

Miller's Uto-Aztecan Cognate Sets

revised and expanded by Kenneth C. Hill

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based on

Wick R. Miller's *Computerized Data Base for Uto-Aztecan Cognate Sets*, May, 1988.

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Language Abbreviations

NP : Northern Paiute

NP-Yer : Northern Paiute of Yerington, Nevada

NP-McD : Northern Paiute of Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada

Sho : Shoshone

WSh : Western Shoshone

Com : Comanche

TSh : Tümpisha Shoshone or Panamint

Kaw : Kawaiisu

SP : Southern Paiute

Chm : Chemehuevi
Ser : Serrano
Ktn : Kitanemuk
Cah : Cahuilla
Cup : Cupeño
Lui : Luiseño
Gab : Gabrielino
Tbl : Tübatulabal
O'o : Tohono O'odham or Papago
NT : Northern Tepehuan
ST : Southern Tepehuan
Eud : Eudeve
Gua : Guarijío
Tar : Tarahumara or Rarámuri
Cahita (includes Mayo and Yaqui)
Cora-JM : Cora of Jesús María
Cora-MN : Cora of Mesa del Nayar
Cora-ST : Cora of Santa Teresa
Huich : Huichol
CNah : Classical Nahuatl or Aztec
HuaN : Huastec Nahuatl

Notation: ^r = retroflex secondary articulation (of Serrano vowels); vowel with breve = voiceless vowel. Space colon space separates underlying form from surface realization or from bound root and example containing that root. c = [ts], ç = [tʃ]. Word-initial glottal stop is not written. Numic “final features” are normalized as: -n (nasalizing), -h (aspirating), and -” (geminating). The “spirantizing” feature is unmarked. Authors’ morpheme breaks are omitted. Stress is not marked on monosyllabic words. (AMR) = item added as per Alexis Manaster Ramer. (JHH) = item added as per Jane H. Hill. A hyphen at the beginning or end of a form signals that the item requires more morphological material to constitute a complete word.

Mono: ^h = h-subdot in Miller

Chm: Since Chemehuevi has initial lenis consonants /v, r/ (in loanwords to be sure), lenition (e.g., of underlying /p, t/ to [v, r]) is treated as non-allophonic.

Hopi: grave accent = falling tone; stress is not marked when it is on the first syllable of a disyllabic form or is on the syllable containing the second mora of a multisyllabic form.

Ser: (M) = form in Miller 1967 not verified by myself.

Ktn: c seems to be [ç]

Tbl: postvocalic <i, u> reinterpreted as y, w; (i.) = imperfective (Voegelin’s “atelic”)

ST: initial-syllable and long-vowel stress is not marked

Eud: wa = <gua, hua>, wo = <go>, áwC = <aúhC>, éwC = <éuhC>, iwC = <igC>

Cahita = Mayo unless noted as Yaqui.

Huich: š = Grimes’s <x>; c = prevocalic [ts], postvocalic [s] (Grimes’s <s>); o = [o ~ u] (Grimes’s <u>); w = [β] before /i, e/, [w] elsewhere (Grimes’s <v>).

Pipil: (SD) = dialect of Santo Domingo de Guzmán

B&H included only when not superseded by H&H or Munro 1990.

H&H included only when not superseded by Munro 1990.

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(Typos have been silently corrected.)

?a-01

to laugh / reírse

O'o aʔasčud 'to make laugh'; aʔassi 'to make fun of, laugh at'

NT ááši- 'to laugh at'

ST -ʔa:s 'to laugh at'

Gua aʔci|ná (~má) ≈ aci|ná (~má) 'estar riendo'

Tar ačí

Cahita á:če

Cora-JM raʔáʔace 'he is laughing at him'

Cora-MN ráʔáʔce 'he is laughing at him'

VVH 039 *ʔaci ≈ *aca 'to laugh at'

Bascom 303 *ʔáʔasi/i 'to laugh at'

Miller 1967 251 *ʔac 'laugh'

Lionnet 001 *ʔaci 'reírse'

?a-02

squash, pumpkin / calabaza

O'o ha:l (distr. hahal) (consonant is wrong)

Gua aláwe

Cahita á:yaw (pl. ayáʔawim)

CNah ayoʔ|ʔi (pl. ~meʔ)

HuaN ayoh-

Pipil ayuh

C&L 159 *ayoh- 'squash'

?a-03

wing / ala

Mono ahaqqocci 'armpit'

NP anka 'armpit'

Sho ahna (~i) 'armpit'

WSh ahnatukka 'underarm, armpit'

Com ahna 'under the arm or foreleg, the armpit'

TSh aha ≈ naha 'armpit'

SP aṇapu- ≈ aṇapi- : aṇapupi 'arm'

Chm aṇavi 'arm, including both upper and lower arm'

Ute a:pi 'upper arm'

O'o aʔan 'feathers of the wings'

NT áána- ‘feathers, wing’

ST a:ʔna- ‘feathers, wing’

Eud hanát (gen. hánte, acc. hánta)

Gua aná

Tar aná (Ht)

Cora-JM haná, nʔaʔaná ‘my wing’

Cora-MN aná, nʔaʔaná ‘my wing’

Huich ána : áná:.

VVH 058 *ʔa_uʔa ‘wing, feather, arm’

Bascom 302 *ʔáʔana ‘feathers, wing’

Miller 1967 465 *ana ‘wing’

Iannucci 001 *ahna ‘armpit, wing’

Lionnet 004 *ʔana ‘ala’

ʔa-04

bow / arco

Mono etiʔ ‘bow, gun’

NP ati ‘bow, gun’

Sho eti (~tta) ≈ eti ‘gun’

WSh aiti (acc. ~) ‘gun, bow’

Com e:ti ≈ eti

TSh etin ≈ aitin ‘gun, bow’; hu:ʔetin ‘bow, atlatl’

Kaw edi ≈ edici ‘bow, rifle’

SP aci-

Chm aci

Ute a:či

Tbl a:li|t (poss. ~n) ‘gun’

Gua atá ‘arma’

Tar atá

CNah aʔʌaʔ ‘spear-thrower, atlatl’

Miller 1967 053 ‘bow’ (also at wa-32)

Iannucci 010 *eti ‘bow, gun’

ʔa-05 (*awat (AMR))

horn, antler / cuerno

Mono awa

NP a: ‘horn, antler, forehead’

Sho a:n (~i)

WSh a:n (acc. ~na)

TSh a:ma(ppih)

Kaw a:ppi

SP a:”- : a:ppi

Chm a:pi

Ute a:ppi
Hopi a:la
Ser -ʔaʔ:ʔ (pl. -ʔaʔ:m)
Ktn a|c (pl. ~m, poss. -ʔaʔ)
Cah áwal (poss. -ʔáwʔa)
Cup -ʔáwʔa
Lui -ʔá:w
Gab -ʔáʔan
Tbl a:wa|t (poss. ~n)
O'o aʔag
Gua awá
Tar awá
Tubar hamoát
Cahita á:wam
Cora-JM hawá
VVH 104 *ʔawa 'horn'
Miller 1967 235 *ʔawa 'horn'
Iannucci 006 *awah ≈ *awaN 'horn'
Lionnet 008 *ʔawa 'cuerno'

ʔa-06

saliva, spittle / saliva
Lui á:wkaš
Gua aʔká

ʔa-07

small / pequeño
Ser aňi:ʔiʔ; aňi:ʔčiʔ 'small one, child, baby'
Ktn anuciʔ ≈ anuʔsiʔ 'small'
Cah íñišilʸ (pl. ~em) 'small one' (with sound symbolism giving initial *i* for expected *a*)
Lui -ʔá:limay (poss. only) 'woman's brother's child'; alúʔmal 'small, thin; a baby'
O'o al ≈ ali (pl. aʔal) 'child, baby'
NT ári 'little one'
ST alʸi: 'little one'
Gua aʔmériima 'short'
Cahita íli
Bascom 300 *ʔarí: 'little one'
Miller 1967 387a *ʔali 'small'; 387b *ʔili

ʔa-08 (*amu (AMR))

to hunt / cazar
Cah -ʔámu-
Cup ámu-

Lui á:mu- ~ á:ma- 'to hunt small game'

Eud amú|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce); amúdonon (pret. amudóni, fut. amudonce) 'ir a cazar'

Tar amí 'buscar' (Ht) (cognate?)

Miller 1967 242 *ʔamu 'to hunt'

B&H *ʔámu- 'hunt'

Lionnet 003 *ʔamu 'cazar'

ʔa-09 (*anin (AMR))

ant / hormiga

Mono anipi 'mosquito (large, live in mountains)'

NP anipi

Sho animuih (acc. ~a) 'fly'

WSh a:nciʔi 'termite'; aʔnin (acc. ~na) 'piss ant'

Com animui 'housefly'

TSh aŋipi ≈ aŋimmuih 'fly'

SP aŋa:- : aŋa:pi; aŋi- : aŋipi 'mosquito'

Chm aŋa:vi 'small red ant sp.'; aŋivi 'gnat'

Hopi a:nì

Ser aʔ:nì|ht (pl. ~m) 'large ant sp.'

Ktn ani|ht (pl. ~m) 'big red ant'

Cah án|et (pl. ~tem) 'ant, big ant'

Cup ánat 'ant, red ant'

Lui á:nat

Tbl anint ≈ paʔnint

Eud arít (gen. árte, acc. árta)

Huich áite 'hormiga cazadora' (cognate?)

Miller 1967 004 *ʔane 'ant'

Iannucci 005 *ani 'mosquito, fly, ant'

Munro 004 *ʔá:na-t 'ant'

ʔa-10 (*atin (AMR))

head louse / piojo de la cabeza

Kaw acivi

Chm acivi

Hopi atì (pl. atì:t)

Ser aʔçim (pl. only)

Ktn ačim|č (poss. ~) 'head louse, tick'

Cup álaʔat, álaʔaš 'lousy'

Lui ulá:t

Gab -ʔár

O'o a:ʔač

NT áátii 'head lice'

ST aʔa:t 'head lice'

Eud atét (gen. átte, acc. átta)

Gua ehté

Tar te

Tubar atét

Cahita éte

Cora-JM hát^ye (pl. hat^yéci)

Cora-MN áte (pl. atéci)

Huich até

CNah atemiλ (poss. -aten)

HuaN atimiλ

Pipil atimet ‘louse’

VVH 024 *ʔati ‘louse’

Bascom 304 *ʔaʔátii ‘head lice’

Miller 1967 269 *ʔate ‘louse’

C&L 103 *atəmV- ‘louse’; 001 **ati (-mi) ‘louse’

Lionnet 006 *ʔati ‘piojo de la cabeza’

ʔa-11 (*asi (AMR))

to bathe / bañarse

Hopi a:si ‘to wash one’s own hair’

Ser aʔah(i-)

Ktn ah

Cah -ʔáʔas-

Cup áʂə-

Lui á:ʂ(a)- (vi.), á:ʂniʔi- (vt.)

Gab ás-

Tbl a:sit (i. aʔa:s)

VVH 139 *ʔasi ‘to bathe

Miller 1967 026 *ʔas ‘bathe’

B&H *ʔaš ‘bathe’

ʔa-12 (*as (AMR))

eagle / águila

Hopi asya (asay-) ‘sparrow’ (cognate?)

Ser ahĩʔ|t ≈ ahĩʔn|t (pl. ~am)

Ktn ahĩʔt

Cah áswet

Cup ášwət (š is unexpected)

Lui ášwut

Gab ašáwt (pl. ~om) ≈ pášawt ≈ tóšawt (/tó-/ is unidentified)

Tbl a:sawit

Miller 1967 147 *ʔas ‘eagle’

B&H *ʔášwət ‘eagle’

?a-13 (*at (AMR))

crow, raven / cuervo

NP ata

Kaw atakaci

SP attat'- : attappici

Chm atapici

Hopi aṇ^wisi (pl. aṇ^wist)

Ser a^rçawt (pl. a^rçawam)

Ktn ačawat

Cah álwet (pl. ~em)

Cup álwæt

Lui álwut, aláwaka (B) ≈ alá:waka (Hd) 'turkey buzzard, vulture'

Miller 1967 111 *?at 'crow'

B&H *?alwVt 'crow'

?a-14 (*ayo- (AMR))

turtle, tortoise / tortuga

Kaw aya

SP aya-

Chm aya

Ute ayappiči

Hopi a:ya 'hand rattle (made of gourd)'

Ser a:yt 'rattle' (M); yu?a:|ç (pl. ~m) 'water turtle' (with yu-22 'wet')

Cah áil^y ≈ áyil^y; -?áyi 'tortoise shell rattle'; yú?ail^y (pl. ~em) 'small turtle' (with yu-22 'wet')

Cup áyil^y; -?áyi 'tortoise shell rattle'

Lui áyla 'abalone'; pá:řila (prob. with pa-07 'water'); pá:řayat ≈ yá:řayat 'turtleshell rattle'

Tubar hayawét (sic with h-) (cognate?)

Huich ayé : a:yé:.

CNah a:yo:|λ (pl. ~me?); a:yakačλi 'rattle'

HuaN a:yo:λ

Pipil a:yu:cin 'tortuga de monte'

Miller 1967 445 *?ay 'turtle'; 341 *?ay 'rattle'

C&L 179 *a:yo:- 'turtle'; 028 **ay- 'turtle'

Munro 134 *?á:yi-la 'turtle'

?a-15 (*ay (AMR))

to call / llamar

Hopi aya (pl. ařyat) 'helper, employee, hireling, person who helps in return for food' (cognate?)

Lui ayá? 'messenger who announces people making a formal visit'

Tbl a:y(at) 'to call, count'

O'o a:da 'palate' (cognate?)

Miller 1967 075 *?ay 'to call'

?a-16 (*aw (AMR))

to say / decir

Mono hawat ‘to scold’ (Western)

Hopi a:ʔawna (a:win- ≈ awin-) ‘to tell, inform, relate, announce’

Ser a:v (distr. ahʔav) ‘to tell a true story’; a:vt ‘story (about s.th. that really happened)’

Cah -ʔáʔalxe- ‘tell a true story’

Cup áʔalxi- ‘tell a true story’

Lui áʔalvu-; áʔalvi- ‘to tell a story’; á:ʔalvuš ≈ á:ʔviš ‘story’

Gab ároʔa ‘answer!’

Tbl a:wi:n(at) ‘to tell to’

O’o a:|g (def. ~, hort. ~gĩ) ‘to tell a story, sing a song, once’; aʔaga ‘to tell a story, sing a song, several times in a row’

NT áága- ‘to tell’

ST aʔaga- ‘to tell’

Eud álwan (pret. ~vi, fut. ~wce) ‘decir, pedir’ (cognate?)

Tubar -amwá- (pret. ~y); -omwá- ‘decir’

Cahita hiáwa ‘decir’; hiáwi ‘voz’ (cognates?)

Pipil ahwa (pret. ~k) ‘to scold, bark at, yelp at’

VVH 124 *ʔawi ≈ *ʔawa ‘to tell’

Bascom 301 *ʔáʔaga-/i- ‘to tell’

B&H *ʔáʔal- ‘tell a story’

Lionnet 007 *ʔawa ‘decir’

?a-17

good / bueno

SP ayu-

Ute atti-

Hopi aʔni ‘very (male speaker)’ (cognate?)

Ser aʔai(i-)

Cah áčalʔe (pl. ~am) ‘good, fine, well, very’ (cognate? with ca-06?)

Cup áʔčiʔa, áʔčimal ‘pretty, nice’ (cognate? with ca-06?)

Gab ayóʔen (pl. ayóʔem) ‘much (many)’ (cognate?); ayóʔeš ≈ ayóheš ‘many times’ (cognate?)

Huich áišia

Miller 1967 201 *ʔay ‘good’

?a-18

father / padre

Sho appi (acc. ~a)

WSh appi

Com ahpi

TSh appi

O’o apap ‘father, term used by a child to address or refer to his father when the latter belongs to the Apapgam sib of the Coyote moiety’; apkĩ ‘father, term used by a child to address or refer to

his father when the latter belongs to the Apkigam sib of the Coyote moiety'
Cahita hápči 'padre de mujer'
Iannucci 002 *ahpi 'father'

?a-19

jaw / maxilar

Mono atapi

NP atapui

Sho ahtahpi (acc. ~a)

WSh ahtahpih

TSh atapi ≈ ahtapi

Kaw atavi

SP attakipi- : attakipipi 'upper cheek'

Chm atako?opi; ata 'decayed molar tooth'; atavi 'cheek'; atarawa 'muela'

Iannucci 003 *a(h)ta 'jaw, upper cheek'

?a-20

rib(s) / costilla(s)

NP amittapa

Sho amattamppih (acc. ~a); ama (acc. ~i) 'waist, rib cage'

WSh amattampih

TSh amattampi

Kaw awattibi

SP aŋ^wattan- : aŋ^wattampi

Chm awantapi

Ute awattappi

Ser -ʔa^rmö^r

Ktn amu|c (pl. ~m, poss. -ʔamuʔa?)

Cup amsísvə|l (poss. ~)

Gua omatére 'axila'

Iannucci 004 *ama(h)(taN) 'ribs'

?a-21

sunflower, *Helianthus* sp. / girasol

NP akki

Sho akkin (acc. ~a) 'sunflower seeds'

WSh akkin

TSh akki

Kaw paʔakkatabi (with pa-63?)

Chm akisa: 'seed of cañaigre [= caña agria]'; akisa:vi 'cañaigre plant'

Hopi à:qawi ≈ aʔqawi ≈ aʔqawi ≈ aqà:qawi ≈ aqà:qawi 'wild sunflower'

Ser paʔaqç 'plant sp. (but *not* sunflower)' (with pa-63?)

Ktn paʔapkač (with pa-63?)

Cah páʔakal (with pa-63?)

Cup páʔaqilʷ (with pa-63?)

Lui páʔkal (with pa-63?)

Pipil ahkapah ‘acapate, or plant leaf used for food, about a meter high, dark green and grey’

B&H *páʔaq-? ‘sunflower’ (cognate only if it contains *pa- ‘water’)

ʔa-22

tongue / lengua

Mono eqo

NP iko

Sho ekon (acc. ~a)

WSh ekon

TSh ekon

Kaw ekibi

SP akon- : akompi

Chm ago ≈ agompi

Ute akoppi

Iannucci 007 *ekoN ‘tongue’

ʔa-23 (moved to ʔi-20)

ʔa-24

red / rojo

Sho enka

WSh ainkapihtin

Com ankaka ‘to be red’

TSh aṅkapi(tin)

Kaw aka-; akakki- ‘to be red’

SP aṅka- ≈ aṅka”-

Chm aṅkamu:kʷi ‘red flannel’; aṅkasiʔapi ‘hepatic tanager (or some similar sp. Red all over)’

Ute akkati

Iannucci 009 *eṅka(h) ≈ *aṅka(h) ‘red’

ʔa-25

agave / maguey

Cah ámul (pl. ~em) (with mu-19)

Cup amúl (with mu-19)

Lui amú:l ‘mescal plant, *Agave deserti*’ (with mu-19)

Gab amúr ‘quiote’ (with mu-19)

Munro 003 *ʔamú:-l ‘agave’

ʔa-26

dog / perro

Cah áwal (pl. áʔwalem)

Cup awál

Lui awá:l

Munro 035 *ʔawá:-l, perhaps *ʔa-wá:l ‘dog’

ʔa-27

pet / animal poseído

Ser -ʔa:čiʔ (pl. -ʔa:štam)

Ktn -ʔacit (pl. --am)

Cah áčilʔ (poss. -ʔáš); -ʔašlʔu- ‘to keep as a pet’; áška ‘one who owns a pet’

Cup áč|ilʔ (poss. --)

Lui ášla (poss. -ʔá:š) ‘pet, domestic animal; guardian spirit’

Gab -ʔáče|n (pl. --m)

Miller 1967 136 ‘dog’

Munro 091 *ʔá:ci-la ‘pet’

ʔa-28

raccoon / mapache

Kaw pa:haya:ci

Cah áyamalʔ (with ma-07)

Cup ayámál (with ma-07)

Lui páʔyamál (with pa-07, ma-07)

B&H *ʔayámál ‘raccoon’

H&H *ʔayá:mal ‘raccoon’

ʔa-29

corn-flour drink / atole

O’o atol ‘gravy’ (loanword?)

CNah a:to:lli

Pipil atu:l

C&L 007 *ato:l- ‘atole’

ʔa-30

paper / papel

CNah a:maλ ‘paper, letter, book’

Pipil a:ma|t (poss. --w) ‘fig tree (*amate*), paper, book’

C&L 124 *a:ma- ‘paper (fig tree)’

ʔa-31

avocado / ahuacate

CNah a:wakaλ ‘avocado, testicle’

Pipil a:waka|t (poss. --w)

C&L *a:waka- ‘avocado’

?a-32

parrot / guacamaya

Eud háro (gen. -ke, ac. ~)

Gua walá 'tipo de pájaro como juajalote, tamaño de un pollo'

Tar wará

Tubar waló

CNah alo 'lora grande' (from LC, Sim.)

?a-33

anus, bottom / ano, culo

O'o at (pl. aʔat) 'anus, rear; beginning of a basket or jar'

Cora-JM atá 'testicles'

CNah ateλ 'testicle, or rock in water' (cognate?)

VVH 060 *ato 'anus, bottom'

?a-34

cross nephew, niece / nieto/a cruzado/a

Ser -ʔa:hir 'man's cross nephew, niece: MaSiCh, MaM//CoCh, WiBrCh'

Ktn ahir 'nephew or niece'

Cah -ʔásis 'niece, i.e., brother's daughter (S&H): WoBrCh, WoM//CoCh'

Cup -ʔásisma 'woman's niece: WoBrCh, WoMCoCh' (with ma-07)

?a-35

then / entonces

Ser ayaí; ayaip 'because'

Cah áy ≈ áy-ax 'already'

Cup áyə 'now, then'

CNah ye 'already'; aya 'not yet, no longer' (with a- 'negator') (cognates?)

?a-36

to eat pinole, flour-like obj. / comer pinole

SP aki- 'to take into one's mouth'

Ser a:k (a:ki-) 'to eat flour-like object, throw it in the mouth. It is possible to a:k flour or acorn mush, but not pinole.'

Cup áxinə-

Gab áx-

Tbl a:git ≈ a:k 'to open the mouth, yawn'

Pipil ahka:na 'to blow' (cognate?)

Miller 1967 294 *hak 'open the mouth'

?a-37

here / aquí

Ser ahk^w 'here, to here'

Ktn ahk^wik ‘here (or near?)’

Cup ax^wáŋa ‘therein’; ax^wáʔaw ‘thereat’

ʔa-38

to babysit / cuidar niño

Ser ahqai

Cah -ʔáqyaw-

Lui aqíni- ‘to deliver an infant, act as midwife’ (cognate?)

ʔa-39

to take (mult.obj.)

Ser ayei ‘to get, take (mass/mult.obj.)’

Ktn ay ‘to harvest, gather’

Cah -áy- ‘to pick from a tree (fruit, beans, etc.)’

Lui á:y- ‘to have, get (mult.obj.)’

ʔa-40

chokecherry

Cah átut

Lui á:tut

Munro 026 *ʔá:tu-t ‘chokecherry’

ʔa-41

plant sp. / esp. de planta

Cah ásilʸ ‘pepper grass, *Descuraina pinnata*’

Lui ášla ‘*Viola pendiculata*’

Munro 099 *áši-la ‘plant sp.’

ʔa-42

parrot / papagayo

Hopi kʸa:ro (a loanword with the prefix kʸa:- ‘awesome’?)

O’o a:ḏo (pl. aʔaḏo) ‘parrot; peacock’

Huich áro : áro. ‘guajolote’

CNah alo (pl. ~meʔ) ‘papagayo grande’ (Molina, Siméon; vowel length, possibility of syllable-final /ʔ/ unknown)

Lionnet 005 *ʔalo ‘guacamaya’

ʔi-01

to tell a lie / mentir

Mono isapiye:t

NP isayai

Sho isan ≈ isampih ≈ isanai”

WSh isannai

Com isaʔai-/h

TSh isan ‘trick, deception’; isampi ‘liar, trickster, deceiver’

SP tipiʃitaʔai-

Ute tipisitaʔai

Hopi ismaqasi ‘suspicion, mistrust’ (cognate?)

Ser iʔi:hmaʔ ‘to tease, make fun of’

Ktn ihamaʔ ‘to tease, joke’

Cah -ʔiʔismatu- ‘to tease, joke with (one who is in joke relationship, e.g., aunt, niece, sister-in-law)’

Cup íʔislʔu-

Lui íʃkuni- ‘to tease, make fun of’

O’o iattogʷid (def. ~i) ‘to lie to obj.’

NT yaatági; yaáta ‘he lied’; yaatávugami ‘liar’

ST iatgi-; ia:ta ‘he lied’; iatkum ‘liar’

Eud ístu|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Huich ítáwa = ‘mentiroso’

CNah (i)sʷakət(i)

HuaN isʷakawia ‘to lie to’

Bascom 305a *ʔiahatági(-) ‘to lie’; 305b *ʔiahata ‘he lied’; 305c *ʔiahatárugami ‘liar’

Iannucci 019 *isa ‘lie (n./v.)’

ʔi-02

coyote / coyote

Mono issaʔ(a)

NP isa ‘wolf’ (cf. icaʔa ‘coyote’)

Sho isapaippih ‘coyote (mythological name)’ (cf. icappi (acc. ~a) ‘coyote’)

WSh isa ≈ pia isa ‘wolf’ (cf. icappi ‘coyote’)

TSh isapaippi ‘coyote, dog (metaphorically)’; icappi ≈ isappi ‘dog, coyote’; isapunʃku ‘dog’

Chm isagawi ‘name of a constellation’ (cognate?)

Hopi i:saw (pl. i:ʔist)

Cah ísilʔ (pl. ístam); íswet (pl. ~em) ‘wolf’ (with wi-01)

Cup ísilʔ; ʔíswət (pl. ~im) ‘wolf’ (with wi-01)

Lui íswut ‘wolf’ (with wi-01)

Gab eʃát ‘lobo’ (cf. ítar (pl. eʔítarom) ‘coyote’)

Tbl išt

Miller 1967 109 *isa, *ica ‘coyote’

B&H *ʔíswət ‘wolf’

Iannucci 020 *isa ≈ *ica ‘coyote’

Munro 031 *ʔí:si-l ‘coyote’

ʔi-03

carrying net

Cah íkat

Cup íkat

Lui í:kat

Munro 079 *ʔí:ka-t ‘carrying net’

ʔi-04

poison oak, *Rhus diversiloba* / roble venenoso

Chm ia:vi ‘wild grape fruit’; ia:vimpɪ ‘wild grape vine or plant’

Cah íyal

Cup əyál

Lui iyá:l ≈ iyá:la

Gab eyár

HuaN iyaλ ‘tobacco’

Munro 101 *ʔəyá:-l ≈ *ʔəyá:-la ‘poison oak’

ʔi-05

prickly pear fruit / fruta de nopal

O’o i:bhai (distr. iʔibhai)

NT iibí-

ST i:bai

Huich ik^wási ‘fruta’

Bascom 307 *ʔi:bahi ‘prickly pear, fruit’

ʔi-06

greens / verduras

O’o i:wagɪ ‘two varieties of wild spinach’

NT ivági

ST -ʔi:va-

Bascom 309 *ʔi:vági ‘greens’

ʔi-07 (moved to hi-06)

ʔi-08

squash / calabaza

NT ímai

ST imái

Bascom 311 *ʔimái ‘squash’

ʔi-09

skirt, dress / falda

O’o ipuɖ (pl. iʔipuɖ)

NT ipúrai ‘skirt’

ST ipu:r ‘skirt’

Huich íwí

Bascom 312 *ʔipúrai ‘skirt’

ʔi-10

tasty / sabroso

O’o sʔiʔowĩ ‘sweet-tasting’

NT yóvi

ST -ʔiʔo:v

CNah ye(?)ye(?)koa ‘ensayar, probar una cosa, degustarla’

Pipil ehekua ‘to taste food’

Bascom 315 *ʔiʔóvi ‘tasty’

ʔi-11

to dip, dip up

Ser iča:i

Ktn ic ‘to ladle’

Lui ičáki-

O’o i:sʔid (def. ~) ‘to get a containerful of obj. to sbdy’; i:t ‘to get a containerful of, scoop up with a container or shovel (used with aggregate or individual nouns)’

Huich ícana = ‘piscar, cosechar maíz’

ʔi-12 (*icu (AMR))

cold / frío

Hopi iyohoʔo ‘to be cold (weather)’; iyohoʔti ‘to become cold (weather)’

CNah i:ctiya ≈ i:cti ≈ i:ctia: ‘to get cold’; i:ctik ‘s.th. cold’

ʔi-13

meadowlark

Cah ísal

Cup isál

Lui isá:l

Munro 069 *ʔisá:-l ‘meadowlark’

ʔi-14

wooden paddle

Cup ívəl

Lui í:val

Munro 088 *ʔí:val ‘wooden paddle’

ʔi-01 (*ica (AMR))

to plant / sembrar

NP masia

TSh iah

Kaw iʔa-; iʔappi ‘garden, cultivated plant’

SP *ia-*; *iai* ‘plants’; *iappi* ‘what is planted’

Chm *iapi* ‘plant (n.)’

Ute *iai* ‘to trap, plant, sow, cultivate, farm’

Hopi *i:ya*; *i:yi* ‘cultivated plant’; *iyis* ‘during planting time’

O’o *ışa-* ≈ *is|i-* (def. *ii*, hort. *~*) ‘to plant one kind of seeds’

NT *ışi-*; *-ısai* ‘he plants’; *ıi* ‘he planted’; *isádami* ‘planter’; *ışíkami* ‘planter (by trade)’; *ıışi* ‘a planting’; *ışt’yukai* ‘seed (as wheat)’

ST *-?ışi-*; *-?is* ‘he plants’; *-?ıi* ‘he planted’; *isdam* ‘planter’; *ışkam* ‘planter (by trade)’; *ış* ‘a planting’; *ışt’yuk* ‘seed (as wheat)’

Eud *ecán* (pret. *éci*, fut. *éce*)

Gua *eca|ní* (*~má*); *ecaleci-* (AMR)

Tar *e?čá* (*i?či-*) (L) / *ičá* (Ht)

Tubar *sa-* (past *-kát*)

Cahita *é:ča*

Huich *e = : é = .* ‘sembrar colocando semillas en la tierra’

CNah *eλ* ‘bean’ (cognate?)

Pipil *e:|t* (poss. *~w*) ‘bean’ (cognate?)

VVH 119 **i_s* (ca) ‘to plant’

Bascom 339a **?ısai* ‘he plants’; 339b **?ısı-* ‘to plant’; 339c **?ıi* ‘he planted’; 340 **?isíkami* ‘planter (by trade)’; 341 **?ısitukai* ‘seed (as wheat)’; 343 **?ı?ısi* ‘planting’; 338 **?isádami* ‘planter’; 341 **?ısitukai* ‘seed (as wheat)’

Miller 1967 323 **?e* ≈ **?ei* ‘plant (vb)’

Lionnet 010 **ica* ≈ **ic-i* ‘sembrar’

?i-02 (**icaC* (AMR))

sore, wound / *llaga*

Mono *iyaye* ‘have sores’

NP *iatui?hu* ‘to wound s.o.’

Sho *ia*; *iaccih* (acc. *~a*) ‘sore, impetigo’

WSh *i?accih*

TSh *iapain* ≈ *iapa?in* ≈ *iapa?en* ‘to have a wound; be grazed, injured’

Kaw *ia-* ‘to wound, hurt’; *iakadi* ‘scarred’; *iakke:ppi* ‘scar’

SP *iapi*”- ‘wounded’

Ute *iappi*

Hopi *iya* (pl. *i?ya*)

Gua *ehcá*

Tar *čáka* ≈ *čánari* (L); *čána* ‘enfermarse (salir granos)’ (Ht)

Tubar *acát* ‘llaga, sífilis’

Lionnet 009 **?ica* ‘llaga’

?i-03 (**ici* (AMR))

chin, jaw / *barbilla*

Hopi *öyi* (pl. *ö:yi* ≈ *ö?öyi*) (vowel is wrong)

Cah -ʔéyewakʔa

Cup óyəwəka

Lui ó:yil

Gab -ʔóyen

O'o iʃ, iʃpo 'beard'

Eud ícva (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) 'barba, parte de la cara' (cognate?)

Gua ehcapóa 'barba' (ehca- no existe solo) (cognate?)

Tar čaróarawa 'barba' (Ht)

Huich ayékʷai : ayékʷai. 'mentón, barbilla' (cognate?)

Miller 1967 088 *ʔoyi 'chin'

ʔi-04 (*itwV (AMR))

blood / sangre

Mono pa:ʔ (with pa-07)

NP-Yer bbi:ppi (with pa-07)

NP-McD pi:ppi (with pa-07)

Sho pi:pin (acc. ~tta) (with pa-07)

WSh pi:ppin (with pa-07)

TSh paoppi (with pa-07)

Kaw pi:ppi (with pa-07)

SP paiʔ- : paippi (with pa-07)

Chm paipi ≈ paiwa (with pa-07)

Ute pa:ppi (with pa-07)

Hopi iŋʷa; iŋʷ|ti (pl. ~toti) 'to bleed'

Ser iʔçç (poss. -ʔiʔç); iʔçavaʔ 'to bleed'

Ktn -ʔič

Cah éwilʷ (poss. -ʔéw)

Cup ówəl (poss. -ʔəw)

Lui ówla

Tbl ikwal (AMR)

O'o i:ʔiɖ

NT írai

ST iʔi:r

Eud erát (gen. érte, ac. érta)

Gua elá

Tar la; léna 'sangrar, desangrar' (Ht); léami 'sangriento' (Ht)

Tubar arát ≈ avá

Cahita óhbo

Cora šu:reʔe (cognate?)

Huich şoríya : şo:.ríya. (cognate?)

CNah esʔi (poss. -esyó: ≈ -esso:)

Pipil esti

Bascom 342 *ʔiʔírai 'blood'

Miller 1967 047a. *ʔet 'blood'; 47b *ʔew

Iannucci 128 *paɪhpi ≈ *pɪ:hpi ‘blood’
C&L 016 *əs- ‘blood’; 205 **i- ‘blood’
Lionnet 013 *ʔira ‘sangre’
Munro 017 *ʔó:wi-la ‘blood’

ʔi-05

now / ahora
Cup əpút ‘already’; əpáyəwə ‘if’
Tbl imbi ‘more, again’
O’o i:p ≈ ip ‘again, also, more’
NT ípɪ ‘also’
ST ip ‘also’
Gua ehpío ≈ ehpéo
Tar hípe (L) / hípi (Ht)
Bascom 335 *ʔípi ‘also’

ʔi-06

to steal / robar
Kaw iiyani; iiyakadi ‘thief’
SP iyɪŋka-
Hopi i:ʔiyi; iyɪŋ^wi (pl. i:ʔiyɪŋ^wt) ‘thief’
Ser iyii; iyɪlt (pl. ~m) ‘thief’
Ktn iyiw; iyit ‘thief’
Cah -ʔéyetu-; éyet ‘thief’
Cup áyət ‘thief’
Lui uyó:tu-; uyót ‘thief’
Tbl i:y(it) (i. i:ʔi:y)
O’o i:s ‘stealth’; i:sid ‘to steal from’
NT ɪšɪd^yai; ɪšɪ ‘he stole’
ST i:šid^y; i:š ‘he stole’
Gua icikóani
Tar čigó ≈ čiwá
Tubar icik^wá (past icik^wasarúk)
Cahita éb^wa
CNah (i)čteki
Pipil ičtek|i (pret. ~)
VVH 120 *ʔi- ‘theft’
Bascom 347a *ʔi:sídai ‘to steal’; 347b *ʔí:si ‘he stole’
Miller 1967 414a *ʔeye ‘to steal’; 414b *ʔeci; 414c *ʔek^wa
Lionnet 011 *ici-k^wa ‘robar’
Munro 129 *ʔáyót ‘thief’

ʔi-07

to think of, about / pensar en

Hopi *i?na* ‘to recall, remember (vt.)’; *i:na* (pl. *i:?inam/i:?inat*) ‘forgetful person’ (semantic reversal)

Ser *ina:n* ‘to know, recognize, learn’

Ktn *in* ‘to know, know how to, understand (words)’

Cah *-?é?nan-* ‘to know’

Lui *ó?na-* ‘to know, recognize, be acquainted with’; *unáni-* ‘to know’

O’o *il(i)d* ‘to form or have an opinion about; to think of’

NT *ilídʸi* ‘to believe’

ST *ilʸi:dʸ* ‘to believe’

Eud *erá|n* (pret. *ehri*, fut. *~ce*) ‘pensar’

Gua *e?láni* (*e?lamá*) ‘pensar en, apurarse, estar muy trabajador, trabajar para la bien de otros, servir, ser útil; creer ser la verdad’

Cahita *éya* ‘pensar’; *hu?néya* ‘saber’

Huich *éna* = ‘oir, escuchar’; *énána* = ‘oir, escuchar, entender (múltiple)’; *érie* = ‘sentir, pensar, creer’; *éiríe* = ‘creer a alguien’

Pipil *elka:|wa* (pret. *~h*) ‘to forget’; *elna:mik|i* (pret. *~*) ‘to remember’

Bascom 337 **?irídai/i* ‘to believe’

Lionnet 012 **?ira* ‘sentir, desear’

?i-08

door / puerta

Hopi *icpi* ‘door’; *i:ta* (*i:c-* $\approx$ *ic-*) ‘to close s.th.’; *i?ta* ‘to be trying to close s.th.’; *i:ci* ‘partition’; *i?icpi* ‘small closure device’

O’o *iɖpa* (pl. *i?iɖpa*)

Gua *iéla*, *iéwaci* ‘entrada, salida’

Huich *itópari* : *itó:pari* ‘puerta, parte que se mueve’

?i-09

to rain / llover

NP *pauma* (with *pa-07*)

Sho *imah*

WSh *ima*”

Com *ima-/h*

TSh *imma:* $\approx$ *ima*” $\approx$ *iŋ^wa*”

SP *uŋ^wa-*

Chm *iwari*

Ute *uwai*

Miller 1967 338 **(w)ema* ‘to rain’

Iannucci 023 **i(h)ma* ‘to rain’

?i-10

long, tall / largo, alto

Mono iti

NP oti?yu

Iannucci 025 *iti ‘long, tall’

?i-11

to be hot / hacer calor

Mono iti?it

NP ititti ‘hot’

Sho itiih

WSh itiin

TSh itiin

Chm ari: ‘it’s hot’ (P)

Hopi itihii?i ‘hot, warm (weather)’

Ser iʔciʔ(:-) ‘hot (as of weather)’

Ktn osi? ‘hot (temperature)’

Cah -?eme ‘to feel hot’ (cognate?)

Gab oró? ‘caliente’

Tbl i:di:ʔ(it); i:di:ʔan(at) ‘to heat’

Eud urúen (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Iannucci 026 *iti(h) ‘(be) hot’

Lionnet 026 *?uru ‘hacer calor’

?i-12

to hide / esconder

O’o i:sto ≈ i?isto

NT íštʔo

ST -?i?ištʔo

Pipil i:naya (cognate?)

Bascom 344 *?i?isito ‘to hide’

?i-13

drunk / borracho

CNah iwinti ≈ iwintia: ‘to get drunk’

Pipil tawa:ntuk ‘drunk’

C&L 047 *VwVnti ‘drunk’

?i-14

roasting ear of corn / elote

CNah e:lo:λ ‘ear of fresh young maize with the kernels already formed, corn on the cob’

Pipil e:lu|t (poss. ~) ‘ear of corn, roasting ear’

C&L 135 *e:lo:- ‘roasting ear’

?i-15 (*ila (AMR))

inside / dentro

O'o iḍ(a) (distr. iʔiḍa) 'in, inside'

NT iráva

ST irvan

Bascom 336 *ʔira(va) 'inside'

ʔi-16

to be afraid / tener miedo

O'o i:bid 'to fear, be afraid of'

NT iibíidʷi

ST -ʔi:bidʷ

Bascom 344 *ʔí:bí:da/i 'to be afraid'

ʔi-17

to lie (down) / acostarse

Ser ik ≈ ikii 'to be in a place, lie'

Ktn ik 'to lie (postural)'

Cah -ʔékamax- 'to give sbdy (food, drinks)' (with ma-12) (cognate?)

Cup ékamə- 'to give' (with ma-12) (cognate?)

Lui óka/i- 'to be left, remain (vi.); to leave, let remain (vt.)'

Gab okó-

ʔi-18

cold / frío

Mono iciʔi

NP icitti

Sho icii

WSh iciʔin 'to be cold'; ici 'brrh (in response to cold)'

TSh iciʔin 'to be cold'

Ser iči(:-) 'cold (as of the weather)'

Gab očóʔ

Tbl idʔi:ʔ(it) 'to be cold'

Huich etiríya = : é:.tirí:ya = . 'estar en la sombra'

ʔi-19

new / nuevo

Kaw i:vi- 'to be new'

ʔi-20

to smell (vt.) / oler

Mono ekʷi

NP-Yer iggʷi

NP-McD ikkʷi

Sho ik^wi”
WSh ik^wi”
Com ik^wi-/h
TSh ik^wikkan ≈ uk^wikkan
Kaw uk^wi-
SP uk^wi-
Ute uk^wi
Cahita húhuʔub^wa
CNah iʔnek^wi
Pipil ihnek^wi
Iannucci 008 *ek^wi ≈ *ik^wi ‘smell (vt.)’

ʔi-21

skirt / falda
Cah élat ‘dress’
Cup ólat
Lui ólval ≈ ólval ‘capelike garment, skirt’
Munro 119 *ʔó:la-t ‘skirt’

ʔo-01

bone / hueso
Mono oho
NP oho
Kaw ohopi
SP o(h)o- : o(h)opi
Ute o:pi
Hopi ö:qa
Ser öʔ:ç (poss. -ʔöʔ:ʔ) ‘bone, awl’
Ktn oc
Gab -ʔén (pl. -ʔéʔen)
Tbl o:ban (cf. ʔo-03)
O’o o:ʔo
NT óyi ≈ óói; óódi ‘his bone’
ST aʔo:; aʔo:d ‘his bone’
Eud hó|wa (gen. ~hte, acc. ~hta)
Gua oʔá
Tar oʔčí (L) / očí (Ht)
Tubar ho- ≈ hotarak ≈ hotarát
Cahita óta
Huich omé
CNah omi|λ (poss. --yo: ‘one’s own bones’) ‘bone, awl’
Pipil u:mit
VVH 061 *ʔoho ‘bone’

Bascom 324ab *ʔo:ʔóí/o ‘bone’; 324b *ʔo:ʔódi ‘his bone’
Miller 1967 052 *ʔo, *ʔoho ‘bone’
Iannucci 013 *oho ‘bone’
C&L 019 *o:mV- ‘bone’; 208 **oho ‘bone’
Lionnet 014 *ʔo ‘hueso’

ʔo-02

awl / lezna
Cah íviš
Cup íviš (poss. -ʔiv)
Lui é:viš ≈ é:vat
O’o owiř (pl. oʔowiř ≈ oipiř, distr. oʔʔowiř) ‘awl’
Miller 1967 015 *wopi, *(h)opi ‘awl’
Munro 008 *ʔé:vi-š ‘awl’

ʔo-03

fierce / bravo
Mono ohopi ‘people or things that are strong, hardy’; ohowani-t ‘to be strong, made sturdy’
Kaw ohowa ‘fast, loud, strong’
Hopi ö:va ‘be tough, hard-skinned’
Ser öʔ:vaʔ ‘to be strong’; öʔ:vaiʔt ‘right away’
Ktn ova- ‘force, to have strength’
Cah -ʔíva- ‘to be strong’; ívʔax ‘now; right away’
Cup -ʔívʔa ‘strength, power’; ívawət ‘strong’; iváʔninə- ‘to make strong’
Tbl o:ba:l ‘strong’; o:b|al (poss. ~a:n) ‘muscle’; o:bawal ‘strong person’ (cf. ʔo-01)
O’o obga ‘enemy’; owi (pl. oʔowi) ‘opponent’
NT óóbai ‘foreigner, enemy’
ST o:b ‘foreigner, enemy’
Eud oví|wa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘enemigo’
Gua opá ‘(persona con) cuerpo largo’
Tar opa- (L) / aparúami (Ht); oparú ‘ser bravo’ (L) / aparú ‘estar bravo’ (Ht)
Cahita obíachi ‘difícil’
Bascom 321 *ʔó:bai ‘foreigner, enemy’
Lionnet 018 *ʔopa ‘enemigo, bravo’

ʔo-04 (moved to ho-08)

ʔo-05

male / macho
O’o o:g (pl. oʔog) ‘father, FaOlBr’
NT óóga ≈ óóka ‘father’
ST o:ʔ ‘father’
Gua oí ‘macho; chamaco, varón’

Tar owí (-uwi) ‘macho’ (L) / owíra (Ht)

Cahita ó:ʔow ‘macho’

Bascom 322 *ʔó:ga ‘father’

Lionnet 024 *ʔowi ‘macho’

ʔo-06 (*opsi- (AMR))

tear(s), teardrop(s) / lágrimas

Ser -ʔöʀ:ʂp

Ktn opšič

Cah -ʔis

Cup -ʔis

Lui -ʔés

Tbl opsi- (AMR)

O’o o:ʔog

Eud opét (gen. ~e, ac. ~a)

Gua oʔkéwa

Tar oʔkewá (L) / ukwá (Ht)

Cahita ópwap ≈ óksam (??)(AMR)

Huich ókai : ó:kai.

Pipil i:ša:yu

B&H *-ʔes ‘teardrop’

ʔo-07

to walk about / andar, pasear

O’o oi|d (def. ~) ‘to go with, follow’

NT -oídʔi ‘to follow’; oí ‘he followed’

ST oidʔa- ‘to follow’; oi ‘he followed’

Eud dió|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘andar’ (cognate?)

Gua oi|ná (~má) ‘andar’

Tubar ona-; on- (pte. onáy, onamyát; past onakát, fut. onaliné) ‘andar, arrastrarse, nadar’

Cahita weáma (cognate?)

Bascom 318 *ʔoimírai ‘to walk about’; 316a *ʔóida/i- ‘to follow’; 316b *ʔói ‘he followed’

ʔo-08

woman / mujer

O’o oks (pl. oʔoks ≈ oʔokĩ, distr. oʔʔoks ≈ oʔʔokĩ) ‘old woman, wife’

NT okíši ‘woman, little girl’

ST oʔokiš ‘woman, little girl’

Eud hók|is (gen. ~u, ac. ~ci) ‘muchacha’; hokíci (gen ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘muchachita’; húhwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘mujer, esposa’

Cora-JM hú:ka ‘women’

Cora-MN ú:ka ‘women’

Huich óká : ó:ká:.

Bascom 319 *ʔokísi ‘woman, little girl’

Miller 1967 473 *ʔok ‘woman’

ʔo-09

rocks, gravel, scree / piedras, grava

Mono paʔo:ʔ ‘gravel’ (with pa-07)

NP paʔoppi ‘streambed gravel’ (with pa-07)

Sho ompin ‘talus rocks, scree’

TSh oŋkompin ‘small water-worn pebbles or gravel’; o:mpin ‘very small water-worn pebbles or gravel, large sand grains’

SP o”- ≈ u”- ‘round object’

Chm ompi ‘almagre [red ocher]’

Hopi owa (pl. oʔwa) ‘rock, stone’ (cognate? vowel is wrong; /w/ is unexpected)

Ser öʔ:qç ‘sand’

Ktn okač ‘sand’

Cah íʔexiš ‘desert’

Cup háxal ‘sand’

Lui éxla (acc. é:xil) ‘earth, land, dirt’

Gab óxor ‘tierra, earth, dirt’; ohét ‘sand, esa que está en el río’ (cognate?)

O’o oʔoʔ ‘gravel, coarse sand’; oʔohia ‘sand in a wash’

NT óórai ‘sand’

ST o:ʔia ‘sand’

Gua o’sé ‘pedregal’

Bascom 326a *ʔó:ʔorai ‘sand’; 326b *ʔó:ʔia ‘sand’

Miller 1967 355a *ʔo ‘rock’

Iannucci 011 *o(:)h ‘pebbles, round object’

Munro 038 *ʔé:xa-la or *há:xa-la ‘earth/land/sand’

ʔo-10

bedrock mortar / mortero en roca firme

Cup ílʔapal

Lui élapal

B&H *ʔélapal? ‘bedrock mortar’

ʔo-11

to write, read / escribir, leer

Ser öʔ:ʂan ‘to write’

Ktn ošan ‘to paint, write, tattoo’

Cah -kʷáʔisne- ‘to paint (face), put design; to write (e.g., letter)’ (What is kʷa-?)

Cup ísə- ‘to have lines, be colored’; ísnin- ‘to write, color, paint’; isvəʔísvaʔaš ‘colored’; -ʔísʔa ‘painting’

Lui éskani ‘to make a pattern, as on baskets; to paint, mark’

Gab -ʔéʂen ‘pintura, body painting’; ešá- ‘pintar’

Tbl o:wat (i. oʔo:w) ‘to be marked, blazed’; o:wanat (i. o:ʔowa:n) ‘to mark, write’; o:wa|l (poss. ~n) ‘picture’

O’o oʔohan ≈ oʔohon ‘to write, draw’

Eud hióswa|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce) ‘escribir, pintar’

Gua osaní (osimá) ‘escribir, leer’

Tar osá (osí-) ‘escribir’ (L) / osá ≈ osé ‘escribir’ (Ht); oserí ‘papel, libro, carta’

Tubar yosat ‘papel’; yosañát ‘escribe’

Cahita híʔohte ‘escribir’; híó’sim bíča ‘leer’

Huich otíarika ‘escribir’

Lionnet 022 *ʔosa ≈ *os-i ‘to write, draw’

ʔo-12

to cough / toser

Mono ohi

NP ohi

Sho ohnippih ‘cold’; ohnipikka” ‘to have a cold’

WSh ohi”

TSh ohi.”; ohipin ‘cold (illness)’

Kaw ohni-; ohnippi ‘a cough’

SP okk^wʔi-

Ute Okk^wai

Hopi öhö (pl. öhökya) (pf.), öhöhö|ta (pl. ~tota) (ipf.)

Ser öʔ:qaʔ ‘to choke (from eating)’

Cah -ʔúʔuhu (vowel is wrong)

Cup axíʔa- ≈ áxiʔa-; íxa- ‘to cough shortly’

Lui íxa- ≈ ixí:-; ixí:la ‘cough, cold’ (vowel is wrong)

O’o iʔiho|g (pl. iʔʔihog; def. ~)

NT yóógii

ST iʔo:ʔ

Bascom 314 *ʔiʔóhogii ‘to cough’

Miller 1967 105 *ʔoh ‘to cough’

Iannucci 014 *ohni ‘to cough’

ʔo-13

yellow / amarillo

Mono ohapana ‘tan, yellow, brown’

NP oha

Sho oa”

WSh oha”- : ohappihten

Com oha- ≈ ohap-

TSh oappih ≈ oappi ‘yellow paint’

SP oa”-

Chm oasiʔa: ‘yellow (of egg)’

Ute oakkati

O'o sʔuam

NT vúáma ≈ wáma

ST -ʔuam

Cora-JM tʔáúm^waraʔa 'it is yellow'

VVH 062 *ʔoha 'yellow'

Bascom 327 *ʔúama 'yellow'

Miller 1967 477 *ʔoha (or) *ʔuha 'yellow'

Iannucci 012 *ohah 'yellow'

ʔo-14

father / padre

Huich okí 'hombre, varón, macho'; okíyári 'padre, jefe'

CNah okičłi 'man, male, husband'

Pipil ukič 'male, man'

Miller 1967 485 *ok 'father'

C&L 104 *okič- 'male'

ʔo-15

baby / bebé

Mono owa:ʔ(a) 'sound made by baby when crying'; owa:ʔ(a)cciʔ(a)cciʔ(a) ≈ owa:ʔ(a)ʔnukuʔ(a) 'baby'

NP-Yer ohaʔa

NP-McD onkaʔa

Sho ohma: (acc. ~i); paʔohma 'water baby'

WSh oha:(cci); paʔoha: 'water baby'

Com ohná:ʔ

TSh ohma:(cci)(cci) 'little baby'

SP iʔa:ʔ"- ≈ iʔa:ʔppici; pa:iʔa:ʔppici 'water baby'; -oa"- ≈ -oan- 'young of animals', e.g.,
kammioappici ≈ kammioanci 'young jackrabbit'

Chm iʔaʔapici

Iannucci 015 *oʔa:(ʔa) 'baby, child, young (of animals)'

ʔo-16

ball / bola

O'o ola (pl. oʔola, distr. oʔʔola) 'the pair of wooden balls tied together used in the tokaḍa game';
olas (pl. oʔolas) 'ball, sphere'

Cora-JM húʔuraraʔa

Cora-MN úʔuraraʔa

Huich órá= 'en forma de bulto'; oráriya= 'hacer bola'; óráiye= 'en forma de bola'; oráví= 'en forma de bola (múltiple)'

CNah olotik 's.th. ball-shaped, spherical'; ololoa: 'to roll s.th. into a ball; to collect s.th.' (also at po-15)

Pipil uhli ‘rubber’; ulul-nah ‘round, spherical’

Miller 1967 020 *ʔol ‘ball’

ʔo-17

lazy / perezoso

Hopi ö:na (pl. ö:ʔöna) ‘to be lazy’; naʔöna ‘lazy person’

Ser öʔ:ŋaʔ (distr. öʔhʔöʔŋaʔ) ‘to be lazy’; öʔ:ŋaiʔt (pl. öʔhʔöʔŋaiʔm) ‘lazy one’

Cup íŋiš (pl. íŋiŋčam); íŋiču- ‘to be unmoving’

Cahita ó:be ≈ obéʔera (C) (cognate?)

Cora-JM wáʔinaʔase ‘he feels lazy, dragged out’

Miller 1967 254 *ʔona ‘lazy’

ʔo-18

left / izquierda

Ser -ʔöʔ:č

Ktn -ʔociʔ ‘left-hand’

Cah íšva

Cup išvá-; išvávət ‘left hand’

Lui éčvaš ‘left hand, left-handed person’

O’o o:gig (pl.subj. oʔogig) ‘to be left handed’ (cognate?)

B&H *ʔecva- ‘left (hand)’

H&H (Set for ‘left hand’ listed without a reconstruction; Luiseño morphophonemic form given as ʔe:čava:)

ʔo-19

to shell (corn) / desgranar

O’o ođ (def. o:) ‘to harvest obj.’ (cognate?)

Eud hór|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Gua olaní (orimá)

Tar orá (Ht)

Huich oríyári : o:.ríyá:ri ‘desgranado’

CNah ʔao:|ya (pret. ~š)

Pipil tau:ya (SD)

Lionnet 021 *ʔora ≈ *ʔor-i ‘desgranar’

ʔo-20

corn cob / olote

TSh onnocci ‘pine cone hook’

Kaw onoci ‘hooked stick used to pull down pine cones’

SP qaʔo- : qaʔopi ‘pine-cone’ (with ka-10)

Hopi qa:ʔö ‘dried ear of corn’ (with ka-10)

Gua wohna

Tar oʔna ≈ koʔná

CNah o:lo:λ

Pipil ulut (poss. -ulu)

Lionnet 017 *ʔona ‘olote’

ʔo-21

to get stuck, as in the mud / atascarse

Eud hotóen (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘haber lodo, atascar’; hotóenda|wa (gen. ~hte, ac. ~hta)

‘atascadero’; hotóvak|en (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘atascarse’

Lionnet 023 *ʔoto ‘atascarse’

ʔo-22

to throw, stir, move / tirar, agitar, mover

CNah o:li:nia ‘to move, move s.th.’

Pipil uli:ni (pret. uli:ni-k ≈ uli:n-ki) ‘to stir, move’

C&L 172 *o:li:nia ‘to throw, stir, move’

ʔo-23

world, mountain / mundo, cerro

O’o oid (pl. oʔoid, distr. oʔʔoid) ‘field, village’

NT oidʔígi

ST -ʔoidʔaʔ

Bascom 317a *ʔoidága ‘world, mountain’; 317b *ʔoidígi ‘world, mountain’

ʔo-24

leg / pierna

Sho o:n (acc. ~a) ‘leg (knee to ankle)’

WSh o:n

Com o:mō ≈ omo ‘leg, usually the whole leg’

Cah -ʔi

Lui et (poss. -ʔéʔ, pl. -ʔém) ‘foot, leg’

ʔo-25

mesquite / mezquite

TSh ohpin ‘mesquite bean’; ohpimpi ‘mesquite tree’

SP opi ‘wood’

Chm opi ‘mesquite beans’; opimpi ‘m. tree’; opigivi ‘m. bread’; opiagapi ‘lit. m. weeping; the black juice that comes from m. bark, used by Mohs. in washing their hair’

Ser öf:č

Ktn oč

Cah ilʔ

Lui é:la

Munro 071 *ʔé:-la ‘mesquite’

?o-26 (moved to ?o-03)

?o-27

salt / sal

Mono omapi

NP onkapi

Sho onapin (acc. ~tta)

Com ona:pĩ ≈ ona-

TSh omapi(cci) ≈ oŋ^wapi(cci)

Kaw owapi

SP oa- : oapi

Chm oavi

Ute oapi

Hopi ö:ŋa

Cah íŋil^y

Cup íŋəyu- ‘to salt’

Lui éŋla

Gab oŋór (vowel is unexpected, /o/ < *o usually only after *k)

O’o on

NT ónai (poss. -onága), onágadi ‘his own salt’

ST on (poss. -?o?na:?), ongad ‘his own salt’

Eud onát (gen. ónte, ac. ónta)

Gua woná

Tar oná ≈ koná

Tubar onát

Cahita ó:na

Cora-JM uná

Huich óna : óna:

VVH 063 *?o_sŋa ‘salt’

Bascom 320a *?ónai ‘salt’; 320b *?onága ‘possessed salt’; 320c *?onágadi ‘his own salt’

Miller 1967 359 *?ona ‘salt’

Iannucci 016 *oŋa ‘salt’

Lionnet 016 *?ona ‘sal’

Munro 115 *?é:ŋa-la ‘salt’. Also Cupeño yəwál ‘salt’; probably not cognate.

?o-28

to break pl.obj. / quebrar varios

O’o o:min ‘to break off obj. by bending them once’

NT óómiša

ST -?o:mis

Bascom 323 *?ó:misa ‘to break (pl.obj.)’

?o-29

person / persona, gente

O'o oʔodham (distr. oʔʔodham) 'people, person(s), adult man'

NT ódami 'person, Indian people'

ST o:ʔdam 'person, Indian people'

Bascom 325 *ʔoʔodáhami 'person, Indian people'

ʔu-01

to carry / traer

Hopi oya 'to put pl.obj.'; o:ʔoya 'to be putting pl.obj'

Ser u:ʔ 'to take, get, pick up; to marry (a woman)'

Ktn uʔ 'to take, grasp'

Gab úʔ- 'to take'

O'o uʔa 'to bring, take along'; uʔapa 'to bring once'; uʔu (def. ui) 'to get, take; to capture; to get married to each other'

Eud ú|un (pret. ~di, fut. ~ce) 'traer, coger'; úde|n (pret. ~re, fut. ~ce) 'traer para otro'

Gua uʔi|ná (~má) 'traer'; uʔmáni 'traer para acá (bring)'

Tar uʔlú 'tirar, llevar (el agua)' (Ht)

Cahita núʔupa 'traer'

Cora iʔi 'carry (flat, sg.obj.)'; anʔiʔi mí yuʔušari 'take that book there!'

Miller 1967 431 'take'

ʔu-02

to bathe / bañarse

Eud úvan (pret. uhri, fut. uváce)

Gua uʔupáni

Tar úba

Cahita úba

Cora-JM hʔiʔiwa 'he is bathing'

Cora-MN neʔiʔiʔiwá 'I bathe'

Huich i:wa= 'bañar'

Miller 1967 027 *u-pa 'bathe'

Lionnet 025 *ʔupa 'bañarse'

ʔu-03 (moved to hu-02)

ʔu-04

to sew / coser

Cah -ʔúlan-

Cup ulá:nə- ≈ úʔlanə-

Lui uláʔna- 'to do dressmaking, make clothes'; uláʔqi- 'to sew (a single article)'

Eud vúr|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) 'amarrar, coser'

B&H *ʔula- 'to sew'

?u-05

to write, paint / escribir, pintar

CNah (i)?k^wiloa: ‘for s.th. to get written’

Pipil tahk^wil ‘braid’; tahk^wiltia (pret. tahk^wiltih) ‘to braid’; tahk^wilua ‘to write, to be writing’

C&L 196 *(λa-)ihk^wVlowa ‘to write, paint’ (kch: Why is this root assigned to a set in *?u-? It looks more like a reduced consonant-initial form, with *h reflecting virtually any consonant and the preceding (optional) vowel being epenthetic.)

?u-06

bird(s) / pajaro(s)

O’o u?uw^hig (distr. u?uw^hig)

NT uhú^hrugi ‘birds’

ST u?uhi? ‘birds’

Bascom 333 *?u?uhígi ‘birds’

?u-07

yes / sí

Hopi owí

CNah iye

Miller 1967 481 ‘yes’

?u-08

yucca / yuca

SP o:si ‘yucca fruit’; o:sipi ‘yucca plant’ (cognates?)

Chm ú:vimpì ‘Spanish bayonet’; ú:vimpìvì ‘(dead) plant of Spanish bayonet’

Ser u:muç ‘Spanish dagger’ (with mu-19)

Ktn umoč ‘Spanish bayonet(?)’ (with mu-19)

Tbl umuybìl (with mu-19)

O’o umug (distr. u?umug) ‘sotol, spoon plant’ (with mu-19)

Miller 1967 482 *mu, *(h)umu ‘yucca’

?u-09

wild rose / rosa silvestre

Ktn učuč

Cah úšal

Cup úšal

Lui úšla

Gab očúr

Munro 113 *?ú:ša-la ‘wild rose’

?u-10

greasewood, creosote bush

Cup ú?ut

Lui uʔú:t

Munro 056 *ʔuʔá:-t 'greasewood'

ʔu-11

pitch / resina, brea

O'o uʂabdag 'gum, pitch, resin'

NT usába

ST usa:b

Bascom 328 *ʔusába/i 'pitch'

ca-01

to twist / atorar

Gua caʔí 'atorado'; caʔi|ná (~má) 'atorarse'

Tar čaʔí 'atorarse'

Huich ca = : ca: = . 'entretejido, trenzado'

CNah ca:w|a (pret. ~) 'to spin [as to make thread] (vt.)'; ca:walli 'spider's web'

Pipil ca:w|a (pret. ~ki) 'weave, make clothes' (SD)

C&L 157 *ca:wa 'to spin thread'

ca-02

ribs / costilla

Hopi ciŋi (vowel is wrong)

Ser -čaʔ

Cah -čáwʔa

Lui čá:ŋax 'this side' (cognate?)

Gab -čáx 'back'

Tbl caʔpin

Cahita sánaʔarim 'costillas' (cognate? s is unexpected)

Cora ícaʔap^wari

Miller 1967 345 *ca 'ribs'

ca-03

to hold / tener

Mono caqqa 'to fetch and lead back (child or domesticated animal), to lead (child) by the hand (vt.)'

NP cakkatti 'to catch'

Sho cankah 'to lead some person or animal'

WSh cannah 'to lead'

Kaw cakakk^we: 'to lead'

Ser čawe:i 'to gather, pick, harvest'

Cup čák^wə- 'to catch, grab, cling to'

Lui čáq^wi- 'to seize, catch'

O'o ʂa:kum 'to catch, grasp'; ʂa:k (pl. ʂaʂk) 'to take a handful of'

NT saadá- ‘to herd cattle’; saí ‘he herded’

ST sa:da- ‘to herd cattle’; sai ‘he herded’

Eud cáp|an (pret. ~i, fut. cáce) ‘coger, agarrar’

Gua caʔpi|ná (~má) ‘agarrar; sostener’

Tar čaʔpi (-čabí) ‘coger, agarrar, casarse’ (L) / čapí ‘coger, agarrar’ (Ht)

Huich tóika = ‘sostener’ (cognate?)

CNah cak^w(a) ‘to close, enclose, look up s.th. or s.o., to pay a penalty (vt.)’

Pipil cak^wa (pret. cak) ‘to close, shut, cover’

Bascom 186a *sa:dá ‘to herd cattle’; 186b *sái ‘he herded’

Miller 1967 234 *ca, *cak ‘hold’

Iannucci 254 *caṅka ‘lead by the hand’

C&L 029 *cak^w(a) ‘to close’; 245 *cak^wi ‘to hold’

Lionnet 029 *capi ‘coger’

ca-04 (moved to ca-03)

ca-05 (moved to ca-03)

ca-06

good / bueno

Mono cawu ≈ co: ‘good, genuine’; cawutũ ≈ cawukũ ‘good (adj.)’; caw- ‘good (adv.)’ (Western)

NP pisa

Sho ca:

WSh ca:n

Com ca:- ≈ ca:h- ‘good, fine, well’

TSh cao ‘good, well, right’; cawin ‘to be good, fine, nice’; cawintin ‘good, nice’

Hopi caṅaw ‘it is for the good that...; thankfully; that’s good’

Cah áča|ʔe (pl. ~am) ‘good, fine; well, very’ (cognate? with ʔa-17?)

Cup áʔčiʔa, áʔčimal ‘pretty, nice’ (cognate? with ʔa-17?)

Cora-JM tʔám^waʔa ‘well, heartily’

Miller 1967 200 *cam ‘good’

Iannucci 252 *ca(:0- ‘good’ (prefix)

ca-07

lizard / lagarto

SP čaṇa: ‘lizard (sp.)’

Ser ča^r:ɲt (M)

Ktn caṇač ‘iguana(?)’

Miller 1967 267 *cana ‘lizard’

ca-08

to be soaked

NP-Yer patasawaggitti ‘to absorb, soak to get it wet’ pacagg^wini ‘to soak’

NP-McD patasawakkitti 'to absorb, soak to get it wet'; pacakk^wini 'to soak'

Sho cinkih (cognate?)

SP pačakk^wi ≈ pačakk^wa 'to be, get wet'

Ute pačakkoi 'to get wet'; pačokk^wai 'to get soaked, get drenched'

Hopi cè:k^we (pl. ~kya)

CNah čak^wa:ni 'for s.th. to get spattered, soaked'; čáčak^waka 'to sprinkle, for mud to splatter'

Iannucci 255 *caŋk(W) 'wet, soaked'

ca-09

mistletoe / muérdago

Cah čáyal (pl. ~em) 'mistletoe berry, *Phoradendron* spp.'

Cup -čáyə 'mistletoe, algae'

Lui -čáyaka, á:čawut 'holly, Christmas berry, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*' (with wi-01)

Pipil ča:yuh 'chayote-like plant, but thornier and uglier' (SD)

B&H *cáy- 'mistletoe'

ca-10

blue jay

Sho caipiccih (acc. ~a)

TSh caippicci

Hopi caʔi (pl. ca:caʔt)

Cah čáʔiš

Cup čáʔiš

Lui čá:ʔiš

Tbl a:dʔay

Pipil čača 'bird which sings a lot'

Munro 018 *čáʔi-š 'blue jay'

ca-11

horned toad

NP makacaʔa (cognate?)

Ser čilʔa:quʔ 'lizard sp.' (cognate? loanword?)

Ktn cirukuʔ 'iguana(?)' (cognate?)

Cah čálaka

Cup čaláka

Lui čaláka

B&H *caláka 'horned toad'

H&H *calákaʔ 'horned toad'

ca-12

to shout / gritar

Gua caní (cemá) 'decir'

Tubar cai- ≈ ca- (pte. ~iñát, pas. ~isainkát, fut. ~saynerák)

Cahita čáye

Pipil cahci (pret. ~k)

Lionnet 027 *cani 'gritar'

ca-13

mound / loma

Eud cápsi (gen. capáste, ac. capásta)

Gua cahpá 'bordo, filo'; cahpací 'pierna; espinilla'

Lionnet 028 *capa 'loma'

ca-14

house / casa

CNah ča:nɫi 'home, residence'

Pipil -čan 'house, home'

C&L *ča:n- 'house'

ca-15

sapote, sapota / zapote

CNah capoɫ

Pipil capuɫ (poss. ~)

C&L 198 *capo- 'zapote'

ca-16

grass / hierba

Ser čaʔi 'to be dense, crowded'; čeiʔɫ (loc. ~p) 'thicket, bush(es), brush'; čeiʔmiʔq 'to be thick, as with plant growth), brushy, crowded'

O'o ʃaʔi 'grass; brush; waste, trash'

ST saʔi ≈ saiʔ

Bascom 187 *sáʔi 'grass'

ca-17

song / canción

Ser ča:č (poss. ~m) 'song'; ča:čuʔ 'to sing'; ča:čuʔiaʔç 'singer'; ča:kaʔ 'ceremonial singer'

Ktn ca|č (pl. ~m) 'shaman'; cačuʔ 'to sing'; cačuič 'song'

Lui čá:tuš 'magical song sung by sorcerers'

Gab čeʔéʔey 'song'; čeʔé- 'to sing'; čeʔénʔar 'singer'

ca-18

to pick / escoger

Mono ce: 'to hold'

NP macai 'to hold in hands' (with ma-13)

Sho cai'' 'to hold in the hand'; ca- 'with the hand (instr. pref.)'

WSh cai'' 'to hold, grasp'

Com ca:i-/h ‘to take hold of s.th.’

TSh cai” ≈ ce” ‘to grasp, catch’

SP caʔi ‘to catch’

Ute čaʔai ‘to catch, grab, hold, seize, take-in-hand’

Hopi ca:caya ‘to winnow’; ca:yan|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘be sifting, winnowing’; ca:ma (pl. camya) ‘to take, lead, conduct (pl.obj.)’ (cognate?)

Ser čayaʔkin ‘to select, pick’

Ktn caʔyk ‘to select, choose, pick out’

Cup čayúʔə- ‘to harvest’

Lui čá:yi- ‘to sift, winnow’

Miller 1967 234 *ca ‘hold’

Iannucci 253 *ca(?) ≈ *ce(:) ‘to hold’

ca-19

chuckwalla (lizard) / iguana

TSh cakawatan ≈ cak^watan

Chm cag^wara

Cah čáx^wal (pl. ~em)

ca-20

wild cherry

Cah čámiš

Cup čámiš

Lui čá:miš

Munro 022 *čá:mi-š ‘wild cherry’

ci-01

bitter / amargo

Hopi ci:vo

Ser čivuʔ, čivuʔt ‘s.th. bitter’

Ktn civuʔ

Cup čiv ‘bitter’; čívat ‘s.th. bitter’

Lui či:v ‘to be bitter’; čí:vut ‘s.th. bitter’

Tbl ce:ye:ʔit (i. ece:ye:w) ‘to get bitter’

O’o siw ‘(to be) bitter’

NT šívu

ST -šivú’

Eud čipúen

Gua cihpúna (cihpu(r)ém) ‘estar amargo’

Tar čipú

Cahita čí:bu

Cora ancíhviʔi ‘it is bitter’

Huich cíwi = : cí:wi = . ‘agrio’

CNah čičik, čičikaλ ‘bile, bitterness’

Pipil čičik

VVH 013 *ci_spu ‘bitter’

Bascom 196 *sivúʔu ‘bitter’

Miller 1967 043 *cipu ‘bitter’

Lionnet 033 *cipu ‘amargo’

Munro 016 *čí:vu-t ‘bitter’

ci-02

cloth / tela

Eud čin (gen. číne, ac. ~í) ‘algodón’

Gua ciní ‘tela’

Tar činí ‘manta, trapo, ropa’

Cahita čí:nim ‘algodón’

Lionnet 032 *cini ‘algodón’

ci-03

roll / rollo

Gua cihtúla

Tar čitú ‘redondo o circular’

CNah čittoliwi ‘torcerse, hacerse curvo, doblarse’

ci-04

to nurse, suckle / mamar

NP pici ‘to suck’ (with pi-08)

Tbl čí:n ‘breast, chest’

O’o siʔi (def. si:) ‘to suck obj. (breast or bottle)’

NT -šíí-; -šíí- ‘he suckles’; -šíí ‘he suckled’

ST šiʔi; -šioʔ ‘he suckles’; -ši: ‘he suckled’

Eud čí|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Gua ciʔi|ná (~má)

Tar čiʔí

Cahita čéʔe

Cora céʔe; ciʔiméh ‘milk’

Huich cící : cící. ‘pecho, teta; pezón’

CNah čí:či:

Pipil čí:či (pret. ~k); -či:čih ‘breast, teat’

VVH 033 *ci(ʔi) ‘to suck out’

Bascom 198a *síʔi ‘he suckles, 198b *síʔi- ‘to suckle’; 198c *sí: ‘he suckled’

Miller 1967 421 *ci ‘suckle’

Lionnet 030 *ci ‘mamar’

ci-05

spit, spittle / saliva

Kaw čičiya

Chm ciciavi

Ser čirvkin 'to spit'

O'o siswa 'to spit'

NT šišivaragai; šišíva 'to spit'

ST šišvo-; šišvo 'to spit'

Cahita číči

Cora-JM aihcice 'he is spitting'

Cora-MN táctica:ra 'he is spitting'

CNah čiča 'to spit'

Pipil čihča (pret. čihča-k) 'to spit'; čihčal 'saliva, spittle' (SD)

VVH 114 *ci- 'spit'

Bascom 192 *sisíva 'to spit'; 193 *sisívaragai 'saliva'

Miller 1967 406 *cic, *cit 'spit'

C&L 137 *čihčV- 'saliva, spit'; 270 **cuʔa- 'saliva, spit'

ci-06

basket / canasta

Mono cikkũ 'seed beating basket'

NP cikku 'sieve basket'

CNah čikiwi|λ (pl. ~meʔ)

Pipil čikiw|it (poss. ~)

Miller 1967 023 *ciku, *siku 'basket'

ci-07

sharp point / punta aguda

Mono ciʔ 'with end of long object, with point'; ci- 'with a long, pointed object, by poking'

NP ci- 'with the point of a long object, inst. prefix'

Sho ciʔ- 'with a sharp point' (inst. prefix)

WSh cikkiāh 'to dig out with a sharp pointed object'

TSh cikki:ni:h 'to put pointed obj on top of'

Kaw cikkuri 'to poke, stir'

SP ciʔ- 'with the point of a long object' (instr. prefix)

Ute čikkutii 'to poke, stab, stick in'

Hopi cikiʔat (pl. cickiʔat) 'its point, tip'

Ser čikiʔ:n 'to poke, prick, stab, stick in'

Ktn cik 'to stick, stab'

Tbl cihk (i. icihk-) 'to prick'

O'o si:ʃp (def. ~, hort. ~p(ĩ)) 'to nail, pin obj. in one place'

VVH 164 *ci- 'point'

ci-08

turkey / pavo, guajolote

Eud civí (gen. cívike, ac. ~)

Gua ciwí 'güfjolo, guajolote'

Tar čiwí

Lionnet 035 *ciwi 'guajolote'

ci-09

to comb / peinarse

Eud atecík|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Tubar cikát 'clase de peine hecho de fibras de agave'

Cahita číke

CNah cikawi 'estar pegado, fijado' (cognate?)

HuaN cihwa:sλi 'comb'

Pipil ci:kuwas 'comb'; cikwastia (pret. cikwastih) 'to comb' (SD)

Lionnet 031 *cika 'peinarse'

ci-10

chile / chile

Hopi ci:li 'chile pepper' (loanword from Nahuatl)

CNah či:lili 'chile pepper'

Pipil či:l 'chile'

C&L 027 *či:l- 'chile'

ci-11 (moved to cu-01)

ci-12

to sound / sonar

Hopi silala|ta (pl. ~tota) 'to be jingling or clinking'; silili|ta (pl. ~tota) 'to be rustling, rattling' (/s/ in both forms is unexpected)

CNah cili:n|i (pret. ~) 'for a bell to ring, for s.th. metallic to sound'

Pipil cilini (pret. ~k) 'to ring (of bell)'

C&L 156 *cili:nV 'to sound, ring'

ci-13

to wait for / esperar

CNah čiy(a)

Pipil čiya (pret. čiš-ki) 'to look at, wait for'

C&L 183 *čia 'to wait'

ci-14

elbow / codo

NP macihi (with ma-13)

O'o si:ş ≈ si:šo (pl. sisiş)

NT šíšo

Eud icót (gen. ~e, ac. ~a) ‘codo, esquina’ (cognate?)

Huich cikóri : cikóri. (cognate?)

Bascom 189 *sí:so ‘elbow’

ci-15

round / redondo

Ser čipat ‘shallow, round, dish-shaped basket’

Cah čípatmal (pl. ~em, distr. čišpatmal) ‘open basket for sifting’ (with ma-07)

O’o sikoḍ (pl. siʔiskoḍ) ‘forming a circle’; sikol (pl. siʔiskol) ‘circular, circularly’

NT šikóra, šikóli ‘around’

ST šiko:lʸ

Eud takóris (gen. ~e, ac. ~i); kapóris (gen. ~e, ac. ~i) ‘bola, pelota’ (cognates?)

Cahita číkola ‘alrededor’

VVH 148 *cikuri ≈ *cikori ‘circular’

Bascom 190 *sikóra ‘round’; 191 *sikóri ‘around’

ci-16

now, today / hoy

NT šívi

ST šiv

Bascom 194 *sívi ‘now, today’

ci-17

whirlwind / remolino

O’o siw(u)lokĩ (pl. sisiwulokĩ ≈ siswulokĩ ≈ sisiwlokĩ)

NT šivóliki

ST šivo:lʸik

Bascom 195 *sivórika/i ‘whirlwind’

ci-18

east / oriente

O’o siʔalig, siʔaḍ ‘to dawn, to rise in the morning (of the moon)’; siʔal(ig) ‘morning light’

NT šíali-

ST šiaʔlʸ-

Bascom 197 *síʔari ‘east’

ci-19

sour / ácido

Cora-JM-MN ancináh ‘it’s sour’; ciná:ka ‘lemon’

Cora-ST ciná:ka ‘lemon’

Huich cíná = : cíná = ., cinákári : ciná:.kári ‘limón’; cinaríša : cina:.ríša ‘acidez’

Miller 1967 404 ‘sour’

ci-20

to pick up

Ser číʔai ‘gather from the ground, pick up, pick at one’s food (the way birds eat)’

Ktn ciʔ ‘to pick up s.th.’

Cah -číʔ- ‘to pick, gather from the ground’

Cup číʔa- ‘to gather’

Lui číʔi- ‘to gather things lying on the ground, e.g., acorns, walnuts, firewood’

ci-21

twin / gemelo

Ser čí:q^w|ç (poss. ~, pl. čí:qö^rm)

Cah číšxiniš (pl. číšxinčem)

Cup číčxil^yim ‘twins’

ci-22

to come out of shell, hatch / salir del cascarón

Ser číl^ykam ‘small children’

Cah -číl^yay- ‘shell (nuts, corn, etc.)’ (Des. Cahuilla)

Lui čí:la/i- ‘to hatch out, said of chicks (vi.); to remove the shell, shell peas, beans, etc. (vt.)’

ci-23

branch, limb / rama, miembro

Ser -čim

Ktn -cima

Cah číma

ci-24

boy / muchacho

Ser čičin|t (pl. ~am)

Gab čenúho’ (pl. čechínohoʔam) ‘small one’; čenúy ‘little, chiquito’

NT t^yiod^yi ‘man, attractive’

ST t^yiod^y ‘man, attractive’

Eud -ci ‘diminutive suffix’ (as in doríci ‘muchachito’; cf. dor ‘hombre’) (cognate?)

CNah -ci:n ‘diminutive ≈ honorific suffix’ (cognate?); ci:piλ (pl. ci:ci:pimeʔ) ‘the child who is youngest when a new sibling is born’ (cognate?)

Bascom 221 *tíodi ‘man, attractive’

Miller 1967 055 *ti, *tiʔo ‘boy’; 273e *ti; 273d *tiho ‘man’

ci-25

only, just / solo

Ser čikç ‘only’

Ktn cipk ‘a little’

Cah če- ‘just’ : et čepé’ pe ‘that is just the same’

Tbl č̣i:č̣ ‘one’ (AMR)

ci-01

to dawn / amanecer (de la mañana)

Gua ceʔ|laní (~rimá) ‘amanecer, de la mañana o de la persona’

Tar čeʔrá ≈ č̣iʔrí

Lionnet 034 *cira ‘amanecer’

ci-02

older sibling / hermano/-a mayor

O’o si:s (pl. si:sig ≈ si:siʔa ≈ si:siʔag) ‘older sibling or older cousin; great-great-grandchild’; si:s
≈ síʔihi ≈ síʔihigĩ ≈ siʔihi ≈ siʔihigĩ ‘Older Brother, terms applied to I’itoy, the culture hero’
(vowel is unexpected)

NT -ṣ̌iʔi

ST ṣ̌i:ṣ̌

Gua ceʔé ‘cuñado (marido de la hermana mayor y recíproco)’

Tar čeʔe ‘tener cuñado’

Bascom 188 *sí:si ‘older sibling’

ci-03 (moved to ʔi-18, si-07)

ci-04

to count / contar

Mono ciwi

NP tacinka

Sho tič̣i:h

WSh tici:

TSh tici:h (vt.), titici:h (vi.)

Eud hicéma|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce)

Cora-JM hiʔitʔéʔitʔe:sin ‘he is counting it out in the palm of his hand’

Cora-MN tiʔiti:ʔ ‘he is counting’

Miller 1967 107 ‘to count’

Iannucci 263 *-ce- ‘to count’

ci-05

crowded

NP mayia-wini ‘mix’

Com cihki- ≈ cikk- ‘to be crowded’

SP cikki ‘to be mixed with’

Ute č̣ikkuʔmi ‘be narrow, be constricted (in terms of space or gap or opening)’

CNah cici:ka ‘to stuff s.th. tight, to compress s.th. in a container’

Iannucci 264 *cihki ‘mixed, crowded’

ci-06

give as a gift / regalar

Tar čiriwé ‘obsequiar, regalar’

Tubar hiliwa ‘dar’ [kch: typo? (c)h = č?]

Lionnet 036 *čiriwa ‘regalar’

ci-07

duck / pato

Kaw čikaci

SP čika-

Chm cikavi ‘little dried up twigs, etc.’ (cognate?)

Ute čikači

Hopi cikimana ‘American coot’ (cognate? seemingly < ciki ‘clown’ + ma:na ‘girl’)

CNah ičkaλ ‘cotton, wool, or (by extension) sheep’ (also at pi-04)

Pipil ička|t (poss. -~w) ‘cotton’

Miller 1967 145 *cek ‘duck’

C&L 037 *ička- ‘cotton’; 221 **cika ‘duck’ (cf. ci-02)

ci-08

to stick

Gua ceha|ní (~má) ‘to be pricked, stabbed, e.g., by thorns, bitten by insect’

Tar čéra ‘garrocha, dardo para pescar’

Cora-JM ná?ice ‘it bit me’ (also the allomorph -cei-)

Miller 1967 415 *cek ‘to stick (poke)’

ci-09

to shake

CNah cecelwia: ‘to shake out or beat s.th. for s.o.’

Pipil cehcelua (pret. cehceluh) ≈ ihcilica (pret. ihcilicki)

C&L 143 *cəlowa ‘to shake’

ci-10

six / seis

CNah čik^wase:

Pipil čik^wasi:n

C&L 148 *čik^wase:m ‘six’

ci-11

straight / recto

O’o šil (pl./distr. ši?išil) ‘straight, vertically’

NT silíñi

ST sil^yi:ñ

Tubar cira-; cira-voná ‘la derecha’ (cognate?)

Huich $\text{ş́eoraíye} = : \text{ş́eo.raíye} = .$ ‘derecho, recto’

Bascom 210 * siríni ‘straight’

ci-12

wolf / lobo

O’o ş́i:ʔi (pl./distr. ş́iş́iʔi)

NT $\text{ş́íyi} \approx \text{ş́í}$

ST ş́i:ʔ

Bascom 211 * ş́í:ʔi ‘wolf’

ci-13

to roll

Ser číninq

Cah čénen-

Cup čónə-

Lui čóra/i-

ci-14

to follow / seguir

Ser či:vaʔ ; niči:vaʔ ‘following me’

Ktn $\text{-civaʔ} \approx \text{-civa}$ ‘with (accomp.)’

Gab -čóva ‘con’ : nečóva ‘conmigo’; pomóčova ‘con ellos’

ci-15

to kick / dar patadas

Ser čiŋkin ‘to kick, stamp on’

Ktn ciŋk ‘to kick’

Cah -čéŋen-

Cup čəŋə-

co-01

to pound / machacar

Mono toʔno:t ‘to hit s.th. by throwing or shooting’ (cognate?)

NP coho ‘to pound, grind’

TSh cok^weh ‘to smash by pounding’

Kaw cokko-

Ute $\text{whčok}^w\text{ai}$ ‘whip, belt, slap, beat, pound (with a flexible instrument and in fast, repeating motion)’

O’o ş́oñiak ‘to cut obj. by striking it a blow, chop into long pieces’

Eud cón|an (pret. $\sim i$, fut. coconce) ‘moquetear, abofetear’

Gua coʔna|ní ($\sim má$)

Tar meʔčóna ‘machacar, clavar, remachar’

Cahita čóna ‘pegar con mano’

Cora-JM tʰíʔica:na ‘he is picking corn’

Huich cóniya = : cóni:ya = . ‘gotear, saltar’

CNah cocon|a (pret. ~) ‘to strike s.o., beat s.th., play an instrument’

Miller 1967 232 *con ‘hit’

Lionnet 039 *cona ≈ *con-i ‘abofetear’

co-02

base, trunk / base, tronco

Hopi cōnaʔat ‘nape of his neck, base of his skull’

O’o šon (pl. šo:šon) ‘base or foundation; the trunk or stump (of a plant); the source or beginning; an ancestor’

Gua cohkí ‘tronco del palo u olote; culpa’

Huich kicónó : ki:.cónó. ‘tronco’

CNah kʷawconteλ ‘trunk or stump of a tree, a piece of timber or a beam’

Pipil cin ‘base, buttocks, backside’; -cun ‘point, top’

co-03

to be sour / estar agrio

Ser čukaʔ ‘sour, salty’; čukaʔn ≈ čukaʔnin ‘to salt, add salt to’ (vowel is wrong)

Ktn cukʷaʔ ‘bitter, sour, salty’ (vowel is wrong)

Eud sokóen (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta; pret. sokoéni, fut. sokoénce) ‘agrio’

Gua coʔk|óni (~omá) ‘estar agrio’

Tar čoʔkó ‘estar agrio’

Cahita čóʔoko ‘estar agrio, salado’

CNah šokok ‘s.th. sour’ (š is unexpected); čokola:λ ‘chocolate’ (with pa-07)

Pipil šukuk ‘sour’

Miller 1967 403 *cuk ≈ *suk ‘sour’

Lionnet 038 *coko ‘agrio’

co-04

snot / moco

O’o šoša; šomaig ‘to get cold, get a cold’

Eud cól|ma (gen. ~nte, acc. ~nta); cóme (gen. ~ke, ac. cónta) ‘mocososo’

Gua coʔmá

Tar čoʔmá (Ht); čomá ‘nariz’ (Ht); čoʔmabú ‘limpiarse la nariz’ (Ht); čoʔmárači ‘hoyo de la nariz’ (Ht)

Cahita čó:mim

Cora cuʔumé

Miller 1967 219b *com ‘snot’

Lionnet 041 *cop ‘moco, catarro’

co-05

brain(s) / seso(s)

Mono coppiki
NP-Yer ikicoppiki
NP-McD coppiki
SP čoppikki- (lit. 'head-fluid')
Chm copikivi
Ute čippikkipi
Hopi cöqya
Lionnet 257 *cohpi(h)ki 'brains'

co-06

head / cabeza

Mono co?

NP co-

Sho co"- 'with the head (instr. prefix)'; coppaitiki 'pillow'

WSh co"- 'head (instr. and noun prefix)'; coppitiki?i 'pillow, headrest'

Com cowekk^wa-/h 'to put on a hat (pl.)'

TSh co- 'pertaining to the head (instr. prefix)'

SP čo"- 'head (instr. and noun prefix)'

Chm copivi ' (1) headhair, (2) war-scalp'

Ser -?ayi? 'head, hair' (cognate? wrong vowel); yu:vu?q 'to be dangling (in the water) (of the coyote's tail in a story)' (cognate?)

Cah yul^y 'hair' (archaic?); yúluk|al (poss. -~?a) 'head, hair'; -yúvušxu- 'to wash one's hair';
-yúmu?- 'to put on the head (hat, scarf, etc.) (vt.)'

Cup yul| (poss. -~) 'hair, horsehair'; yúma- 'to wear on head, put on hat (vi./vt.)'; yúma?at 'hat'

Lui yú:la (poss. -yú?) 'hair, head'; yumú?i- 'to put on a hat'; yúm?piš 'basketry cap'

Gab -čóčon 'face; eyes' (vowel is unexpected, /o/ < *o usually only after *k)

Tbl como:l 'head hair'

Eud conít (gen. cónte, ac. cónta)

Cahita čó:ni 'cabello'

CNah conλi 'hair of head'; kontekoma|λ (pl. ~me?, poss. -contekon) 'head, skull' (with ti-12, ko-27; cf. tekomaλ 'clay pot')

Pipil cun 'point, head'; cun- (in compounds) 'hair, head'; -cunkal 'hair'

VVH 038 *co(ni) 'head hair'

Miller 1967 219a *co 'head'; 219c *coni 'hair of the head'

B&H *yumu- 'to put on hat'

Iannucci 256 *coh- 'head' (prefix)

C&L 077 *con- 'hair, head'; 241 **coni 'hair, head'

Lionnet 040 *coni 'cabeza'

Munro 059 *yú:-la 'hair of the head'

co-07 (moved to co-06)

co-08 (moved to co-06)

co-09

buttocks / nalgas

NP capu

Gua cohkí ‘tree trunk’

Tar čokí ‘extremidad inferior, tallo’ (L)

Cahita čóbe

Cora-JM kíca

Huich cótía : có:tía. ‘base, fundamento’

CNah coł ‘sweat, bodily waste, filth’ (cognate?)

Pipil cupi ‘arse, anus’

Miller 1967 066 *co ‘buttocks’

co-10

to cry / llorar

Mono yaqat (cognate?)

O’o šoak ≈ šuak (def. šoša, hort. šošakĩ) ‘to cry; to rattle; to moo; to bleat (sg.)’; šoañ ≈ šuañ (def. šoša) ‘id.; to rumble (of intestines)’

NT súákai; sósoa ‘he cried’; suaañi- ‘to cry pl.’; sosóañi ‘they cried’

ST suak; susúa ‘he cried’; -suañi- ‘to cry pl.’; susúa ‘they cried’

Huich coa = ≈ coaka = ‘llorar’

CNah čo:ka ‘to weep, cry, howl, to utter one’s characteristic sound’

Pipil ču:ka (pret. ču:kak) ‘to cry’

Bascom 204a *súakai/i ‘to cry (sg.)’; 204b *sosóa ‘he cried’; 205a *suahaní- ‘to cry (pl.)’; 205b *sosóhano/i ‘they cried’

Miller 1967 114 *coak ‘cry’

C&L 040 *čo:ka ‘to cry’; 304 **coaka ‘to cry’

co-11

to wither / arrugarse

Eud coró|pen (pret. ~pi, fut. ~ce)

Tar čo’ró ‘marchitarse’

Cahita čó:ri ‘arrugado’

Lionnet 044 *coro ≈ cor-i ‘arrugarse’

co-12

knee / rodilla

Gua cohkopó ≈ cohkopóri

Tar čokóbara (L); čukú (čokó- ≈ čogó-) ‘estar de rodillas, estar’ (L) / čukú ‘estar parado’ (Ht) (cognate?)

Lionnet 037 *coko ‘rodilla’

co-13

torch / ocote

Gua cohpi (cf. coʔi ‘trementina’)
Tar čopé; čopurú ‘ser ocotoso’ (Ht)
Lionnet 042 *cop ‘ocote’

co-14

buzzard / zopilote, aura, buitre
CNah copi:lo:λ ‘buzzard’
C&L *copi:lo:- ‘buzzard’

co-15

to sew / coser
Mono acunat
NP acona
Tbl colhat (i. o:co:l)
O’o ʃo:|m (def. ~) ‘to sew a seam on obj.’
NT soomá-; soó ‘he sewed’; soomákaroi ‘needle, sewing machine’
ST so:ma-; -so: ‘he sewed’; somkar ‘needle, sewing machine’
CNah com|a (pret. ~)
Pipil cuma (pret. cunki)
VVH 037 *coma ‘to sew’
Bascom 201a *so:má ‘to sew’; 201b *só: ‘he sewed’; 202 *so:mákaroi ‘needle, sewing machine’
C&L 142 *coma ‘to sew’; 314 **coma ‘to sew’

co-16

to sweep, to clean / barrer, limpiar
CNah očpana ‘to sweep s.th.’ (in λa-(o)čpana)
Pipil (u)čpa:n|a (pret. ~) ‘to sweep’; učpa:nwas ‘broom’
C&L 164 -očpa- ‘to sweep’; 214 **copa- ‘to clean, sweep’

co-17

domesticated animal / animal domesticado
O’o ʃoiga (pl. ʃoʃoiga, distr. ʃoʃʃoiga) ‘pet, horse, domesticated animal’
NT sóiga
ST soi?
Bascom 199 *sóiga ‘domesticated animal’

co-18

to head off
O’o ʃo:b|id (def. ~i) ‘to stop, prevent obj. from doing s.th.’
NT soobídʷai; soóbi ‘he headed off’
ST -so:bidʷ; -so:b ‘he headed off’
Bascom 200a *so:bídai ‘to head off’; 200b *só:bi ‘he headed off’

co-19

grasshopper / chapulín

NP sowatata ‘red wing grasshopper’

O’o ʃo:ʔo (pl. ʃoʃoʔo)

NT sóoi

ST so:i

Huich cóye

Bascom 203 *só:ʔoi ‘grasshopper’

co-20

to be numb / entumecerse

Eud copór|en (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘encogerse’

Tar čopóna ‘encoger brazos o piernas’ (L) / ‘cruzar las piernas’ (Ht)

Lionnet 043 *copo ‘entumecerse’

co-21

for fire to go out / apagar

Gua coʔ|áni (~amá) ‘to put out the fire’; coʔi|ná (~má) ‘for fire to be out’

Tar čoʔárima ‘hacer apagar, hacer que (otro) apague’ (Bb)

Miller 1967 171 *cupa ‘fire to go out’

co-22

feather headdress

Cah číyat (pl. ~em; poss. -číyʔa, pl. ~m) ‘bundle of feathers’

Cup číyat

Lui čé:yat

Munro 040 *čé:ya-t ‘feather headdress’

cu-01

to finish / acabar(se)

Mono cuppa ‘to disappear (vi.)’; cuppat ‘to sink into’

NP coppa ‘s.th. sinking’

Sho cunah ‘to run out of (vt.); to disappear (vi.)’

WSh cuʔah ≈ cumah ‘to run out of, be out of’

Com cuʔma-ĩ ‘to disappear, to be used up, to cease to be’

Ser ičuʔkin ‘to make, fix, finish’ (cognate?)

Ktn icuʔk ‘to put s.th. together, fix up s.th. that is broken’

Tbl cupat (i. ucup) ‘to be out (of a fire)’

Gua cuʔpíbani ‘acabar’

Cahita čúpe ‘terminarse (vi.)’; čúpa ‘terminar (vt.)’

CNah či:wa ‘to make’ (cognate?)

Pipil či|wa (pret. ~hki) ‘to do, to make’ (cognate?)

Iannucci 258 *cu ≈ *co ‘to disappear’

C&L 046 *či:wa ‘to do, make’

cu-02

dog / perro

Eud čúci (gen. -ke, ac. ~)

Gua cuhcúri

Tar čuu- ≈ -čí (L) / kočí (Ht) (cognate?); čuuré ‘coati’ (L)

Cahita čú:ʔu, čuʔúta ‘(acc.)’ (Hg)

Cora cǐʔi (pl. cǐʔikǐ)

Huich ciki : cǐ:ki.

CNah čiči (pl. ~meʔ); ick^wi:n|ʎi (pl. ~meʔ, poss. ~ck^wi:n)

Miller 1967 137 *cu ‘dog’

Lionnet 045 *cu ‘perro’

cu-03

deer / venado

Eud súpuc (gen. ~e, ac. ~i) ‘cierto venado pinto’

Tar čumuri ≈ čoʔmarí

Miller 1967 124b *cu ‘deer’

cu-04 (moved to tu-02)

cu-05

to close the eyes

Mono mucuqqat ‘to have one’s eyes closed’

NP mucoka

Sho iccimih

Com ihcuma-/ǎ ‘to close the eyes (sg.)’

SP -čuʔma: ≈ -čuʔmi

Ute whčuʔmi

Miller 1967 092 *cum ‘to close the eyes’

Iannucci 259 *cu(?) (h)ma ≈ *cu(?) (h)mi ‘to close the eyes’

cu-06

to gather

NP coppa ‘to close eyes’ (cognate?)

Hopi covala ‘to gather, bring together (vt.)’

Lui čúpa- ‘to be gathered, bundled together’; čupúʔa/i- ‘to have one’s eyes closed (vi.); to close one’s eyes (vt.)’

Miller 1967 194 *cupa ‘gather’

cu-07

to suck / chupar

NP pacona ‘spring’

Kaw čohmi-

Hopi co:cona (why -n- rather than -ŋ-?)

Ser ču:ŋ

Ktn cuŋ

Cah -čúŋ- ‘to suck (of hummingbird)’

Cup čúŋə- ‘to kiss’

Lui čúŋi- ‘to kiss’; čú:ŋi- ‘to suck at the breast’

Eud čúc|an (pret. ~ri, fut. ~uce)

Gua cuʔmi|ná (~má) ‘to eat s.th. like beans, using a tortilla to suck or slurp it up; to drink, of birds’; iʔcu|ná (~má) ‘to eat, slurp, e.g., beans, soup, with a spoon’

Cahita čú:ne

CNah cima:kanλi ‘bat’

Miller 1967 420 *cun ‘to suck’

C&L 010 *cina:kan ‘bat’

cu-08

pipe, smoking pipe

Sho čuŋu-‘‘

SP cumupi

Chm cumupi

Ute ču:či

Hopi co:ŋo (pl. co:coŋo) ‘smoking pipe; clavicle, collarbone’; co:coŋo (pl. co:coŋya) ‘to be smoking tobacco’

Miller 1967 321 *cunu ‘pipe’

cu-09 (moved to co-21)

cu-10

bird / pájaro

Hopi co:ro (pl. co:cort) ‘bluebird’

Gua cuʔrukí

Tar čurugí

Miller 1967 041 *cutu ‘bird’

C&L 204 **cu:tu ‘bird’

Lionnet 049 *curu ‘pájaro’

cu-11

bone / hueso

Sho cuhni (acc. ~a)

WSh cuhni

Com cuhni- ≈ cuhnippř

TSh cuhmippřh ≈ cuhnippřh

Iannucci 260 *cuhni ‘bone’

cu-12

fig / higo

O’o su:na (loanword?)

Eud čúna (gen. -ke, ac. ~) ‘higuera, higo’

Tar čuná

Cahita čú:na

Lionnet 047 *cuna ‘higo’

cu-13

to stoop, squat / agacharse

Tar čukú- ≈ -čogó- ‘estar en cuatro patas o ruedas, estar agachado o encorvado’

Lionnet 046 *cuku ‘agacharse’

cu-14

white, clean, clear / blanco, limpio, claro

CNah čipa:wak ‘s.th. clean, pure’

Pipil čipa:wak ‘clear, white’

C&L 190 *čipa(awa)k ‘white, clean, clear’

cu-15

to fall / caerse

O’o şul(i)g (def. ~) ‘to fall s.wh.’

NT suulígi- ‘to fall pl.’; suúli ‘they fell’

ST -su:lʸgi- ‘to fall pl.’; -su:lʸ ‘they fell’

Bascom 206a *suríga/i ‘to fall (pl.)’; 206b *sú:ri ‘they fell’

cu-16

water / agua

O’o şu:daǵ ‘water, liquid’

NT suudáǵi

ST su:daʔi ≈ su:daiʔ

Bascom 207 *su:dáǵi ‘water’

cu-17

to fill / llenar

O’o şu:d(a)d ‘to fill obj.’

NT suúdai

ST su:dai-

Bascom 208 *sú:dai ‘to fill’

cu-18

sandal / sandalia

O'o šu:šk (pl./distr. šušušk)

NT súúsaka

ST su:sak

Bascom 209 *sú:saka 'sandal'

cu-19

point / punta

Gua cuhpá 'punta aguda'

Tar čupí- 'picar'

Pipil cupina (pret. cupin) 'to sting, to stab' (vowel is wrong)

Lionnet 048 *cup 'punta'

cu-20

to enter / entrar

Ser čurupq

Ktn curupik

Cup čúlupə- 'to push, go in (sg.)'

Lui čulúpa/i- 'to be inside (vi.); to put inside (vt.)'

cu-21

thorn / espina

Hopi pa:co 'cocklebur' (2nd syllable cognate?)

Cah čúŋal 'sticker' (unexpected ŋ)

Cup čúnal 'sandburr'

Lui čuná:la 'cocklebur'

Munro 124 *čuná:-l ≈ čuna:la 'sticker, cocklebur, sandburr'

ha-01

to be standing (pl.) / estar parados

Gua aha|wí (~pó) ≈ aapáni

Tar hawí 'estar erguidos o vivir varios'

Tubar ak^witu- (fut. ~rák) 'pararse'

Cahita háʔab^we

CNah iʔkatika? 'to be standing, to be on foot'

Pipil ihkatok 'standing'

Lionnet 051 *hak^wi ≈ *hak^w-i 'pararse'

ha-02

river, arroyo, wash / río, arroyo

NP-Yer tihaka

NP-McD tiʔaka

O'o akĩ (pl. aʔakĩ)

NT áki ‘arroyo’

ST ak ‘arroyo’

Eud hakít (gen hákte, ac. hákta)

Gua akí

Tar akičí

Cahita hakía

Cora-JM háci

Cora-MN áci

Huich ákí

Pipil a:čiwal(-ti) ‘water bowl for tortillas’ (cognate?)

VVH 057 *ʔaki ‘arroyo’

Bascom 299 *ʔáki ‘arroyo’

Miller 1967 348 *ʔaki ‘river’

Lionnet 050 *haki ‘arroyo’

ha-03

yes / sí

Mono ha:haʔ (Cf. hi-05)

NP a:ha:

Sho ha:

WSh ha

Com ha:

Ser ha:

Ktn hai

Tbl ha

Huich ho: ≈ hi:

Pipil e:he

Miller 1967 480 *ha ‘yes’

B&H *hə ‘yes’ (cognate?)

Iannucci 028 *((h)a)haʔa ‘yes’

ha-04 (moved to ʔa-36)

ha-05

to sneeze / estornudar

Mono hakk^wisaʔit; hakk^wisă ‘sound of a sneeze’

NP-McD akk^wiʔsaʔi

Kaw haʔwiši-

Ser haʔtisq

Cah -háʔtis-

Cup atísə-

Lui hatí:s(a)-

Tbl haʔdišt ‘sneeze’ (n.)

Eud hačiswa|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce)
Tar atísowa (L) / atísi (Ht)
Pipil ahk^we:čiwi (cognate?)
Miller 1967 396 *hatis ‘sneeze’
Lionnet 054 *hatisa ‘estornudar’

ha-06

friend / compañero
NP-Yer haicci ‘sweetheart’
NP-McD haici ‘sweetheart’
Sho haincih (acc ~a)
WSh haincih
Com haic ‘friend, of a man only’
Gab -ʔéhya? (cognate?)
Iannucci 027 *(ha(c))inci(h) ‘friend’

ha-07

to cook, make / cocinar, hacer
NP hanni ‘to do, make, fix’
Sho hannih ‘to do, make, fix, prepare’
WSh hannih ‘to make, fix, prepare’
TSh hannih ‘to do, make, fix, prepare, gather, hunt, fetch, catch’
CNah ai ‘hacer’ (cognate?)
Iannucci 029 *ha(h)ni ‘to cook, do, make’

ha-08

to lie down (sg.) / acostarse uno
Mono hapi
NP hapi
Sho hapi”
WSh hapi”
Com hapi-/h
TSh hapi” (dur. happi)
Kaw hapi-
SP api-
Ute api ‘to lie (down)’
Hopi à:pa ‘bedding’ (cognate?)
Iannucci 031 *hapi ‘lie down (sg.)’

ha-09

to arrive / llegar
O’o a(h)a- ≈ a(h)i- ‘to reach, get to be even with’; a(h)a- ‘to get to be a certain point in time; to reach a certain state’

NT aihími ≈ aahími; ái ‘he arrived’
ST -ʔa:him; -ʔai ‘he arrived’
Eud hás|en (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘llegar’
Gua asi|ná (~má) ‘llegar’
Tar sí (int. iʔsí) ‘llegar o nacer varios’
Cahita yépsa ‘llegar (sg.)’
CNah aʔsi ‘to reach, arrive’
Pipil ahsi ‘to arrive (here), to find, to encounter’
VVH 059 *ʔasi ≈ *ʔasi ‘to arrive’
Bascom 298a *ʔaihími ‘to arrive’; 298b *ʔái ‘he arrived’
C&L 003 *ahsi ‘to arrive, find’; 302 *asi ‘to arrive, find’
Lionnet 053 *hasi ≈ *has-i ‘llegarse’

ha-10

to climb / subir
Hopi ha:wi (pl. ha:ni) (cognate?)
Eud hamún (pret. hámui, fut. hámuce)
Tar mó’ (mo-) (int. hímo)
Cahita háʔamu
Lionnet 052 *hamu ‘subir’

ha-11

to be ashamed / tener vergüenza
Hopi hamana (pl. hà:mant) ‘shy person’; hamana (pl. hà:manya) ‘to be shy’
Cah -háman- ‘to get stage fright, ...’
Cup hamánə-; hamánilʷ ‘shame’; hamániš ‘embarrassed’
Lui hamó:ya- ‘to be ashamed, shy’; hamóhmuš ‘shameful’
B&H *hamV- ‘to be ashamed’ (accent on V)

ha-12

to look for, seek / buscar
Hopi he:va (pl. hepya) (cognate?)
Cah -hál-
Cup hálə-
Lui há:l-
Cahita háloste ‘tocar, tentar, palpar’ (C)
B&H *hál- ‘to look for’

ha-13

to sweat oneself in a sweathouse
Cah hášlaʔil ‘sweathouse’
Cup hášlaʔaš ‘sweathouse’
Lui hášla-; hášlaš ‘sweathouse’

B&H *hácla- ‘to sweat oneself’

ha-14

to be, get hungry / tener hambre

Ser hak^wa:n

Ktn hak^waču?

Cup hák^wiqa

Lui hák^wla-; hák^wmuwiš ‘hungry’

ha-15

clothing, blanket / frazada

Hopi havi:- ≈ havi- ‘sleepy’ : havi:càŋ^w|ti (pl. ~toti) ‘to yawn’; havityala ‘to sleepwalk’
(cognates?)

Ser havi:t (poss. -ha:vi?)

Ktn havit

Gab havót (poss. -hávon)

ha-16

to talk / hablar

Cah -háwaway-

Cup háwinə- ‘to sing’

ha-17

edge

Hopi hay- ‘near’

Ser -hi:via- ‘side, edge, shore; by, beside’ (1st vowel is unexpected)

Ktn -hivì ‘edge, rim, shore’ (1st vowel is unexpected)

Cah háyva ≈ háyve ‘edge, end’

Cup -háyvə ‘end, edge, shore’; háyə- ‘to finish, tire of’

Lui -háylu ≈ -háyla ‘edge, end’

Gab háykom- ‘quedar’

ha-18

arrowweed, *Pulchea sericea*

Ser ha:ŋa|ç (pl. ~m) ‘bee’ (cognate?)

Cah háŋal

Lui háŋla

Munro 007 *ha:ŋa-la ‘arrowweed’

hi-01

to drink / tomar, beber

Mono hipi

NP hipi

Sho hipi”
WSh hipi”
Com hipi-/h
TSh hipi” (v. & n.)
Kaw hipi-
SP ipi-
Chm hivipì ‘a drink, un trago’
Ute ipi
Hopi hi:ko (pl. hik^wya)
Cup háyə- ‘to drink a cold drink’
Lui hípi- ‘to sip; to suck, said of a shaman in curing’; pá:ʔi- ‘to drink’ (with pa-07)
Tbl i:ʔ(ít)
O’o i:ʔi ‘to drink obj. repeatedly’; i:ʔi ‘to drink obj.’
NT -yí; íi ‘he drank’
ST ioʔ; i: ‘he drank’
Eud hián (pret. híi, fut. híce)
Gua ihí|na (~ma)
Tar bahí
Tubar he- (pte. héi ≈ ihéi, pas. hekát, fut. heriné); heanyát ‘bebe (algo)’
Cahita héʔe
Cora-JM n^yeyeʔe ‘I am drinking’; also the allomorph -ʔi-
Cora-MN néhye ‘I drank it’
CNah i: (pret ~k) ‘to drink s.th.’
VVH 077 *hi_s- ‘to drink’
Bascom 313a *ʔíʔii ‘to drink’; 313b *ʔí: ‘he drank’
Miller 1967 141 *hi ≈ *hiʔi ‘to drink’
Iannucci 040 *hipi ‘to drink’
Lionnet xxx *hi ‘beber’

hi-02

sleeping mat / petate
Eud hipét (gen. ~e, ac. ~a) ‘petate, estera’
Gua ihpetá ‘petate, carona’
Tar péra ‘estera, silla de montar’
Cahita hípetam
CNah peʎaʎ ‘woven mat, petate’

hi-03 (*hi:k^wisi (AMR))

to breathe; heart / respirar; corazón
Hopi hik^wsi ‘breath’; hik^wsi (hik^wis-) ‘to take a breath’
Ser hi:k(i-) ‘to breathe’; -hi:k ‘breath, pulse, life’
Ktn hikaw ‘breath; to breathe’
Cah -híkus- ‘to breathe’

Cup hiqsáʔə- ‘to rest, sigh’; qusáʔə- ‘to breathe’ (with truncation?)

Lui hak^wís- ‘to breathe, be alive; take a rest’; hík^wsaš ‘breath, life; fontanel’

Gab -híken ‘resuello, viento, espíritu’

Tbl ihkit (i. iʔi:hk ≈ i:hk) ‘to breathe, take a breath’

O’o i:bhu ≈ i:bhi ‘to breathe, take a breath’; i:bhui (distr. iʔibhui) ‘breath, breathing’; i:bdag (pl. iʔibdag) ‘heart’; i:bam ‘to get out of breath’

NT iibídaga ‘soul, heart’

ST i:bdaʔ ‘soul, heart’

Eud híbes (gen. híse ≈ hibéste, ac. hísi ≈ hibésta) ‘corazón, alma’; hibéstu|un (pret. ~i, fut. ~dece) ‘resucitar, revivir’

Gua iwína (iwimá) ‘respirar’; iwaká ‘voz’

Tar iwí (-ew-) ‘respirar, vivir’

Cahita híabite ‘respirar’; híapsi ‘corazón’; híapsa ‘to live’

Huich iweme : i:we:me. ‘vía respiratoria’ (cognate?)

CNah iʔsi:ka ‘to pant, be winded’; ik^wšoa: ‘to sneeze’

VVH 055 *hik^wi(sì) ‘to breathe’

Bascom 308 *ʔi:bídaga ‘soul, heart’

Miller 1967 060b ≈ 060c *hik ≈ *hik^w ‘breathe’

B&H *hik^wVsa-ʔ ‘to breathe’

hi-04

medicine / remedio

Chm hitoʔo ‘mushroom, toadstool. The edible kind.’ (cognate?)

O’o iʔowĩ ‘to taste sweet, good in a way that makes one’s mouth water’; iʔowi ‘to become sweet tasting’

Gua iʔói ‘remedio’

Tubar hitoát ‘medicina’

Cahita hítua ‘remedio’; hítolió ‘curandero’

hi-05

to fly / volar

Ser hi:ñʔk ≈ hi:ñiʔk

Ktn hiʔnik ‘to float’

Cah -hín- ‘to fly, jump’

Cup híñiš ‘young bird’

Tar iʔní (-ní) ‘volar’

Miller 1967 183 *hini ‘fly’

hi-06

to thread / hilar

O’o ikus ≈ iks ‘cloth, canvas’; ikust ‘to make obj. into a quilt’

NT ikuši ‘cloth’

Eud híkran

Gua ihkurí ‘hilo’; ihkunámá ‘remendar’
Cahita híkua ‘hilar, tejer’
Huich ísoríkí : íso:..ríkí ‘tejido, tela’
CNah (i)ʔkiti ‘to weave cloth’
Pipil ihkiti ‘to weave’; ikpa(-t) ‘thread’ (archaic, SD)
Bascom 310 *ʔikúsi ‘cloth’
C&L 187 *ihkVti ‘to weave’
Lionnet 056 *hiku ‘hilar’

hi-07

beard / barbas
Eud hínsi (gen. himúste, ac. himústa) ‘pelos que salen en la cara’
Tubar himusír
Cahita hímsim ‘bigote’
Lionnet 057 *himusi ‘barbas’

hi-01 (*hi:ka (AMR))

shade / sombra
Sho hipa ≈ hiki ≈ hika
WSh hiki ‘shade, shadow’
Com hika-h ‘to cool off’
Hopi hikʷa ‘to cool down (vi.)’
O’o i:ka ‘to get to be in the shade’
NT iikági ‘shade, shady’
ST -ʔi:kaʔ ‘shade, shady’
Gua ehka|ní (~má) ‘haber sombra’
Cahita héka
CNah eʔkawyo:λ
Bascom 346 *ʔi:kági ‘shade, shady’
Miller 1967 367 *heka ‘shade’
Iannucci 044 *hipa ≈ *hika ≈ *hapa ‘to be cool’
Lionnet 058 *hika ‘sombra’

hi-02

wind / viento, aire
Mono hikkʷaʔ ‘(strong) wind’
NP-Yer higgʷa ‘to blow’
NP-McD hikkʷa ‘to blow’
Hopi hi:kʷaŋʷ (hik-); hikva ‘for wind to blow’; hi:hikʷa ‘for wind to be blowing, gusting’
Gab hók- ‘secar (vt.)’; ahóken ‘seco’
Eud vahék|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta); vahék|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘hacer aire, ventear’
Gua eg|aní (~imá) ‘hacer viento’
Tar eká ≈ iká ‘viento, hacer viento’ (L) / iká ‘hacer aire, soplar el viento’ (Ht)

Cahita hé:ka

Cora-JM há:ka

Cora-MN é:ka, wáʔe:ka ‘it is windy’

Huich éká : e:ká:., éká = ‘soplar, hacer viento, aire’

CNah eʔe:ka|λ (pl. ~meʔ); eʔe:ka (pret. ~k) ‘to blow lightly, for there to be a breeze, to be windy’

Pipil ehekat

Miller 1967 462 *heka ‘wind’

Iannucci 041 *hink^wa ‘to blow (of wind)’

Lionnet 059 *hika ‘viento’

hi-03 (moved to ni-02)

hi-04

to (have) hiccough(s)/hiccup(s) / tener hipo

Mono hikkiʔit

Sho hikkiih

Cup həlʔəpə-

Tbl hikhi:gat ≈ hikhik (cognate?)

O’o hiñhiñig ‘hiccough’; hiñhup(a)dam ‘one having the hiccoughs’; hiñhunčud ≈ hiñhupaičud ‘to make hiccough’; hiñhuppaş ‘to hiccough reiteratedly’ (cognate? /h-/ is unexpected)

Eud hiwák|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Gua eʔna|ní (~má)

Cahita héʔokte

hi-05

yes / sí

Mono hi:hiʔ (Cf. ha-03)

Kaw hiʔi ≈ hiʔihi:

Ute i:

Cah hé:

Cup hó:hə:

Lui uhó:; uhó:van- ‘to believe, obey’

Gab éhe’ (cognate?)

O’o hiuʔu (cognate? /h-/ is unexpected)

Eud héve ‘sí (lo dicen los hombres y las mujeres dicen *hee*)’

Cahita hé:wi

Cora-JM hé: ≈ hé:wíʔi

Cora-MN é: ≈ é:wi

Pipil e:he

Miller 1967 479 *he ‘yes’

hi-06

to trap / atrapar

Mono hiya

NP hiya

Sho hia”

WSh hia”

TSh hiwa” ≈ hiwakkan ≈ hiwah ≈ hiwahan, hiwannimpi(cci) ≈ hiwapi ‘trap’

Kaw hia- ‘to trap, set a trap’

Ute iai ‘to trap; to plant, sow, cultivate, farm’

Hopi hi:wa (pl. hiwya)

Ser hii:ñ ‘to hunt (for game)’

Ktn hiyn ‘to hunt, go hunting for’

Cah -héw-

Lui xáwi- ‘to trap in net’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 444 *hewi ‘trap’

Iannucci 046 *hiya ‘to trap’

hi-07

spit / saliva

NP hi:ci

Sho hiccippih

WSh hiccippih

SP kicci- : kicipi (cognate?)

Ute kičaapi (cognate?)

Eud heró|ka (gen. ~te, acc. ~ta) (cognate?)

Iannucci 042 *hihci ≈ *kihci ‘spit’ (n.)

hi-08

woman / mujer

Mono hipi

Sho hipi (acc. ~a)

WSh hipico:(cci) ‘old lady’

TSh hipicci(cci) ≈ hipicci(cci) ‘old woman, old female animal’

Iannucci 045 *hipi ‘woman’

hi-09

to rock

Ser hi:yi? ‘to shake s.th.’

Ktn hiyik ‘to swing’

Lui hó:ya/i- ‘to rock, as a rocking chair (vi.); to blow, of the wind (vt.)’; xóyi- ‘to blow, of the wind’; xóya- ‘to be cooled, refreshed’

Gab hoyó?o ‘manéalo, shake it’

hi-10

bush sp. / esp. de arbusto

Cah hénily 'ribbon bush, *Adenostoma sparsifolium*'

Lui húnla 'a type of bush' (vowel is wrong)

Munro 098 *hó:ni-la 'plant sp. (bush)'

ho-01

to dig / excavar

NP tihona 'to dig roots' (cognate?)

Sho hotah

WSh hotah

Com hora-/h

TSh hota''

Kaw horo-

SP ota

Chm horapi ≈ horapi 'mine, place where they dig anything'

Hopi hö?i (pl. hö:ʔi) '(to be) deep' (cognate?)

Cahita hó:ʔo 'espalda'

ho-02 (*h)otan (AMR))

pole, post / palo, poste

NP-Yer wadda

NP-McD watta

SP ota:-

Chm hora:

Tbl olont

CNah oλaλ 'bamboo'

HuaN ohλaλ 'river cane'

Miller 1967 327 *hot 'pole'

ho-03

dove / paloma

Mono he:wiʔ

NP-Yer ihopi

NP-McD wi:ho

Sho ha:iwi (acc. ~a)

WSh haiwi ≈ ha:iwi (acc. ~a)

TSh he:wi(cci)

Kaw hoyopi (cognate?)

Chm hiovi (cognate?)

Ute ayopi

Hopi höw|i (pl. ~i:t)

Tbl owi:t

Miller 1967 138 *howi 'dove'

Iannucci 032 *he(:)wi(:)(ʔi) 'dove'

ho-04

bat / murciélagó

Mono hoʔnopi

Sho honopiccihi (acc. ~a)

WSh hinapiccih (acc. ~a)

Chm hoaniʔici ‘spy’ (cognate?)

Iannucci 033 *ho(ʔ)nopi ‘bat’

ho-05

to lose courage / aflojarse

Eud hót|adaan (pret. ~adai, fut. ~odece)

Tar otá (oto- ≈ orá-)

Lionnet 063 *hota ‘aflojarse’

ho-06

to settle / sentarse

Gua oheéna ‘vivir’

Cahita hó:ye ‘sentarse (pl.)’

Lionnet 061 *ho ≈ *ho-i ‘sentarse (pl.)’

ho-07

to rain / llover

Tubar horo- ≈ hol- (pte. horonʔá, pas. horokát, fut. holorák) ‘llover’; holerák, horokó ‘si llueve’

Lionnet 062 *horo ‘llover’

ho-08

back (body part) / espalda

NP hoppoto

Kaw howa:pi

Ute oa:pi, oa:ʔo:pi ‘backbone, spinal cord, spine, vertebrae’

Hopi ho:ta

O’o o:tk ≈ o:tko ‘flesh beside the backbone’

Eud húbuni-hó|wa (gen. ~hte, ac. ~hta) ‘espinazo’ (*hówa* es ‘hueso’)

Gua otopórici ‘espinazo, caballete’

Tubar óvar hotarán ‘espinazo’

Cora-JM wári

Cora-MN wárih

Huich áitékia : áitékia. ‘parte inferior lumbar del espinazo’

Miller 1967 016 *ho or *wo ‘back’ (body part)

hu-01

to smell (have a smell, be smelly) / oler

NP hunki ‘odor of skunk’ (from Nichols)

Kaw hukuvidizi ‘black stink bug’

Hopi hovaqti; hovalaŋ^w ‘smell, scent, odor’; hovaʔik^wa ‘to smell it’

Ser hukum (cognate?)

Ktn hukum ‘to smell s.th.’ (cognate?)

Cah -húv-

O’o u:w ‘to have a certain smell, have a strong smell’; u:pio (pl. uʔupio) ‘skunk’

NT úúvai; úúpai (pl. ~) ‘skunk’

ST u:v; u:p (pl. uʔu:p) ‘skunk’

Eud húhb|an (pret. ~i, fut. huhúce) ‘oler (activo y neutro), besar’; hupát (gen. ~e, ac. ~a) ‘zorrillo’

Gua ubaréna; upáni ‘olor’; uʔlá ‘zorrillo’

Tar hú ≈ hubá

Tubar opát ‘zorrillo’

Cahita húhuʔub^wa; húpa ‘zorrillo’

Cora-JM ti p^waʔa waʔirán ‘when it passes gas’; hipí: (pl. ~se) ‘skunk’

Cora-MN ti p^waʔa waʔirán ‘when it passes gas’; ĩpi (pl. ĩpít^ʔe) ‘skunk’

Cora-ST ti p^waʔa waʔirán ‘when it passes gas’

Huich i:pá

Pipil ihya-

Bascom 331 *ʔú:vai ‘to smell’; 329ab *ʔú:pai (pl. *ʔuʔúpai) ‘skunk’

Miller 1967 391a-b-c *hu ≈ *hupa ≈ *hupa ‘smell ≈ to smell (vi.) ≈ skunk’

Lionnet 066 *hupa ‘oler (mal)’

hu-02

to fart / peer

Mono pittusuʔit ‘to fart noiselessly’ (cognate?)

Kaw hu:-; hu:ppi ‘fart (n.)’

SP u:-

Ute u:ʔi

Ser hu:ʔ

Ktn huʔ

Cah húʔil ‘anything that smells’

Cup húʔ-

Gab hohó- (vowel is wrong); -hwí|n (pl. ~m) ‘fart (n.)’

Tbl u:m(at)

O’o uiw

Eud húh|an (pret. ~ui, fut. ~uce) ‘heder, emporcar el aire’

Gua uh|áni (~íma); uhí ‘peado’; uʔlá ‘zorrillo’

Tar uhá (uhí-, uhú-) (L)

Cahita hú:ha

CNah (i)ʔya:ya ‘to stink’; iʔi:yo:tia: ‘to inhale or exhale loudly, break wind; to do s.th. breath-taking (vr.)’ (also at ʔu-03)

Pipil ihiyu ‘bad smell, breath, spirit’; ihyak ‘stinking’; ihyal ‘fart’ (SD)

Iannucci 017 *u(ʔ)u ‘fart’

C&L 161 *ihya:k ‘stinking’; 210 **huʔa ‘to break wind’

Lionnet 065 *huha ≈ *huh-i ‘heder’

hu-03 (*hu (AMR))

arrow / flecha

NP huwa ≈ howama (cognate?)

WSh hua ‘bow’; huaʔaiti ≈ hoaʔaiti ≈ hu:ʔait ‘bow and arrow’; hu:kkuna” ‘quiver’

TSh hu:ppakampoca (also at hu-22)

Kaw huwaci ‘arrow, bullet’ (cognate?)

SP u- ≈ u:-

Chm hu: ‘arrow, cartridge, bullet, ammunition; stinger of insect’; hugunʔna ‘quiver’; hugusigi ‘notch in butt-end of arrow’; hukusigipi ‘notch in arrow; name of constellation’

Ute u:

Hopi ho:hi (ho:-, pl. ho:hohi) ‘arrow, bullet’

Ser hu:ç (poss. -hu)

Ktn huč ‘short, flint-tipped war arrow’

Cah húya| (pl. ~lem; poss. ~-, pl. ~-m); hul ‘bow and arrow’

Cup húyal, hul ‘arrowhead’

Lui hú:|la (poss. ~-)

Gab hur (poss. -hú)

Tbl u:t (pl. uʔu:t) ‘stick, pole’ (also at hu-22)

O’o u:s ‘arrowhead’; uʔu ‘arrow point(s), bullet(s), cartridge(s)’; u:s ‘stick, post, pole, bush, twig; tree’ (also at hu-22)

NT úyi ≈ úi

ST uʔu:

Eud humát (gen. ~e, ac. ~a) ‘cárcax [quiver]’

Gua uá ‘cartucha; flecha’; uhcú (?) ‘yerba de la flecha’

Tar wá (int. wawá) ‘jara, caña, flecha, chigüete’

Cahita húya ‘árbol, monte’ (also at hu-22)

Cora-JM iirí

Cora-MN iʔirí

VVH 078 *hu ‘arrow’

Bascom 334 *ʔuʔúi ‘arrow’

Miller 1967 009, 474 *hu, *hu ‘arrow?’ ‘wood’

Iannucci 035 *hu:h ‘wood, stick, tree’

Lionnet 064 *hu ‘picar’

Munro 006 *hú:-la ‘arrow’

hu-04

woman / mujer

Hopi hova ‘transvestite, person who assumes the gender role and mannerisms of the opposite sex’

Tbl upí (pl. hubí) ‘esposa’

O’o uwĩ (pl. uʔuwĩ) ‘woman, female’

NT úvi ‘girl’

ST uvi: 'girl'

Eud hóit (gen. ~e, ac. ~a) 'mujer de edad, aunque no muy vieja'; húhwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) 'mujer, esposa'

Gua upí 'esposa'

Tar upí 'esposa'

Cahita hú:bi 'esposa'; hú'b^wa yó?otu 'jovencita'

Cora-JM híita?a ≈ hí:ti?, n^ya?íh 'my wife'; híra?ara?an 'one's wife'

Cora-MN-ST híita?a ≈ hí:ti?, híra?ara?an 'one's wife'

VVH 079 *h_upi 'wife, woman'

Bascom 332 *?uví 'girl'

Miller 1967 471 *hupi 'woman'

Lionnet 068 *hupi 'casarse el hombre'

hu-05

to bud / brotar

Gua uyá|ni (~ma)

CNah išwa 'for a seed to sprout, germinate, for a plant to come up' (cognate?)

hu-06

leg / pierna

Mono hukka

NP huka 'whole leg'

TSh huŋk^wappih

Hopi hok^ya

Tbl ugapi:l (poss. ~n)

Cora í:ka

Pipil ihka- 'be standing'

Miller 1967 257a *huka 'leg'

hu-07

bitter / amargo

Mono huhuqamma 'to taste bitter (vi.)'

Tbl u:?

Miller 1967 044 *hu ≈ *huhu 'bitter'

hu-08

penis / pene

Cahita hú?i

Cora-JM kaí:n^yi

Huich hinárí : hí:nárí.

Miller 1967 316 *hu 'penis'

hu-09

grass / yerba

TSh hukuppi ‘grass sp.’

Kaw kuk^wipì ‘speargrass, *Stipa speciosa*’

SP uk^wi- : uk^wipì ‘grass’

Chm hugusi:vi ‘zacate de galleta, galleta grass’

Ute uk^wipì ‘hay, grass’

Tbl u:tiβi:l ‘type of grass with strong hard stems which grows in bunches’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 203 *huk^wi ‘grass’

hu-10 (*hula (AMR))

badger / tejón

NP hunna

Sho hunan (acc. ~a)

WSh hunan (acc. ~a)

TSh hunan ≈ hunacci

Kaw hunaci

SP inan- : inampici

Chm huna

Ute unappiči

Hopi honani (pl. hohonant); ho:naw (pl. ho:hont) ‘bear’

Ser hu:navt (pl. unknown); hu:na|t (pl. ~m) ‘bear’

Ktn hunavi|t (pl. ~m); hunait ≈ hunat (pl. huhunim) ‘bear’; hunawit ‘grizzly bear’ (with wi-01)

Cah hún|al (pl. ~lam); húnwet ‘bear’ (with wi-01)

Cup húnal; húnwət ‘bear’ (with wi-01)

Lui hú:na|; húnwut ‘bear’ (with wi-01)

Gab honár; húnar (pl. hohúnar) ‘bear’; páhonar ‘Great-Bear’ (with pa-63)

Tbl u:na| ‘black bear’

Eud húrve ‘lobo’

Gua uʔlá ‘zorillo’

Cahita hú:ri

Huich iráve : irá:ve ‘lobo’

Miller 1967 018 *huna ‘badger’

B&H *húnwət ‘bear’

Iannucci 043 *hīnan ≈ *hunan ‘badger’

Munro 009 *hú:na-l ‘badger’

hu-11

dust / polvo

NP kusipì

Sho hukkun ‘dusty’

WSh hukkumpih

Com huhkuppĭ

Kaw hukubi, huk^wabi ‘dust, fallen dry pine needles’

SP ukkumpu $\approx$ ukkumpa
Chm hukumpa
Ute kukkupi [typo for hukkupi?]
Iannucci 036 *huhkumpi(h) ‘dust’

hu-12

song / canción
Mono hupiyatu ‘to sing, play an instrument, make music’
NP hupia ‘to sing’
Sho hupia (acc. ~i)
WSh hupia (acc. ~i)
TSh hupia
Kaw hupiyapi
SP upia- : upiapi, upittu ‘to song-make’
Chm huviavi
Ute upwiypi
Iannucci 038 *hupi(y)a ‘to sing, song’

hu-13

to send / enviar
Eud hurá|n (pret húhri, fut. ~ce)
Gua uhúlani
Tar hurá
Lionnet 069 *hura ‘enviar’

hu-14

buckwheat / alforfón
Cah húlaqal
Cup wilákal
Lui wuláqla
B&H *huláqala? ‘buckwheat’

hu-15

to pull out / arrancar
NP-McD canohoyikk^{wi} ‘to pull’
Cah -húqin-
Cup húwə-
Lui huyáqi- ‘to pull out pl.obj.’
B&H *hú-? ‘to pull out’

hu-16

yucca / yuca
Cah húnuvat ‘*Yucca schidigera*’

Cup hənúvat (first vowel is unexpected)

Lui hunú:vat ‘*Y. mohavensis*’

H&H *hunú:vat ‘*Y. mohavensis*’

hu-17

paternal grandmother / abuela paterna

Mono hucci?(a) ‘(Wo)(Si)So(Gr)Ch, (Gr)FaMo(Si)’

NP huci?i ‘grandmother (FaMo), grandchild (SoCh, woman speaking)’

Sho hucci (acc. ~a) ‘grandmother (FaMo), grandchild (WoSoCh)’

WSh hucci (acc. ~a) ‘paternal grandmother, grandchild of a woman’

TSh hucci ‘grandmother’

Kaw huci- ≈ huči- ‘father’s mother, spouse’s father’s mother’

SP wicci ‘great grandmother, woman’s great grandchild’

Ute whči:či ‘paternal grandmother (also by reciprocal convention ‘grandson, granddaughter’; but only when used by the appropriate grandmother)’

Tbl ucu: (poss. ~n) ‘grandmother, WoDaCh’

Tar usú (Ht)

hu-18

to bloom / florecer

Mono hipika

Sho hipinkih, hipinkippih (acc. ~a) ‘flower’

WSh hipinkippih (acc. ~a) ‘flower’

TSh hipin̄kin, hipin̄kintin ≈ hipin̄kip̄ih ‘flower, blossom’; hipik^wana” ‘to smell flowery’

Kaw pinikk^we:-

Tbl ibi:?(it); ibi:l ‘flower’

hu-19

to come up over

Hopi hōlō(k-) (-‘wlō, thus perhaps < *holō < **hulo) ‘rise flatly’ (cognate?)

Ser hu:rq

Ktn hurik ‘to look forth, peep out’

Cah -húlaqan- ‘to peek at s.o. (lifting/sticking one’s head)’

Lui húla- ‘to sprout through the ground, poke through the surface’

hu-20

back / atrás

Chm hoa ≈ hoa: (cognate?)

Hopi hò:ta

Cah húlul ≈ húlulu

Cup xútax^w|əl (poss. --i); -xútaŋa ‘behind’

Miller 1967 016 ‘back’ (body part) (?)

hu-21

sagebrush / artemisia

Hopi huvaqpi (huvaqap-) (cognate? probably with hu-01)

Cah hú:lvel

Lui húl vul

Gab horúvar

hu-22

tree, stick, wood / pala

NP hu:ppi ‘stick’

Sho hu:”- ‘wood’; hu:ppin (acc. ~tta)

WSh hu:ppin (acc. -tta)

Com hu:hp ≈ hu:h-

TSh hu:”-; hu:ppakampoca ‘arrow’ (also at hu-03)

SP -uippi ‘stalk’ : caʔmapiʔuwippi ‘stalk of yucca’

Tbl u:t (pl. uʔu:t) ‘stick, pole’ (also at hu-03)

O’o u:s ‘stick, post, pole, bush, twig; tree’ (also at hu-03)

NT úúši ‘tree’

ST u:š ‘tree’

Eud hutúsgo (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘palo blanco, árbol’

Gua uyáwi ‘rama, ramita’

Cahita húya ‘árbol, monte’ (also at hu-03)

Cora-JM hicári ‘wood’

Cora-MN icári ‘forked roof support’

Bascom 330 *ʔú:si ‘tree’

hu-23

bird / pájaro

NP huccipaʔa

Sho huiccu ‘small bird’

WSh huiccu: ‘sparrow, small bird’

Com huhcú:

TSh huiccu ‘sage grouse’

Iannucci 261 *(hu(i)(h))ci ‘bird’

hu-24

soup / caldo

NP-Yer hubba

NP-McD huppa

TSh hupapin ‘soup, gruel’

hu-25

awesome

Hopi ho:ma ‘ceremonial cornmeal’

CNah i:makas|i (pret. ~) ‘to hold someone in awe, to fear someone, to be respectful toward someone’

ka-01 (*ka- (AMR))

no / no

Mono qatu?u

NP kai ‘no, not’

Sho ke

WSh ke

Com ke ≈ ke: ‘no, negative’

TSh ke ≈ ke:

SP ka ≈ kaču ‘not, nothing’

Ute kač; ka- ‘not (the negative prefix before verb stems)’

Hopi qa?e ≈ qa?é ‘no’; qa ‘not’

Ser qai ‘not, no’; qai? ‘don’t’

Cah kí?i ≈ kí?e (vowel is unexpected)

Cup qáy

Lui qáy ≈ qáy?i ≈ qáyta; qá:ʔiʃ ‘without’

Gab xay ‘not’; ka ≈ ka?a ‘don’t’

Tbl hayi ‘nothing’; ha:ynda ‘what, nothing’

Eud kéta ≈ ka ‘not’

Gua ka?í

Tar ké

Tubar ka- ≈ kai- ≈ kal- ≈ katé ≈ kay-

Cahita ká:

Cora ka (in main clauses), kai (in subordinate clauses); káh titafh ‘little bit of s.th.’

Huich ka- ‘no, negativo (prefijo)’

CNah ka ‘(particle sometimes has negative meaning)’

VVH 136 *ka ‘no, not’

Miller 1967 306 *ka *kai ‘no’

Iannucci 057 *ke ‘no, not’

ka-02

to be sweet or salty / estar dulce, salado

Mono qammat ‘to taste’

NP kama ‘to taste’

Sho kamma” ‘to taste’

WSh kamman ‘to taste’

Com kama-/ĩ ‘to have a taste, to be tasteful’

TSh kamman ‘to taste’

Kaw kama- ‘to taste (vi.)’

Ute kamatti ‘tasty, good tasting’; kammái ‘to taste, have taste, have good taste, taste good’

O'o ka:k 'to have a (specified) taste'
Eud kewáen (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) 'dulce, estar dulce'
Gua kahk|áni (~amá) 'estar dulce; estar salado'
Tar aká:me 'dulce'
Cahita káka 'dulce'
Cora ánkaká 'sweet'
Huich káká = : káká: = . 'dulce'
VVH 087 *ka_uma 'mouth, cheek; to taste'
Miller 1967 427 *kaka 'sweet'
Iannucci 050 *kahma '(to have a) taste'
Lionnet 071 *kaka 'dulce'

ka-03 (*kati (AMR))

to sit (sg.) / estar sentado uno
Mono qatti
NP-Yer katti
Sho kati''
WSh kati''
TSh kati'' 'to sit, camp, stay; be located, situated; do awhile'; katikkatin 'camp, village, settlement'
Kaw kati- 'to sit, stay; to live, be alive (sg.)'
Ute kati
Hopi qati 'to be sitting, stay, reside'; qaci 'life'
Ser qaç(i-) 'to be (there), stay, dwell, live, remain, be alive, have to, be possible'
Ktn kač 'to be, live, face'
Cah -qál- 'to be (of object); to be lying down (of animate beings — refers to the mere existence of an animate being)'
Cup qa? 'to be there, there it is'
Lui qál- (pres. qá:la) 'to live, be'; qáli- 'to put, place (esp. on top of s.th.)'
Gab xá ≈ xaró- 'estar'; nixáren 'mi vida, my being, mi estado'
Tbl halit (i. a:hal) 'to sit, live'; hali:nat (i. ahali:n) 'to seat, make sit'
O'o ka:č 'to be dwelling, living'
Eud kací 'sentado (viviendo en un lugar)'
Gua kahtí (yasa-, yasimá)
Tubar kat|é (pte. ~ét, ~éy, pas. ~ekát, ~etá) 'estar, estar sentado, vivir, estar en'
Cahita kátek
Cora-JM í:ya núwáka 'I reside here'; also the allomorph -kái-
Huich ka:téi = : ka:téi = . 'estar sentado, vivir'
CNah ka: (pret. ka? ≈ katka, pl. kate?; non-pres./pret. root: ye) 'to be'
VVH 042 *ka_sti 'to sit'
Miller 1967 381a *kate 'sit down (sg.)' 381b *ka
B&H *-qá- 'to be'
Lionnet 076 *kati 'sentarse'

ka-04

sandal, shoe / sandalia, zapato

Gua kaká

Tar aká (aké-)

Tubar kakayít

Cora-JM-MN kaʔakái

Cora-ST kaʔaké:

Huich kakái : ka:.káí. (pl. ~te)

CNah kak|ʎi (pl. ~meʔ)

Pipil kak|ti (poss. ~)

Miller 1967 372 *kaka ‘shoes’

Lionnet 070 *kaka ‘huaraches’

ka-05

flat / plano

O’o kawaḍk ‘to be flat’; kawaḍk ‘war shield’; kapaḍ ‘to lie flat, be flopped down; to dance a leaping dance’

Gua kapó ‘plano’

ka-06 (*kaliR (AMR))

house / casa

NP kani ‘house (archaic form)’

Sho kahni (acc. ~)

WSh kahni (acc. ~)

Com kahni

TSh kahni

Kaw kahni

SP kanni- : kani (distr. kaṅkani)

Chm kani, kaniví ‘house materials’; kanipí ‘deserted house’

Ute kani

Hopi qeni ‘place, position, room, space; time’

Tbl hani:|l (loc. ~p)

Gua karí

Tar garí ≈ karí

Cahita ká:ri

CNah kal|li (pl. ~tin)

Pipil kal

VVH 141 *kali ‘house’

Miller 1967 239 *kali ‘house’

Iannucci 053 *kahni ‘house’

Lionnet 074 *kari ‘casa’

ka-07 (*kapsi (AMR))

leg / pierna

Hopi qà:si (pl. qa:qà:si) ‘thigh’

Lui qá:šil ‘thigh’

Tbl hapšil ‘thigh’

O’o kahio ‘leg’

NT káhi (pl. kaakáhi) ‘thigh’

ST kai (pl. ka:kai) ‘thigh’

Gua kasí ‘muslo’

Tar gasí ≈ kasí ‘muslo, pierna’

Cahita káyim ‘nalgas’

CNah -ke:s ‘thigh, leg’; ikšiλ ‘foot’

Pipil (i)kši ‘foot, hoof, paw’; taksa ‘to kick’

VVH 041 *kasi ‘leg, thigh’

Bascom 092ab *káhi (pl. *ka:káhi) ‘thigh’

Miller 1967 435 *kasi ‘thigh’

C&L 067 *ikši- (possibly *ikšo-) ‘foot’; 250 **kasi ‘leg, thigh’

Lionnet 075 *kasi ‘muslo’

ka-08

hill, mountain / cerro, sierra

NP kaipa

TSh kai(”) ‘mountain (archaic form)’

Kaw ke:pi

SP kaipa-

Chm kaiva

Ute ka:pi ‘mountain(s), peak(s), high-country’

Ser qai:|č (loc. ~v)

Ktn kayc

Cah qáwiš (pl. qák^wiš [sic with k^w rather than expected qw]) ‘rock, mountain’

Cup kawíš ‘rock’

Lui kawí:ča (poss. -kawí:ki) (Hd) ≈ qawí:ča (B)

Gab xay

Eud kavít (gen ~e, ac. ~a)

Gua kawí

Tar gawí ‘montaña, sierra, tierra, campo’ ≈ kawí (Ht)

Cahita káwi

Miller 1967 289a ≈ 289b *kawi *kai ‘mountain’

Iannucci 049 *kaipa ‘mountain’

Lionnet 079 *kawi ‘cerro’

Munro 074 *qawí:-ča ‘mountain/rock’

ka-09 (*kak (AMR))

grandparent (paternal) / abuelo/a (por el padre)

Sho kaku (acc. ~a ≈ ~i) ‘grandmother; grandchild’
WSh kaku (acc. ~a) ‘maternal grandmother, grandchild of a woman’
Com kaku ‘maternal grandmother’
TSh kaku(cci) ‘maternal grandmother’
Kaw kaku- ‘mother’s mother, spouse’s mother’s mother’
SP kaku- ‘grandmother’
Ute kakuči ‘maternal grandmother’
Hopi k^ya- ≈ -k^ya ‘paternal aunt’
Ser -kaʔ ≈ -kak- (pl. -kakim) ‘paternal grandrelative (ascending or descending generation): FaPa, FaFaBr, FaFaM//Co, FaMoSi, FaMoF//Co; SoCh, MaBrSoCh, MaM//CoCh, WoSiSoCh, WoF//CoSoCh’
Cah -qaʔ (pl. -qam) ‘paternal grandparent’; -ká:ka ‘paternal grandmother’
Cup -qa ‘father’s parent’; -qáma ‘son’s child’ (with ma-07)
Lui -káʔ ‘paternal grandparent’; -kámay ‘son’s child’ (with ma-07)
Gab -kákaʔ ‘abuela/o, MoFa, FaFa’
Tbl aka: ‘paternal grandrelative’ (AMR)
O’o kaʔa ≈ ka:k (pl. ka:kaʔa ≈ ka:kaʔagĩ) ‘paternal grandmother: FaMo, FaMoOlSi’; kaʔamaɖ ‘grandchild: WoSoCh’
Eud ká|wa (gen. ~hte, ac. ~hta) ‘abuela’
Gua kaʔká ‘abuela (madre del padre)’
Tar aʔká, aʔkáčuri ‘abuela paterna’
VVH 170 *ka_sku ‘father’s mother, grandmother’
Miller 1967 496 *ka ‘grandmother’
B&H *-qa ‘grandfather, paternal’
Iannucci 053 *kaku(ʔu) ‘grandmother’

ka-10

egg / huevo

WSh kappih (acc. ~) ‘pine cone; seed pod’
TSh kapippih ‘pine cone’
Kaw kavuvi ‘pine cone’
SP qaʔo- : qaʔopi ‘pine-cone’
Hopi qa:ʔö ‘dried ear of corn’ (with ʔo-19 or ʔo-20)
Ktn kaʔ ‘cone (of tree)’
Cah qáxʔa ‘seed’
Gab -xáx|en (pl. --nem); xaxáy ‘blanco’; -kákan ‘testicles’; akákarot ‘huevo, big testicled’
Tbl hono:dat (i. ohono:t) ‘to be pregnant’ (cf. no-04)
O’o kai ‘semen’; haʔiču kai (mult. haʔiču kakai) ‘one variety of seeds’
NT káit^yukai ‘seed’; káid^yi ‘its seed’
ST kait^yuk, kaid^y ‘its seed’
Eud ákavor|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)
Gua kaʔwá
Tar kaʔwá ‘huevo, poner huevo’
Cahita kába

Cora tʰikáʔa ‘the hen is roosting’

VVH 079 *kawa ‘huevo’

Bascom 093 *káidi ‘its seed’; 095 *káitukai ‘seed’

Miller 1967 156 *kawa ‘egg’

ka-11

to hear / oír, escuchar

Ser qaʳv|a:č (poss. --) ‘ear, leaf’; qavaʳ:vöʳvi|t (pl. ~m) ‘deaf one’

Ktn kavac ‘ear’

O’o kaiha|m (def. ~) ‘to listen to, obey’

NT kaí, kaí ‘he heard’

ST kai ‘he heard’

Eud keivú|ven (pret. ~vi, fut. ~hce)

Tar aké

Cahita híkaha

CNah kak|i (pret. ~)

Pipil kaki ‘to hear, to listen’ (SD)

VVH 126 *kahi ≈ *kaha ‘to hear’

Bascom 098a *káí ‘to hear’; 098b *káí ‘he heard’

Miller 1967 221 *ka ‘hear’

C&L 082 *kaki ‘hear’; **kahi ‘hear’

ka-12

willow / sauz

WSh kanan ‘bitterroot’

Com kanavi

Kaw kahnavi

SP kannan- : kannapi

Chm kanavi

Ute kanapi

Hopi qahavi (cognate?)

Cah qá:nkiš (cognate?)

Tbl ha:l

Miller 1967 461 *ka ≈ *kan ‘willow tree’

ka-13 (*kawa (AMR))

rat / rata

Mono qawa (also šawa) ‘wood rat’

NP kawa ‘pack rat’

Sho ka:n (acc. ~a)

WSh ka:n (acc. ~na)

Com ka:ci ‘rat sp.’

TSh kawan

Kaw ka:ci ‘wood rat’

SP ka:- : ka:ci

Chm ka:ci ‘rat sp.’; ka:vi ‘ratskin’

Ute ka:čʔači ‘pack rat, gopher’

Hopi qa:la (pl. qa:qalt) ‘pack rat’

Ser qaʔ:|ç (pl. ~m) ‘rat, wood rat’

Ktn ka|č (pl. ~m)

Cah qáwal (pl. qáwlam)

Cup káwəl ‘wood rat’

Lui qáwla ‘wood rat’

Gab xar (pl. xaxáram)

Tbl hawa:l ‘wood rat’

Cora naíka

Miller 1967 340 *ka ≈ *kawa ‘rat’

Iannucci 047 *ka(wa) ‘rat’

Munro 107 *qá:wa-la ‘rat’

ka-14

head / cabeza

NP-Yer kaʔwocobba ‘back of neck’

Kaw karakka- ‘the back of the head’

SP katakka- : katakkapi ‘occiput’

Chm karaka ‘back of head’

Cora-JM kátuʔuhtaʔa ‘nape of neck’

Cora-MN kátuʔuri ‘nape of neck’

Miller 1967 220 *kat ‘head’

ka-15

quail, grouse / codorniz

Mono qahi ‘grouse’

Sho kahan (acc. ~a) ‘grouse’

WSh kahan (acc. ~na) ‘blue grouse’

SP kakkata”- ‘quail’; ka(h)an- : ka(h)ampici ‘ruffed grouse’

Ute yua:kkakka:tiči ‘quail, sage-hen’

Ser kaka:taʔ ‘quail’

Ktn kakač ≈ kakait ‘quail’

Cah qáxal (pl. -em) ‘quail’

Cup kaxál ‘valley quail’; kaxáwət ‘mountain quail’ (with wi-01)

Lui qaxá:l ‘valley quail’; qaxá:wut ‘mountain quail’ (with wi-01)

Gab kakár ‘codorniz’; kakáwt ‘codorniz de la sierra’; xaxámoŋa ‘placename: Rancho de los Verdugos’; xaxámovet ≈ kakámavet ‘verdugueño’

O’o kakaiču ‘mountain quail; name of a star’

Miller 1967 332 ‘quail’

Iannucci 048 *ka(:)hka(:) ‘quail’

Munro 104 *qaxá:-l ‘quail’

ka-16

jackrabbit / liebre

Mono qammi

NP kammi

Sho kammu (acc. ~i)

WSh kammu (acc. ~i)

Com kami

TSh kammu(cci)

Kaw kami

SP kammi-

Chm kami; kamoan:ci ‘young jackrabbit’

Ute kamuči

Iannucci 051 *kahmi ‘jackrabbit’

ka-17

wing, feather / ala, pluma

Mono qassa

NP kasa ‘wing’

Sho kasa (acc. ~i) ‘wing’

WSh kasa (acc. ~i) ‘wing’

Com kasă ‘wing’

TSh kasa(cci) ≈ kasappih ‘wing, fin, fletching’

Kaw kaso?oppi ‘wing’

SP kasapi ‘striking wing’

Chm kasa ‘wing’

Iannucci 054 *kasa ‘wing, feather’

ka-18 (moved to wa-29)

ka-19

crow, raven / cuervo

TSh ka:kki

Eud kárac (gen. ~e, ac. ~i)

Gua kaláci

Tar koráči

Tubar kará

Cahita ká:kte?era ‘cuervillo’ (C) (cognate?) ≈ kaakte?era ‘raven’ (Hg)

CNah ka:ka:loł ‘crow’; kala:č|in (pl. ~me?) ≈ ka:kala:č|in (pl. ~tin) ‘cockroach’ (cognate?)

Pipil ka:ka:lu:tan ‘San Julián (a town name)’

Lionnet 073 *kara ‘cuervo’

ka-20

top, end

Mono taqqacun ‘tip, top, point of a long object’

Sho kacun (acc. ~a) ‘end (of a story, stick)’

WSh kacun (acc. ~na) ‘end’

SP kačoa:- ‘top-end’

Iannucci 056 *kacuN ‘top/end’

ka-21

pot / olla

Chm kavon?no ‘kind of basket’ (cognate?)

Cah káva?mal (pl. ~em, distr. kákva?mal(em))

Cup kavá?mal (pl. kákva?mal)

Lui kavá:ʔal

Tbl ka:dʒul (cognate?)

B&H *kavá?mal ‘pot’

H&H *kavá?mal ‘pot’

ka-22

fox / zorra

Ser qöʳ:ča|ç (pl. ~m)

Ktn kawča|č (pl. ~m)

Cah qáwisi|š (pl. ~čem)

Cup kawísiš

Lui qiwé:wiš; qéwi- ‘to shout; to bark, of foxes’

Gab kawé?ŋa ≈ kawéŋ?avet ‘placename: Cahuenga’

O’o gas(h)o (pl. gags(h)o) ‘name of a small fox’ (with g for expected k)

NT kašío- (pl. kakášio-)

ST kašío (pl. kakšio)

Eud káos (gen. ~e, ac. ~i)

Gua keóci

Tar kibóci ≈ kiyóci

Tubar kahilówi ≈ kahulówi

Huich kaoşai : kaoşai.

HuaN kayočih

Bascom 096ab *kasío (pl. *kakášio) ‘fox’

B&H *qawé...ic? ‘fox’

H&H *qawé:- ‘fox’

Lionnet 078 *kawasi ‘zorra’

ka-23

sage plant, sagebrush

Ser qaʳ:qʷç (pl. qaʳ:qöʳm)

Ktn kakač ‘plant sp.: an ash-colored shrub 3’ tall, used medicinally’

Cah qásʔilʷ ‘white sage, *Salvia apiana* (also saltbush, *Atriplex lentiformis*)’

Cup qašílʷ

Lui qá:šil ‘white sage, *S. apiana*’, qá:šimal ‘purple sage, *S. leucophylla*’, qá:navut ‘black sage, *S. mellifera*’

CNah ikso:λ ‘type of yucca, *Yucca aloifolia*’ (cognate?)

H&H *qa:še:l ‘sagebrush’

Munro 114 problematic

ka-24

to wash / lavar

Cah -qáyi- ‘to get clean, clear (of the ground, body, etc.)’

Cup qáyə- ‘to wash self, wash dishes’

Lui qáya/i- ‘to heal (of a sore), get well (vi.); to heal a sore, wash one’s hands (vt.)’; qayá:-wi- ‘to wash one’s hands’

B&H *qáyi- ‘to wash’

ka-25

to get well, loosen, soften

CNah kaša:n(i) ‘to loosen, slacken; to lose courage’

Pipil kaša:nia (pret. kaša:nih) ‘to loosen’

C&L 069 *kaša:ni ‘to get well, loosen, soften’

ka-26

cheek / mejilla

O’o ka:m (pl. ka:kam); kam|š ≈ kam|šp (def. ~, hort. ~š ≈ def. ~š, hort. ~šp(ĩ)) ‘to put obj. in one’s mouth’

NT kaáma (pl. kaakáma)

ST ka:m

CNah kamaλ ‘mouth’; kamak|li (pl. ~tin) ‘mouth’

Pipil -kamačal ‘jaw’; -kamak ‘cheek’

VVH 087 *ka_uma ‘mouth, cheek; to taste’

Bascom 091ab *ká:ma (pl. *ka:káma) ‘cheek’

ka-27 (moved to ka-10)

ka-28

to say / decir

O’o kaij ‘to make a certain (specified) sound, say s.th., speak in a certain way’

NT káitʷi

ST kaʔitʷ

Bascom 094 *káiti ‘to say’

ka-29

short, low / chaparro

Chm kavonʔno 'kind of basket' (cognate?)

Ser qapöřčkin 'to shorten (vt.)'; qapöřčřʔq 'to be short, shortened'; qapöřčkaʔ 'short one'

Lui kapákpamal

Gab kamúho'

O'o skawuḍ 'closely, short'; kawuḍk (pl. kaʔakwuḍk) 'short-legged'; kawulk (pl. kaʔakwulk) 'hill with rocks and boulders' (cognate?)

NT kavúlika

ST kavu:lʔik

Bascom 097 *kavúrika 'short'

ka-30 (moved to ku-30)

ka-31 (*kawaC (AMR))

forehead / frente

Sho kaʔi (acc. ~a) (cognate?)

WSh kaʔi (cognate?)

Hopi qala

Cup -qəw

Lui qawíš

O'o koa ≈ kua (pl. kuka ≈ kukua) 'steep acclivity; forehead'

NT kóva

ST kov

Gua koá ≈ koatá

Tar kowá- ≈ koy-

Tubar kovár

Cahita kóba 'cabeza'

Cora kʷá:ci

Huich kaná : ka:ná:. (cognate?)

CNah kʷa:iλ 'head; top, summit, peak'; kʷa:yekačoa: (vr.) 'to nod one's head'; i:škʷa:iλ 'forehead' (with pu-04)

Pipil kʷa(h)- ≈ kʷa:- ≈ ku- 'head' (in compounds)

Bascom 113 *kóva 'forehead'

Miller 1967 190 *kowa 'forehead'

C&L 082 kʷa:y- 'head'; 308 **kowa 'forehead'

Lionnet 096 *kowa 'frente'

ka-32

to cut / cortar

NP cikkaʔa 'to cut with scissors' (with ci-07)

TSh cikkaʔah 'to cut (flexible obj.) in two'; cikkopi:h 'to cut (flexible obj.) into pieces, cut wood' (all with ci-07)

Kaw cikkapidi- 'to cut off, saw' (with ci-07); kira- 'to cut, as with scissors' (vowel is wrong)
SP kita 'cut in the hair' (vowel is wrong)
Ute čikkitai 'to cut to many small pieces, shred' (with ci-07)
Ser katu? 'to cut up, cut (into several pieces)'; kautq 'to become cut, break (as of a string)';
kautkin 'to cut with a single cut, break with a single break'
Cora-JM kaíri 'firewood'; tʰíʔikaʔa 'he is cutting firewood'
Pipil ku:tapa:na (pret. ku:tapa:n) 'to cut/split firewood'

ka-33

sweet potato / batata
Cora-JM kam^wáh
Cora-MN kám^wah
CNah kamoʔ|ʎi (pl. ~meʔ ≈ ~tin)
Pipil kamuh 'sweet manioc'
Miller 1967 428 'sweet potato'

ka-34 (*kakawa (AMR))

to croak
Ser qa:qq
Cup qá:q '(what ravens say)'
Lui qáqi- 'to cackle (of a hen), to croak (of a raven)'
O'o ka:kag
CNah (i)ʔcawac|a (pret. ~) 'to cause a noise, hubub'

ka-35

to hit splashing against
Ser qačkin 'to dowse, throw (water) on s.th. (vt.)'
Cah -qáčaw-
Cup qášinə- 'to shovel (vt.)' (cognate?)
Lui qáči- 'to throw away' (cognate?)

ka-36

opponent, enemy
Ser -qaiš (pl. --am) (loanword?)
Ktn kayšuc 'opponent in a game, personal enemy'
Cup -qáytu
Lui káytuš

ka-37

to break / quebrar
SP kappi- ≈ kapi- 'to cut, break through'
Ser qapi? 'to break (by bending)'
Cah -qápi- 'to break (of house, car, bones, etc.)'

ka-38

pocket / bolsa

Chm kawaʔa ‘kind of big packbasket made with string’

Ser qawa:tiŋ|aɕ (poss. --)

Cah káwkun|ilʔ (poss. --) ‘pocket; bag, purse’

ka-39

crooked

Ser qawaʔkaʔ ‘crooked one’; kawalawaʔn ‘crooked’ (loan?)

Cah -káwla:- ‘to be bent, inclined’

Cup kawləkáwlaʔaʃ

Lui kawaláwa- ‘to be gap-toothed’

ka-40

to swing / columpiar

Ser qayawq

Cah -káyaw-

Lui qáya/i- ‘to fall, as a tree (vi.); to blow down (a tree) (vt.)’

ka-41

to belch / eructar

Ser qaʔ:ʔq; qaʔ:ʔkin ‘to cause to belch’

Cah -qéwi- (distr. -qék^wem- [sic with k^w rather than expected qw]) (/e/ after /q/ is unusual)

Lui kára/i- ‘to belch; to croak, of frogs; to ring, of bells (vi.); to play music (vt.)’

ka-42

to become intoxicated, drunk, crazy / emborracharse

Ser qaʔmaʔq ≈ qaʔmʔq; aqaʔmʔkiʔ ‘intoxicated, drunk, crazy’

Ktn kaʔmík ‘to be crazy, dizzy, drunk’

Gab xamá-

ka-43

to leave alone

Cah -qámi- ≈ -qámñ- ‘to leave sbdy (behind), quit (job, habit), stop (working, fighting, etc.); to let sbdy do s.th.’

Lui qamíʔi- ‘to leave s.th. be, leave it alone’

ka-44

chin, whiskers

Chm kanakoʔo ≈ kanakoʔopi ‘chin, point of chin’

Ser -qaʔŋ (pl. --am ≈ -qaŋaʔm) ‘beard, facial hair’

Ktn kaŋac

Tbl kaŋa:l (AMR)

ka-45

yesterday, tomorrow / ayer, mañana

Hopi qa:vo 'tomorrow'

O'o tako 'yesterday' (cognate?)

NT takaávo 'yesterday'

Eud kéko 'mañana' (cognate?)

ka-46 (*kawaC (AMR))

sharp / agudo

Hopi qala

CNah aʔwaλ 'long slender thorn'

ka-47 (*kahVku (AMR))

above / arriba de

Tar gahá- ≈ kahá ≈ gayá- 'alzarse, elevarse' (L)

CNah aʔko

ki-01

house / casa

Hopi ki:hi (ki:- ≈ ki-, distr. ki:kihi)

Ser ki:č (distr. ki:kič, poss. -ki ≈ -ki:-)

Ktn ki|c (pl. ~m)

Cah ki|š (distr. kikiš ≈ kikičem, poss. ~-)

Cup ki|š (poss. ~-)

Lui kí:ča (acc. ki:š, poss. -kí?)

Gab kiy (distr. kekíy, poss. -kín)

O'o ki: (pl. ki:kĩ)

NT -kíí

ST ki:-

Eud kit (gen. ~e, ac. ~a)

Tubar ki- ≈ kitá ≈ kitát

Cora-JM nʔečíʔi 'my house'; perhaps also the following: á: núče 'I live off there'; nʔičáhtaʔa 'town, at home'

Cora-MN-ST nʔečíʔi 'my house'; perhaps also the following: nʔičáhtaʔa 'town, at home'

Huich kí : kí:. (pl. ~te)

VVH 044 *ki 'house'

Bascom 100 *kí: 'casa'

Miller 1967 240 *ki 'house'

Lionnet 080 *ki 'casa'

Munro 064 *kí:-ča 'house'

ki-02

to bring (tr.)

NP *kia* ‘to give’

Hopi *ki|ma* (pl. ~*wisa*) ‘to take away pl.obj.’

Tbl *kinat* (i. *in̄gin*)

Miller 1967 061a **ki* ‘bring’

ki-03

to come / venir

Mono *kimma*

NP *kimma*

Sho *kimma*

WSh *kimma*”

Com *kima*-/ř

TSh *kimma*

Ser *kim* ≈ *kimai*

Ktn *kim*

Gab *kí* ≈ *kemá*-

Tbl *kimat* (i. *in̄gin*)

CNah -*ki:w* (pl. ~*i?*; pret. -*ko*, pl. -*ko?*) ‘to come to do s.th. (centripetal verbal compounding element)’ (cognate?)

VVH 159 **ki_uma* ‘to come’

Miller 1967 096 **kim* ‘come’

Iannucci 071 **kihma* ‘to come’

ki-04

son / hijo

Cah *kíat*, -*kíhma* (pl. -*kíkihmañem*) ‘man’s son’

Cup *kí:mal* (pl. *kíkitam*) ‘boy’

Lui *kihá:t* ≈ *kihú:t* ‘small; child’

Miller 1967 488 **ki* ‘son’

Munro 025 **kihá:-t* ‘child’

ki-05

elbow / codo

Mono *maʔki:pi*

Sho *ki:”*- ‘with the elbow’ (instr. pref.)

WSh *kiippeh* (acc. ~*a*)

TSh *makki:ppi(h(cci); ki:(”)*- ‘elbow, with the elbow’ (instr. pref.)

Kaw *ki:ppupi*

SP *ki:ppi-* : *ki:ppipi* ‘elbow-joint’

Chm *ki:pi*

Ute *ki:ppi*

CNah *molikpiλ* ‘elbow’ (cognate?)

Iannucci 070 **kii(h)pi* ‘elbow’

ki-06

south / sur

Ktn kitamik '(toward) the east'

Cah kíčamka 'southward'

Cup kičám

Lui kíčamik ≈ kíčanuk 'southward'

Gab ketáme ≈ ketámek

B&H *kicam 'south'

H&H *ki:čam- 'south' (stress?)

ki-07

rainbow / arco iris

O'o giohoḍ (contr. of *gihohod, pl. gighiohoḍ) (with /g/ for expected /k/)

NT kihónali

ST kiʔo:r

Bascom 099a *kihónsari 'rainbow'; 099b *kiʔóharai 'rainbow'

ki-08

to leave

CNah ki:s(a) 'to come out, to emerge, to conclude or finish'

Pipil ki:sa (pret. ki:s-ki) 'to leave, to come out, to go out, to appear'

C&L 098 *ki:sa 'leave'

ki-09

hawk / gavilán

Kaw kisavi 'chicken hawk'

SP kisapi

Chm kisavi

Hopi kì:sa (pl. ki:kì:sam) 'chicken hawk'

Ser pa:kiha|ç (pl. ~m) 'chicken hawk' (with pa-63 'big')

Ktn pakia|č ≈ pakia|č (~m) (with pa-63 'big')

Cah kís|ilʸ (pl. ~lʸam) 'chicken hawk (bigger than kʷáʔal)' (Cf. kʷa-03)

Cup kísilʸ

Lui pá:kišla 'chicken hawk' (with pa-63 'big')

Gab pakíşar 'gavilán pollero' (with pa-63 'big')

Munro 062 *kí:şi-la 'chicken hawk'

ki-10

to say / decir

Hopi ki|ta (pl. ~tota)

Ser qii

CNah (i)ʔtoa: 'to speak up, volunteer, say s.th., speak well or ill of s.o.'

ki-11

deerweed

Cah kíwat

Cup kíwətpa ‘Los Tules (placename)’

Lui kí:wat

Munro 033 *kí:wa-t ‘deerweed’

ki-01

snow / nieve

O’o giw(ĩ) ‘snow, ice’ (g < *k)

NT kívai ‘ice, snow’

ST kīv

Gua kepá

Tar geparí

Tubar kewát

Bascom 135 *kívai ‘ice, snow’

Miller 1967 400 *kepa ‘snow’

Lionnet 083 *kípa ‘nieve’

ki-02

to bite / morder

Mono ki? ‘by biting’

NP ki- ‘with mouth’

Sho ki?”- ‘with the teeth or mouth (instr. prefix)’

WSh kikka?ah (pl. kipponka?ih) ≈ kikkopah (pl. kikkopai?ih) ‘to bite in two, break with teeth’;
kikkatī” ‘to bite (like snake)’

Com kihkka?ă ‘to bite off a piece of s.th.’

TSh kicci?ah

Kaw ki- ‘with the mouth or teeth (instr. pref.)’

SP ki?i-; ki- ‘with the teeth, mouth (instr. pref.)’

Ute ki?i

Hopi ki:ki

Ser kíʔ:ʔ

Ktn ki?

Cah -kéʔ-

Cup qóʔə-; kóʔə- ‘to itch’

Lui kóʔi-

Tbl ki?it (i. i:giʔ)

O’o ki?i (def. kii, hort. ki:ʔi)

NT kíí ‘he bit’

ST kii ‘he bit’

Eud ké|en (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ≈ nekén (pret. nékei, fut. nékece)

Gua ki?cu|ná (~má); ki?calóani ‘mascar’

Tar iʔkí

Tubar ke-

Cahita kéʔe

Cora-JM-MN račéʔe ‘it is biting’; also the allomorphs -čeʔe-, -čéy-, -čeʔi-

Cora-ST the allomorphs -čeʔe-, -čéy-, -čeʔi-

CNah keʔcom|a (pret. ~) ‘to bite s.th., s.o.’

VVH 043 *ki_u(ʔi) ≈ *ki_u(ʔi) ‘to bite’

Bascom 130 *kíi ‘he bit’

Miller 1967 042 *ke, *key ‘bite’

Iannucci 072 *kih- ‘with teeth, by biting’ (instr. prefix)

Lionnet 081 *ki ‘morder’

ki-03 (*ki- (AMR))

to stand / pararse

O’o ki:k; ki:ʃ ‘to put (somewhere) in a standing position; choose’

NT kikíva ‘to stand up’

ST kíkvo- ‘to stand up’

Cahita kíkte ‘to stand (sg.)’

Cora-JM-MN áhče ‘he stood up’; áhčesi ‘Stand up!’

Cora-ST áhčesi ‘Stand up!’

CNah iʔka (pret. ~k) ‘to be on foot, be standing’; kec|a (pret. ~) ‘to stand up, stop s.o., raise s.th.’

Bascom 132 *kikíva/i ‘to stand up’; 137 *kí:ka ‘to be standing’

Miller 1967 412 *ke ‘to stand’

ki-04

foot / pie

Mono kikki

NP kikki

Hopi kiki

Gab kóre- ‘pisar’; kóret ‘ese es que pisó’

O’o kiiʃp (def. ~, hort. ~p(i)) ‘to put one’s foot on obj.’; kihi- ≈ kii- (mult. kikii-) ‘an action with the feet’

NT kííša ‘he stepped on’

ST -kiiis ‘he stepped on’

Eud ké|san (pret. ~si, fut. ~ce) ‘pisar’

Tar reʔkesá ‘pisar’

Cora-JM čap^wári ‘footprint, sole of the foot’; n^yečap^wá

Cora-MN čep^wári ‘footprint, sole of the foot’; n^yečap^wá

Cora-ST n^yečap^wá

Pipil ikši

Bascom 131 *kíisa ‘he stepped on’

Miller 1967 189 *ke ≈ *keke ‘foot’

Iannucci 073 *kihki ‘foot’

Lionnet 085 *kisa ‘pisar’

ki-05

(sharp) edge / filo (agudo)

Mono kiwa: ‘sharp-edged object’

NP-Yer ggimai

NP-McD kimai

Sho kima ≈ kima:h ‘sharp (of an edge)’

WSh kimah (acc. ~a)

Com kima?- ‘beside, along the edge of’

TSh kimappih ≈ kimagci ‘sharp edge, sharp’

Kaw kuwa-

SP kiŋ^wa:-

Ute kuwa:

Iannucci 074 *kima: ≈ *kima(?a) ‘(sharp) edge’

ki-06

paternal grandfather / abuelo paterno

Mono kinu ≈ kinu?(a) ‘father’s/grandfather’s father’

NP-Yer gginu?u ‘grandfather (FaFa), grandchild (SoCh, man speaking)’

NP-McD kinu?u ‘grandfather (FaFa), grandchild (SoCh, man speaking)’

Sho kinu (acc. ~a ≈ ~i) ‘(paternal) grandfather, (man’s) grandchild’

WSh kinu (acc. ~a) ‘paternal grandfather, grandchild of a man’

TSh kinu(cci)

Kaw kunu- (acc. ~a ≈ ~i) ‘father’s father; spouse’s father’s father’

SP kunnu- ‘great grandfather’

Ute kinu:či

O’o kili (pl. kikił) ‘mature man, elder, old man, husband’

NT kili (pl. kikiłi) ‘male, old man’

ST kil’i: (pl. kiki:l’i) ‘male, old man’

CNah ko:l|li (pl. ~tin) ‘grandfather, ancestor’ (vowel is wrong; also at k^wa-09)

Bascom 138ab *kí:ri (pl. *kikíri) ‘male, old man’

Iannucci 075 *kinu(:) ‘(paternal) grandfather’

ki-07

onion / cebolla

NP-McD kikka ‘wild garlic’

Sho kinka (acc. ~i)

WSh kinka (acc. ~a)

Com kikka

Iannucci 076 *kiŋka ≈ *kika ‘onion’

ki-08

blanket / cobija

Tar gemá ≈ gimí- ‘cobija, cobijarse’

CNah ke:mi ‘to put on or wear clothes’; ke:miλ ‘garment’ (cognate?)

Pipil kimilua ‘to wrap, to cover’

Lionnet 082 *kima ‘cobija’

ki-09

hawk / gavián

Hopi kʷe:le ‘sparrow hawk; neophyte, initiate’ (cognate?)

Gua kelecí (kerecí?) ‘gavilancito’

Tar kiričí ‘gavián pequeño, cola amarilla’ (Bb)

Cahita keréʔere ‘quelele’ (C)

Pipil kʷiští ‘hawk’

Lionnet 084 *kiri ‘clase de gavián’

ki-10

good / bueno

Oʻo skig (pl. skikig ≈ skihig; with emphatic stress: ki:g, pl. ski:kig ≈ ski:hig)

NT kígga ≈ kiigádi

ST -ki:ʔ

Tubar kiwár ≈ kiwan

Pipil ye:k (cognate?)

Bascom 136 *kí:ga ≈ ki:gádi ‘good’

Lionnet 086 *kiwa ‘bueno’

ki-11

manzanita, *Arctostaphylos*

Cah kélel

Cup kóləl

Lui kó:lul

Munro 068 *kó:lə-l ‘manzanita’

ki-12

huipil, quechquemitl (shawl?)

CNah kečke:miλ ‘an indigenous Mesoamerican garment consisting of a cloth with a neck hole cut in the center; it is pulled on over the head and usually falls to a point in front and back (literally, ‘neck garment’)

C&L 088 *kəčke:mV-(?) ‘huipil, quechquemitl’

ki-13

to itch / sentir comezón

Gua kecumá ‘¿qué tamaño?’; kehcukú ‘tanto’; kehkí ‘tantos’

Pipil yuyumuka

C&L 093 *ləškia ‘to itch’

ki-14

to shell corn / desgranar maíz

O’o kíl(i)w

NT kilívi

ST -kil’i:v

Bascom 133 *kirívi ‘to shell corn’

ki-15

to hate / odiar

Ser ki’iyihk

Lui kóʔka-

O’o ki:ʔid ‘to scold, get mad at’

ki-16

bad / malo

Ser ki’ša:ʔ, ki’ša:ʔik ≈ kiša:ʔt ‘badly’

Ktn kišaʔ ‘no good, bad’

Cup kóšə- ‘to injure, hurt’

ki-17

to gather firewood / juntar leña

Cah -kélaw-

Cup kəláwə-

Lui kulá:w-; kulá:wut ‘tree, wood, stick’

B&H *kəláwat ‘wood’; *kəláw- ‘to gather wood’

H&H *kəlá:wVt ‘wood’; *kəlá:w- ‘to gather wood’

ki-18 (*kicuC (AMR))

fish / pescado, pez

Mono pakk^wi (with pa-07 ‘water’)

NP-Yer pagg^wi (with pa-07 ‘water’); kuyui ‘Pyramid Lake sucker’

NP-McD pakk^wi (with pa-07 ‘water’); kuyui ‘Pyramid Lake sucker’

Sho penk^wi (acc. ~a) (with pa-07 ‘water’)

WSh paink^wi (acc. ~) (with pa-07 ‘water’)

TSh paŋ^wi ≈ peŋ^wi (with pa-07 ‘water’)

Kaw paki:ci (with pa-07 ‘water’)

SP pakíu-: paki:; paki:ciwi ‘fish-people, Paiute band of Panguitch Lake’; pakiupa ‘fish water, Panguitch Lake’ (with pa-07 ‘water’)

Chm pagi:ci (with pa-07 ‘water’)

Ute paki (with pa-07 ‘water’)

Hopi pa:kiw (with pa-07 ‘water’)

Ser kihu:|ç (pl. ~m)
Ktn kihuč; kiyaw ‘whale’
Cah kíyul (pl. ~em)
Cup qəyúl
Lui kuyú:l ≈ kiyú:l
Gab kyur (pl. kekyúram)
Tbl kuyu:l
Tubar kicút
Cahita kúči
Huich kecí : ke:cí:
Miller 1967 173 ‘fish’
Iannucci 146 *peŋk^wi ