hú?yiʔyí?iyímc’É, this baby just
trying to crawl (wiggling around)
úʔk’méntàpʔs’yísikí, floating on top of the water
Y(A, F) ʔu·y-, crawl (as an animal)
(A) haw mun ʔu·yek, there’s a big school of fish
coming up
(K) ay, crawl, slide
a’ny, glide (cf. buzzard)

SLING *hum-
C(M) hoo‘-mah, sling
(G) humat, sling
humatlil, slingstone
humatduxí, 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
kítáp ʔə: hé:šíkê:lyá:, I slid (slip) down the mountain
lílap ʔə kóy'mikə: ʔi: hé:šèh'É:, I was walking around the rock and slid off
úʔk'opʔihé:šësú:ytòhyá:, ʔúk'áp ʔi: hé:šë sú:yè-tikê (pref.), I come near sliding into the water
mípáná ʔihé:šèh'É:, my foot slipped
hé:šístè ʔi:p'á:nëh'É:, I slipped and fell
kátáʔà·hé:ší ké:šíkì, I slide down here

Y(U) hiS, to slip off (intr.)

SLOW *lot
C(G) uk lot, ocean smooth
Y(A, F) lot, lazy
(A) lo't'eš, slow (as in "talk slow")

SMOKE (N) *woyam
C(H) wôy'am, fire-smoke
   wôy'mír', to smoke (tobacco)
(M) woi'-yem, smoke
H(B) wôy'ém, smoke
(L) wóy'Im, smoke
   yehem wóy'lì?É:, fire is smoking
   hûl ʔl. wóylè'É:, smoke getting in my eyes
("it smoke my eyes")

woyImEl ̀l, smoking pipe

wóyIm̀l' ?i: ?imlé:to̞h pàʔaị, the smoke will make you blind

wóyImàʔ imlé:ti:kìʔìC, smoke make me blind

Y(A, F) woyam, smoke

(A) woyom, smoke

(MWO) woi̞-yem, smoke

SMOOTH₁ *tihk

C(H) nútS tCićkC, [sand smooth, dunes]

Y(K) tik-am, smooth

SMOOTH₂ *lulam (cf. FAT)

H(L) lúl̕m, smooth, slick

Y(MW) loo'̕-lum, plain object [in grass game, i.e.

smooth stick without marking]

SNAIL *č'uhtalam

C(H) tS'űCaır̕m, slug
tS'űddal', slug

(M) chil-tah'-lam, slug

(G) shultala, slug

H(L) č'uhtalam, č'úhtála:m, snail

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
SNAKE, see BULLSNAKE; RATTLESNAKE; WATERSNAKE

SNAKE SP? *’ollul (lit. tree fat)

C(M) o-lol-kol’le, chipmunk (Eutamias)
    o-lol’ kol’-lé, o-lol’ kaw-lé, pine squirrel.
        (Sciurus douglasi group) (chipmunk)

Y(MWO) ol-lol’, gopher or bull snake (Pityophis)

SNARE *tas

H(B) taste, deer-snare

(L) ta:ste’, string
    tà:sṭ’e:, rope
    hêw tà:sṭ’e:, fish line (not sure, may be con-
    structed)

    got string (for bowstring)

Y(MW) tas’-mo, snare (used with spring-hole), general
    word for trap

(K, B, Cs) tas, deersnare, trap

SNOT *hânt’ut’ (cf. NOSE)

H(L) hânt’ú’, snot

Y(A) han t’u’~han t’ut’ (hant’ut’-?), snot

SNOW; HAIL *pil
SNOW, TO; HAIL, TO *pilka*

C(M) peel’, beel’, snow

(H) bílkə’næ', it is snowing, snow (noun)
  bílkə’nIk, it is hailing

H(B) pel, snow

(Fo) pelohot, legendary old man, lit. snow old man

(L) pE:l, snow
  pE:lka'?IklI, it's snowing
  sum pE:leka' le'e:, snowed yesterday
  pE:lka'?IkI, it's snowing (rejected later, I
    prob. left out 1 by mistake)
  pE:lka'?ImlIki, it's going to snow
  pE:lč'EmE:, snowbird (prob. contrived)
  pE:lak'Eme'h'e:, snow make it freeze (ground hard)

Y(A, F) pi'l, snow

(LF) pi:lkə'ay, it's snowing

(F) ?an pi'l ka'ek, it snows all the time

(Fo) pilil, snow rock, name of a rancheria

(U) ka', to snow
  ka:tmil, it snowed [?]

(A) pi:lt'u', hail, lit. snow rain

(MW) pil-köš', hail

SOAPROOT *kəlam

C(M) kel’-lum, soaproot (brush) (Chlorogalum pomer-
idianum)

Y(C) ku-lum, soaproot
(Cs) kāl-lūm-ōdīl, soaproot

SON-IN-LAW, MY *?ihwit (*?ihwiht?)
H(L) ?ehwe'ṭ, daughter's husband
Y(F) ?i'-wi'te, ?iye-wi'te, my son-in-law

SOUTH *?onhal'i? (cf. EARTH; TOP)
(C(M) ēn-hah'-lē, south
(G) onhale, south end of the world
(H) ?ēn hãl'I', way uphill
Y(MO) ēn-hal'le, south
(Fo) on-hali, south

SPEAR *t'u'mol' (<*t'uk'mol'; cf. GIG₁)
C(H) ts'ū'mIr', fish-spear
H(L) t'úmâl', fish pole
Y(F) t'u'umula, spear
   t'u'umul', fish spear
(Cs) Tšú-mol, war-spear

SPECIFIC (NOMINAL SUFFIX) -*a; see Chapter III, section 2.4.1. (t).
SPIDER *hulmuni- (cf. EYE?)
C(G) hulmuni'me, spider
Y(F) hulmu'nin, spider
(Cs) hudl=mú-nín, spider (eye-covered-with-web)

SPLIT *hək
SPLIT! *həkita?
H(L) həkítàʔ, split it!
   â·l hákítàʔ, split wood [:]
   epê: â·l həkmiki, I'm gonna split wood
   sántiyàʔ hə:kîsàʔ hə:wàʔ-ykil', split the watermelon
   and eat it
   hə:kîsàʔ, splitting
Y(A) kiʔol həʔək'aktek, that tree split in two
(F) hək'etaʔ, split it!
(U) həək, split
(K) tima ak hək-m-i, the wood splits of itself

SPRINKLE *wəl
H(L) wə:lissaʔ, sprinkle (e.g. salt upon)
   mìl čən-č'làʔ í:təʔ me: kúmə:lisaʔ húi-làʔ,
   pound meat, grandma, and put salt on it and cook
   it!
Y(F) su·ke hot woltle (~woytle), put lots of sugar in!
SQUEEZE  'čip

C(H)  'ū'k'  dʒIbːəddə', [...?]  water!

Y(K) tcip, squeeze out

(F)  č'i:p(')isa, rinse it out with water!

haw ʔapʔač č'i:pisepa, I'll wring my clothes

out tomorrow

SQUIRREL, see GRAYSQUIRREL; GROUNDSQUIRREL

STAND  'yaš

C(H)  'ébæ  mehempC  yēSk'Il'  gə:wəm, I shall sing

(means to stand up and sing)

(G) yutsko, projecting upward

H(B) yûcke, stand

(L) yāšlæʔ, stand it up

ká'y  yāšlæʔ, stand it up right here

yāšītəʔ, stand up [!]

nănəp yāšikkə  mik'ō:lwité:lč'ə, this fella stand

on his head and turn over

opəʔkə  yāšikəč, two standing up

k'ánʔk'əp yāšītəʔ, kneel! (stand up on your knee!)

məʔika yəšʔə, who's that (standing outside)

Y(A, F) yəš-, stand (of a person)

(F) yus'-kih, to stand

(F) yəškil, standing
STAND\textsubscript{2} (OF INANIMATES) *yak\textasciitilde{}yo\textasciitilde{}k (?)

C(H) 'obill\textsubscript{c}ilyok\textsuperscript{c}, Double Cone Rock

'\textsuperscript{6}ll\textsuperscript{c}t\textsubscript{c}cam ni\textsuperscript{c}hk\textsuperscript{c}ey\textsuperscript{c}, big tree setting in a hole in the ground

(G) uky\textsuperscript{u}ka, 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)
uklaly\textsubscript{u}k, deep water in center

H(L) hi\textsuperscript{nt}il h\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}n k\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}t\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}' y\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}km\textacutes\textsuperscript{I}l', this where the Indian houses used to stand
puw\textsuperscript{I} h\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}n ka y\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}kk\textsuperscript{I}, there's only one house (no more) standing there
k\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}t\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}' k\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}y\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}t\textsubscript{I} 'on\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}' \textacutes\textsuperscript{u}'k, y\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}km\textacutes\textsuperscript{I}l', water stand there long time ago
\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}nk\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}'t\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}p y\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}k\textacutes\textsuperscript{e}'t\textacutes\textsuperscript{e}k\textacutes ye\textacutes\textsuperscript{h}em \textacutes\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}ym\textacutes\textsuperscript{I}l', the old car (fire wagon) got stuck in the mud
m\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}nk\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}h\textacutes\textsuperscript{a}n hot yo\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}k\textsuperscript{I}, lots of house [sic] standing here

(B) h\textacutes\textsuperscript{\textacutesc}lkaly\textsubscript{u}k, center-pole

Y(A, F) yak-, stand (of inanimates)

(B) al-hinyok, center-pole

STAR *(mam)\textsuperscript{c}ipas (see also MORNING STAR)
C(M) ne-tse-pus, nā'-cheep-pās, star
H(B) mamtcīpoⁿ's, star
(L) mamč'īpas, č'īpas, star
Y(F) manč'ip'q'ase, star(s)
(LF) manč'ip'q's, star
(MWO) man-che'-pas, star
(B) mantcipas, star
(P) mīn-chip-pa'-seh, star
(Cs) mán-chi'-pūs, star

START *kuht (cf. ROOT)
C(H) k'c'ūt'c', a tree or stone is standing erect planted
    in the ground
    k'c'ūhʔwm, mortar on top of which hopper is set
    and straddled
'ón k'c'ūt'c', the land's end or extent, Humboldt Co.
líl-k'ūht'c', pestle
mébben k'c'ūt'c', sole or heel
héhen k'c'ūt'c'mīl', 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'1 la'wa? kuhta?, (point, sharp end) corner of

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
**box**

hâwóymal kûhtàp, end of the table

hân kûhtàp, end of the house

miku, heel

'tít kûht ñuyâ, bottom of the hill

kûhti' ñytà', going downstream

Y(A) kut, start, begin

(K) kut, beginning, end

(MO) koot'-ke, north

(FoTo) kút k'i, north

(B) k'ut, north

(Cs) kûh-tki, north

[INSERT p.322a]

**STEP OVER 'hök'**

**STEP OVER! 'hök'íta?'**

H(L) hák'ítà?, step over it [!]

tó: 't'âp hák'ítà?, step over the log [!]

Y(F) hák'íta?, 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, be quiet

k'i-a, be quiet!

(Fo) k'íha, to quiet a child (Huititno'm dialect)
[INSERT FOR p. 322]

STEP; ANIMAL TO MOVE *ləl

H(L) kátáʔ ál álil: yá:, I step along here

wiškáʔan kátáʔ láliʔ'é: méʔàpëʔ náweskí, bear

went along here, I see his tracks

ká'taʔálánté:e:, walking away

kátáʔ láltéʔé: pëʔtàʔ pëʔtàʔ, it went along here,

you track it

wiškáʔànë lályikì móntéʔ.1' móntéʔ.1', bear

coming, hide!
STINK; SMELL *kin (cf. SKUNK)

C(H) kɛ̃in, stinking
   néɛ̃-kɛ̃in-mɛl', pine scent

(G) kinagumka, stench of something dead; female
   proper name

H(B) kɛ́n, stinking

(L) kɛ́n, rotten, stink, to stink
   sikinmaʔ, goat (stink-fellos)
   wolé:kaʔ kɛ́n, goat (stink-sheep)
   kɛ́nʔi:mɔ́yłki, I smell something stinking rotten
   huši: kɛ́n mɔ́ymikɁ, smells sweet

Y(A) kɛ́n-, smell bad, stink
   kɛ́n haltek (haltekʔ), it smells bad
   ɭąt kɛ́n laʔaktek, a good smell is coming out

STING, see MOSQUITO

STRAIGHT *humas

H(L) húmə́s, straight
   humast'ɭl', right (correct)
   hú'moč't'il', correct (sometimes glottalized,
      usually not)
   hɔ́ʔyi ɂà húmə́:č'isikə húčnọ́ʔmə́n k'ánőn, I
      straighten the Redwood language out now

Y(A) humaɋ(ʔ)əs, straight, correct, right
me k’an huma’stek (~ huma’stlik), we agreed on it
(lit. we word straightened)

STRETCH *k’u?, k’uč
C(H) t’CtCtC-k’U’, a stretched string
    l’ilk’U’, lit. rocks stretched like a string,
    5 cents
Y(K) k’utc, stretch

STRIKE *tuk
H(B) tcokkek, strike
Y(K) tuk, strike, reach

STRONG *həč’am
C(H) hëttS’km’, strong, stout, of an object
    for e.g., cf. red-redwood
    hëttS’emmwa’, strong person
    néhen hëttS’emmwa’, strong mouth
H(L) həč’am wók’lín, (you) dance hard!
Y(F) hač’am, strong
    (K) həntc’am, strong, hard, durable
    həntc’am-tən1, is not strong

SUCK *ʔot’ (ʔot’?)
H(L)ʔə’t’, to suck
sucking

\( ?\text{t} * \text{t} \text{ka}? \), sucking

Y(F) \( ?\text{ot} \text{e}, \text{to suck} \)

\( \text{ta} \cdot \text{m} \ ?\text{otey} \text{ka}? \), suck on the straw!

\( ?\text{ot} \ ?\text{i} \cdot \text{ha} \text{mek}, \text{I like to smoke} \)

SUCKER \'nawt'\text{uk}'

C(M) now'\text{-}took, sucker

H(L) n\text{awt}'\text{u} \text{c}, n\text{awt}'\text{u} \text{c}, sucker

Y(\text{LL}) n \text{t}'\text{uk}, sucker

(MWO) now-took', sucker

(Cs) na\text{h} \text{túk}, sucker

SUGAR PINE \text{'sač}

C(M) shuks-awl, chinquapin (Castanopsis chrysophylla)

\[ \text{shuks awl mum'}, \text{the nuts} \]

H(L) \( \text{s}[^{?}]\text{i} \text{c} \ ?\text{al}, \text{sugar pine} \)

\[ \text{[possibly é]} \]

Y(F) \( \text{sa}^{?}\text{ač}, \text{pine nuts growing in the mountains} \)

(LL) \( \text{s}[^{?}]\text{č}, \text{sugar pine nuts} \)

(Cs) shu\text{č}, sugar pine nuts

(F) \( \text{sač} \ ?\text{o} \cdot \text{l}, \text{pine tree} \)

(MWO) shutch, sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana)

(Cs) shu\text{ch}=\text{odl}, sugar pine

SUMMER \text{'piltwan (cf. SUN)}
C(M) pilt'-wen, pilt'-win, summer

H(Fo) piltwin, summer, sunshine time

(L) pítwín, pítwín, summer

Y(A, F) pilwa(·)n, summer, year

(MO) pe'-loo-wen, summer, year

(F) pi'-lu-an, summer, year

(K) pilwan, summer, year

(Cs) píl-yan, summer, year

SUN 'pilaht, pilahti

C(H) bílletc, bílléhtc, sun, watch, clock
    bílétc t'Inhelk, the clock is ticking

(M) pilt, pil'-let, sun
    pil'-let il'-lə-kam, pil'-lah tə-han'-kah, west

(G) pile, sun
    pileteni, "sunrise place"; the place where the
    sun rose
    piletenishat, east wind

H(B) pIlat, sun

(Fo) pilati, sun (eye of Taikomol)
    piloti-kaⁿksike, sun comes up, east

(L) pIlaht, piləht, sun (much variation in pitch and
    stress)
    piləht, piləht, sun

Y(A) pila't, pilə't, sun
(MO) pil-lah’-te, sun
(B, K) pilan't, sun
(FoT) pilóti, sun
(FoM) pilán't, sun
(FoTo) piláti, sun
(P) pil-ūt’-ti, sun
(Cs) pi-lá'n't, sun
(K) pilan't-at, sun's
(A) pil(a't) k'aw, sun light
   pilt ?a's-, to have a sunburn

SUNRISE *pilaht puh-
C(M) pil’-let poo-nik, sunrise
   (G) pile putesh, sunrise
   pileputesy sunrise
H(L) pilahtpu’sike’y, piláhtpuhsikê:y’, sunrise

SUNSET *pilaht ?ili-
C(M) pil’-let e-let’k, sunset
   (G) pileilet, sunset (to go down)
H(L) pilaht ?Ilike’y, piláht ?ilikê:y’, sundown
   (Fo) hamol-ilyélike, evening star, lit. star
   going down
SWALLOW, see BARN SWALLOW

SWEATHOUSE *hənpin (cf. HOUSE)
C(M) hə' -pen, hə'-pen, sweathouse
(H) hē·b'en, sweathouse
'ōinx-he·bən, lit. brush sweathouse, name of Westport
hē·bən, roundhouse, sometimes called sweathouse in English
hē·ben, roundhouse
(G) hepin, ceremonial house, assembly house in which sweating took place
ukoshepen, ocean assembly house
H(B) hūn pen, sweathouse
(Fo) hapin-hune, sweathouse center post, lit.
sweathouse post
hampin-cúcitilk, janitor who keeps dancehouse clean

SWEET *huši
C(H) hūSSI, hūSSI·, sweet
H(L) huši: kín ma’ynik, smells sweet
huši: natșmmik, tastes sweet
huši: pulmike, smells sweet
Y(F) huše, sweet
(B) hūcī, sweet

SWELL *kan

H(L) kântikì, to swell

tíwhó? kântòk?É: mé? ʔitéhlikì, it swelled up

bad and it hurts

É hés kâ:nòh'è:, my arm is swollen

Y(A) ki?et mepan k'à'ntek, his foot is swollen up

(K) kan-m-i, it swells

SWIM *k'iskil

H(L) k'ískílìnk, swim! (to plural persons)

kúhtìkilì mi: k'É:si'nì, let's swim downstream

k'ískílikì, swim, swimming, bathing

k'ískìl, k'ískìl', swim!

kú:ma? mi: k'É:si'nì', come on, let's swim

Y(A) sum ʔap k'iskilek, I swam yesterday

hi:lenay' ʔap k'i:smek, I swim every day

(A, F) k'i(*)s-, swim, bathe

(F) k'iskiltana, don't swim

halč'a ʔu?uk ti'k'e (~ti'ʔam) k'i:smwe, the

children are swimming in the shallow water
TAIL *k'ahs, k'ahsil
C(H)  k'ëssIl, tail
    k'ë-C=sl, bird's tail
(M)  kã'-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:szCl, k'ahsIl, tail
    haw k'ã'sil, fish tail
    kawoya[k'ã:sIl], horse's tail
    [k'ahsIl]
Y(A)  k'ã's, tail
    (MO)  'kahs', tail

TALK *k'ahin (noun), k'øy, *k'øymil
C(H)  'ígë mak'I'melo', what are s. you talking about?
(M)  ke'-në-melk, thunder
H(L)  k'ahîn, language, word
    hÎntCIl  k'ahîn, Indian language
    mah?úk'âm  k'ahîn, Yuki language
    k'øymil  há:mç'î?i', likes to talk
    k'øymil', talking
    é'yik'øymil', say something!
mís 'à·hú·š k'á·ymílíkì, I'm talking
'ē·ye'άkē: 'à k'áýî·npá?íhámhöʔ, I don't know
what I'll talk about next

Y(A, F) k'á(y)�n-, k'áy-, talk, speak

(A) k'án humā·s kíc 'ap k'áymelek, I always tell the
truth

TARWEED 'pəšil'

C(H) bē·Səl', tarweed

(M) pā'-shil, yellow tarweed (Madia elegans)
    mahm pā'-shil, pinole

(G) besha, tarweed

H(L) pə·šmìl, tarweed
    pə·šmìl, sp. seeds (have small yellow flowers)
    kà:tá? pə·šmìl hotč'Ih mì: léhtìn', 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
TASTE *natam (cf. MCUTH; HEAD)

C(H) dâ·tÇ neddêm hêwwey, the food tastes good

H(L) ka·cImnatam·iki, tastes no good
    huši: nətəmmikiÇ, tastes sweet
    kin kÇa·cimnatam·iki, tastes rotten (doesn't sound good)

Y(A, F) natam-, taste

(LF) kInatÇ·mik, tastes rotten

(A) mil tat natamtek, the meat tasted good

TATTOO *pečas

C(M) pê·chus, pê·tsus, tattoo marks

(G) betsis, bechis, tattooing

Y(MW) hool-yopê-tsus, face tattooing
    putch', face tattooing

(A) pat, tattoo
    hul pat, face tattoo

(Cs) páñ·chís, tattoo

(A, F) pąc'-, mark, write

TEACH *nak'oh

H(L) hînt'Íl k'áchin ā: nák'óhîkî ká?â:, I'm teaching this fella indian language

Y(A) nak'oh-, teach

(F) nák'os'-, teach
THAT (AGENT) *kiʔ?

