

Purisimeño-English Lexicon

Preliminary Edition

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0 Preface

The Purisimeño lexicon is a small Purisimeño Chumash-to-English dictionary of sorts. The lexicon is meant to be updated, so subsequent editions will have more examples, corrections, and other, assorted, additional material. This dictionary is designed for technical, linguistic analysis of the Purisimeño language; this dictionary is not designed for the language learner nor is it designed to be used for pedagogical purposes as is.

1 Author's note

All data have been included; for completeness, nothing has been censored. Translations, where needed, have been given as close as possible to the original language. Grammatical analyses are in the domain of the author. Readers are asked to keep this in mind as they read.

2 About the consultants

The primary consultants for Purisimeño Chumash were Rosario Cooper, Juan Solano, and María Solares. More can be found about these consultants in Harrington 1981.

3 John Peabody Harrington

John Peabody Harrington was born in Massachusetts, but moved to California as a young child. While at Stanford University, Harrington studied anthropology and classical languages. He became very interested in languages native to the Americas while studying at the University of California, Berkeley (Klar 1991).

Although Harrington never finished his doctorate degree, he studied the languages and cultures of Native Americans so intensely and thoroughly that the Smithsonian Museum's Bureau of American Ethnology hired him as a field ethnologist in the 1915. Harrington recorded information on languages, myths, placenames, culture, cultural items, and many other aspects of Native American peoples. He also made audio recordings of speech and song when technology permitted.

Among all the languages Harrington recorded, from those in Alaska to the Eastern seaboard, down the Western Coast and even in South America, the Chumash languages could be said to be his favorites. He recorded far more notes on the Chumash languages than any other language or language family. The notes on Purisimeño consist of about 1,500 pages and slip cards of language data. Harrington had an excellent ear for phonetic detail, and this makes his notes incredibly useful. It is these notes, compiled by the Smithsonian and scanned onto microfilm images, which form the data upon which this lexicon is formed.

4 Chumash languages

Chumash is a family of languages of the Americas previously spoken along the coastal areas of Southern California from as far north as Morro Bay to as far south as Malibu (Harrington 1981;

Johnson 1988). Chumash speakers occupied territory inland as well as the three northern Channel Islands (Anacapa had no permanent residents or villages).

The Chumash language family is now generally considered to be unrelated to other languages and language families (Klar & Jones 2005; Mithun, personal communication). The Chumash family has, in the past, sometimes been classified as a member of the macro-family Hokan. The Chumashan languages are best divided into two groups: Northern Chumash and Southern Chumash (Kroeber 1910; Klar & Jones 2005). Obispeño constitutes Northern Chumash and Southern Chumash is broken down into Island Chumash (including the Roseño, Cruzeño, and Migueleño dialects spoken on the northern Channel Islands) and Central Chumash (Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño). Within Central Chumash, the languages Barbareño and Ineseño are considered to be more similar to each other than either is to Ventureño (Applegate 1972). Chumashists generally understand that there are no living (fluent) speakers of any Chumash language (Applegate 1972; Whistler 1980; Timothy Henry, personal communication).

While it has generally been assumed that Purisimeño was more similar to Barbareño and Ineseño than all three are to Ventureño, this dictionary and subsequent work from the data presented here cast doubt on that assumption. There is enough morphophonemic evidence to suggest that Purisimeño and Ventureño are most likely more closely related than either is to Barbareño and Ineseño. Perhaps Barbareño/Ineseño speakers descended from Inland or came up from the central coast and separated Purisimeño and Ventureño speakers in the not-so-distant past.

5 Orthography

The Purisimeño orthography has been designed to keep as close as possible to the original Harrington material in the sense of conveying distinct (not necessarily only contrastive) sounds. The alphabetical ordering of orthographic characters follows that of other Chumash languages with the notable exception of the *ts* and *tš* series, which come between *t* and *u* instead of *a* and *e* (since I do not use the symbols *c* and *č*). Also, the central vowel is written as *a* and so appears between *e* and *h*.

'	ń	š	tš
a	o	š ^h	u
e	p	š	w
ə	p ^h	t	ẉ
h	p̣	t ^h	χ̣ ~ χ
i	q	ṭ	χ̣̣ ~ χ̣̣
k	q ^h	ts	y
l ~ ł	q̣	ts ^h	ỵ
m	s	tš	
ṃ	s ^h	tš	
n	š	tš ^h	
ń			

5.1 WIELD Americanist Alphabet

Some overall aspects of the alphabet have been designed to comply with WIELD's Americanist phonetic notation. WIELD firmly believes in having a standardized phonetic alphabet designed to unite Americanists. Therefore, orthographic conventions here may (differ) slightly from Purisimeño material not presented by WIELD.

6 References

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- ?-iš** *v*. second person singular object suffix 1. you.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1713.1)
 kše'ewiši <kše'ewiši> 'I am going to go with
-
- 'a-** (**a-**; **ha-**) 1. aštšo aštšo 'it's good, it's good.' 2. nisaqli atšo, nono' šmomo <nisaqli atšo, nono'ō šmomo> 'the sun is already visible.' 3. moloskimine' amitsaku <moloskimine'ē amitsaku> 'the boy has already taken a new direction.' 4. kakulaṁ 'akalak^hinane' <kakula'm 'akalak^hinane'ē> 'I come from the river there.' 5. mitsqanaqaṅ akalak^hinane 'I come from Ventura.' 6. aštiwalula' <aštiwalula'a> 'his flute.' 7. liyək hamamaṅ <liyək^hama'maṅ> 'in the middle of the house.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1633.1)
- 'aka** *n*. bed 1. kakaka 'my bed.' *cf*: 'otomu'. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1644.1)
- 'al-** nominalizing prefix Glossed as NZ.. *cf*: 'alapamuwu, iy'ap; *cf*: 'aləhə, *əhə. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.2)
- 'alaliwaya** *name*. 'Alaliwaya; El Alamo Pintado (Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)
- 'alapamuwu** *name*. 'Alapamuwu; present-day La Purisima This word has the phonology of a Ventureño word. *cf*: 'al-, iy'ap. *['al- () + 'ap (house; home) + muwu (ocean/beach)>].
- 'alaxulapu** *name*. 'Alaxulapu; dell where Santa Inez Mission is located Given as: <'alaxulápù>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)
- 'aləhə** *n*. old woman *cf*: 'al-, *əhə. *['al- (STAT) + əhə (be many/much)>]. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.2)
- *'alkam** *n*. rope See tsalkam 'rope'. *cf*: tsalkam.
- 'anamkuyam** *name*. Anamkuyam; present-day Los Olivos (Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)
- 'anoḥonoḥ** *n*. red abalone 1. 'alap' anoḥonoḥ 'big red abalones.' Given as: <'anoḥonoḥ>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1630.1)
- 'apam** *n*. knee 1. kakapam <kak'apam> 'my knee.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1693.1)
- 'aqitsu'um** *name*. 'Aqitsu'um; present-day Cachuma Given as: <'aqitsu'um>.
- 'aqka'** *n*. trap 1. kakaqka' <kak'aq^hka'> 'my trap.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1659.1)
- *'aqpili** *n*. root *cf*: šaqpili. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1093.1)
- 'aqsiwo** *n*. small bone whistle 1. kaqsiwo 'small bone whistle.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1656.1)
- 'aqšə'** *n*. belly 1. šamtipetšeq akaqšə', samsakuti kakšilaqša <šamtipetš'eq ak'aqšə'ə, samsakuti kakšilaqša> 'they opened my belly and looked at my sickness.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1707.1)
- 'aqtak^hət** *n*. wind 1. 'aqtak^hət lawaḥ 'north wind.' 2. 'aqtak^hət lapliš 'east wind.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1129.1)
- 'aśaka** *name*. mouth of a canyon (in Purisimeño territory) While the canyon was not specified, this entry appeared after xunxunata, which is present-day Jonata area.. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)
- 'awayi** *v*. to be bright (said of the moon) 1. šawayi 'the moon is very bright.' (Harrington

