

Notes on Uto-Aztecan Data Set Entries.

Principal source for entries is *Wick Miller's Uto-Aztecan Cognate Sets, Revised and Expanded* by Kenneth C. Hill, May, 2011 (ms. courtesy of Kenneth C. Hill). Entries in the *Sets* represent attested terms in the languages in question. Thus many glosses do not coincide exactly with Swadesh-list terms. These are indicated below under “Non-exact gloss entries,” under each language in succession. Entries whose listed meaning in the *Sets* appears too far removed from the Swadesh-list term are not included in our database. Examples: 1): under mu-02, die, Luiseño entries glossed “to be in eclipse, of the sun or moon;” “a boil; a knot in wood;” are excluded; 2): one entry for ‘swim’ (Tubar) appears under “o-07, walk about”—this is included (as glossed “walk about, crawl, swim”), but all other entries under o-07 lack reference to swimming or movement through water of any kind, and are thus excluded.

Our additions to the *Sets* listings are shown below under “Supplemental entries with source” (for each language successively). The great majority of additional words are taken from the same sources used by the *Sets*. In combing these sources, the task was defined not as identification of all cognates per se, but as location and inclusion of the attested term for the Swadesh-list word. Words not yet included in Miller/Hill’s *Sets* reflect: a) incompleteness and ongoing construction of that database (K.C. Hill personal communication), or b) their non-cognate status with those included in the *Sets*. In the latter case, entries may or may not point to borrowing from non-Uto-Aztecan languages (terms clearly derived from Spanish or English have not been included).

In the *Sets*, Hill provides an IPA version of the attested term as well as the original orthographic rendering. The IPA version is the only rendering we use. Our additions are rendered in Hill’s IPA format (from comparison with his renderings from the same sources in the *Sets*). Entries for our three out-groups—Ipai, Tewa, and Zuni—have been conformed as far as possible to Hill’s IPA format. Since we seek the most agnostic method possible, we do not include in our dataset entries proposed for proto-Uto-Aztecan or a narrower proto-language (e.g., proto-Tepiman).

Gloss entries from Miller/Hill's Sets non-exactly correspondent with Swadesh-list words; and Supplemental entries with sources:

Northern Paiute

Non-exact gloss entries:

bone: shinbone

claw: fingernail

cold: REFL.

dog/pet: horse

drink: drink! (IMP.)

earth (1): muddy place

earth (2) 1st entry: broad valley

feather: wing

foot: on foot

full: are you full?

give: feed

head: [from e ddsopege, my head]

heart: [from e bbewu, my heart]

horn: antler

kill: kill pl. obj

knee: knees

know: find

lie: 2nd entry: lie pl.

neck: wear at the neck

night: at night

root: tree root

say: tell

see: DUR.

seed: seeds (type of seeds) [2nd entry from source included; 1st entry, non-cognate, not included]

sit: sit (sing. DUR.)

skin: [from e bbuho, my skin]

that: 2nd entry: that one

tooth: [from tama-ggwaesuno, tooth-brush]

tree: firewood

walk: move about/walk/go

what: thing

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) ash; claw (2nd entry); full; head; heart; horn; louse; moon; name; sand; seed; skin; tooth;

{Body parts are given as possessives (e ... [= /i/], my ...); the non-possessive form is inferred from body parts as listed in Snapp et al 1982 and Thornes 2003.}

Yerington Paiute Tribe, 1987, Paiute-English, English-Paiute Dictionary. Compiled by Arie Poldevaart. Yerington Paiute Tribe.

2) all; bark; bird; blood; bone; burn; cloud; die; dry; earth (mud); eye; fat; feather; fire; flesh; fly; foot; good; hair; kill (sing./dual); knee; lie; liver; long; louse; man; many; mountain; neck; rain; root; round; see; sleep; small; star; stone; swim; that; tongue; tree; woman

Thornes, Timothy Jon. 2003. A Northern Paiute Grammar with Texts. University of Oregon dissertation.

3) claw (1st entry); egg; leaf; man; this

Snapp, Allen, John Anderson and Joy Anderson. 1982. Northern Paiute. Studies in Uto-Aztecan Grammar, Volume 3, Uto-Aztecan Grammatical Sketches, edited by Ronald W. Langacker. Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics Number 57, Volume III, pp. 1-92.

Note. Although Snapp et al (1982:6) indicate second syllables are long unless they show otherwise, both K. Hill (2011) and Thornes (2003) show them as undistinguished from short forms (i.e., no macron). K. Hill renders voiceless stops, fricatives, and affricates as double consonants, where Snapp et al show them as single. Where Snapp et al use symbols ordinarily used for voiced stops, fricatives, or affricates (e.g., b, d, g, z, j), Hill represents these as single voiceless forms (e.g., p, t, k, s, t^s). We follow Hill's pattern in rendering words derived from Snapp et al.

Western Mono

Non-exact gloss entries:

black: to be black

claw (gloss from Lamb n.d.)

cloud: 1st entry: fog

dry: to be dry

earth: dirt

full: get full | be full

know: 2nd entry: to recognize

leaf: feather, leaf

long: 2nd entry: long, tall, lanky, 3rd entry: long and narrow

name: to name

new: just, early

night: night-time, at night, during the night

say: 4th entry: say something

sit: 1st entry: sit sing., 2nd entry: sit pl.

stand: 2nd entry: get up, stand up, fly

star: stars

white: to be white

yellow: to be yellow, tan, brown

Supplemental entries, with source:

ash; bark; belly; big; bird; bite; claw (rendering from K. K. Hill 2011); cloud 3rd entry; full; green/blue; hair; head; hear; I; kill pl.; know 1st entry; long 1st and 3rd entries; man; many; rain; red; say 1st, 2nd, & 3rd entries; sit; small; smoke; that; tree; we; what

Lamb, Sydney M. n.d. *Monachi dictionary*. Ms., Survey of California and Other Indian Languages. <http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~survey/languages/california-languages.php>

Tümpisa Shoshone (Panamint, Koso)

Non-exact gloss entries:

belly: 2nd entry: stomach, belly

bird: sage grouse

burn: make a fire, start a fire, set on fire, cremate

cold: be cold

dog/pet: pet, domestic animal, horse, dog (archaic)

earth: 1st entry: mud, 3rd entry: habitat, homeland, native land, stomping ground, niche

fire: make a fire

head: 2nd entry: pertaining to the head

hot: be hot

root: medicine

round: round basket with a neck

say: teach

sit: 1st entry: sit, camp, stay, be located, situated, do awhile (sing.), 2nd gloss: sit, camp, stay, be positioned, located, situated, dl.

walk: 4th entry: walk around, roam, wander, live (in a traditional lifeway)

who: 1st entry: subj., 2nd entry: obj.

woman: 2nd entry: young woman

yellow: yellow paint

you (sing.): 1st entry: subj., 2nd entry: obj.

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; full; hair; hand; hear; I; leaf; long; neck; new; seed; swim; that; this; who; woman;
you (sing.)

Dayley, Jon P. 1989. Tümpisa (Panamint) Shoshone Dictionary. University of California
Publications, Linguistics 116.