C(H) tʰóʔ, o·l, kʰí, mehe', that fellow is a boss

H(B) ke, he

(L) kéʔ, him, this fella
   kéʔ kʰːmɛkʰ, he's coming, he came, this fella came, he come, he has come
   ʔé:m' keʔ méhʔ, where is he?
   kéʔ lɛʔɛniyʰ, he gave it to me
   kéʔ súplɛʔé, he threw it away

Y(A, F) ki(ʔ), that (one), he, she, it, they, those
   (F) kiʔ ʔá·twošet hẹye(k), he looked for the dog

THAT (LOCATIVE): THERE; ON THAT *kitəʔ

H(L) kitaʔ koːpaʔam me taplaʔ namlaʔ, [no gloss; on that will walk we board lay!]
   táplaʔ námləʔ ʔú:k, méhtəp kitəʔ mì: kʰːpáʔám mɛ:, put that board across the stream because we'll walk on that

Y(A) kita, there
   huʔ ʔqəp kita noʔ, I once lived there

THAT (PATIENT) *kiʔəh

H(L) kéʔ, wók húšilcʰ, he likes (loves) to dance
   hɔʔwišéʔ ʔača:niyʰ kéʔ, I gave him that dog
   kE a ʔímlaʔ'scʰ, he's blind (I've been told)
ke ʔà 'áhkí'Ink', catch up with him
kéʔà: kéʔtà?, [follow him!]
kéʔaháwsa? t'ú:yísàpà?, let this fella stick it
together

Y(A, F) kiʔè, that (patient), (with) him, her, it

THAT (LOCATIVE?) *kiw
C(H) kCÍw méhæ', over there [it is]
'è', kCyú· méClo', who is that?
H(L) kíwʔl·pú·lištiki, I smell it

THAT (POSSESSIVE) *kiʔøht
C(H) kCÍx C'T'Ił', his nose
kCÍyC xCT'

kCÍyyC t'Iłhèn, that's his house
kCÍ't'Iłhèhen', that fellow's mouth

Y(A, F) kiʔøt, his

THAT (LOCATIVE): OVER THERE *kim'
H(L) mú:s hálč'à? mú:n kē:m', mi: kóʔTE náwín', 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))
C(H) 'Ūmet₇ mēh₇', he (or it) is over there

(M) oom'-mum, there

(G) nuhanwahatumut, name of the hamlet at the north (other side)
end of the beach at the mouth of Wages Creek

H(L) ?ūmit₀, ?ūmit₇, over there
ūmit₇ kó?yìk, walking over (away from me)
?ūmit₀ kú'Oy:, he went over there
mípá'tâ? há:ʔísâʔūmit₀, take it over there in your hand
há'hsâʔ úmit₀ há:ʔásâʔ, take it over there in your arms
cf. Y(A) kum', there

THEY 'mas, masi

C(H) má·sx·⁷c hënt₇cl', má·st'ill₇ hënt₇cl',
má·sx·⁷cʰ hënt₇cl', their noses

H(B) māase, they

Y(A, F) kima·se, they
kima·set, kima·sat, their, those's, for them

(K) ki-mas-i, dual

(B) ki-mase, dual

THIMBLEBERRY *hipila

C(M) hep-pel'-lah, thimbleberry (Rubus parviflorus)
(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) hó?p'E1, thin, light
    ha?p'e:, thin
    (rejected)

Y(A) ho.p~ho'op, thin, light in weight

(LF) ho, thin, light in weight

(Fo) lilpalhóplam, light seaweed, male name

THINK 'həy-

H(L) EpE hə:y'ikÉl', I'm thinking
    su'mam hə:y'ikÉl', let your brains think
    kaw χ:hə:y'ikEl', I'm thinking about this

Y(K) haik'a'i-ha, think-foolish?

THIRSTY, BE *'uk' ham (cf. WATER; WANT)

H(L) tíwhó ?i· ?uk', há:míštikè, I'm very thirsty
    miS ?uk' há:mEh?ə, are you thirsty?
    há:míštiki (?), uk', há:míštikI?i·, I'm thirsty

Y(F) ?u'uk ?i· ha'mek, I want water
THIS (AGENT) • kaʔ

H(L) kanak, last night
   kaːnaŋk, tonight
   kaʔinəʔiʔ, today
   kaʔʔInəy', today
opəʔ kaʔʔiwiʔ mehč'I, these two men
káʔaʔštəʔ, "this side" (over here?)
hóhtəʔ káʔ mehčʔikIʔiwiʔp, this is a big man
puwI káʔ mehEkiʔ, one person [this is]
Y(A, F) kaʔ(ʔ), this (one), he, she, it, here, these
(F) káʔ wokmek, he's going to dance

THIS (LOCATIVE): HERE * kaw

C(H) kawmehɛʔ, this here, it is here, here it is
   kawmehɛʔ, here it is

H(L) kaw, right here
   kâw, this here
   kawC, this, here
   kaw ahtamu:nki, those people
E:yeʔkaw, ?é:yeka, what's this?
kaw A:hʌʔyikEl', I'm thinking about this
húʔút'ən miʔáyməl' kaw ʔátḁ́nikyəʔi, I found
   this white man ring (fingerring)
kaw ʔi hat'ÍmkI, I don't like this
THIS (LOCATIVE): UP HERE *kay'
H(L) ká'y' yāšlà’, stand it up right here
   námkël' ká'y’, lie down right here
   k'á'y’ námlà’, lay it down right here
   ká'y’há' yìnyìkè, coming up the road
   há?wiśë ìisìsëh yét: kâ:y’, dog bit me right here
Y(A) kay’, up here

THIS (PATIENT) *kaʔəh
H(L) hāwo'yC’l me: kà?àx’ól súytàmsìkè, no grub, and
   he nearly die
   kà?à hàmpše: hámč’ì, he likes to sing
   kà?á: múhšíl’ há:mč’lC', this one likes to laugh
   kà?á: lállà’, kick this fella!
   kà?á: mi: tíwlà’, let’s chase this fella
Y  *kaʔə (not attested)

THIS (POSSESSIVE) *kaʔəht
C(H){kC’C’C’tC  } hentC’el’, his nose
   {kC’C’C’t’Il’C’}
   (can’t add t’Il’ to my or s. yours)
   kC’C’t’Il’C’ nèhen’, that fellow’s mouth
Y(A, F) kaʔat, this one’s, his, her(s), its
   (MW) kah’-ut me-hik, his
THIS (LOCATIVE): RIGHT OVER HERE *kam’
C(H) k’á‧ma‧mëhæ’, it is right over here
H(L) ka‧m’., right over here, there
   ka‧m’ òopa? ?iwïs mehc’I, two men over here
   mël’út’ë mé‧lëmsikikêkâ‧m’, they’re gon to gamble
  over here
cf. Y(A, F) kim’, right (over) here

THIS (LOCATIVE): HERE *kak’i
C(M) kah’‧kã, here
Y(F) ka‧k, right here
A(A, F) ka‧k’e, here

THIS (LOCATIVE): HERE *kata?
C(M) kah’‧tê, here
H(L) kata’?, (right) here, this side
   kâ‧t’à? mi há‧wtë:lpà’, we’ll stay right here all
   night
   hên talki kata’?, no houses here
   kata’‧pës òus túktI më‧lëkI, they’re [we’re]
   gonna move away from here
   pú‧š kata’ má‧ykìl òë: ç’É:më?, cat grabbed
  that bird here
Y(A, F) kata, here
   (A) katel’, here
THRASHER *činčol*
H(L) čInčol', brown bird
čínčol', "brown bird"
Y(MWO) chin'-cho, thrasher (Toxostoma)

THREE *molmi, molma?*
C(H) múlmIkC, three
mólůdItC, three dollars
(M) mōl-mūk, mōl'-mek, three
(G) molmomosti, three-ply iris-fiber string
H(Fo) múlmI, three
(B) mōlme, three
allaū-mūłmi-tek, eighteen
mīseu-molme-alyō, fifty
(L) mālmi', three
molmI mūsp, three women
mōl'mī?iWup, mōlmī?iwap, three men
mūl'mā?ūskā?yā?, we three went together
molma? ka? mehč'I ?n:tiθ', three old women

Y(A, F) molme, three
(LL) mn(·)lmi, three
(MO) mo'-me, three
(Fo) múlmI, three
(B) molmi, three
(P) mol'-meh, three

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
(K) molm-i, three (inanimate)
    molm-a, three (animate)

THROAT *lik'am
C(H) lík'ém, throat
  (G) kixlikam, olive shell (Olivella biciplicata)
H(L) lE'k'Em, lé'k'ém, throat, windpipe
Y(A, F) li'ik'am, neck, throat, Adam's apple
  (A) li'kam, back of neck

THROW *sup (see also HIT BY THROWING)
H(L) supClà?, throw it away
    lîl súplè'é:, threw rock away
    ké? súplè'é:, he threw it away
Y(A, F) su(·)p-, throw
  (K) sup, throw
  (F) su'peka, throw it!
    (hà?qye) lil ?ąp su'pakek, I just threw a rock

THUMB *mi(pat') hoht (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) mihot, thumb
(P) mih-hōt', thumb

THUNDER *ʔəhlawmol'
C(H) ʔéhlawyeik, it is thundering = he is shooting
(G) e'lauyak, thunder
ehlaumel, thunderer, bullroarer (not used by Coast Yuki)
H(B) aⁿlamol, thunder
(Fo) onámol, thunder
(L) ʔałhláw, thunder
Y(Fo) ʔəla'mal, ʔoła'mal', thunder
alámol, thunder
(B) anlamol, thunder
(Cs) uh-lǎ'-muk, üⁿ-lá-mol, thunder, bullroarer
(MWO) ülah'-mah, thunder
(Fo) alámol k'ani, bullroarer, lit. thunder voice
because it represents the voice of Taikomol at initiation

TIE *tʔəy
C(M) tā'-e-nē'-ūh, breechcloth
H(L) t'țiyləʔ, tie
āllā'wį t'țiyləʔ, tie up the box
teŋ t'țiyləʔ, tie a rope
tāŋ t'ți'yisəʔ, tie it up good!

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
(Fo) t'oi, ace, marked bone
  t'oi-tul, plain bone in grassgame [lit. tied not]

Y(A, F) t'ay-, tie
(A) ?al t'ay, grassgame, lit. stick tied
(Fo) áltoi-móltmil, grassgame
(Cs) ál-tia-rí-motmil, grassgame

TIE A KNOT *t'op
C(G) top, to tie a netting knot
H(L) t'ópsà?, 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) wóymí', 'el' (or I), tobacco-pipe
  wóymí', 'Ir', tobacco-pipe
(M) ah'-tet wi-má-ä, tobacco
  woi'-me-lil', tobacco-pipe
(G) woimil, tobacco
H(B) waimeel, tobacco
(L) wóymé'ol', tobacco
  hü'ú:tál wóymé'ol', [white man tobacco]
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'-nä, kow-en'-në, today
H(L) ka?inäi?, ka??Inay', today
   ka??inay' ?ë hâ?w t'onmë'lïkï, I'm going to go fishing
Y(A) ka ?enay', today
(P) ka-in'-nuh, today
(MO) kah-in'-nù', today
(Fo) ka inäi', today

TOE *mi (cf. THUMB)
H(L) mihál'â x ka? kó?yîmč'ì, this fellow's always walking around on tiptoes
   mihál'âkó?yîm, walking on tiptoes
toe on something

Y(A) me, toe

(F) mehot, toe

(P) mih-hōt', toe

(Cs) mi-hât, toe

(F) mihot, big toe

(A) mepan k'u's, toe nail

(Cs) mi-kūs, toe nail

TOGETHER *hut'ot

H(L) hut'ot'c•'e•l(k?) nān, they put their head together

nānhu•t' o• t'c•e•l hū•s k'āymālīkī, they're talking
to each other (they put their head together and
talking)

Y(F) ki?q ?āp hut'ottlewe, I met him

TOMORROW; MORNING *haw

C(M) hah'-o, tomorrow

(H) hāwhdʑ, 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-lāsk'owal, first quarter moon, lit.
moon is five days old

(L) haw, morning, tomorrow
há:wIsîk, (day break)

kà:tá' mi· há:wCCtê:l', we'll stay here all night

k'ol haw, k'ól' súm, other day, yesterday

hé·lháwC, everyday

Y(A, F) haw, tomorrow

TONGUE *nəmlat

C(H) lémlCXtC, tongue

H(B) numlaan, tongue

(L) nəmlaʔən, nəmláʔin, tongue

Y(A, F) nəmlat, tongue

(A) nəmlap, tongue

(B) nomlat, tongue

(P) num-lat', tongue

(Cs) num-lát, tongue

TOOTH *səhk

C(H) səhkCem, tooth

(G) se', human or mammalian tooth; valve of chiton;

teeth of vertebrates including man

H(B) saňk, tooth

(Fo) suk-túla, female name, no teeth

(L) səhk, teeth

EtIsəhk, my teeth
sah'tal, dull [saktal?]
sähkt'al, no teeth

Y(A, F) sə(•)k, tooth, teeth
(MO) sah-ahnk, sůk', tooth
(B, Cs) sa^nk, tooth
(F) sůkh, tooth
(A) sa?a sa?ak, baby teeth
kawaye sa, horse teeth
sə'k t'il, false teeth

TOP; END *hal'

TOP; END (LOCATIVE); SOUTH *hal'i?

C(H) 'ón há'li', way uphill
bé'ól-hōkk'x, [< 'halk'x?]
madrone on top
lîl halk'e'nêmäx', piedras encimadas
\{ts'ô'dax\}

(M) nen hah', topknot

(G) hale, top, south end of the world
semhalem, after midnight

H(B) ūnhali', east

(L) mîhál'â? kâ? kó'yîmc'î, this fella's walking
around on tiptoes [lit. toe tops]

(Fo) halî, to the end; north
Y(A) hal', top
halet namtł', 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) yíč'ém-k'əl 'a·hímIdə', I'm pulling up to the fire

H(L) táplə? k'áhlə? 'ólk'il', lean that board (up)
    against the tree

hánk'il koʔtəʔ, go home

miʔ'y'kəkóʔyikì 'éhk'il', somebody coming towards me

'é:mk'il'məʔk'əʔəʔ, where are you going?

éhk'il, 'óhməʔ miʔ'á·ltē·l', run towards me and run around me!

Y(K) han-k'il, to the house

(A) hankel', against the house

(A) 'i·tkel' kiʔ koʔoyek, he's walking towards me

TOWHEE *wəš-

C(M) wesh-níp, towhee (Pipilo maculatus)

(G) weshnaip, black-headed towhee

Y(MWO) waw'-shē, towhee (Pipilo maculatus)

    wawch-che'-mit, brown towhee (Pipilo crissalis)
TRACKS *pi’?

C(M) pe’, tracks

H(L) wišká?an kàtá? lálíʔÉ: méʔapéʔ náʔwìkì, bear

went along here, I see his tracks

péʔ, track (of animal)

kàtá? lálítÈÉ: péʔtàʔ péʔtàʔ, it went along here,

you track it

hìʔwišÉ: kàʔ péʔ?Ič’Ika, dog tracking (something)

Y(F) piʔ, tracks, footprints, of an animal

(MW) pe’, tracks

TREE *ʔol (cf. WOOD; STICK)

C(H) ’ól-k’ó’-me’t’, all kinds of trees gulch

’ól-kUS, oak moss, lit. oak’s bodyhair

’ól-hóhtram, big tree

(M) awl’, tree, log

(H) hótC ’óləm, 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) ʔol, tree, bush

ó’lap ì:č’úk’ikìC, I fell off tree

’ám’amní:1, "tree-cat", wildcat

Y(A, F) ʔo(·)l, tree
TREE SP. *nəht (cf. FIR)
C(H) neht-'ol, pine tree
Y(A) nat (nət?) 'ol, scrub oak

TROUT; FISH *suʔič'
H(B) suʔ-itc, fish
Y(A, F) suʔič, trout
(K, B) suʔ-itc, any fish
(A) suʔuʔič, small trout sp.

TROUT SPS. *məlham*, *məlwis
C(H) mélhem, mélhem', surffish
mélhem, surffish
mélem', surffish
mélhem háʔTS', nightfish, lit. little surffish
mélháttS'e', trout
(M) mel' 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
melemenike, promontory at the south side of the mouth of Juan Creek
melwis, trout
H(B) mulhaam, trout
(L) málhèəm, trout
úʔk'hoʔtəm málhèəm, fish (look like trout)
(ocean trout)
Y(MWO) mulˈ-łum, trout
(B) malam, trout
(Cs) mú-łłum, trout
(MW) melˈ-wes, trout

TULE *son
C(G) sonmel, Hollow Tree Creek [tule creek]
H(B) son, tule
Y(A) suˈn, tule
(MWO) sawnˈ, big round tule (Scirpus lacustris)
(C) sən, tule
(B) saun, tule

TURN *wit
C(G) witsi, turn
H(L) wítʔətəˈl', turn over!
wítʔələʔ, turn it over!
toːt', wítʔəlImIkI, log rolling
kataqa to:t' wit'em: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) lallá' 'onk'e pâklâ?, kick it and turn it over,
    or: kick it over

Y(A) ki? 'on pâ'aksik, he's turning somersaults
    'on pâktl', turn it upside down!

TURTLE *sop'(a?)

C(M) sipo't, so'pe-em, turtle

H(B) so'pa, turtle
    (L) sop'a?, turtle

Y(MWO) so-pah', turtle
    (B) sop, turtle
    (Cs) só-pū, turtle

TWIG *kukis

C(G) kuk, stickers of Franseria bipinnatifida

H(L) kūkîs, twigs
    pûwî kûkîs, one twig

Y(Fo) alkukis, small wood stick, male name
kukisniúsi, little stick roaster, male name

**TWINS? 'molsam**

**H(Fo) molsamkúus, middle finger, approx. February**

**Y(Fo) mólsam, twins**

**TWO °'opa°, °'opi**

**C(H) °'oba° n'yCS, two maidens**

°'óbIkC, two

°'illlIllyò'kC, Double Cone rock

hilgIl °'óbAKC, 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) ópe, two**

kesópe, four

**(Fo) ópi, two**

kesópi, four

**(Y(A, F) ?ope, two**

**(F) ?opa, two**

**(F) o'-peh, two**

**(LL) (?)o'pi, two**

**(Fo) ópi, two**

**(B) ópi, two**
(K) op-a, two (animate)
    op-i, two (inanimate)

(MW) o’-pah ah’tut, two persons
    o’-pah a-ni, twice

H(L) opɔ', two
    ṭopI sa:k’, two babies
    ṭopIpE:suʔ, $2.00
    iwI’ s opI C, two men
    ṭopA'kà yάšikE C, two standing up
    ṭopá’ ṭáhtá kànámkil’e:, two people lay down right here
    ka:m’ ṭopa? ṭiwIs mehč’I, two men over here
    ṭopá’ mì: kó?pà’, two of us will go
**UNCLE** $^1$ ʔank'ikan'

H(B) ʔůŋ-keka, mother's brother

ʔůŋ-ke, mother's sister

(L) ʔŋk'e·kaⁿ, aunt's husband

ʔŋk'e·kaⁿ, mother's brother

Y(F) ʔi·k'ikan', my young uncle

(MW) ung-kā-kah, mother's younger brother

(Cs) aⁿ-kī-kaⁿ, maternal uncle younger than father

(F) ʔan-k'ikan', (my?) father's brother

---

**UNCLE** $^2$ ʔʔʔʔ

MY UNCLE ʔʔʔʔ

H(L) ʔiːʔit, [no gloss; probably made up for father's older brother]

ʔiːʔit, father's younger brother

Y(F) ʔi·ʔit, my mother's brother

(Cs) aⁿ-ʔit, maternal uncle older than father

---

UNDER *hahin (cf. FOREST)*

C(H) hěhen kᶜūᶜ'mill', underskirt

(M) on hā'–hen, any hole

H(B) ʔūnahan, sweathouse [ground under]

(L) ʔanh₄h₄h₃nʔim, underneath house

h₄w'ó'y h₄h₄n sē:sisèʔ, put it under the table

slide
lá:kísá? hâwóyâhín ?ímpís, take it out from under the table
lá:wi hâwó:y hâhín ?ím së:sísá?, slide that basket under the table
Y(A) ha·n, under
(K) -han, -hànhin, under
uk-hànhin, ?uk-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) kûî, up
Y(MWO) k'oo-e, up

URINE *?as
C(H) ?âssIn, s. you are going out to piss
Y(A) ?as, urine, urinate

USED TO (ASPECTUAL SUFFIX) *-mil'
H(L) hîntîl hân kàtâ? yâkmîl', this where the Indian houses used to stand
Y(A) kî? hult'ilmel', he used to wear glasses
(U) -mil, past tense suffix
VALLEY *uk'am (cf. ROUND VALLEY)

C(G) ukem, uk'em, lake

ukemnini, Laytonville (lake-head of)

ukemim, Cahto

ukomontilka, Laytonville people (Kato group)

H(L) mah *uk'am nó'mah mäl, Eel River ("Yuki creek")

mah*uk'am, Round Valley

ú'k'am, úk'em, /ú'k'Im/, u'k'am, ú'k'am, valley

(B) ûkum, valley

(Fo) mah-ukom, Round Valley (Indian hemp valley)

Y(F) ú'uk'am, ú'k'am, valley

ú'k'am, in the valley

(A) ú'k'om, ú'k'um, ú'uk'om, ú(')kum, valley

(MWO) oo'kum kaht', valley

(P) úk'um, valley

VOLITIONAL MODE *-pa?; see Chapter III, section 3.1.6.

H(L) katá? anámkîlpå?, I'll lay down here


know when I'll come back

kim'ásâ? hân ?í: nahíná:k'Ipå?, sometime I'll learn

ópå? mi: kó?på?, two of us will go
Y(A, F) -pa(?), future (verbal suffix)

VOMIT *?o? (cf. SPIT)

VOMIT, GOING TO *?o?limik

H(L) ?o?limik?l?c, I'm going to puke


Y(A) ?i· ?o?olomek, ?i· ?o?olomek, I'm about to vomit

(K) ii o?c-t-ik, ii o?-t-ik, I vomit
WAKE UP 'mak'–

WAKE UP! *mak'ita?

WOKE UP *mak'itik

H(L) mák?ità?, wake up

ká?tIm mák?sà?, go wake him up!

há?yi: ?'mák?Etíkè, I just woke up

Y(A) mak'–, wake, awake, awaken, wake up

mak'eta, wake up!

nákop ?ap mak'etek, I woke up in the dark

(B) makita, awaken

WANT *ham

C(H) 'ú'k' 'IS'í'há·mdw', do s. you want water?

Úkk'ay há:mmUSqé, I am thirsty, I am dying for water

H(L) mIs ?uk' há:mmEh'è, are you thirsty?

tíwho ?i· ?uk' há:místìkè, I'm very thirsty

'úk há:místì? ?i· k'ól súìtìkè, I'm thirsty for water, I nearly die

ká'á: múhšil' há:mč'ič, this one likes to laugh

Y(A, F) ha·m–, want, like

(K) ham, desire, wish

WAR *t'aw

ENEMY *t'aw–

WAR DANCE *t'aw wok
H(Fo) tauₙ-wok, pre-war dance or post-war dance

(L) t'a'wmi⁶c, enemy
   t'a'wmi⁶c méhekî, our enemy [enemy is]
   hû'û:t'úsâh t'a'wmi⁶c méhekî, white man is our enemy

Y(A) t'aw, war

(A, F) t'awnom', enemy (war people)

(K) tauₙ-wok, war dance

(Fo) t'auₙ-wok, war dance

WARM *č'ok'il'

C(H) tS'ó'gIl, tS'ók'læ', (the fire) is warm
   k'è'gI'may tS'ók'læ', y'ìc'Imbîs, I'm already warm from the fire
   tS'ó'k'él', it is hot (as water)
   'úk', tSó'k'él, hot water
   'Úk'-tSó'k'él', warm water

(M) chaw'-ki[l], hot weather [kul]

H(L) č'á?k'îl/I/, warm
   ?úk', č'o'k'îl, 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
WASH THE BODY *-k’ol

WASH THE FACE *huk’ol

C(H) m’b’xt’ m’k’ó’lgIl’, I washed my hands

H(L) hûk’áklIl’, says it’s Redwood word (wash face)

(on suggesting form given by Minnie Fulwilder [sic])

Y(F) huk’o’lm’l’, wash basin

(K) hukol, wash

WASH THINGS *č’ak’

C(H) tS’UlIlI tr’k’ksIkC, washing the dishes

lÎst’eleyÎ gÎ.ts’UlIl tS’ddz’, s. you hurry up

and wash the dishes

H(L) č’a?kCIl’, wash (clothes)

mîpCâ? č’a?kIl’, wash your hands

t’a?yhe:1 č’a?kCIl’, wash everything!

hûl č’a?kîle:1’, wash your face!

Y(A, F) č’ak-, wash (trans.)

(F) hë?aye ?ap č’a?aksek, I’m going to wash now

WATER *?uk’

C(H) ’ú’k’, hâ:mmx’, give me water, pass me water!

’Úk’, water

’ÚkCwÎ’s, coffee

’Úk’-lâl, water that is not running
'úk'-ho\textsuperscript{C}_{t}C\textsuperscript{C}, "watermelon" (= ocean [water big])

(G) uk, water

ukshik, black water, female proper name

H(b) īk!, water

(L) 'u'k', úk', water

^ññk'ā\u0160 úk', muddy water

u'k'a mE\textsuperscript{E}\textsuperscript{C}, I'm drinking water; I drank

water; I'm gonna drink water

ú'k' mē:\Eśā, drink some water!

uk'hoht\textsuperscript{C}, ocean

úk'ām hōhtām, ocean

uk' ūā:yēh?ē:, clear water

Y(A, F) 'u'k, 'u'uk, water

(F) īk', water

(B) īk, u, water

(K) uk-han, under water

hul-uk, eye-water [tears]

WATERSNAKE *'uk'pəy'sik'i (cf. RATTLESNAKE; BLUE; WATER)

H(L) 'úk' p\c{c}'y'sē:k'E, water snake

Y(A) 'u'pa?e, watersnake

(F) 'u'p'an si'k'ën, watersnake

(MWO) o'pen se'ken, watersnake (Eutoenia)

(LL) u'pIn se'k'In, watersnake
(Cs) u=pan-sí-kín, watersnake (water striped)

WE (EXCLUSIVE AGENT) *?us
C(H) ’D·s, we
H(B) us, we
(L) ?ús, we
  ?ópá?ùskó?yá?:, we two went together
  mín.lmá?ùská?yá?:, we three went together
  ?ùskna:máhya?opa?, we two came together
Y(A, F) ?us, we (exclusive agent)
  (B, P) ùs, we

WE (INCLUSIVE AGENT) *mi
H(L) hú?ú·tàn wók' ml· náwln', let's go see white man
dance
  ká?a: mi· tíwlá?, let's chase this fella
  háw ml: t'ónà?, let's go fishing
  ópá? ml: kó?pà?, two of us will go
Y(A, F) ml·, we (inclusive agent)
  (A) me·, we (inclusive agent)

WEAR *hih(l)
C(H) ’Úk’k‘Í’C’hé’C’w’, Mrs. Perez' Indian name, lit.
  bead wearer
H(L) ?ímílk mè? húl tílhé·l?á, you blind?, you got
glasses (eyes) on
Y(A) hult'il he·lej, he's wearing glasses.

WEDGE 'pa·mol'
C(G) hi'a pema, elkhorn wedge
Y(Cs) pa·mol, wedge (splitter)

WET 'k'at'
H(L) k'at'9, wet
  k'aʔ[ʔ]ohʔe:, it got wet
  k'áʔlímiki, getting wet
  k'aʔ ʔoch límIKIʔi, I'm getting wet
Y(F) k'aʔat, wet
(MW) 'kah-aht, 'kaht', wet
(A) ki saʔak ki n'amuł, k'atlek, that baby made
   the bed wet

WHAT '?iyika
C(H) 'Igax, what?
  'Igax'maʔ'I·melo', what are s. you talking about?
H(L) E:yEkw, ?e:yeka, what's this?
  ?e:yEʔąké: ?a k'áyi·nápá?Ihámhoʔ?, I don't know
   what I'll talk about next
  ?e:ye me? hẏyi ma: ?aʔ k'ilkap, what you doing,
   my daughter? [sic]
é:yik'áymíl', say something!

Y(A) ?iyi, what (is it)?

?iyika, what is this?

?iyike, what's that?

WHEN • ?iyowan (cf. WINTER; SUMMER)
C(M) å'-yo'-wen, when
H(L) ?i:yawîn, ?iyawán, when


Y(A) ?i:wîn, ?iyawan, ?iyowan, when

(F) ?iyawan, when

WHERE • ?iyim' (cf. LOCATIVE)
C(M) å'-em, å'-em, where
H (L) ?e:n', where?

?e:n' mé'clo', where is it?

H(L) ?é:m' kíl, k Có?ton ?í: nahámkí, he's gone, but I don't know where

?e:m'm', ?e:m'm', where?

?e:m' me? méh?a, where art thou?

?e:m'pís mè? kámá, where you coming from? [sic]

Y(A, F) ?im, where

(F) ?imwit me? ko?omelha?, where are you going?
WHIP *č'ak

H(L) ?a·la?l· č'ák'yá', he hit me with stick
Y(A) č'ak təltel, don't slap him with a stick!

(K) tca-k, whip
(F) č'ak ?i· ha·mek, I want to swish him

WHIRL₁ *k'ál, *?ənəm'k'al-

C(M) shaht'kahl'-me, whirlwind
ook' kahl'-me, whirlpool
(H) 'énemk'álma, 1. he is crazy, 2. he is drunk
Y(F) ?anank'alse, ?anamk'alse, ?anank'altle, to whirl,
  swing, turn around

WHIRL₂ *č'il

C(H) tS'Ílmw', "it is mixed like pepper on our food"
Y(F) (p'ans) č'i·lmq', whirlwind

WHISTLE (VERB) *pi

WHISTLE (NOUN) *pihil'

BONE WHISTLE *k'iht pimol'

C(H) bí·hir', whistle (manufactured article, noun)
bí·hiKc, to whistle

(M) kẽ· i-pe'·mil, bone whistle

(G) bime, flute of elderwood
H (B) kepemol, whistle

Y(K) pi, whistle
   p'ii-mi'1-mil, whistled

(B) p'I, whistle

(A) pi'hil, whistle (noun)

WHITE *č'al

C(M) oo-gaw'–chā–maht chel'-lah, gull (Larus)

(H) tS'äl', tS'äl, white
   mūhk'Uht tS'äl, barking owl, lit. white owl
   Sém-tS'ā·l, proper name (fem.), lit. ear white
   līl-tS'āl, white rock

(M) chal' no'i–um, white paint
    nin'–chāl–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'al, white

Y(A, F) č'a·l, white, colorless, brown or yellow of leaves, light

(Fo) č'al, white
(B) tc'al, white
(Cs) ch'al, white

WHO; SOMEONE 'mây'

H(L) mây', somebody

mây', who?
mây'k'a, who's this?
mây'ka ?iwIs ?opa? mehc'I, who's them two mans?
mây' mìs y'àwáhná:lìkì, who named you?
mây' kò?ìkì, somebody going away

Y(A) mây', moy', someone, somebody, who

?qëp moyå şamlil ki?å č·anek, I gave him someone's

hat

moye me k'aye·mha, who are you talking to?
moyke, who's that?

(MW) mi-e-kôk, someone

(P) moih, who

WIDE 'wah

C(H) 'ôn w2h, a big wide valley

wéh, wide

nú'ts'-wèhlm, wide sand

'onì wèh nam, lit. big flat lying there (where the

Laytonville people live)

lilwahat, "rock flat in ocean", flat rock off-
shore (placename)

H(L) wáh, wide
mehšwah, wide road
náhanwahaʔ, big mouth (designation of rattle-snake)
ô'ñwáh'akóy'míkí, wandering around, I've been
wandering around [ground wide I going]

Y(A) waˈh, wide
(Fo) títwá, wide hill, name of a rancheria

WILLLOW *šip, *šipa, *šipi

C(H) Síp ᱁, Síbo ᱁, Síppo, willow
Síbbo-ˈol, willow tree
Síbep, at the willows
Síp-ˈon, willow country

(M) shipˈ-pah, willow (Salix nuttali and Salix flaves-
cens)

(G) shipe, willows
shípe, willow tree
shipumel, Yuki name for Outlet Creek (near
Willits)
shipoi, Westport

H(B) cÍpe, willow (White)
(Fo) šipimul, Huchnom village (largest one) (at
mouth of Outlet Creek on the South Fork of
the Eel River)

(L) šípi māl, willow creek (where Huchnoms lived, runs through Longvale)
šípɨʔāl, willow tree

Y(A) šípi, šípe, šípit, willow (white)
(B) cip, willow (white)
(K) cip-i, willows (white)
(Cs) shí-pɨ, willows (white)
(C) shipa-nū, "black willow", (mono-willow, Salix lasiolepis)

WIND (NOUN) *p'ans
H(B) punts', wind
(L) p'ans, wind
p'ans sé:mik Îe, wind's blowing
tíwhó? p'ân sé:miki, wind's blowing hard
hóht p'ân sê? lîʔe:, wind's blowing hard, big wind
p'ân sé:mîki Îe, wind is blowing

Y(A, F) p'ans, wind

WIND TO BLOW *sími
H(L) p'ân sé:mîki Îe, wind is blowing

See also WIND (NOUN).

Y(F) *on si·me, wind blowing

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
WINNOWING BASKET 'əopič'
C(G) opech, twined openwork basket tray
H(L) o:peʔ, Indian sifter (full of holes, woven basket)
Y(A) o·pič, winnowing basket

WINTER *šəwan (cf. SUMMER; WHEN)
C(M) shā-wen, winter
   (G) shewin, winter
H(Fo) šáwin, winter, huddle together time
   (L) šə:wən, 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:smə:l, wolf
   wé:smó·l ʔà nə:wiki, I see a wolf
   Emp na:wiki wE:smə:l, I'm looking at wolf
   wé:smó·l ʔə·nawkílíkí, I'm looking at a wolf
Y(MWO) wois'-mah, big wolf
(P) wais'-mol, big wolf

cf. (Cs) wáŋ-yíl-mol, big wolf

WOMAN *musp
WOMEN *mus < *muss

C(H) mÚspC, woman

mÚspC hwaŋg'o', middle-aged woman
mÚS mÚn', mÚS mÚn', lots of women
mÚsp'o'-t', k'ÍmShoCt'æ', the old-woman is canusea

(M) múspt', woman

é'-te musp', wife [my woman]

(G) muspuhake, short woman, female proper name

ewush wusp, bitch [dog woman]

H(B) músp, woman

múspe, girl

e'músp, wife

(Fo) musp te'-ol, woman chiefs

lašk'al-musp, girl born at time of new moon, lit.

moon woman

(L) mÚspC, woman

mÚsp múnkI, lot of women

mu'[?] smún, musmúni, lots of women

molmí mÚsp, three women

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Y(K, Cs) mus, women
(A, F) musp, woman
   ?i·t musp, my wife
(F, B) mūsp, woman
(A) ?itin musp, my wife
(B) it-musp, my wife
(K) musp-a, woman (obj)
(Fo) it-musp, my mother

WOOD; STICK *?al (cf. TREE)
C(H) k'CγU-?q, "stick of arrowhead"? bow?
   ?q hot Cγ, lots of wood
(G) al, (cut or fallen) wood
   albat, "flat sticks" (women's dice game with six flat sticks)
(M) ahl e-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) hūikalyûk, center-pole
(L) ?âl káyi•, long stick
   ?âl, stick (of wood)
   âl, ?âl, wood
   lîl âl, buckeye stick used to take rocks off fire
a·l la:wI, box [wood basket]
â·l pú:héč', short stick
?a·l hIč'ohsa?, sharp stick
?âlk'amó?l, wildcat, bobcat [wood cat]
Y(A, F) ?a1, wood, stick
(F) â1, wood

WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED *'?siyam (cf. BLOOD)
C(M) â-se’-em, pileated woodpecker (Ceophlaeus)
â-se’-am, red-breasted sapsucker (Sphyrapicus ruber)
(H) ’é-sIy’m, yellowhammer (3 fall sylls)
’é-sIy’m, lit. blood is quivering, l. Hardy Creek, 2. yellowhammer
H(B) an’siyum, red-headed woodpecker
Y(MWO) aw-se’-um, California woodpecker (Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi)
(B) ūn’siam, red-headed woodpecker
(Cs) ân-sín, red-headed woodpecker
(Fo) aⁿsiumnának, woodpecker head, male name

WOODPECKER, HAIRY *mil-
C(M) mel'-kã-tes, hairy woodpecker (Diyobates villosus)
Y(MWO) mil-we’-tum, hairy woodpecker
WOODPECKER, PILEATED *piltəsi- (cf. SNOW)
C(G) bistesime, pileated woodpecker
Y(MWO) pil-taw'-sin, pileated woodpecker (Ceophlaeus)

WOODRAT *nawč-
H(L) nawč'úC, rat
    nawč'úh, woodrat
Y(MWO) naw-che'-um, rat, wood rat, round tail (Neotoma)
    (Po) nučiam hán, rat house, type of string figure

WORK *wit (wit?)
WORK (NOUN) *wit/tiyam
H(L) witityšm, work
    witíki:mišá', wití:mika?á, I'm working
    witíyšm wé:tön, I tell him work
    kaʔá?awítíyšm wé:tön hát'imyá, I want this fella
        work, but he don't want to
Y(A, F) wi(·)t, work
    (K) wit, work
    (A) kiʔet witiyum ʔap nąwhék, I'm watching him (lit.
        his) working
    wit hot hásá witiyum, work harder!
    (F) hiʔl ʔinay' ki witi·mek, he works every day
        ki? witiyam hoʔuʔutlek, he's all through working
        ʔan ki? witiyamwe, he kept on working for a
long time

WORM; MAGGOT *muy’

C(H) múy’, worm, maggot

(G) mui, caterpillar; grubs of yellowjacket wasps
(eaten)

mu’ui, earthworm

H(L) muy’, mui?i, [?..] worm

mu?u:y, pl.

muy?y, -worm

mu?u:y, worm (any kind)

múil[?]é:, maggots (?), wormy?, maggoty

Y(F) muy’, worm

WORM, FISH- *?ənam

H(Fo) anam, fish worms

(L) ?ənəm, ?ənəm, worm, fish worm

Y(A) ?ənam, fish-worm

(Cs) á-núm, earthworm

WORMWOOD, see SAGE

WRINKLE; SHRINK *?uʃ

C(H) ’u·S·yem, shrunk or wrinkled up
Y(A) ʔu·š, wrinkled
(K) uc, shrink
YELLOWJACKET *naw*

C(H) ná'aw, 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
   húʔutah naw, white man bee
Y(A) naw, bee, yellowjacket
(MWO) nah'-ahm, yellowjacket
(LF) naʔqem, yellowjacket
(B) naam, yellowjacket

YES *həw*

C(H) hék', yes
(M) hā-ō, hā-oo
H(B) heū, yes
(K) heū, yes
(L) hewʔ, yes, o.k., all right (said to one who says
   koʔōme:liki C [said when leaving]
hE·w?, hÉ:w', o.k.
he·w', kóta?, all right, go on!

Y(A) hêwha?, hêw(a), yes
(B) hêü, yes
(P) he'–u–ha, yes
(Fo) heó, heó, yes, yes (a greeting)
    ha'n; a'n, yes, yes (answer to the above greeting)

YESTERDAY; NIGHT *sum

C(M) sem', night
    soom', yesterday
(G) semhuyem, midnight
    semhalem, after midnight

H(B) süm, night
(L) sum pe:leka? le'e:, snowed yesterday
    mèh sù·sàl k'ú:a: ñ hámho? sùmtemè kóta?, maybe
    your friend's tired, it's getting late, you
    better go on
    sùmtemè:, getting late
    sùmlImIme·?akó'tikiC, it's getting late and I'm
    gonna go

Y(A, F) sum, yesterday
(P) süm, yesterday
YOU (SINGULAR AGENT) *mi?

C(H) mí', s. you

'Ígë mëk'Tëlëlo', what are s. you talking about?

H(B) me, thou, thy

(L) më?, thou

më?kanë, (you pl.)

më?kanëh, you! you did!

e:m' kil mé? ké:në:likë, where are you going?

pëk më? shu?hënk, you stay here alone

?é:mm me? mëh?à, where art thou?

Y(A, F) me?, mi?, you (sg. agent)

(P) meh, you

(K) mi, you

YOU (PATIENT); YOUR (INALIENABLE) *mis

C(H) dëCëClo'mis, s. you are sick

H(L) mis 'à·nú·š k'á·ymílikë, I'm talking to you

náhànnáktáI'ënë, don't you remember?

e:?: mis mú:čâ: kó?ëC, where's your sister going?

mëska:, your mother

mëy 'ës yëwáhná:likë, who named you?

Y(F) mis-k'an', your mother

(A) kima*së mis haw ča*nmek, they're going to give you

a fish
YOU (PLURAL AGENT) *mos' (< **mi/o~, second person + **-s, plural)
C(H) mō's, ye
Y(A, F) mo?os, you (pl. agent)
(A, K) mōs, you (pl. agent)
(P) mōss, you

YOUR (SINGULAR ALIENABLE) *miht(a?)
C(H) middä l0l, s. your lard
middə go'ddə', your sg. hog
midd hên, s. your house
middə hentcel', s. your nose
(M) mē't-kin me-hek, yours [is]
Y(A) me' tə?, for you
mi't, your, for you (sg. alienable)
(A, F) me't, your, for you (sg. alienable)
(B) mît, your
(MW) mē't-kin me-hek, you or yours (sg.)
 mēt me'-hik, you or yours (sg.)

YOUR (PLURAL) *mos'iyahht
C(H) mó'ssə'c t hentcəl', mó'sə'c't'Il hentcəl',
 yer noses
mó'st'ılık go'ddə', pl. your pig
mó'ssə tt'ılık hên, it is your (pl) house
mő'st'īlə 1ōl, your (pl.) lard
Y(A, F) mo'osiyat, your, for you (pl.)
(F) mo'osiyet, your, for you (pl.)
(K) mosiyat, mos-i-at, mo-t, your

YUKI 'yu'ki'
C(H) yū'kI (š'tet), 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.
(GLOSS UNCERTAIN) *huš

C(H) hūSyīk’mē, s. you make fire!
    hūSSUS, come on (and eat)

H(L) mīs qà-hùš k’āymílikì, I'm talking to you
    nānhu’t' o· tće·1 hùš k'áymílikì, they’re
talking to each other (they put their head to­
gether and talking)

Y(K) hushkaiemol, shaman's spirits, "speaker, instruc­
tor"

(Fo) huškáyemol, wire conceived of as running from a
    spirit through the top of a doctor's head,
    lit. one that carries the word
Alphabetical order: a, č, č', ə, h, i, k, k', l, l', m, m', n, n', o, p, p', s, š, t, t', t', u, w, w', y, y', ?.

Asterisks are omitted.

-a, specific; nominal suffix
-ap, locative
-a? , animate suffix on substantives
-a?, imperative mode
-a?, comitative-instrumental ("with, by")
čahay, redbud
čan, give
čaples, fern, brake
činčol', thrasher
čip, squeeze
čippot, cocoon rattle
čisam, lizard, scaly
čitit, robin
čiwis, 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
č'aw², jay
č'il, whirl
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
č'ulil', mush basket
č'unč'ič', baby (toddler)
č'uy, leak
-əp, locative
-h, durative aspect
halč'(a?), 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

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
ha?, carry in arms or hands
ha'am, forget_2; lose
ha'm, bring
hə, egg
hə-, perception?
hač, camp
hač'am, strong
həhin, under
həhs, arm
hək, split
hək', step over
həl, hear
həmnənwok, puberty ceremony for girls
həmp, sing; song
hən, house
həncam, crow (N)
haŋt', heavy
hənpin, sweat house
həntil, nose
hənt'ut', snot
həpot', rib(s)
has, clam shell beads
hətam, hətM, doctor, to
hətəw(i)l, hear, not to
hət', potato sp._1
həw, fish; salmon
həw, like
həway, eat_1; food
həway yuʔ, cook

həw', yes

həy, look for; hunt (for)

həy-, think

həyma, how

həʔ, rub

həʔwəʔit', dog

həʔyi, now

hıh(l), wear

hıi, seed

hıli(l), all

hili̱, lilik, animals

him, move

hin(l), antler(s); horn(s)

hipila, thimbleberry

hiš̕, slip

hiwil, race

ho, liver

hoht'am), big

hokoč, little; bad

hcm, burden net

hop', thin; light

hotp'uc', paddle for mush

hot', acorn mush or soup

hot, many; lots

hu-, face, of the (prefix)

hu-, cheek
hu-, perception?
huč, outside
hučnom’, Huchnom
huč’ohs, sharp-pointed
huhtil’, bread
hul, eye
hulk’ilal, ghost
hulk’oy’, coyote
hulmol’, bead-drill
hulyo’, 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
-iht, possessive suffix (alienable)
-ik, declarative mode
-iki, declarative mode
-il, reflexive-mediopassive-reciprocal
-in, move in order to
-is, continuative-iterative
-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
καν, swell
kat, flat₂
kataʔ, this (locative): here
kay', this (locative): up here
kaw, this (locative): here
kaʔ, this (agent)
kaʔəh, this (patient)
kaʔəht, this (possessive)
kaʔinay', today
kɔk, rise
kəlam, soaproot
kəwam, flower
kəy, kəyih, long
kəyam, acorn of valley oak
ki, leave₂
-ki, declarative mode
kičalil, flint
kihs, feathers
kik, fly (V)
-kil, momentaneous aspect + mediopassive
kilikot/l, placename
kimas, enough
kim', that (locative): over there
kin, stink; smell
kipaw, back (returning)
kita, that (locative): there; on that
kiw, that (locative?)
kiw, arrow
kiw(is)-, ask
kiwi, elder
ki?, that (agent)
ki?(-t), follow
ki?oh, that (patient)
ki?oh, that (possessive)
koč', lungs
kol', animal name ending
kon, dry
kop, feather
koy, point
koy'a?, gopher
ko?, go
ko'm, come (under GO)
kuč', manzanita
kuč'mol', meadowlark
kuht, start
(mi)kuht, heel
kuhtam, kuhtim, mortar
kuhtkin, root
kuhtk'ı, north
kukis, twig
kuk'i, down
kum, salt
kummol', kelp
kumnom'(i), "Salt People"
kup, point₁ (V)
kuş, body hair
kuşw-, few
kuy, up
k'al, whirl₁
k'alimam, blackberries
k'amol', panther
k'at', wet
k'aw, light
k'ay', mushroom
k'ah, lean
k'ahin, talk
k'ahs(il), tail
k'ank', knee
k'ay(mil), talk
-k'i, locative₃
k'ih, still (calm; quiet)
k'ihlul, marrow
k‘ihp, belly
k‘ihp hoht, 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‘o?, put in pliable things
k‘o?ol, Athapaskan
k‘uć, stretch
k‘uć’, navel
k‘uhs, claws; nails
k‘us’noh, rest
k‘u?, stretch
-l, perfective aspect
lač'am, grasshopper
laht, break
lak, goose
lak’, leave₁
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, knife₁
lil pal, seaweed
lilpan, knife₂
lim, resultative/patient progressive ("getting")
lis, hurry
lit, do
liʔ, liʔik, kill
liʔwoht, bow
loh, cough
lot, slow
luh, chop; chip
luk, punch down
lul, fat; grease
lulam, smooth
-m, imperfective aspect
-m, motion toward the speaker
mah, hemp, Indian
mahalam, elbow
mah'uk'am, Round Valley
mak'-, wake up
mal, penis
mam, acorn or black oak; berry; nut; seed
(mam)č'ipas, star
mas(i), they
-mas, distributive suffix
mayu (?), dove
məh(il'), new
məhk'ut(a?), owl, great horned
məl, creek₁
məl̓əm', məlwis, trout sps.
məm, fight₁
mət, shoot
mət', creek₂
mət, forked
məy', who; someone
mi, toe
mi, we (inclusive agent)
mi(pat') hoht, thumb
mih, be
mihž, road
miht(a?'), your (singular alienable)
miht, 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'-hat', palm of hand
mi(pat') hoht, thumb
mis, you (patient); your (inalienable)
misaw, fingers
misk'an', mother, your (singular)
mi?, drink
mi?, you (singular agent)
mi’il’, leg₁
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’, mountain₂
muhš, laugh
mun, many₁; lots of
mun’, sister?
mus(p), woman
musin, anise, sweet
musp ti’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
naw', yellowjacket
nay, pull
nayp, girl
nay', mountain filaree
na'am, forget₂; lose
nə-, mouth, of the
nən, fir
nənak, jaw
nənam, forget₁; not to know
nənənak, know
nən, mouth
nənk, dark; night
nənt, freeze; ice
nənt, tree sp.,
nəntam, graysquirrel
nənukuš, beard
hək'oh, teach
nəm, lie; lay₁ (singular)
nəmlat, tongue
nəmmləm', bed
nən, head
nətam, taste
nətawis, peppery
nətam', chin
nəw, see
nə', poke₁
nə'a, breech cloth
nih, hole
nihin, door
nok (?), marry
nokonmi, Pomo
nok', mussel
noloh, fight
-nom'(a?), people of
noy, mark
no?, live
nuč', sand
nu?, sand
-p, singular suffix
pal, leaf; wing
pal, condor, California
pal-, palpol (?), butterfly
palkənši, maple
pan, hang
pat', flat
pat'-, hips (?)
pa?, get up
-pa?, volitional mode
pəčas, tattoo
pənk, cover (N)
pək', shout
pək', one
pəl, dig
pəmol', wedge
pəšil', tarweed
pət'am, abalone
pəyk'i, madrone
pəy', rattlesnake
pi, whistle
pihil', whistle
pil, snow; hail
pilaht(i), sun
pilaht puh-, sunrise
pilaht ?ili-, sunset
piltwan, summer
pin', lie; lay₂ (plural)
pip, mouse, meadow or water
-pis, from; away from
pi?', tracks
pohot', kidney
pokam, digger pine
pok'am (?ol), pepperwood; California laurel
pop, poke₂; hammer; crack by hitting
pot', gray₁; brown
pot'a, pot'a? (?), barn swallow
pot'il, ashes; dust
powi(k), one
powi mipat', eight
powi/a ?ona?, one year
puc', blow with the mouth
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
p'ans, wind (N)
p'iht, door; shut; hole
p'is, poker
p'oht, clover sp.
p'oy, put in solids
-s, continuative-iterative
-s, plural suffix
sah, sahol', eagle
sak', baby (infant)
sahk, tooth
sah(i)ya)m, lizard
søy, defecate
sihs, buttocks
sihskin(a), skunk, big
sik', green; blue
sik'a, lilac
simi, wind to blow
sim't, buckeye
sipak, rabbitskin
sis-, gig₂
siʔ, clover
son, tule
sop’, shoulder
sop’(a’?), turtle
soy, acorn meal
suk, gray₂
suk’, Ponderosa pine
sul, hang₂
sum, yesterday; night
sup, throw
sus(a), duck; mallard
susal’ (susil’ ?), friend
sut’, hole₂
sut’, shade; shadow
suy’, foam
suʔic’, trout; fish
suʔmam, sum’am, brains
ša, bag
šać, sugar pine
šamam, raccoon
šat’, cold weather
šay, raw
šəm, ear
šəs, bite
šəwan, winter
sihp, magnesite
šik', black
šil, shell₁; bark
šiman, huckleberries
šimit', dirty
šip, onion, wild
sip(a/i), willow
šipa, blackbird
šiš, leach
šis, šisä, groundsquirrel
šiw, ripples
šok, šok'iš(i), acorn of tan oak
šoʔ, shell₂; skin
šul, body
šuʔ, sit; stay
-t, effective
tahk, find
tal, pile; nest
tal (?), negative
tsas, snare
tat, good
tal, menstruation
tal, negative
tih, tih(i)l(-), sick; ache; hurt
tihk, smooth₁
tihtam, mountain₁; hill
-til, effective + mediopassive
tit, rope
tit, mountain, hill

titamol', comb

tiw-, tiwiym (tiw-?), chase

tiwho? (tiwho-?), hard

tiyam, neck, back of

tiyat, killdeer

tom, fawn

toti, lupine

totowok', dance type

tuk, move

tulihs, quail

t( ' )u', push

t'ay, tie

t'ih, parent?

t'ol, head hair

t'op, tie a knot

t'uh, heart

t'uhn-, chest

t'uk', gig

t'uy', t'uy'il, pitch; resin; red

t'u?mol', spear

-ta, demonstrative locative suffix

-tak', shake (a body part)

tal (?), eat

tay, cut

tet', leg

tiw- (?), chase
tiwho? (?), hard
	 ti?, jump
	 ti?ol', chief
	 tot', log
	 tuk, strike
	 tuk (?), move
	 tuk', basket
	 t'ak', play ball
	 t'aw, anger; bad weather
	 t'aw, war
	 t'ı1, add; count
	 t'ohk(a/i), flea
	 t'ok, bald
	 t'ok'am, ankle
	 t'ot', burden basket₁ (woman's?)
	 t'ot, fall₂
	 -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
	 wəs-, towhee
was(it') ka/il-, oats, wild
wasit', grizzly bear; coyote
wic', far
wihs, old (inanimate)
wilk, seed paddle
wim, roar
wišil matma, coot; shoveler?
wit, drive
wit, bitter
wit, turn
wit, mountain
wit?uk'am, Eden Valley
wit/tiyam, work
wit, work
wit, hit by throwing
wi?il, poison oak
wok', dance
wos-, wo?-, bend; stoop
wot', pinole
woyam, smoke (N)
woy(m)ol', tobacco
woy(m)ol' ?al, pipe, tobacco
wo?-, wos-, bend; stoop
-y, progressive
yak, stand (of inanimates)
yəhšam, parching basket
yək, come hither
yəš, stand₁
yəw, name
yihk, build a fire
yihkam, fire
yihkamnam nawanmak, funeral
yik', play
yoʔ, have
yoʔk (?), stand₂ (of inanimates)
yuki-, new moon
yu'ki, Yuki
yuy, shake₁ (ground or tree)
-y', demonstrative locative suffix
-aʔ, interrogative mode
ač, clothes
ah, catch; hold
ahamčat', grandchildren
ahtat, people; person
al, wood; stick
alič', potato
alil, lead; bring (an animal)
alwil, baby basket
an, always
an-, kinterm prefix
ank'an', mother
ank'ič', brother or sister, older?
ank'ikan', uncle₁
ank'un', father
?as, urine
?aw, eat
?ayam, buzzard
?a?, net, to set
?ə, I (agent)
?əhlawmol', thunder
?əh'sil', neck
?əhy, slide; crawl
?ə1, sharp-edged
?ən, guts1; intestines
-?ən, locative2
?əms, digging stick; cane
?ənam, worm, fish
?ənak'mkal-, whirl1
?əp(a), I (agent)
?əpa, ?əpi, alder
?əs, blood
?əs(it'), hot
?əsič', red
?əsiyam, woodpecker, red-headed
?əsna, belly2; stomach
?əta', again; still
?əy'sil, king salmon
?ə', uncle2
?ič', near; close
?ih, I (patient); me
?ih(t), my (inalienable)
'ihkas, mother's sister, my₁
'ihlaya?, brother-in-law, my
'ihnayt, daughter, my
'ihnayt, mother's sister, my₂
'ihpaca, father's (younger) sister, my
'ihpit', mother's father, my
'ihpop (?ihpap?), father's mother, my
'ihpoyam, father's sister, my
'ihsuhtam, daughter-in-law or mother of daughter-in-law, my
'ihťasit', brother-in-law, my
'ihiti, 'ihta, my (alienable)
'ihitit', mother's mother, my
'ihwil, poison
'ihwit (?ihwiht?), son-in-law, my
'ih?ihcat', sister-in-law, my
'ih?os, father's father
'ikluh, flour
'ik', louse
'им, say
'им, locative₂
'imil, 'imli-, blind
'in, sleep
'inam, dream
'inay', day
'ip, cloud
'it (?iht?), edge
'itukam, grouse
?iwVp, ?iwVs, man; men
iyika, what
iyim', where
iyowan, when
-i', locative
?oh, run
?ohtam, breathe
?ol, tree
?olam, brush
?olahhin, forest
?olhohtam, redwood
?ol({')a/otam, mouse, white-footed
?olmam, hazelnut(s)
?olo, burden basket (man's?)
?olsil, little; small
?ol šil, bark (of tree)
?ol šo?, bark (of tree)
?olwi(hil), in-law
?olwihs, old (animate)
on, earth; ground; land; dirt
-on-, melt
-onhal'i?, south
-onk'at', mud
-onnaw, scorpion
-on pak, turn over
-onpo(ki)yam, mole (animal)
onpot'ilnom', Sherwood Fomo
'on sik', clay, blue
'onwal, clouds; fog
'onyuy, earthquake
'opa?, 'opi, two
'opic', winnowing basket
'opli, pigeon
'ot', old woman
'ot', ripe
'ot', suck
'ot' (?), suck
'ot' (?), old woman
'ot', 'ot'a?, frog
'ot'am, lungs/back?
'o?', vomit
'uk', water
'uk'am, valley
'uk'cøy, mudhen
'uk' ham, thirsty, be
'uk'hoht, ocean
'uk'hoht'ont'ilka, Coast Yuki
'uk'mul, otter
'uk'pəy'sik'i, watersnake
'uk'siš, crayfish
'umit, there
'ummit', 'ummis, man, young; men, young
'un, carry on the back
'una ('uni?), quiver
?us, we (exclusive agent)
?usah, ?usaht, our
?uš, wrinkle; shrink
?uʔ, afraid; fear
?uʔmas, black bear