- 1981: 3.6.1634.1)
- 'aḵpili** *n* . nerves 1. kakaḵpili <kak'aḵpili> 'my nerves.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1685.1)
- 'ayataxitiš** *name* . town in Santa Ynez Given as: <'ayatax'itiš>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.016.1)
- 'e'** (**e'**) *excl.* . yes 1. e' moloskitwo kaḵuṭ <e'e' moloskitwo kaḵuṭu> 'yes, the sun has come out.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1807.1)
- 'eqmu'** *n* . where one sits 1. se'elit kakeqmu' <se'elit kak'eqmu'u> ! 'set me down where I always sit!' **cf:** **-mu**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1704.1)
- 'ew ?** *v* . go with 1. kše'ewiši <kše'ewiši> 'I am going to go with you.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1713.1)
- 'əhwə** *n* . knife 1. kakəhwə 'my knife.' *Compare BOI 'əw 'to cut,' CRZ qi'iw 'knife,' INZ 'əw 'knife,' OBI 'əwə(') 'to cut,' VEO 'əw 'blade; knife; sword' (Klar 1977: 94; Henry 2014). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1668.1)
- 'ək** *n* . mouth 1. 'akák 'my mouth.' Compare BOI 'ik 'mouth,' CRZ 'ič 'mouth,' INZ 'ik 'mouth,' OBI 'ič, 'itvi 'mouth,' ROS ok 'mouth,' VEO 'ək 'mouth' (Klar 1977: 99; Beeler & Klar 1977: 67; Henry 2015 ms.).*V_k. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.19.1)
- 'əl** *n* . leg/foot 1. ništšo paḵalala kakəl 'I have stiffness in my leg' (lit., 'the stiffness of my leg is not good'). 2. suqtetit anono' kakəl <suqtetit anono'ə kak'əl> 'my leg hurts a lot.' 3. 1. šmaḵšutšeq kakəl 'I have rheumatism in my foot.' Compare BOI 'il 'leg,' CRZ nim-el 'whole leg,' INZ 'il 'foot, leg' VEO 'əl 'leg' (Whistler 1980: 68; Beeler & Klar 1977: 102; Klar 1981: 880; SYBCI 2007: 165; Henry 2013 ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1643.1)
- 'əmə** *v* . be mute 1. šəmə <s'əmə> 'he is mute.' 2. kaləmə 'he is a mute.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1700.1)
- 'ikmu'** 1. kakikmu' akwənəy <kak'ikmu'u akwənəy> 'my firesticks.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.187.1)
- 'aḵwi** *n* . clothes 1. kakaḵwi <kak'aḵwi> 'my clothes.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.187.1)
- <'ayatax'itiš>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.016.1)
- 3.6.1657.1)
- 'ikwe'** *v* . to have much sleep 1. k'ikwé'ə 'I have much sleep.' **cf:** **we'**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.18.2)
- 'ikhəmə'** *v* . to use 1. kikhəmə' <k'ikhəmə'ə> 'I use it.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1640.1)
- 'iwo** *n* . star Compare BOI 'aqiwo 'star,' INZ 'aqiwo, 'star,' OBI 'aqhlikh 'star,' VEO 'aqiwo 'star' (Applegate 1972; 193; Beeler & Klar 1960: 121; Whistler 1980: 3; Klar 1977: 119; Henry ms.). (Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1; Harrington 1981: 6.3.27.2)
- 'ixtəš** *n* . roof 1. kixtəš 'my roof.' *Compare BOI 'ixtiš 'roof; ?sunshade,' INZ 'ixtəš 'roof; ceiling,' VEO 'ixtə 'roof' (Whistler 1980: 12; SYBCI 2007: 161; Henry 2013: ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1663.1)
- 'ohnok (ahnok)** *n* . buzzard 1. kak'ohnok aqo'ə 'my pet buzzard.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1628.1)
- 'olototš** *n* . quiver 1. kakolototš 'my quiver.' 2. kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kašolototš, šaḵilamš kasya' <kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kas'ōlototš'ə, šaḵilaməš kasya'ə> 'there is an armed man, he is carrying a quiver full of arrows.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1655.1, 1673.1)
- 'olqo'oš** *n* . otter Given as: <'olqo'ōš>. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.847.1)
- 'omo** *n* . father 1. 'akómò <'ak'ómò> 'my father.' 2. kakiyišomò ka lehlapə <kakiyis'omò ka lehlapə> 'our father who art in heaven.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.21.1, 30.2)
- 'omox** *name* . placename (location of college) Given as: <'omòx>. (Harrington 1981: 3.06.016.1)

'otoho' *n* . left 1. kakotoho' <kakʔotohoʔo> 'my left side.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1669.1)

'otomu' *n* . bed 1. kakotomu' <kak'otomu'ʉ> 'my bed.' *cf*: **'aka**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1677.1)

'oxtoko' *n* . ice Given as: <'oxtoko>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1120.1)

'uw *v* . eat 1. uñi katšälə ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katš'älə kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes into it and eat them!' 2. tšapuw OR tšapuw <tšap'uw OR tš'ap'uw> ? 'what are you eating?' 3. k'uw kašówò <k'uw kašówò> 'I consumed

'uwaš *n* . grapes 1. ka'uwaš 'grapes.'

*[<Borrowing from Spanish uvas 'grapes'>].

'uluyoq' *n* . brain 1. kakuluyoq' <kak'uluyoq'> 'my brain.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1690.1)

'usu' *n* . chest 1. kakusu' <kak'usu'ʉ> 'my chest.' Does not seem to be a cognate in Northern Chumash or other Central Chumash languages. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1688.1)

pespibata.' 4. manipatawaku ma'u'úw <manipa tawaku ma'u'úw> ! 'snuff more tobacco, take it!' Compare BOI 'uw 'to eat; to take a bite,' OBI 'uw 'to eat,' VEO 'uw 'to eat' (Whistler 1980: 36; Klar 19__ : 20; Henry ms.).** 'uw. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1698.1)

(Harrington 1981: 3.6.1662.1)

A a

ahutipəšəš *v* . to sew 1. kahutipəšəš 'I am sewing.' Compare BOI xuntipiš 'to sew,' VEO tipəš 'to sew' (Whistler 1980: 79; Henry 2015 ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.18.2)

ahwa *n* . moon 1. kahwa 'the moon.' 2. molosaxilam kakahwa <molosaxilam kakahwa> 'the moon is now full .' 3. mološmeaš kakahwa 'it is a half moon.' (Harrington 1981: Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.2, 1109.1)

ak^hina *v* . **1**) to come to 1. kakiy'ap kalak^hinane 'I coming to our house right now.' 2. kak^hina 'I came.' 3. kakulaṃ 'akalak^hinane' <kakula'm 'akalak^hinane'ə> 'I come from the river there.' 4. tapalak^hinane ? 'where are you (coming) from?' 5. mitsqanaqaṃ akalak^hinane 'I come from Ventura.' **2**) to arrive (at) **3**)

al- *v* . ?stative prefix 1. kakiy'ap kalak^hinane 'I am coming to our house right now.' 2. tapalak^hinane 'when will you come?' 3.

kakulaṃ 'akalak^hinane' <kakula'm 'akalak^hinane'ə> 'I come from the river there.' 4. tapalak^hinane ? 'where are you coming from?' 5. kaləmə 'he is a mute.' (Harrington 1981)

alik *n* . in the middle *cf*: **liyək**. ; [<a- (INDEF) + li(yə)k (middle)>].

am- (**m-**) indefinite number prefix 1. niyaməš, sitoxləłko 'it costs nothing, he likes to listen to it.'

amuwu *name* . Amuwu; present-day La Purisima Mission area Given as: <ámú#wú>. Compare BOI muhuw 'beach; shore,' VEO muwu 'ocean/beach; sea/beach' (Whistler 1980: 18; Henry ms). *['a- (INDEF) + muwu (ocean/beach)>]. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.15.1)

anipomo *n* . promontory anipomo Anipomo; present-day Nipomo (Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1)

aqli *v* . to be visible 1. molosaqli kaṣuṭ

<molosaqli kaŕuťu> 'the sun is already visible.'
2. nisaqli atšo, nono' šmomo <nisaqli atšo,
nono'ŕo šmomo> 'it is not very visible, there are
many clouds.' Compare INZ aqlil' 'to show; to
be visible; to be clearly or obviously such-and-
such; to be daylight' (SYBCI 2007: 64)..
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.1637.1)

aqwa [aq^hwa] *v.* to hit smth with an arrow 1.
šišaq^hwa 'they two hit it.' 2. saq^hwa 'he hits it.'

asoskwa *name*. Asoskwa; present-day Sisquoc
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1)

ašpaŕa(n) *v.* teach 1. ašpaŕanit <ašpaŕanit>;
'teach me!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1699.1)

aštəwəkš *v.* be green 1. šaštəwəkš 'it is green.' 2.
nišipšəl, šaštəwəkš anono 'it is not ripe, it is
very green.'

atawaku *v.* snuff tobacco 1. manipatawaku
ma'u'úw <manipa tawaku ma 'u'úw> ! 'snuff
more tobacco, take it!' [<Borrowing from
Spanish 'á tabaco' 'to snuff (tobacco)']>].
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.1714.1)

awašlay *name*. Awašlay; Pedernales rancheria
Given as: <awašláĩ>. (Harrington 1981:
3.6.16.1)

aŕakš *v.* give 1. aŕakšit kaho <aŕakšit kaho> !
'give me water!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1666.1)

aqša *v.* to be dead 1. láqšá 'dead (person/thing).'

2. šaqšá 'it is dead.' *cf:* šilaqša; *cf:* šilimaqštuš.
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1; Solares 1914 in
Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1)

(Harrington 1981: 3.71.575.1)

aŕilam *v.* be full (of) 1. kšana kamo šitškwenitš,
štak^hu kašolototš, šaŕilamš kasya' <kšana
kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kas'ōlototš'ŕo,
šaŕilam^{aš} kasya'ŕa> 'there is an armed man, he
is carrying a quiver full of arrows.' 2.
molosaŕilam kakahwa <molosaŕilam
kakahwa> 'the moon is now full.' (Harrington
1981: 3.6.1655.1)

aŕnuts *n.* hummingbird Given as: <axnuts and
ahnuts>. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.473.1)

aŕtaku' *n.* basket type Given as: <aŕtaku'ŕu>.
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.1626.1)

aŕto *v.* thunder 1. saŕko 'it is thundering.' Given
as: <aŕk'o>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1130.1)

E e

-e *v.* -meaning uncertain- 1. kakiyŕap
kalak^hinane 'I coming to our house right now.'
2. ta palak^hinane 'when will you come?' 3.
kakulaŕn 'akalak^hinane' <kakula'm
'akalak^hinane'ŕe> I come from the river there.'
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.1648.1)

eqwe *v.* **1)** to do 1. ksaeqwe 'I am going to
do/make [it].' 2. nikepku seqweł ? 'who did it ?'
; 'who would do it?' **2)** to make (Harrington

1981: 3.6.1629.1)

eŕe' *v.* to finish food 1. nipeŕe' <nipeŕe'ŕe> ! 'do
not finish it!' Compare boi exen 'to eat up,'
INZ exen 'to eat up,' & VEO 'to finish (food);
to finish up (food)' (Whistler 1980: 8; SYBCI
2007: 118; Henry 2013 ms.).. (Harrington
1981: 3.6.1638.1)

eŕepe *v.* **1)** pass by 1. seŕepe <seŕepe> 'he went
past.' 2. seŕepenit <seŕepenit> 'he passed by

me, went past me.' **2)** cross 1. seḫepenit awatiqšo' <seḫepenit awatiqšo'ḡ> 'a stinkbug

crossed me (crossed my path)' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1706.1)

ᖃ ᐃ

***ᐃhə** *v.* be many/much *cf:* 'al-, 'aləhə. Compare BOI 'ixi 'many; much,' CRZ 'inuhuč 'many; much,' INZ 'ihi 'many; much,' OBI 'exu ~ 'equ 'many; much,' VEO ᖃhə 'to be many; to be much' (Klar 1977: 26; Henry ms.).

(Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.2)

ᐃš *v.* **1)** to cost 1. niyaməš, sitoḫloḱko 'it costs nothing, he likes to listen to it.' **2)** to be worth (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1645.1)

H h

has *n.* sand 1. 'ahás 'sand.'

hoha' *n.* coyote 1. ahohá' '(a) coyote.'

(Harrington 1981: 3.71.733.1)

hin *v.* to have 1. k^hin tspip^h 'my chickens.' **1.1)** *v.* to possess 1. k^hin tspip^h 'my chickens.' (Harrington 1981: 3.71.452.1)

huhtšu (hutšu) *n.* dog 1. katsʔa hutšù 'one dog.' (Harrington 1981: 3.71.761.2-762.2)

ho ('o') *n.* water 1. áhó 'water.' 2. mayətsə 'o' <mayətsə 'ə' ḡ> 'San Marcos hot springs.' 3. kako' <kak'o'ḡ> 'my water.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1)

hus *n.* bear 1. 'ahús [a] bear Compare BOI xus 'bear,' CRZ xus ~ xu'us 'bear,' INZ xus 'bear,' OBI tuquski(?) ~ tuhuski(?) 'bear,' VEO xus 'bear' (Klar 1977: 68-69; Henry 2015 ms.). *qus. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.18.2)

I i

i- uninherent possession 1. kakisqap 'my feather.' 2. kašišow <kaš'išow> '(someone's) arm.' Seems to combine with personal pronouns to mark possession of inherently possessed referents.. *cf:* **sqap**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1671.1, 1679.1)

ši'ipše' <ši'ipše'ḡ> 'it is overcast (the sky).' 2. ši'ipše' <ši'ipše'ḡ> 'it shut itself in.'

-i -meaning uncertain- 1. kše'ewiši <kše'ewiši> 'I am going to go with you .' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1713.1)

ikhipi *v.* to use 1. kik^hipi 'I use it.' 2. pik^hipi 'you used it.' 3. ksayk^hipi 'I am going to use it.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1640.1)

i'ip *v.* to shut in 1. i'ipit ! 'shut me in!' 2. i'ipa ! 'shut it in!' 3. ši'ipše' <ši'ipše'ḡ> 'it shut itself in.' 4. ši'ipš 'it is shut in.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1646.1)

iləks *v.* **1)** watered down, be 1. šiləks 'it is watered down; it is diluted.' **2)** diluted, be *Compare BOI 'ilakš 'to be soft; to be thin (dilute)' (Whistler 1980: 10). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1664.1)

i'ipše' *v.* to be overcast (said of the sky) 1.

ipšəl *v.* be ripe 1. mološipšəl 'it is ripe.' 2. nišipšəl, šaštəwəks anono 'it is not ripe, it is very green.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1097.1,

1099.1)

iš- dual prefix 1. šišaq^hwa 'they two hit it.' 2. kakišiy'ap (OR kakšiy'ap) 'of the house of us two.' 3. kašiši'ap 'house of them two.' **cf:** **kiškə**. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.576.1)

iškom *num* . two (Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1)

išmaḥ *v* . throw a stone at 1. kišmaḥ <kišmāḥ>I 'threw a stone at him.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1661.1)

-it *v* . first person singular object suffix, me, to me 1. utik^hšit kahyaḡà puhu ! 'give me the

itaq- *v* > *v* . by hearing See also itoḥloḥko 'to listen to'. **cf:** **itoḥloḥko**. ****taq**. Compare BOI itaq 'to hear,' CRZ 'ma-taq-wi 'to understand,' INZ itaq 'to hear, to listen' and itax- 'hearing

ito No translation given for this word.. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1711.1)

itoḥloḥko *v* . to listen to 1. niyaməš, sitoḥloḥko 'it costs nothing, he likes to listen to it.' 2. itoḥloḥkoyit 'he is listening to me (to what I say)'. **cf:** **itaq-**; **cf:** **loḥko**. *[-itaq- (INSTR.hearing) + oḥko (>)]. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1645.1)

itsumu *v* . to point out (for smn) 1. itsumulit ! 'point it out [with your finger' for me! **cf:** **sitsumu**.

itš- *n* . associative noun prefix **cf:** **itškwenitš**, **itškum**.

itškwenitš *n* . weapon 1. kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kašlototš, šaḥilamš kasya' <kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kas'ōlototš'ḡ, šaḥilam^{aš} kasya'ḡ> 'there is an armed man, he is carrying a quiver full of arrows.' **cf:** **itš-**, **itškum**.

hand-made utensil!' 2. itsumulit ! 'point it out [with your finger' for me! 3. suqtetit anono' kakəḥ <suqtetit anono'ḡ kak'əḥ> 'my leg hurts a lot.' 4. itoḥloḥkoyit 'he is listening to me (to what I say).' 5. ašpaḥanit <ašpaḥanit> ! 'teach me!' (Harrington 1981: 3.71.570.1)

ita *v* . listen to itayt ! 'listen to me!' Compare BOI ḡitaq 'to hear,' CRZ ma-taq^h-wi 'to understand', INZ ḡitaq 'to hear,' OBI taqini 'to hear,' VEO 'to understand (by hearing); by hearing' (Klar 1960: 127; Klar 1977: 92; Henry ms.). ****taq**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1710.1)

or reputation,' OBI taqəḡə 'to hear,' VEO itaq 'to understand (by hearing)' and itaq- 'by hearing' (Klar & Beeler 1977: 127; Klar 1977: 92; SYBCI 2007: 154-155; Henry 2013 ms.).

itškum *n* . walking stick 1. atšk(u)mu' <atšk'mu'ḡ> 'the walking stick.' 2. tapə' kakitškum <tapə'ḡ kakitšk'umu'ḡ ? 'where is my walking stick?' **cf:** **itš-**, **itškwenitš**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1670.1)

itšomo *v* . to be able to 1. nišitšomo knowo' <nišitš'omo knowo'ḡ> 'I cannot stand.' There do not seem to be any cognates for this word in other Central Chumash languages.. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1643.1)

iwaḥnisi *v* . to have shame 1. nisiwaḥnisi 'he has no shame.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1645.1)

iḥut *v* . burn 1. siḥut 'it burns.' Compare BOI 'ixut 'to burn,' INZ ixut 'to burn,' OBI qu 'to burn,' VEO ixut 'to burn' (Klar 1977: 73-74; Henry 2014). *Etym.: *qi/ut.

iy- plural prefix 1. kakiyisḡomò ka lehlapà 'our father who art in heaven.' 2. kakišiy'ap (OR kakšiy'ap) 'of the house of us two.' 3. kakiyiy'ap (OR kakii'ap) 'of the house of us three or more.' 4. kasiyiḡap 'their house.' 5. uḡi

katš'ələ ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katš'ələ kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes into it and eat them!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.21.1)

iy'ap (*iyap*; *i'ap*) *n* . house 1. kákéáph 'our house.'
2. 1. kašmitsu'uts kakiy'ap 'the smokehole of

the house.' 3. kakiy'ap 'of my house.' 4. kakišiy'ap (OR kakšiy'ap) 'of the house of us two.' 5. kakiyiy'ap (OR kakii'ap) 'of the house of us three or more.' 6. kašiši'ap 'house of them two.' 7. kasiyi'ap 'their house.' *cf*: **mama**; *cf*: **'al-**, **'alepamuwu**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.4.0)

K k

k- first person singular 1. 'akomo 'my father.' 2. kakiyis'omò ka lehlapà 'our father who art in heaven.' 3. nišitš'omo knowo' <nišitš'omo knowo'q> 'I cannot stand.' 4. kakulam' 'akalak^hinane' <kakula'm 'akalak^hinane'ę> 'I

ka- definite prefix 1. kákéáph 'our house.' 2. tštewhe kaqlots 'the skunk farted.' 3. šooqš katštewhè 'and the fart stinks.' 4. kakulam' 'akalak^hinane' <kakula'm 'akalak^hinane'ę> 'I come from the river there.' 5. kakiy'ap 'of my house.' 6. kakišiy'ap (OR kakšiy'ap) 'of the house of us two.' 7. kakiyiy'ap (OR kakii'ap) 'of

ka'tsa *num* . one Given as: <ká#ʔtsá>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1)

kawalawasa *n* . squash 1. uñi katš'ələ ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katš'ələ kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes into it and eat them!'

kalawašaq *name* . Kalawašaq Given as: <kalawašáq>. Described as towards Santa Inez (or Obispo) from San Lucas.. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)

kaneso *n* . seagull (Harrington 1981: 3.71.618.2)

kasaqunse'qe *name* . placename (Zanja Cota) Given as: <kasaqunse'qè>. (Harrington 1981: 3.06.016.1)

keštepét *name* . Keštepét; San Lucas Given as: <keštépet>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.26.1)

kilahlə *n* . road Given as: <kiláhlə>. (Harrington

come from the river there.' 5. mitsqanaqañ akalak^hinane 'I come from Ventura.' 6. kakiy'ap 'of my house.' 7. kakaqka' <kak'aq^hka'> 'my trap.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.11.1, 30.2)

the house of us three or more.' 8. kasiyi'ap 'their house.' 9. kašiši'ap 'house of them two.' 10. uñi katš'ələ ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katš'ələ kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes into it and eat them!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.4, 914.2, 1698.1)
1981: 3.6.18.2)

kilamu *v* . be crazy 1. skilamu 'he is crazy.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1705.1)

kimine' *v* . to take a new direction 1. moloskimine' amitšaku <moloskimine'ę amitšaku> 'the boy has already taken a new direction.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1648.1)

kiškə *pro* . first person dual pronoun; we two; us two 1. kišká 'we two.' Glossed as 1DU .. *cf*: **iš-**. [<k- (1) + iš- (DU) + kə (PRO.FORM)>]. (Harrington 1981: Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1)

kitwo *v* . to come out 1. tšo skitwo kaŕuť <tšo skitwo kaŕuť> '?the sunrise is very beautiful.' 2. skitwo kaŕuť <skitwo kaŕuť> ? 'has the sun come out?' 3. e' moloskitwo kaŕuť <e'ę

moloskitwo kaŕufu> 'yes, the sun has come out.'

ko'o *name* . Ko'o; Lake Zaca *[-ka- (DEF) + ʔo (water)>]. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)

kšana *DEM* . 1. kšana kamo ŕitŕkwenitŕ, ŕtak^hu kaŕolototŕ, ŕaŕilamŕ kasya' <kšana kamo ŕitŕkwenitŕ, ŕtak^hu kas'olotots'ŕ, ŕaŕilam^{aŕ} kasya'ŕ> 'there is an armed man, he is carrying a quiver full of arrows.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1655.1)

ku 1) *n* . person 1. tŕapku ? 'who is there?'

(addressing second person). **2)** *pro* . who 1.

tŕ^hapku yawi <tŕ^hapku yawi> ? 'who is this here (addressing someone)?' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1697.1)

kuti *v* . to see 1. kuti kasoŕko ! 'see the thunder cloud !' Given as: <kuti>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1627.1)

K^h k^h

k^hawu *pro* . third person plural pronoun (distal); those 1. k^hawu 'those ones over there.' Glossed as 3PL(.DIST). *[-k^ha- () + -wu (3.PL)>].

(Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1)

k^humeye' *n* . other side 1. k^humeye' <k^humeye'e> 'on the other side.'

L l

-l *v* . ?perfective suffix 1. nikipku seqweŕ 'who did it ?' ; 'who would do it?' *cf*: **-n**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1629.1)

lapay (lapa) *n* . **1)** upper part **2)** above 1. lapà 'above.' **3)** heaven 1. kakiyisŕomò ka lehlapà 'our father who art in heaven.' Given as: <alapaĩ>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.21.1, 30.1)

lapliŕ *n* . east 1. lapliŕ 'the east.' 2. 'aqtak^het lapliŕ 'east wind.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1106.1)

lawax *n* . north 1. 'aqtak^het lawax 'north wind.' Given as: <làwax, lawax, làwax>. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.29.1, 6.1104.1)

lax *v* . be steep 1. ŕlax iŕup <ŕlax iŕup> 'it is steep.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1110.1)

liyæk *n* . middle 1. liyæk hamamà <liyæk

hama'mà> 'in the middle of the house.' *cf*: **alík**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1103.1)

lo' *dem* . distal demonstrative 1. ksukuskitwo kalo' <ksukuskitwo kalo'ŕ> 'it is going to come out of the goal there.'

lolko *v* . 1. niyaməŕ, sitoŕloŕko 'it costs nothing, he likes to listen to it.' *cf*: **itoŕloŕko**.

lu'u *n* . plant species Given as: <lu'ù>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.26.1)

luqa *v* . to be forked 1. (k)aŕluqa 'it is forked.' Compare INZ luqay 'to be forked' & VEO luqay 'to grow forked' (SYBCI 2007: 203; Henry 2013 ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1641.1)

Ĺ Ĺ

Ĺ- Given as: <Ĺ->. *[<Ĺ- (NZ) + aqša (be dead)>].
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.4.0)

ĹlexĹle (lexlele) *n*. swan Given as: <ĹlexĹle>.