Big Smokey Valley Shoshone

Non-exact gloss entries:

bird: small bird

bite: 1st entry: bite something hard, 2nd entry: bite something flexible

burn: to burn something, make a fire

cloud 1st entry: fog, cloud, 2nd & 3rd entries: cloud, thundercloud

cold: be cold (of a thing)

dog/pet: 1st entry: horse, dog, pet

earth (1): mud

earth (2): 1st & 2nd entries: earth, ground, dirt, dust, sand; 3rd entry: a field, farm,
ranch, place of dwelling, (home) territory, land, meadow

fire: 1st entry: pertaining to fire, 2nd entry: make a fire

hair: 2nd entry: headhair

hand: 1st entry: pertaining to the hand

head: 2nd entry: with the head

hot: hot (of a thing)

man: 1st entry: adult man, 2nd entry: slightly older than 1st entry

neck: 2nd entry: neck, larynx

say: to say something

sit: 1st entry: to sit (sg. subj.), 2nd entry: sit (dl. subj.)

stand: 2nd entry: get up, arise, fly

walk: 2nd entry to live, to wander, to travel (sg. subj.)

who: who? somebody

you: 1st entry: subj., 2nd entry: obj.

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; feather (2nd entry); fire (1st entry); flesh; hair; hand; hear; I; kill (pl.); leaf; long; man; name; neck; new; root; seed; small (1st entry); swim; that; this; who; woman; yellow; you

Crapo, Richley H. 1976. Big Smokey Valley Shoshoni. Reno and Las Vegas, NV: Desert Research Institute Publications in the Social Sciences No. 10.

Western Shoshone

Non-exact gloss entries:

all: (obj.)

belly: navel

big: big one, fat one

bird: small bird

bite: bite in two , break with the teeth

burn: light a fire, make a fire

claw: fingernail

cloud: 1st entry: fog

cold: be cold

dog/pet: 1st entry: horse

earth: 1st entry: mud; 2nd & 3rd entries: land, earth, ground, soil, dirt, 4th entry: land owned, real property

fire: make a fire

green: be green

hand: with the open hand

head: with the head

hot: be hot

root: medicine

say: 2nd entry: say, tell, mean; 3rd & 4th entries: say, point out, tell, explain

sit: 1st entry: sit (down), stay, remain (sing.), 2nd entry: sit (down), stay (pl.)

stand: 2nd entry: fly, get up

tree: aspen, tree

walk: 3rd entry: travel, wander; live

white: be white

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; hair; hand; head; hear; I; kill (pl. obj.); leaf; mountain; neck; new; seed; that; this; tree; we; what; who; woman; you

Crum, Beverly and Jon Dayley. 1993. Western Shoshoni Grammar. Boise, ID: Boise State University.

Shoshone

Non-exact gloss entries:

bird: small bird

bite: with teeth or mouth

burn: to make a fire

cold: 1st entry: cold (of a thing), 2nd entry: by means of cold

cloud: thundercloud

dog: 1st entry: horse, pet

earth: 2nd entry: home country, land, property

feather: 1st entry: wing, 2nd & 3rd entries: feathers

fire: 2nd entry: make a fire

give: feed (v.t.)

hair: 1st entry: head hair, 2nd entry: body hair

hand: with the hand

head: 3rd entry: with the head

hot: hot (of a thing)

round: round (spherical not circular)

say: 1st entry: to say something; 2nd entry: to say, to tell; 3rd & 4th entries: to ask, to tell on or about someone or something

sit: 1st entry: to sit (sg. subj.), 2nd entry: to sit (pl. subj.)

sleep: 1st entry: sing., 2nd entry: pl.

stand: 2nd entry: to get up, to fly

walk: 3rd entry: to move around, to roam, to wander, to survive, to make a living in the aboriginal fashion of hunting and gathering, to live (sg. subj.)

what: what?

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; earth (1); feather; fire (1st entry); hair; hear; I; leaf; long; new; root; seed; small; that; this; what; woman; you

Miller, Wick R. 1972. *Newe Natekwinapphe: Shoshoni Stories and Dictionary*. University of Utah Anthropological Papers, Number 94. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press

Comanche

Non-exact gloss entries:

belly: stomach

bite: 1st entry: bite off; 2nd entry: chew

burn: 1st entry: set on fire, burn; 2nd entry: burn something up, scorch, etc.; 3rd entry: burn, flame

cloud: 1st & 2nd entries: fog, 3rd entry: clouds

dog: 1st entry: horse

earth (1): mud

give: feed

head: 2nd entry: with head

kill (sing., dl.): last vowel corrected (from stress accent to unvoiced vowel)

know: 1st entry: knowledgeable, knowing

name: name someone, read (as a book)

not: no

round: 1st entry: round (ball-like), spherical, 2nd entry: round, spherical; 3rd entry: ref. to ball-like

say: tell

sit: sit down, stay (pl)

stand: 1st entry: standing; 2nd entry: rise up, go up, fly up

walk: 1st entry: able to walk, move around (as a child learning or a person who has been ill)

woman: 2nd entry: young woman

you: to you

Supplemental entries, with source:

bark; bite; burn; come; earth (1); feather; fire; full; green; hair; hear; know 2nd entry; leaf; long: 1st entry; many; neck; nose; not; root; round; seed; small; woman

Robinson, Lila Wistrand and James Armagost. 1990. *Comanche Dictionary and Grammar*. Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington Publication 92.

Kawaiisu

Non-exact gloss entries:

bite: to chew

cloud: cloud, fog

dry: to dry

earth (2): dirt, earth, world, year

full: 1st and 2nd entries: to be full

good: 1st and 2nd entries: to be good

green: 2nd & 3rd entries: blue

head: back of head

hot: to be hot

kill pl.: kill, beat

long: to be long

path: road

red: to be red

root: 2nd entry: root of a plant

sit: 1st entry: to sit, stay, live, be alive (sing.), 2nd entry: to live, to sit, stay (pl.)

sleep: sleep (sing.)

smoke; to smoke, be smoky

tree: tree type

white: to be white

who: 1st and 2nd entries: who?

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; bark; big; bite; burn; cold; come; die; earth (1); eat; feather; fire; full; good; hair; hand; hear; hot; I; know; leaf; long; many; not; one; path; root; round; say; see; small; star; that; this; tree; walk; we; what; white; who; woman; you (sing.)

Zigmond, Maurice L., Curtis G. Booth, and Pamela Munro. Kawaiisu, A Grammar and Dictionary with Texts, edited by Pamela Munro. University of California Publications, Linguistics 119.

Chemehuevi

Non-exact gloss entries:

belly: groin, belly

come: 1st entry: come to (sg.), 2nd entry: come to (pl.)

drink: a drink

earth (2): 1st entry: plain, 2nd entry: damp ground, 3rd & 4th entries: earth, land

eat: food

feather: 1st entry: feather, 2nd entry: feather, wing

flesh: 1st entry: mountain sheep

fly: fly off (pl.)

green: turquoise

hair: head hair

head 1st entry: back of head

hot: it's hot

kill (sg.): kill, scold

know: 1st entry: know how to, can, 2nd entry: know, understand, learn

many: lots of

rain: rain (noun)

red: form inferred from K. Hill 2011 entries

sand: gravel

sit: sit (sg.)

that: 1st, 2nd, 3rd entries refer to visible forms; 4th, 5th, 6th entries to invisible forms

walk: 1st entry: sing, 2nd entry: pl.

we: 1st entry: we (excl.), 2nd entry: we (dl. incl.), 3rd entry: we (several, incl.)

what: 2nd entry: what, how

who: 2nd entry: who, what

yellow: yellow (of egg)

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; bark; big; bite; black; burn; cold; come; die; dry; ear; feather; good; hand; hear; kill (sg.); kill (pl.); know; leaf; long; many; new; not; one; root; round; say; see; small; star; swim; that; this; walk; we; what; white; who; woman; you (sing.):

Press, Margaret L. 1979. Chemehuevi, A Grammar and Lexicon. University of California Publications, Linguistics 92.

Southern Paiute

Non-exact gloss entries:

cloud: cloud, fog

dog: horse

drink: entry revised from “I drink” (I is same word as Southern Ute)

earth (2): 1st entry: plain, 2nd entry: desert

feather: wing

flesh: 1st entry: mountain sheep

fly: several fly off

give: gives

head: 1st & 2nd entries: occiput, back of head, 3rd entry: head (instr. pref.)

know: to find, to discover

mountain: 2nd entry “used only in songs; apparently borrowed from Shoshone”

name: my name

sand: gravel-spring (place name)

say: to tell, to tell on

sit: 1st entry: to sit (sing.) , 2nd entry: to sit (pl.)

sleep: 1st entry: sing., 2nd entry: pl.

smoke: (it) smokes

tree: old tree

Supplemental entries, with source:

big; blood; burn; die; dog 2nd entry; feather; fire; fish; good; hair; hear; know 2nd entry; I; lie; not; one; star; tree; woman; you

Sapir, Edward. 1931. Southern Paiute Dictionary. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Vol. 65, No. 3.

Southern Ute

Non-exact gloss entries:

belly: intestines, innards, tripe

breast: suck at the breast

burn: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd entries: burn (v.i.), 4th and 5th entries: burn (v.t.)

cloud: fog

come: all entries: come to

dog: horse

earth (2): 1st entry: plains, open country, wild country, ground, floor, flat-lands, country, 2nd entry: earth, world, soil, dirt, ground, country, land

flesh: 1st entry: big-horn sheep

full: 2nd and 3rd entries: full of

give: feed

hair: 1st entry: head-hair, 2nd entry: human hair

hot: 1st and 2nd entries: be hot (weather, place), 3rd entry: | be hot, be feverish

kill: kill en masse. kill, butcher

say: point at, tell (to) about

sit: sit, be sitting sleep: 1st entry: sing., 2nd entry: pl.

smoke: be smoky, be getting smoky, become smoky

that: 1st and 2nd entries: that (dem.), 3rd and 4th entries: that (pro.)

this: 1st entry: this (dem.), 2nd entry: this (pro.)

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; bark; big; bite; burn; come; die; dry; earth (1); feather; full; good; hair; hand; head; hear; hot; I; know; leaf; long; man; new; not; root; round; see; small; star; swim; this; walk; woman; white; you (sg.)

Southern Ute Tribe. 1979. Ute Dictionary. Núu-?apáâa-pi Pø?ó-qwa-tj̄. Preliminary edition. Ignacio, CO: Ute Press.

Orayvi Hopi:

Whiteley's knowledge of Hopi (as a field ethnographer since 1980) informs selection of entries. Non-possessive forms have been substituted for Hill's possessive entries for body parts (e.g., eye, hand, knee).

Non-exact gloss entries:

all: 1st entry: (inanimate), 2nd entry (animate)

black: 1st entry: blackish pigment

burn: 1st & 2nd entries: burn (v.t.), 3rd entry: burn (v.i.)

cloud: 1st entry: mist, fog, 3rd entry, low-lying nimbus

cold: be cold

come: 1st entry: start, begin, 2nd entry: arrive (sing.), 3rd entry: arrive (pl.)

earth (1): mud

earth (2): 1st entry: sand/soil, 2nd entry: earth, land

full: get full

good: 1st entry: it is for the good that, thankfully, that's good

head: 2nd entry: top of head

hot: 1st entry: hot, warm (weather), 2nd & 3rd entries use 'warm' (mu^{ki}) with an intensifier (male-speaker: a^ʔni; female-speaker: hinu^r) for hot (of weather, objects)

kill sing.: 2nd entry: shoot

know: 1st entry: come to a sudden realization that, 2nd entry: be acquainted with, know how to do, 3rd entry: be aware of, have information about; 4th entry: be able to recognize or comprehend; 5th entry: to make known

lie: 2nd entry: lie flat, 3rd and 4th entries: become recumbent, 5th entry: lie down with legs tucked under

night: last night

neck: 2nd entry: nape of neck

red 1st entry: red ochre

root: 2nd entry: medicine

round: 1st entry: circular, 2nd entry: spherical

say: 1st entry: tell, inform, relate, announce, 2nd entry: say (quotative)

sand: 1st entry: fine sand, 2nd coarse sand

sit: 1st entry: sit, stay, reside (sg.), 2nd entry: sit (pl.)

sleep: sleep (sg.)

tail: 2nd entry: penis

tree: changed to just *t^soki*, per PW field interview, 7-30-2011

walk: (circumgressive suffix)

what: 1st entry: subj., 2nd entry: obj.

woman: 1st entry: sing.; 2nd entry: pl.

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; bark; big 1st entry; bird; breast; burn 1st & 2nd entries; claw; cloud 2nd & 3rd entries; come 2nd and 3rd entries; dog; dry; earth (1) and (2); eat; eye; feather; find; fire; fly; good 2nd & 3rd entries; green 2nd entry; hair; hand; hear; heart; hot; kill sing. 1st entry; knee; know; leaf; lie 1st, 2nd, and 3rd entries; long; many; mountain; mouth; neck 1st entry; nose; person; red 2nd entry; round; sand; say 3rd entry; skin; sleep (sing.); small; stone; stone; sun; tail 1st entry; tooth; tree; what; white; woman; yellow

Hopi Dictionary. 1998. Hopiikwa Lavàytutuveni: a Hopi-English dictionary of the Third Mesa dialect. Compilers. Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

Pahkannil (Tübatulabal)

Non-exact gloss entries:

black: it is dark

blood: her blood

cold: is cold

come: am coming

drink: is drinking

dry: it is dry

ear: (sing. or pl. per Voegelin 1958)

earth (2): the valley

flesh: his meat

full: to be full

give: to give it

hair: headhair

hot: it (fire, water, weather) is hot

know: he knows it

name: its name

neck: his neck

say: 1st entry: tell

sand: the sand

see: find

sit: 1st entry: he is sitting, 2nd entry: sits down

stand: he is standing

star: the stars

tail: his tail

we: 1st entry: (dl. incl.), 2nd entry: (dl. excl.), 3rd entry: (pl. incl.)

woman: the woman

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) all; big; burn; earth (1); feather; fire; foot; fly; good; leaf; lie; louse; mountain; rain; round; skin; sleep; small; smoke; swim; that; walk; what

Voegelin, C.F. 1958. Working dictionary of Tübatulabal. International Journal of American Linguistics 24.221-228.

2) green; red; we; white; who; you

Voegelin, C.F. 1935. Tübatulabal grammar. (i-vii, 55-189) University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 34.2.

3) one

http://www.native-languages.org/famuto_words.htm

Kitanemuk

Non-exact gloss entries:

burn: 1st entry: VT, 2nd entry VI (of big fire)

claw: fingernail

cloud: 1st entry: fog, 2nd entry: thunder, thunderhead cloud

dry: be dry

ear: ear, leaf

earth (1): clay, mud

fly: float

full: get full

hair: 1st entry: head hair, 2nd entry: body hair

head: top of head

know: 1st entry: know, know how to, understand (words), 2nd entry: hear (also know?)

leaf : ear, leaf

man: person, Indian

name: name someone

neck: 1st entry: nape of neck, 2nd entry: neck, throat

night: at night, last night

red: (note inserted in K. Hill 2011: for all Takic examples [Kitanemuk, Serrano, Tongva, Luiseño, Acjachemen, Cupeño, Cahuilla], “Jane Hill says this is a borrowed Yuman word”)

round: spherical

say: advise

sit: be, live, face

seed: its seed

small: baby, small, little finger

stand: stand up

that: 1st entry: proximal, 2nd entry: distal

who: who?

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; big; burn; claw; cold; die; drink; feather; fire; flesh; foot; good; green; hair; long; mouth; neck; new; round; see; skin; swim; that; this; tree; white; who; woman

Anderton, Alice Jeanne. 1988. The Language of the Kitanemuks of California. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.

Serrano

Non-exact gloss entries:

cloud: 1st entry: fog, 2nd entry: thunder, thunder cloud

dry: dry (v.i.)

earth (1): 1st & 2nd entries: mud

earth (2): 2nd entry: earth, ground, land, world

full: become full

head: top, up, above it

hot: hot (as of weather)

know: 1st entry: know, recognize, learn, 2nd entry: hear, listen to

leaf: ear, leaf

lie: 3rd entry: lie down (flat, as on one's stomach)

man: 2nd entry: person, Indian

nose: my nose

red: be red

say: 1st entry: to tell a true story, 3rd entry: tell

see: find

sit: sit, stay, reside, live

stand: 1st entry: get up, 2nd entry: stand (pl.)

tail: its tail

woman: man's daughter

Supplemental entries, with source:

No supplemental entries (no sources available)

Tongva (Gabrielino)

Non-exact gloss entries:

The following are given in 3rd person singular possessive form: bark; belly; blood; bone; breast; egg; eye; feather; flesh; foot; hair; hand; head; horn; knee; leaf; liver; mouth; name; neck; nose; tail; tongue; tooth

breast: breasts

burn: burned

die: dying

earth (1): mud

eat: he is eating

give: give it to me

hot: hot (e.g. said when the sun is making things hot)

kill (sing.): is going to kill

lie: lie down! (imp.)

man: 2nd entry: person

name: 3rd person form inferred (Hill entry is 1st person possessive)

neck: nape of neck

say: 1st entry: speak! (imp.)

sit: be [in a location] (future)

stand: I am standing up

tooth: 3rd person form inferred (Hill entry is 1st person possessive)

walk: will walk

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; belly; big; bird; blood; breast; burn; cloud; die; drink; dry; fat; feather; fire; fly; foot; give; good; green; hair; hand; head; I; knee; leaf; liver; long; many; mountain; mouth; neck; new; night; nose; one; rain; round; see; seed; skin; sleep; small; smoke; stand; star; tail; that; this; tongue; tree; what; white; woman; yellow

McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles. Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning CA: Malki Museum Press & Novato, CA: Ballena Press.*

Luißeño

Non-exact gloss entries:

bird: 2nd entry: a bird, the white brant

black: to become black

burn: 1st entry: to scorch, singe, burn brush, 2nd entry: to set fire to something, 3rd entry: to light a fire, burn (something), 4th entry: to burn (v.i.)

cloud: to become cloudy

earth (1): clay

full: to be full (through eating)

give: to give to several people, distribute

good: 2nd entry: to be good

green: to be green/blue

hot: to be hot

know: 2nd entry: to know, recognize, be acquainted with

lie: 1st entry: to lie on the ground

many: 1st and 2nd entries: big, large

round: to be lumpy, to be round

sit: 1st entry: to live, be (especially on top of something), to mount a horse, 2nd entry: to sit down

small: 2nd entry: small, child

what: 1st entry: (subj.), 2nd entry (obj.)

white: to be white

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) ash; bark; bird (1st entry); cloud; cold; come; die; drink; earth (1); earth (2); fire; fly; head; hear; hot; knee; leaf; long; night; rain; skin; stone; tongue; white; yellow

Bright, William. 1968. A Luiseño Dictionary. University of California Publications, Linguistics 51.

2) all; big (2nd entry); burn (2nd, 3rd, and 4th entries); dry; eat (2nd entry); feather; fly; good; green; hair; hot; know (1st entry); lie; man (1st entry); many (2nd entry); new; round; sand; sit (2nd entry); swim; this; that; walk (3rd entry)

Preliminary Juaneño vocabulary. Based on data of J. P. Harrington, collected around 1933, mostly from Anastasia de Majel. Adapted by W. Bright, 1994.

<http://www.juaneno.com/default.tpl?PageID=166>

Acjachemen (Juaneño)

Entries from the *Revised Sets*:

dog; who; this (1st entry); we (1st entry); big (1st entry); hair (2nd and 3rd entries); earth (2); mouth; tooth, stone

All other entries are from:

Preliminary Juaneño vocabulary. Based on data of J. P. Harrington, collected around 1933, mostly from Anastasia de Majel. Adapted by W. Bright, 1994.

<http://www.juaneno.com/default.tpl?PageID=166>

Non-exact gloss entries:

breast, dog, fire, hand, path, are extracted from phrases in the *Preliminary Juaneño vocabulary* entries

burn: 1st entry: burn (v.t.), 2nd entry: to light a fire, burn (something), 3rd entry to burn (v.i.)

cold: 1st entry: to be cold, 2nd entry: (of a person) to be cold

ear: inferred from Luiseño (close cognate “hear” is identical in Juañeno and Luiseño)

earth (2): earth, dirt, land

fat: inferred from Luiseño comparison of fat (adj.)

fly: to flutter in the breeze, fly (a kite)

good: 2nd entry: to be good

hair: 2nd and 3rd entries: head, hair

hot: to be hot

leaf: sprout (cf .Luiseno gloss)

lie: 1st entry: to lie on the ground, 2nd entry: to lie down, to go to sleep

long: to be long, tall

many: 1st entry: big, 2nd entry: big, large

round: to be lumpy, to be round

sit: to place (a person)

smoke: to be smoky

Cupeño

(Where entries in the Revised Sets are less definite than in J. Hill 2005, the latter source has been used instead)

Non-exact gloss entries:

bark: [shell] money

bird: Mud Hen

burn: 1st entry: burn (obj.), 2nd entry: burn, be burned cloud: fog

die: 1st entry: (sing.), 2nd entry: (pl.), 3rd entry: be sore, suffer

earth (2): 1st entry: valley

eye: eye,face

flesh: 2nd entry: skin

fly: young bird

full: to dine, eat

hot: 1st entry: to be hot, of people, weather, etc.

kill: bewitch, kill

lie: 1st entry: lie down, 2nd entry: lie at an angle, lie on side, 3rd entry: lie on back

neck: nape of neck

night: to pass the night;

say: 1st entry: to relate history

sit: 1st entry: be there

tail: 2nd entry: its tail

tree : firewood

walk: 2nd entry: walk around

woman: 2nd entry: man's daughter

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; ashes; belly; big; black; burn (all entries); cold; come; die; drink; dry; earth (2) (2nd entry); egg; flesh (1st entry); foot; good; green; head; hear; hot (2nd entry); kill (pl.); know; leaf; lie (all entries); long; many; mountain; mouth; new; seed; sit (2nd entry); small; stone; swim; tail (2nd entry); that; tree; walk; white; woman (1st entry); yellow

Hill, Jane H. 2005. A Grammar of Cupeño. University of California Publications, Linguistics 136.

Cahuilla

Non-exact gloss entries:

big: big one

cloud: fog

dry: to become dry

full: to become full with food

hot: to become hot

know: to know, recognize, to learn, to find out

long: 2nd entry: to be long

round: to be round

stand: 1st entry: to get up, lift oneself up from lying position, 2nd entry: stand up, stand still, stop walking, stop working

say: 1st entry: to tell a true story

sit: to be (of objects), to be lying down (of animate beings - refers to the mere existence of an animate being) (sg. subj.)

small: 1st entry: child

walk: to walk around

woman: 2nd entry: man's daughter

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) all; bark; big; burn; cold; come; drink; dry; earth (1); earth (2); fire; good; green; head; hear; hot; long; man; person; round; sand; skin; stone; white; woman (1st entry); yellow

Seiler, Hansjakob and Kojiro Hioki. 1979. Cahuilla Dictionary. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.

2) kill (pl.)

http://wals.info/example/all/wals_code_cah, citing: Seiler, Hansjakob. 1977. Cahuilla Grammar. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.

Tohono O'odham

Non-exact gloss entries:

bark: nest

burn: 1st entry: to burn in a single fire, 2nd entry: it is burning

claw: nail of a person

cloud: sky, cloud

cold: to be cold (as of weather)

come: 1st entry: to arrive somewhere on foot or on horseback at a walking pace, 2nd entry: to get, arrive somewhere at a walk

drink: to drink (obj.)

earth (1): clay, mud, plaster

feather: feathers, wing

foot: 2nd entry: track, footprint

full: to become full

green: to be blue/green

hand: palm of the hand

hot: heat, hot, to be hot

kill (sing.): 3rd entry: he killed

know: 1st entry: to learn something, to find out about somebody, 2nd entry: to teach [i.e., make known]

leaf: to have leaves, be leafy

lie: 1st entry: to be somewhere in a lying or spreading position (inanimate), 2nd entry: to lie down, to go to bed

many: 1st entry: much, many, a lot of

neck: 2nd entry: nape of the neck

night: at night, last night, tonight

one: 2nd entry: only in counting

rain: (noun)

root: roots (of a specified plant)

red: to become red

sand: 1st entry: fine sand (as on beach), 2nd entry: gravel, coarse sand

say: 1st entry: say something, tell a story, 2nd entry: to make a certain sound, say something, speak in a certain way, 3rd entry: to talk, to speak

see 2nd entry: find, notice, discover

seed: its seeds

sit: 1st entry: to be dwelling, living (sg.), 2nd and 3rd entries: to be seated

sleep: (sing.)

small: 1st entry: child (little one)

stand: 2nd entry: stand up, stop

walk: 2nd entry: to walk around

white: to be white

woman: 2nd entry: old woman, wife

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) cloud; feather; kill (sing.) 3rd entry; water 2nd entry

Bascom, Burton William. 1965. Proto-Tepiman. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington.

2) mountain

Hill, Jane H. and Ofelia Zepeda. 1998. Tohono O'odham (Papago) Plurals. *Anthropological Linguistics* 40:1:1-42

3) hair; not; skin; what; who; swim

Saxton, Dean, Lucille Saxton and Susie Enos. 1983. *Dictionary: Papago/Pima—English (O'othham—Mil-gahn), English—Papago/Pima (Mil-gahn—O'othham)*. Second edition revised and expanded. Edited by R.L. Cherry. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

Pima Bajo

Non-exact gloss entries:

burn: it is burning

claw: fingernails

cloud: sky, cloud

cold: it is cold

earth (1): 1st and 2nd entries: clay

feather: feathers, wing

fire: firelight

foot: 2nd entry: track, footprint

hair: head, hair

hand: palm of the hand

leaf: to have leaves, be leafy

many: 1st entry: many, much

night: at night, last night, tonight

rain: (noun)

root: its roots

say: 5th entry: to talk, 6th entry: to say to

see: 2nd entry: find, see

sit: to be seated

small: 1st entry: child (little one)

stand: 3rd entry: to be standing, 4th entry: stand up

walk: 1st entry: to go, 2nd entry: walk around

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) cloud; feather; kill (sing.); hair; water

Bascom, Burton William. 1965. Proto-Tepiman. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington.

2) egg; flesh; full; lie; name; not; skin; star; swim; what; who; yellow

Escalante H., Roberto and Zarina Estrada Fernández. 1993. Textos y gramática del pima bajo. Hermosillo: Universidad de Sonora.

Northern Tepehuan

Non-exact gloss entries:

bite: he bit

burn: it is burning

cloud: sky, cloud

cold: it is cold

come: he comes

earth (1): 1st entry: clay

feather: feathers, wing

foot: 2nd entry: track, footprint

full: to fill

horn: its horn

many: 1st entry: many, much

root: 2nd entry: its roots

say: 1st entry: tell, 3rd entry: to tell, 4th entry: to say to

see: 2nd entry: find, see

sit: to be seated

sleep: he sleeps

small: little one

stand: 1st entry: to be standing, 2nd entry: to stand up

walk: 1st entry: to go, 2nd entry: walk around

Supplemental entries, with source:

cloud; feather; kill (sing.); small; water 2nd entry

Bascom, Burton William. 1965. Proto-Tepiman. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington.

Southern Tepehuan

Non-exact gloss entries:

bite: he bit

burn: it is burning

cloud: sky, cloud

cold: it is cold

come: he is going to come

earth (1): clay

feather: feathers, wing

full: to fill

kill (sing.): he killed

many: 1st entry: many, much

root: 2nd entry: its roots

round: around

see: 2nd entry: find, see

round: around

say: 1st entry: tell, 3rd entry: to tell, 4th entry: to say to

sit: to be seated

small: little one

stand: 1st entry: to be standing, 2nd entry: to stand up

walk: 1st entry: to go, 2nd entry: walk around

Supplemental entries, with source:

cloud; feather; hear; kill (sing.); sleep; water 2nd & 3rd entries

Bascom, Burton William. 1965. Proto-Tepiman. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington.

Guarijío

Non-exact gloss entries:

bark: shrimp, crawfish

dog: 1st entry: puppy, 2nd entry: possessed animal, cattle, cow, bull

dry: to be dry

earth (2): land

foot: 1st entry: sole of the foot

full: be full

green: blue

hand: palm of the hand

hot: to boil, be boiling

know: 1st entry: to know, know a place, have knowledge, 2nd gloss: to know how to do something

lie: to be lying down (sg. subj.)

many: 1st & 2nd entries: everything, 3rd entry: to be, become many

neck: throat, neck of the violin

one: 1st entry: at this one time, single time

red: to be red

sand: 1st entry: pile of rocks, bare rocky place where eroded into rock on the trail

say: 1st entry: advice

see: 2nd entry: find, see

sit: 1st entry: to be seated, sitting (sg. subj.), 2nd entry: to sit down (sg. subj.), 3rd entry: to be seated, sitting (sg. subj.), 4th entry: to be seated (pl. subj.)

small: short

smoke: to make smoke

stand: 1st entry: be standing (pl. subj.)

walk: 1st entry: to go, travel (sg. subj.)

white: to be white

woman: wife

yellow: to be yellow

you: (sing. or pl.)

Supplemental entries, with source:

cold; fish; green; heart (2nd entry); one (2nd entry); sand (2nd entry); stand (2nd entry); sun

Shaul, David L. 1983. The position of Opata and Eudeve. *Studies in Native American Languages II*. *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 8(2): 95-122.

Rarámuri

Non-exact gloss entries:

breast: chest, breast

earth (1): mud

earth (2): land, earth, clay

dog: 2nd entry derived from listed bukura, possessor (of an animal)

full: 1st entry: get full

give: give as a gift

hand: 1st entry: palm of hand

kill (pl.): kill (animals)

neck: neck, throat

see: 2nd entry: find, see

sit: 1st entry: to be, 2nd entry: be seated, 3rd entry: to sit (pl.)

smoke: be smoky, make smoke

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) all; bark; black; blood; cold; come; earth (1); egg; feather; flesh; good; green; hand (2nd entry; hear; I; kill (sing.); lie; long; man; many; new; one; person; round; say; seed (1st entry); small; stand (2nd and 3rd entries); sun; swim; that; this; tongue; tree; we; what; who; woman; yellow

Lionnet, Andrés. 1972. Los elementos de la lengua tarahumara. Mexico City: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas.

2) dry; hot

Hilton, K. Simón. 1959. Vocabulario tarahumara. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves núm. 1: tarahumara y español. Mexico City: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

3) hand (1st entry); seed (2nd entry)

Shaul, David L. 1983. The position of Opata and Eudeve. Studies in Native American Languages II. Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 8(2): 95-122.

Eudeve

Non-exact gloss entries:

belly: stomach, intestines

claw: nail

cold: get cold

fire: firelight

hot: 1st entry: be hot, 2nd entry: have heat, boil

know: to teach [i.e., make known]

many: 1st entry: much, 2nd entry: big

rain: (noun)

say: 2nd entry: talk, 3rd entry: advise

see: 2nd entry: find

sit: 1st entry: seated, 2nd entry: sit down

stand: stand up

woman: 2nd entry: girl

Supplemental entries, with source:

black; flesh; feather; green; seed (2nd entry); eat (2nd entry); star

Shaul, David L. 1983. The position of Opata and Eudeve. *Studies in Native American Languages II*. Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 8(2): 95-122.

Ópata

Non-exact gloss entries:

claw: nail

cold: get cold

fire: firelight

many: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd entries: big

say: 1st entry: speak

sit: sit (sg. subj.)

woman: 3rd entry: wife

Supplemental entries, with source:

bite; black; cloud; eat; egg; eye; feather; flesh; green; heart; lie; long; mountain; say (2nd entry); seed; stand; star

Shaul, David L. 1983. The position of Opata and Eudeve. *Studies in Native American Languages II*. *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 8(2): 95-122.

Arizona Yoeme (Yaqui)

Non-exact gloss entries:

all: all, each, every, everyone, even, even though

come: 1st entry: arrive (pl.)

earth (2): earth, land, soil, area, region, country

eat: have something to eat

feather: (2nd entry): wing

fly: be flying

foot: feet, legs

hair: headhair

head: 2nd entry: head hair

hot: (2nd entry): warm

know: to teach [i.e., make known]

many: 1st entry: much, plenty, abundance

neck: 1st entry: neck, throat, 2nd entry: nape of neck

round: around

see: 2nd entry: find

sit: 1st entry: be sitting, be situated, 2nd entry: sit down, 3rd entry: sit down (imp. sing. only)

sleep: asleep, sleeping

stand: 1st entry: stand up (sg.), 2nd entry: standing up (pl.)

walk: go

know: (1st entry): know well

woman: (2nd entry): wife

Supplemental entries, with source:

black; blood; claw; cloud; fat; feather; flesh; good; hot (1st entry); I; know (3 entries); person; sand; say; small (2nd entry); stand (for meaning); star; swim; that; what; who; woman (1st entry)

Molina, Felipe S., Herminia Valenzuela and David Leedom Shaul. 1999. Hippocrene Standard Dictionary: Yoeme-English, English-Yoeme. New York: Hippocrene Books.

Mayo

Non-exact gloss entries:

all: each

burn: [he] is burning it

claw: finger

come: 1st entry: arrive, pl., 2nd entry: came, arrived

drink: [he] is drinking

earth (2): land, floor

eat: is eating

eye: eyes

fat: fatty, greasy

foot: feet

fly: flies, is flying

full: [he] is full

hair: headhair

hand: hand, hands

head: 2nd entry: hair of the head

hot: [it] is hot

know: to teach [i.e., make known]

lie: [he] is lying down (sg. subj.)

many: 1st entry: much

neck: 1st entry: neck, throat, 2nd entry: nape of neck

rain: is raining

round: around

sit: 1st entry: is seated, 2nd entry: sit (pl. subj.), 3rd entry: (imp. sing.)

small: few, a little bit

stand: 1st entry: stood up, 2nd entry: standing (pl.)

swim: swims, is swimming

walk: goes

what: what?

who: who?

woman: wife

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) black; blood; cloud; fat; flesh; good; I; sand; say; stand; star; swim; that; what; who

Collard, Howard and Elisabeth Scott Collard. 1962. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves núm. 6: castellano-mayo, mayo-castellano. Mexico City: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

2) feather

Shaul, David L. 1983. The position of Opata and Eudeve. Studies in Native American Languages II. Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 8(2): 95-122.

Tubar

Non-exact gloss entries:

bark: shrimp

belly: stomach

big: tall, long

dog: domestic animal

hot: be hot

many: 2nd entry: tall, long

say: 2nd entry: talk

see: 3rd and 4th entries: see, find

sit: 1st entry: be, be seated, live, be in

stand: stand up

swim: walk, crawl, swim

that: (this) other

walk: 1st entry: go

what: what?

Supplemental entries, with source:

ash; belly; bird; breast; claw; come; die; dry; egg; eye; fire; flesh; fly; green; hair; heart; I; kill (sg.); kill (pl.); liver; man; new; night; nose; red; smoke; that; this; what; woman; yellow; you (sg.)

Lionnet, Andrés. 1978. El idioma tubar y los tubares; según documentos inéditos de C.S. Lumholtz y C.V. Hartman. Mexico City: Universidad Iberoamericana.

Cora

Non-exact gloss entries:

all: more, very

bird: woodpecker

bite: bites it

breast: chest, breast

burn: burning

claw: nail

cold: 1st entry: cold, ice, snow, 2nd entry: it is cold

come: comes

drink: I drink

earth (2): filth, dirt, earth

eat: eats it

egg: lays an egg

fat: 1st entry: fatty thing, 2nd entry: fatty food

flesh: prickly pear cactus

fly: flies

foot: my foot

full: got full

hear: hears him/her

hot: it is hot

kill (sing.): (he) kills it (for eating)

know: [he] remembers, knows it

lie: is lying down

many: 1st entry: it is much, a lot, 2nd entry: big

name: inferred from 'have as a name'

neck: neck, throat

rain: it rains

sand: sandy ground

say: 1st entry: language, word, 2nd entry: [he] says

see: [he] finds it

sit: 1st entry: [he] is seated, 2nd entry: [he] sits

sleep: is asleep

stand: stands up

swim: is swimming

walk: I walk

what: what?

woman: women

Supplemental entries, with source:

black; blood; cloud; come; fat (both entries); fish; fly; good; green (all entries); hear; heart; lie; man; mountain; nose; red; root; skin; small; stand; swim; that; walk; what; white; yellow (both entries); you (sing.)

McMahon, Ambrosio and María Aitón de McMahon. 1959. Cora y español. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves núm. 2. Mexico City: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

Wixarika (Huichol)

Non-exact gloss entries:

In entries for breast, rain, person, one, bird, black, long, K. Hill 2011's IPA transcription /w/ has been corrected to /β/ per Grimes et al rule: /v/ = /w/ before /a/ and /ü/, and = /β/ before /e/ and /i/ (Grimes et al 1981)

all: 3rd entry: (animate subject)

belly: 1st entry: abdomen, rectal muscle, 2nd entry from Grimes et al huu.ríeca, Diguét rhoca

breast: chest, breast

claw: nail

die: dead

drink: drink water

earth (2): dirt, ground, land

give: sustain, feed

hot: hot, excited, full of desire

leaf: have leaves

name: have as a name

neck: neck, throat

rain: drizzle

red: rendering via comparison with K. Hill 2011 “red (multiple)”

say: 1st entry: talk, 3rd entry: to say, to talk, 4th entry: to say something to someone

sit 1st gloss: be sitting, live, 2nd entry: begin to be seated [pl.]

woman: 2nd entry: unmarried young woman

Supplemental entries, with source:

1) all; belly (2nd entry); blood; cloud; egg; flesh; good; hear; heart; long; mouth; nose; red; say (3rd and 4th entries); skin; small; smoke; stand (pararse); swim; that; two; what; who; woman

Grimes, José with Pedro de la Cruz Ávila, José Carrillo Vicente, Filiberto Díaz, Román Díaz, Antonio de la Rosa and Toribio Rentería. 1981. *El huichol: apuntes sobre el léxico*. Ithaca, NY: Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, Cornell University.

2) belly (2nd entry); come; die; green; mountain; star; yellow; you

Diguet Léon. 1911. Idiome-Huichol. Contribution à l'étude des langues mexicaines. In: Journal de la Société des Américanistes. Tome 8, pp. 23-54. (IPA transcriptions inferred from K. Hill 2011 conventions)

Classical Nahuatl

Only Karttunen 1983 entries used from K. Hill 2011 (not Molina 1571 entries).

Non-exact gloss entries:

bark: skin, hide, husk, rind

bird: 2nd entry: hummingbird

black: something black

burn: 1st entry: to burn, to burn someone, something

claw: fingernail, toenail

cold: 1st entry: something cold, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th entries: get cold, 5th entry: to be cold

drink: to drink something

earth (2): earth, land, property

eat: to eat something

good: something good

green: something blue/green

hot: to be warm, for the sun to shine

kill: to commit suicide, to mistreat oneself, to kill or injure someone

know: 2nd entry: to be known, be apparent, 3rd entry: to learn, to study, to teach someone

lie: to stretch oneself out, to lie down, to settle, to stretch something out, to spread something on a flat surface

man: 2nd entry: man, male, husband

mouth: 3rd entry: lip, mouth, edge

neck: neck, throat

say: to take council with oneself, to make a complaint, to say something to someone, to reveal something to someone

seed: 2nd entry: pit

sit: 1st entry: to be, 2nd entry: to sit down, to settle, to seat someone, to put something down, to set down statutes and ordinances, to set things in order

small: small one

stand: stand up, get up, get someone up

walk: to go along, to walk, to wander

white: something white

you: your

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; breast; egg; fat; full; good; horn; liver; long; mountain; new; rain; red; round; small; smoke; stand; sun; swim; tail; this; that; white; yellow; you

Karttunen, Frances. 1983. *An Analytical Dictionary of Nahuatl*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Tetelcingo Mexicano

Non-exact gloss entries:

belly: his belly

bird: 2nd entry: hummingbird

bite: he bites it

breast: 1st entry: his breast; 2nd entry: her breast

burn: [he] burns it

claw: his nail

cold: 2nd entry: it gets cold, 3rd entry: it's cold

come: I come

drink: [he] drinks it

ear: his ear

eat: eats it

earth (2): ground, earth, land

eye: his eye

fly: flies

foot: his foot

give: [he] gives [it] to him

hand: his hand

head: his skull

heart: (IPA form corrected)

hot: it is hot

kill (sing.): kills him (all entries)

knee: his knee

know: 1st entry: [he] knows it, tries it (food), 2nd entry; [he] teaches him, advises him, educates him, trains him

leaf: 1st entry: its leaf

lie: lies

mouth: his mouth

name: his name

neck: his neck

nose: his nose

person: man, male person

rain: rains

say: [he] says to him

see: [he] sees it

sit: 1st & 2nd entries: I am, 3rd entry: [he] puts it, places it, seats it

sleep: [he] sleeps

stand: stands

swim: swims

tail: his/her/its tail

tongue: his tongue

walk: [he] walks

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; breast; egg; feather; full; good; kill (sing.); lie; long; many; new; rain; red; round; small; smoke; stand; swim; tail; that; this; yellow; you

Brewer, Forrest and Jean G. Brewer. 1962. Vocabulario mexicano de Tetelcingo, Morelos. Serie de Vocabularios Indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves Núm. 8. Mexico City: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

Pochutla Mexicano

Non-exact gloss entries:

black: soot

cloud: [Boas indicates uncertainty about the term]

many: 2nd entry: enough

person: man

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; bird; breast; burn; claw; cloud; cold; drink; dry; eat; egg; eye; fly; foot; good; hand; head; heart; hot; kill (sg.); know; many; name; not; rain; say; see; seed; sit; sleep; small; smoke; stand; that; this; tongue; walk; we; woman; you (sg.)

Boas, Franz. 1917. El dialecto mexicano de Pochutla, Oaxaca. International Journal of American Linguistics 1(1): 9-44.

Pipil

Non-exact gloss entries:

know: 2nd entry: to teach, to learn

mouth: 2nd entry: cheek

person: man

skin: 1st entry: leather

Supplemental entries, with source:

all; bird; bite; black; breast; dry; ear; egg; feather; foot; full; good; head; heart; hot; kill (sg.); knee; lie; liver; long; many; new; not; rain; red; round; seed; sit; small; smoke; stand; tail; that; this; who; yellow; you

Campbell, Lyle. 1985. *The Pipil Language of El Salvador*. Berlin: Mouton.

Ipai

Ipai words are taken from Wikipedia's representation of Swadesh lists for Hokan Languages

(http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Appendix:Swadesh_lists_for_Hokan_languages). Ipai entries derive from: Couro 1973, Couro and Langdon 1975, Hinton 1994, and Langdon 1970. Our rendering of Ipai words into Hill's version of IPA is based on the description of Ipai phonology in Couro and Langdon 1975, and in part on the comparative discussion of Yuman phonology by Winter (1957).

Couro, Ted. 1973. *Dictionary of Mesa Grande Diegueño; 'Iipay Aa-English/English-'Iipay Aa*, Malki Museum Press, California.

Couro, Ted and Langdon, Margaret. 1975. *Let's talk 'Iipay Aa: An Introduction to the Mesa Grande Diegueño language*, Malki Museum Press, California.

Hinton, Leanne. 1994. *Flutes of Fire: Essays on California Indian Languages*. Heyday Books, Berkeley, California.

Langdon, Margaret. 1970. *A Grammar of Diegueño: The Mesa Grande Dialect*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

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Tewa

To render Tewa words as closely as possible to the IPA format followed by Hill, we rely on the phonemic system described by Hoijer and Dozier (1949), also represented by Dozier (1953), and with some minor variations by Hale (1967). From Harrington's evolving system for writing Tewa (e.g., Harrington 1909, 1916, Henderson and Harrington 1916, Robbins, Harrington, and Freire-Marreco 1916), phonemic forms have been correlated with and rendered after Hoijer and Dozier's system (as have the more general orthographic renderings of Curtis [1926]), and thence conformed to Hill's IPA format. In Tewa /a/ is a low open front vowel, contrasting with /ɑ/ in Uto-Aztec. Technical difficulty of rendering Tewa alveolar and post-alveolar affricates (t^s and t^ʃ) in glottalized form leads us to show glottalization over the first symbol of the digraph only (as t^{s̚} and t^{ʃ̚}).

Non-exact gloss entries:

Several verbs are taken from Dozier (1953) whose glosses are “he drank, “he heard,” etc. Verb stems are inferred from these entries by comparison with verb forms in other sources (Hale 1967, Hoijer and Dozier 1947, Harrington 1909):

bite: [he] took a bite

drink: [he] drank

eat: [he] ate [it]

give: [he] gives

hear: [he] heard

sit: [he] sat down

swim: [he] went swimming

burn: to be burnt

claw: fingernails

dry: to be dry

fat: fatty meat, lard

flesh: 1st entry: flesh of, e.g., a seed, 2nd entry: meat

hot: warm

lie: 1st entry: (sing.), 2nd entry: (pl.), 3rd entry: (pl.)

that: 1st entry: less remote (from speaker), 2nd entry: more remote (from speaker)

Entries, with source:

1) bark; bird; blood; bone; claw; cold; come; dog; ear; earth (2); eat; feather; fire; good; hot; I; kill (sing.); many; mouth; night; one; person; red; see; sit; sleep; that (1st and 2nd entries); this; two; we; who; yellow; you

Harrington, John Peabody, 1909. Notes on the Piro Language. *American Anthropologist* 11:4:563-594.

2) all; black; egg; eye; fat; fire; fish; flesh (2nd entry); foot; hair; hand; head; heart; man; moon; mountain; neck; nose; path; rain; skin; small; star; stone; sun; tail; tooth; water; white; woman

Hoijer, Harry and Edward Dozier, 1949, The Phonemes of Tewa, Santa Clara Dialect. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 15:3:139-144.

3) breast; cold (2nd entry); drink; flesh (1st entry); lie (3rd entry); mouth; name; say; stand; two; walk

Hale, Kenneth L., 1967, Toward a Reconstruction of Kiowa-Tanoan Phonology. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 33:2:112-120.

4) ash; burn; dry; fly; leaf; lie (1st and 2nd entries); long; root; round; seed; tree

Robbins, Wilfrid William, John Peabody Harrington, and Barbara Freire-Marreco, 1916, *Ethnobotany of the Tewa Indians*. *Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology* 55.

5) bite; drink; eat; give; hear; sit; swim

Dozier, Edward, 1953, Tewa II: Verb Structure. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 19:2:118-127.

6) belly; earth (1); horn; new; sand

Harrington, John Peabody, 1916, *The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians*. *Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology* 29: 31-636.

7) big; bird; green; louse; yellow

Henderson, Junius and John Peabody Harrington, 1914, *Ethnozoology of the Tewa Indians*. *Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology* 56.

8) cloud; flesh (1st entry); knee; tongue; yellow (word morphology only)

Curtis, Edward S. 1926. *The Tewa: the Zuni*. *The North American Indian*, vol 17. Norwood, MA: Plimpton Press.

Zuni

All entries are derived from Newman (1958). For rendering Newman's orthography into Hill's IPA format, we follow Newman's description (1954). Verb entries just represent the stem form without hyphens (as shown by Newman 1958).

/a/ is described by Newman (1954:164) as a low central vowel. We render it here as /a/, in correspondence to Hill's usage for Uto-Aztecan. All Zuni words beginning with a vowel are preceded by a glottal stop. Initial glottal stops are excluded here, however, in adherence to Hill's treatment of the same pattern in Uto-Aztecan of word-initial glottal stops as non-phonemic. As regards glottalized consonants, at first, Newman (1954:163, n.1) excluded these from his phonemic inventory, treating "all such phenomena as combinations" of consonant plus glottal stop. By 1958 (p 167), his analysis appears to have changed. Shaul (1982) also treats these Zuni sounds as glottalized consonants. Shaul's work is relied on for several groups of Uto-Aztecan cognates in the *Revised Sets*, as well as in our additions (including for Opata, Eudeve, Guarijío, Rarámuri, and Arizona Yoeme). We have chosen to treat these Zuni phonemes as glottalized consonants. As with Tewa, for alveolar and post-alveolar affricates (t^s and t^ʃ) glottalization is shown over the first symbol of the digraph only (as t^{s̺} and t^{ʃ̺}).

Non-exact gloss entries:

all: 1st entry: all (human), 2nd entry: all (nonhuman)

big: be big

black: be or become black

breast: 1st entry: woman's breast, 2nd entry: chest, breast, 3rd entry: woman's breast

cloud: 1st and 2nd entries: be cloudy

cold: be or become cold

earth (2): 1st entry: the earth, 2nd entry: soil

egg: chicken egg

full: be full

good: be good

hair: hair (pl.)

hot: become hot

lie: 1st entry: lie (sing.); 2nd entry: in a lying position (pl.)

long: become long

moon: crescent moon

new: that which is new

night: become night

person: Zuni person

red: be red

round: be round

seed: 1st entry: small seed, 2nd entry: seeds (pl.)

sit: 1st entry: be in a sitting position, 2nd entry: sit down

sleep: 1st entry: (sing.), 2nd entry: (pl.)

stand: 1st entry: stand (from lying position), 2nd entry: stand (from sitting position)

walk: walk back and forth

what: 3rd entry: what?

white: be or become white

who: 1st entry: someone, 2nd entry: who?

yellow: be or become yellow

Sources:

Newman, Stanley, 1954, A Practical Zuni Orthography. Appendix, in Zuni Law: a Field of Values, by Watson Smith and John M. Roberts, pp 163-170. Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology 43:1.

Newman, Stanley, 1958, Zuni Dictionary. International Journal of American Linguistics 24:1:part 2.

Shaul, David L., 1982, Glottalized Consonants in Zuni. International Journal of American Linguistics 48:1:83-85.