Harrington puts a question marks next to the word and the translation.. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1; 3.71.518.1-2)

M m

ma- -meaning uncertain- 1. manipatawaku

ma'u'úw <manipa tawaku ma'u'úw> ! 'snuff more tobacco, take it!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1714.1)

mahošoy *n*. large crow May refer to the raven..
(Harrington 1981: 3.71.519.2)

mama *n*. house 1. liyək hamaṁṁ <liyək hama'mṁ> 'in the middle of the house.' *cf*:
iy'ap. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1103.1)

masəx *num*. three (Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1)

mašəwək *name*. Mašəwək; present-day Los Alamos (Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)

matša- *v*. -meaning uncertain- 3.

matšaptoqolomu akulaṁ ? 'what are you doing in the river?' May be more than one prefix..

maṁatš *v*. be blind 1. šmaṁatš <šmaṁatš> 'it is blind.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1703.1)

maṁšutšeq *v*. to have rheumatism 1. šmaṁšutšeq kakəł 'I have rheumatism in my foot.' Compare INZ maxšučeq 'to be arthritic, rheumatic (said of body part)' (SYBCI 2007: 217)..
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.1643.1)

meaš *v*. be half 1. mološmeaš kakahwa 'it is a half moon.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1114.1)

met *n*. squirrel 1. ?eṁet kats?a met 'one ground squirrel.' 2. ?amet ka lehtemes '(a) flying squirrel.' (Harrington 1981: 3.71.781.1-782.2,

797.2-798.1)

***mi** *n*. water *cf*: **saqmi**. Compare BOI –mil- in ?aqmil 'to drink,' CRZ –mil- in ?aqmil 'to drink; to be thirsty' and –mih- in mihi 'water,' INZ –mil- in ?aqmil 'to drink,' OBI –milh- in ?aqmilha 'to be thirsty,' VEO -mil- in aqmil 'to drink' (Klar 1977: 22ə Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1).**mihi-l. (Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1)

mi- locative prefix 1. mišup 'the ground.' Glossed as LOC. *cf*: **mištaxiwax**, **mišup**, **mitsqanaqaṁ**, **mitsu'uts**, **miwowon**.

mištaxiwax *name*. Mištaxiwax; present-day Mt. San Marcos Given as: <mištaxiwax>. This likely refers to the San Marcos Pass in the Sant Ynez mountain range.. *cf*: **mi-**, **mišup**, **mitsqanaqaṁ**, **mitsu'uts**, **miwowon**.
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)

mištoyo *n*. rainbow 1. 'amištoyo '(a) rainbow' Compare BOI wištoyo 'rainbow', CRZ wištoyo 'rainbow', INZ mištoyo 'rainbow,' VEO waštit'oy 'rainbow' (Whistler 1960: 76; Klar 1977: 113; SYBCI 2007: 565; Henry ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1113.1)

mišup *n*. below *cf*: **šup**; *cf*: **mi-**, **mištaxiwax**, **mitsqanaqaṁ**, **mitsu'uts**, **miwowon**. (Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.24)

mitsqanaqaṁ *name*. Mitsqanaqaṁ; present-day Ventura 1. mitsqanaqaṁ akalak^hinane 'I come from Ventura.' *cf*: **mi-**, **mištaxiwax**, **mišup**,

mitsu'uts, miwowon.

mitsu'uts *n* . smokehole 1. kašmitsu'uts kakiy'ap 'the smokehole of the house.' *cf:* **mi-**, **mištaxiwax, mišup, mitsqanaqañ, miwowon.** (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1642.1)

mits'i *n* . small one 1. amitš'i <amitš'i> 'small one.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1694.1)

mitš^haku (mitšaku) *n* . **1)** boy 1. moloskimine' amitšaku <moloskimine'e amitšaku> 'the boy has already taken a new direction.' **2)** girl (Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.2)

molo- *v* . perfect verbal prefix 1. e' moloskitwo kaχuť <e'e' moloskitwo kaχuťu> 'yes, the sun has come out.' 2. molosaqli kaχuťu <molosaqli kaχuť> 'the sun is already visible.' 3. molokak^hina 'I have already come.' 3. moloskimine' amitšaku <moloskimine'e

momo *v* . be foggy 1. smomo 'it is foggy.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1115.1)

momo'o *n* . toloache; datura; Jimson weed 1. amomo'o <amomo'o> '(some) toloache.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1102.1)

miwowon *name* . Miwowon; present-day San Rafael Mountains *cf:* **mi-**, **mištaxiwax, mišup, mitsqanaqañ, mitsu'uts.** (Harrington 1981: 3.6.25.1)

mo *n* . man 1. ?amo 'a man.' 2. kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kašolototš, šačilamš kasya' <kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kas'olototš'o, šačilam^{aš} kasya'a> 'there is an armed man, he is carrying a quiver full of arrows.' Compare OBI moño ~ mono 'man' (Klar 19__b: 9). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.1)

amitšaku> 'the boy has already taken a new direction.' 4. mološipšəł 'it is ripe.' 5. molosačilam kakahwa <molosačilam kakahwa> 'the moon is now full.' 6. mološmeaš kakahwa 'it is a half moon.'

-mu locative nominalizing suffix Glossed as NZ.LOC.. *cf:* **tikamu; cf: 'eqmu'**. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.818.2)

muhuw *n* . west (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1108.1)

N n

-n verbalizing suffix 1. kakiy'ap kalak^hinane 'I coming to our house right now.' 2. seχepe ; seχepenit 'he went past ; he passed me.' *cf:* **-l.**

na- -meaning uncertain- 1. uñi katšəłə ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katš'əłə kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes into it and eat them!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1698.1)

na'ə *n* . old man (Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.2)

na'upo *name* . present-day Las Cruces Given as: <ná'úpó>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.26.1)

naqpu *n* . large cat species Compare BOI ?anaqpúw 'wildcat; bobcat' (Whistler 1980: 2).

naxuwi *name* . present-day Nogogui valley Given as: <naxuwí>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.26.1)

neq *n* . woman 1. ?anéq 'a woman.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.27.1)

nə *n* . tree 1. kanə 'the tree.' 2. kanəhna **1** <kanə^hnə> 'trees.' *cf:* **nəhna.** (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1095.1)

nə *n* . fire 1. 'anə '[some] fire.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.18.2)

nəhnə *n* . tree. REDUP 1. kanəhnə <kanə^hnə> 'trees .' **cf:** **nə**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1095.1)

ni- *v* . **1)** negative verb prefix 1. nisaqli atšo, nono' šmomo <nisaqli atšo, nono'ŋ šmomo> 'it is not very visible, there are many clouds.' 2. ništšo paḵalala kakəl 'I have stiffness in my leg' (lit., the stiffness of my leg is not good). 3. niyaməš, sitoḵlołko 'it costs nothing, he likes to listen to it.' 4. nisiwaḵnisi 'he has no shame.' 4. niktšamə 'I do not know.' 5. nišipšəl, šaštəwəks anono 'it is not ripe, it is very green.' **2)** interrogative prefix 1. nipekpu

nowo' *v* . to stand 1. nišitš'omo knowo' <nišitš'omo knowo'ŋ> 'I cannot stand.'

nunašəš *v* . ?to arrive 1. tšopnunašəšwaš

seqweł ? 'who did it ?' ; 'who would do it?'

nipomo 1) *n* . promontory **2)** *name* . present-day Nipomo (Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1)

nokok' *n* . spine; backbone 1. kaknokok' <kaknokok'> 'my spine.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1684.1)

nono' to be much 1. nisaqli atšo, nono' šmomo <nisaqli atšo, nono'ŋ šmomo> 'it is not very visible, there are many clouds.' 2. suqtetit anono' kakəl <suqtetit anono'ŋ kak'əl> 'my leg hurts a lot.' Compare INZ nono' 'very; very much; lots/a lot,' (SYBCI 2007: 248).. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1637.1)

noqštu *n* . rat (?species) Given as: <noq^hštù>. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.881.1)

(Harrington 1981: 3.6.1643.1)

3.6.1647.1

O o

oqš *v* . to stink 1. šooqš katštewhè 'and the fart stinks.' Compare BOI uqš 'to stink,' INZ 'to stink; to smell strong or badly,' OBI -qsi 'to stink,' VEO uxš 'to stink; to smell bad; to smell strongly' (Whistler 1980: 35; SYBCI 2007: 394; Klar 19__b: 19; Henry

forthcoming). (Harrington 1981: 3.71.914.2)

oqwo *n* . hair 1. 'akoqwo 'my hair.' Compare BOI 'oqwon 'head, hair of head,' VEO 'oqwo 'hair (head)' (Henry 2015 ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.19.1)

P p

p- second person prefix 1. pik^hipi 'you used it.' 2. 1. tšopnunašəšwaš ? 'when did you arrive?' 3. matšaptoqolomu akulam ? 'what are you doing in the river?' 4. uḵi katšələ ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katš'ələ kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes into it and eat them!'

patəkwətš [pat'ak^hwətš] *n* . raccoon Fernando

Librado was very sure of this word.. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.870.1)

paḵalala *v* . to be stiff 1. ništšo paḵalala kakəl 'I have stiffness in my leg' (lit., the stiffness of my leg is not good). Compare BOI paxalalan 'to be stiff,' INZ paxalalan 'to be stiff,' VEO paxalala 'to be stiff' (Whistler 1980: 22; SYBCI 2007: 268; Henry 2013 ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1643.1)

pentan [pentan] *n* . window 1. 'apentan <'apentaŋ> '(a) window.' Given as: <pentan>. [**<borrowing from Spanish 'ventana' 'window'>**]. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1811.1)

pi second person singular pronoun (Harrington 1981: Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1)

pihlas *n* . drool 1. kakpihlas <kakpi^hlas> 'my drool.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1695.1)

pu *n* . roadrunner 1. ápú '(a) roadrunner.' Given as: <ápú>. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.569.1)

***pu** *n* . bough; branch **cf:** **spu**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1093.1)

Q q

***qap** *n* . feather **cf:** **sqap**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1671.1)

qləw [q^hləw] *n* . raven 1. 'aq^hləw '[a] raven.' May also mean 'crow.'. Compare veo qləw 'raven'

(Henry 2015 ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.18.2)

qlots *n* . skunk 1. tštewhe kaqlots 'the skunk farted (sprayed).' (Harrington 1981: 3.71.910.2)

S s

s- (**tš-**; **š-**) third person prefix 1. šišaq^hwa 'they 2 hit it'. 2. saq^hwa 'he hits it.' 3. tštewhe kaqlots 'the skunk farted (sprayed).' 4. aštšo aštšo 'good, good.' 5. kasiyi?ap 'their house.' 6. kašiši'ap 'house of them two.' 7. mološipšəł 'it is ripe.' Glossed as 3. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.575.1, 914.2)

sa- future prefix 1. ksaeqwe 'I am going to make [it].' 2. ksayk^hipi 'I am going to use it.' 3. ksatiloki 'I am going to cut it.' 4. kše'ewiši <kše'ewiši> 'I am going to go with you.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1629.1, 1668.1, 1713.1)

sakuti *v* . look at; examine 1. šamtipetšeq akaqšə', samsakuti kakšilaqša <šamtipetš'eq ak'aqšə'ə, samsakuti kakšilaqša> 'they opened my belly and looked at my sickness.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1707.1)

saqmi *v* . to drink 1. ksáqmí 'I am going to drink (water).' **cf:** ***mi**. *[-su- (CAUS) + aq- (INSTR.mouth) + mi (water)>]. (Solares 1914

in Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1)

sasoŋtonowo *v* . to winnow 1. ksasoŋtonowo kafrixol 'I am going to winnow my beans in the wind.'

saŋko *n* . cloud Given as: <saŋk'o>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1105.1)

se'e(l) *v* . set down 1. se'elit kakeqmu' <se'elit kak'eqmu'ų> ! 'set me down where I always sit!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1704.1)

sitsumu *v* . to have smth pointed out to oneself 1. ksatepin, ksitsumu 'show me, point it out.' **cf:** **itsumu**. *[-?su- (CAUS) + itsumu (point out (for smn))>]. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1631.1)

so'otí *v* . to get 1. so'otí ! 'get it!' 2. so'otínit <so'ot'init > ! 'get me (it)!' Possibility that this is better translated as 'to get off/out of.'. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1636.1, 1709.1)

soŋko *n* . thunder cloud 1. kuti kasoŋko ! 'see the thunder cloud !' Given as: <soŋk'o>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1626.1)

spataslow *n* . placename Given as: <spataslo'w>. Said to refer to a former butcher shop at the foot of the hill by Santa Ynez.. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.016.1)

spe *n* . flower 1. aspe 'the flower.' Compare BOI spey 'flower,' INZ pey 'flower,' OBI (č)pe 'flower,' VEO tspe'ey 'flower' (Klar 1977: 86; Henry ms.).*pey'. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1098.1)

spu *n* . bough; branch 1. aspu 'its bough.' This form is inherently possessed. *cf*: *pu. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1093.1)

sqap *n* . feather 1. kakisqap 'my feather.' This form is inherently possessed.. *cf*: *qap; *cf*: i-. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1671.1)

suku' olla 1. kaksuku' <kaksuku'ų> 'my olla.'

sukuy *v* . throw smth at 1. ksukuy 'I throw (a

stone) at [smth].' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1665.1)

sukuyumu *v* . throw with smth 1. ksukuyumu 'I shoot with this.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1665.1)

sutik *v* . put smth smwh 1. uñi katš'ələ ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katš'ələ kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes into it and eat them!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1698.1)

suwimu' *n* . (fire) poker 1. kaksuwimu' <kaksuwimu'ų> 'my (fire) poker.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1672.1)

swa- -meaning uncertain- 1. niswakšowo 'I don't have pespibata.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1714.1)

sxami *n* . ocean Given as: <asxami>. *See also BOI sxamin 'ocean' (Whistler 1980: 72). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1124.1)

Š š

šaqpili *n* . root This form is inherently possessed.. *cf*: *'aqpili. (Harrington 1981:

3.6.1093.1)

Š š

-š *v* . ?imperfective verbal suffix 1. ši'ipš 'it is shut in.' 2. kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kašolototš, šaxilamš kasya' <kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^hu kas'ōlotots'ō, šaxilamš kasya'ą> 'there is an armed man, he is carrying a quiver full of arrows.'

šax *n* . giant rye *Leymus condensatus* *Compare with BOI šax 'sugarcane reed; carrizo species,' INZ šax 'cane; carrizo cane; knife made of cane,' VEO šax 'giant rye' (Whistler 1980: 30; SYBCI 2007: 338). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1660.1; Timbrook 2007: 111-113)

šaxšiltš *v* . to fish 1. kšaxšiltš kalimu 'I am fishing.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1648.1)

-še' *v* . reflexive verbal suffix 1. ši'ipše' <ši'ipše'ę> 'it shut itself in.'

šew' *n* . barn owl 1. ašew' '(a) barn owl.' 2. wahatš ʔašew' 'there are many barn owls.' (Harrington 1981: 3.71.587.1, 589.2)

šilaqša *v* . **1**) be sick 1. kšiláqšà 'I am sick.' **2**) sickness; illness 1. šamtipetš'eq akaqšə', samsakuti kakšilaqša <šamtipetš'eq ak'aqšə'ą, samsakuti kakšilaqša> 'they opened my belly and looked at my sickness.' *cf*: aqša.

(Harrington 1981: Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.28.1, 1707.1)

šilimaqštuš *n* . petrified materials Given as: <šilima#qštuš>. *cf*: **aqša**. (Harrington 1981: 3.79.18.1)

škumu *num* . four (Harrington 1981: 3.6.4.1)

šmopš *n* . foam This form is likely inherently possessed.. Compare OBI tsmo' ~ tshmo' 'foam' (Klar 19__b: 9). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1122.1)

šnaxaliyəwə *name* . present-day Najalegue Given as: <šnaxaliyəwə>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.26.1)

šoš [ʃɔç] (**šoy**) *n* . nose 1. kšoš 'my nose.' 2. aš^hoy <aš^hoyɔ> 'her nose.' The variation 'šoy' may be a spelling error. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1692.1, 71.29.1)

šowo *n* . **1**) pespibata 1. k'uw kašówò <k'uw kašówò> 'I consumed pespibata.' **2**) have pespibata 1. niswakšowo 'I don't have pespibata.'

štəpaĕ *n* . trunk 1. kaštəpaĕ <kaštəpaĕ> 'the trunk.' *cf*: ***təpaĕ**. [s- (3) + təpaĕ (trunk)]. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1093.1)

štu *n* . leaf 1. aštu' <aštu'ų> 'the leaf.' This form is inherently possessed.. *cf*: ***tu**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1089.1)

šup *n* . **1**) mountain 1. mišup 'the ground.' **2**) hill 1. kašúph 'a hill.' *cf*: **mišup**. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.17.1)

šwa *n* . badger Given as: <ášwá>. There seems to be some uncertainty about the credibility of the source who gave this word.. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.708.2)

Š š

šišow *n* . **1**) coals 1. kašišow <kaš'išow> 'coals; embers.' **2**) embers *Compare BOI ŋišow 'coals; charcoal,' VEO tššow 'charcoal; carbon' (Whistler 1980: 11; Henry 2014). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1679.1)

T t

ta= *pro-form* . when 2. ta palak^hinane 'when will you come?' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1648.1)

ta'i' *n* . cup Given as: <ta'i'j>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1708.1)

tak^hu *v* . to carry 1. kšana kamo šitškwēnitš, štak^hu kašlototš, šašilamš kasya' <kšana kamo šitškwēnitš, štak^hu kas'ōlotots'ɔ, šašilam^{aš} kasya'ą> 'there is an armed man, he is carrying a quiver full of arrows.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1655.1)

talip' *n* . bow (archery) 1. kaktalip' 'my bow.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1678.1)

tamalak *v* . to be black (Harrington 1981: 3.6.13.1)

taq *n* . eye 1. katša štaq <kats' aštaqą> 'he has one eye' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1701.1)

tepakas *num* . five (Harrington 1981: 3.6.4.0)

teqepš *name* . place near present-day San Marcos Given as: <teqépš>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.26.1)

tewhe 1) *v.* to fart 1. tštewhe kaqlots 'the skunk farted.' **2)** *n.* fart 1. šooqš katštewhè 'and the fart stinks.' (Harrington 1981: 3.71.914.2)

***təpaŋ** *n.* trunk *cf:* štəpaŋ. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1093.1)

təŋ *n.* ?eye/face Given as: <təŋ, təŋ>. May refer to eye/face, making it cognate with VEO təq 'eye/face' (Henry 2015 ms.). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.19.1)

tika *v.* **1)** to mount smth 1. k^htika 'I mount or I get on top of.' **2)** to get on smth *cf:* tikamu; *cf:* tikamu. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.818.2)

tikamu *n.* **1)** smth that one mounts 1. ?atikamu? '(a) thing one mounts, gets on.' **2)** smth one gets on *cf:* tika; *cf:* -mu; *cf:* tika. See also tika 'to mount smth; to get on smth.'.*[<tika () + mu (NZ.LOC)>]. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.818.2)

tiloki *v.* cut 1. ksatiloki 'I am going to cut it.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1668.1)

tipe- -meaning uncertain- See VEO tipa- 'by pressing'. *cf:* tipetšeq. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1707.1)

tipetšeq *v.* (cut) open 1. šamtipetšeq akaqšə',

tuhu *v.* rain 1. štuhú 'it is raining.' *cf:* tuhu'ų.

tuhu'ų *n.* rain 1. 'atuhu'ų 'the rain.' *cf:* tuhu. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1125.1)

samsakuti kakšilaqša <šamtipetš'eq ak'aqšə'ə, samsakuti kakšilaqša> 'they opened my belly and looked at my sickness.' *cf:* *tšeq; *cf:* tipe-.*[<tipe- () + tšeq 'split smth'>]. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1707.1)

tisə *v.* be good (as said of a person's quality) 1. stisə 'he is a very good man.' 2. nistisə 'he is not good, he is ill-behaved.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1702.1)

tiwalula' *n.* flute 1. aštiwalula' <aštiwalula'ə> 'his flute.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1658.1)

toqolomu *v.* to do in 1. matšaptoqolomu akularəŋ ? 'what are you doing in the river?' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1648.1)

toŋ *n.* smoke 1. atoŋ <ato'ų> 'smoke.' Compare BOI toŋ 'smoke,' INZ toŋ 'smoke,' OBI č-tuwo' 'smoke,' VEO 'itow 'smoke' (Whistler 1980: 34; Henry 2014). (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1683.1)

***tu** *n.* leaf *cf:* štu. Compare BOI tu' 'ear,' CRZ tu ~ tu'u 'ear,' INZ tu' 'ear,' OBI tu' 'ear,' and VEO tu 'ear' (Klar 1977: 83; Henry ms.).*tu. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1089.1)

(Harrington 1981: 3.6.018.1)

tus *n.* ant (species) 1. 'atus '(an) ant.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1088.1, 70.273.2)

Ts ts

tspip *n.* domestic fowl 1. k^hin tspip^h 'my chickens.' **1.1)** *n.* chicken 1. k^hin tspip^h 'my chickens.' (Harrington 1981: 71.451.1)

tsweq (tswəq) *n.* fodder; grass 1. atswəq '[some] fodder, [some] grass.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1100.1)

Tš tš

tšalkam *n.* rope 1. kitsalkam <kits'ałkaŋə> 'my rope.' This form is inherently possessed.. *cf:*

***ałkam.** (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1674.1)

ṭusto' *n* . ashes 1. kaṭusto' <katṣustoʔo>

'ashes.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1639.1)

Tš tš

tšo *vadj* . **1**) to be good 1. aštšo aštšo 'it's good, it's good.' 2. tšo sāxi suqmāta 'it is a fine night.' 3. ništšo pāxalala kak̄əl 'I have stiffness in my leg' (lit., the stiffness of my leg is not good). **2**) to be beautiful 2. tšo skitwo kāxūt <tšo skitwo

kāxūtu> '?the sunrise is very beautiful.' **3**) to be much 1. ništšo saqtakət '[there was] much wind.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1632.1-1633.1)

Tṣ̌ tṣ̌

***tṣ̌eq** *v* . split smth *cf*: tipetṣ̌eq.

into it and eat them!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1698.1)

tṣ̌ələ *n* . sack 1. ūni katṣ̌ələ ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katṣ̌'ələ kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes

tṣ̌ilaš *v* . have one working eye 1. štṣ̌ilaš <štṣ̌'ilaš> 'she has one working eye.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1701.1)

Tš^h tš^h

tš^ha= (tṣ̌a; tṣ̌a=) *Procl* . interrogative affix; what? 1. tš^hapku yawi <tš^hapku yawi> ? 'who is this here (addressing someone)?' 2. tš^hapku "who is there?" (addressing second person). 3. tš^hapuw

OR tš^hapuw <tš^hap'uw OR tš^hap'uw> ? 'what are you eating?' Given as: <tṣ̌a-, tṣ̌'a-, tš^h-a>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1697.1, 1712.1)

U u

ukuskitwo *v* . to come out of 1. ksukuskitwo kalo' <ksukuskitwo kalo'o> 'it is going to come out of the goal there.'

ulam̄ *n* . river 1. kakulam̄ 'akalak^hinane' <kakula'm 'akalak^hinane'ē> 'I come from the river there.' 3. matšaptoqolomu akulam̄ ? 'what are you doing in the river?' May be kulam̄. Compare BOI ʔulam 'river,' CRZ ʔulam 'river,' OBI ħimiʔ 'river,' VEO ʔutam 'river' (Klar 1977: 66; Henry 2013: ms). (Harrington 1981 =: 3.6.1648.1)

ūni *v* . need; get 1. ūni katṣ̌ələ ; kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw <u'ni katṣ̌'ələ kapsutik kakalawasa napiy'uw> ! 'you need a sack ; put the squashes into it and eat them!' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1698.1)

uqtet *v* . **1**) to hurt smn/smith **2**) to pain smn/smith 1. suqtetit anono' kak̄əl <suqtetit anono'o kak̄'əl> 'my leg hurts a lot.' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1643.1)

utikš *v* . to give 1. utik^hšit kahyam̄à puhu ! 'give me the hand-made utensil!' (Harrington 1981:

3.71.570.1)

utšq^hal *v* . cut open 1. utšq^halit <utšq^halit> !
'open me, cut me open!' (Harrington 1981:
3.6.1707.1)

u^hxina *v* . go out (said of the tide) su^hxina 'the tide

is going out.' Given as: <u^hxina>. (Harrington
1981: 3.6.1126.1)

u^hxpe *v* . go up 1. su^hxpe <su^hxpe> 'she went up.' 2.
siyu^hxpe <siyu^hxpe> 'they went up.' (Harrington
1981: 3.6.1696.1)

W w

wahatš *adj* . be many/much 1. xawišaš ;
áxáwišàš 'deer ; (a) deer.' 1. wahatš 'ašew
'there are many barn owls.' (Harrington 1981:
3.71.748.1)

-waš past tense suffix 1. tšopnunašəšwaš 'when
did you arrive?' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1648.1)

watiqšo' *n* . stinkbug 1. se^hxepenit awatiqšo'
<se^hxepenit awatiqšo'ə> 'a stinkbug crossed me
(crossed my path).' (Harrington 1981:
3.6.1706.1)

we'ę *v* . sleep 1. ksawe'ę 'I am going to sleep.' *cf*:
'ikwe'ę. Compare BOI –we' 'to sleep, to rest,

wišokiš *n* . sparrowhawk Given as: <uišokiš>.

wošlomo *n* . hill 1. 'awošlomò "[a] hill." Given

to lie down, to go to sleep,' CRZ –we 'to sleep,'
VEO we 'to sleep' (Henry 2015 ms.).
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.18.2)

wexap *name* . Wexap; Todos Santos rancheria
Given as: <wexáp>. (Harrington 1981:
3.6.16.1)

wə^hnəy 1. kakikmu' akwə^hnəy <kak'ikmu'y
akwə^hnəy> 'my firesticks.' (Harrington 1981:
3.6.1657.1)

wililik *n* . plant species Given as: <wililik'>.
Translated as yerba del aire. Said to be a good
medicine.. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.26.1)

(Harrington 1981: 3.71.643.2)

as: <wošlomò>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.18.2)

X x

xunxunata *name* . Xunxunata; Jonata Translated
as Jonatá, which must refer to Rancho San
Carlos de Jonata area. Said to mean 'the tall

oaks.' (Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981:
3.6.25.2)

Ķ Ķ

Ķawišaš *n* . deer Given as: <Ķawišaš and
xawišáp>. (Harrington 1981: 3.71.748.1)

Ķəp (xəp) *n* . stone 1. kšū kaĶəp <kšū kaĶəp> 'that
rock over there .' Compare BOI xip 'stone,'
INZ xip 'stone,' OBI (t)qipi 'stone', VEO xəp
'stone' (Klar 1977: 111; Henry ms.). Proto-
Chumash *qVpV.. (Solares 1914 in Harrington
1981: 3.6.27.2, 1689.1)

ĶoloĶ *n* . rib 1. kakĶoloĶ <kakĶoloĶ> 'my rib.'

Compare BOI xolox 'rib,' CRZ loq 'rib,' VEO
xolox 'rib' (Whistler 1980: 77; Henry 2014).
(Harrington 1981: 3.6.1686.1)

Ķut *n* . sun 1. skitwo kaĶut <skitwo kaĶutə> ? 'did
the sun come out?' 2. tšō skitwo kaĶut <tšō
skitwo kaĶutə> 'the sunrise is very beautiful.'

3. molosaqli kaχuť <molosaqli kaχuťu> 'the sun is already visible.' Given as: <éhúť^h and hut>.

(Solares 1914 in Harrington 1981: 3.6.14.1; Harrington 1981: 6.3.27.2, 1637.1)

Y y

ya' *n* . arrow 1. kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^{hu} kašolototš, šaxilamš kasya' <kšana kamo šitškwenitš, štak^{hu} kas'ōlotots'ō, šaxilam^{aš} kasya'ą> 'there is an armed man, he is carrying a quiver full of arrows.' *(Compare BOI ya' 'arrow,' CRZ ya'a 'arrow,' INZ ya' 'arrow,' VEO ya 'arrow' (Klar 1977: 65)).

yawi *pro* . this 1. tš^hapku yawi <tš^hapku yawi> ? 'who is this here (addressing someone)?' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1697.1)

yəla *vimp* . be all

yətsə *v* . to be hot 1. mayətsə 'o' <mayəts'ə 'ò'q> 'San Marcos hot springs.' Given as: <yəts'ə>. (Harrington 1981: 3.6.016.2)

yox̂ *n* . snake species 1. 'ayoχ̂ <'ayoχ̄> 'a snake (specific species).' (Harrington 1981: 3.6.1086.1)

(

(cut) open **tipetšeq**

3

3 suf s-

3.6.14.1 **nipomo**

A a

above **lapay**

arrow n **ya'**

all, be **yəla**

ascend **uŋpe**

arm

B b

badger **šwa**

blind, be **maŋatš**

be full (of) **aŋilam**

bough **spu**

be full of v

boy n **mitš^haku**

bear **hus**

brain **'uluyoq**

bed **'otomu'**

branch **spu**

belly **'aqšə'**

buzzard **'ohnok**

C c

carry v **tak^hu**

cross **eŋepe**

chest **'usu'**

crow, large **mahošoy**

clothes **'aŋwi**

cup **ta'i'**

cloud **saŋko**

cut **tiloki**

crazy, be **kilamu**

cut open **utšq^hal**

D d

datura **momo'q**

diluted, be **iləkš**

drink **saqmi**

drool **pihlas**

E e

east **lapliš**

eat **'uw**

eye **taq ; təx̂**

eye, have one working **tšilaš**

eye/face **təx̂**

F f

face **təx̂**

father **'omo**

feather **sqap**

fire **nə**
2

fire poker **suwimu'**

fish **šaxšiltš**

flower **spe**

foam **šmopš**

fodder **tsweq**

foggy, be **momo**

full (of), be **ačilam**

full of, be v

G g

get **uñi**

giant rye **šaġ**

girl n **mitš^haku**

give **aġakš**

go up **uġpe**

go with **'ew ?**

good (as said of a person's quality), be **tisə**

grass **tsweq**

green, be **aštəwəkš**

H h

half, be **meaš**

have much sleep, to **'ikwe'e**

heavan

heaven **lapay**

house **mama**

hummingbird **ânuts**

I i

ice 'ôtoko

illness šilaqša

J j

Jimson weed **momo'q**

K k

knee 'apam

know t̂sa

knife 'əhwə

L l

leaf štu

left 'otoho'

M m

man n **mo**

moon **ahwa**

middle **liyək**

mouth 'ək

middle, in the **alik**

mute, be 'əmə

N n

need **ûni**

north **lawax̂**

nerves 'âpili

O o

ocean **ŝami**

one-eyed, be

old woman 'aləhə

other side n **k^humeye'**

olla n **suku'**

P p

PAST suf

past tense suf **-waš**

pespibata **šowo**

pespibata, have **šowo**

poker, fire **suwimu'**

promontory

PST pre

Q q

quiver n **'olototš**

R r

rain **tuhu'ṷ**

rain, to **tuhu**

rainbow **mištoyo**

raven **qləw**

rib **ṷoloṷ**

ripe, be **ipšəl**

river n **ulam'**

road **kilahlə**

roof **'ixtəš**

root **šaqpili**

rope

rye, giant **šax**

S s

sack **tšələ**

sand **has**

set down **se'e(l)**

sew, to **ahutipəšš**

sickness **šilaqša**

sicks, be **šilaqša**

side, other n **k^humeye'**

skunk **qlots**

sleep, to **we'e**

sleep, to have much **'ikwe'e**

small one **mitš'i'i**

smoke **tow'**

snake species **yoṷ**

snuff tobacco **atawaku**

squash **kalawasa**

star **'iwo**

steep, be **laṷ**

stick, walking **itškum**

stinkbug **watiqšo'**

stone **xəp**

swan **ílexléle**

T t

teach **ašpaâa(n)**

third person prefix suf **s-**

this **yawi**

throw a stone at **išmaâ**

throw smth at **sukuy**

thunder, to **aâto**

tobacco, snuff **atawaku**

toloache **momo'ô**

tree **nə**
1

trunk **štəpaâ**

turn, to

U u

upper part **lapay**

W w

walking stick **itškum**

watered down, be **iləkš**

weapon n **itškwenitš**

west **muhuw**

where one sits **'eqmu'**

water suf **ho**

whistle, small bone **'aqsiwo**

wind **'aqtak^hət**

woman, old **'aləhə**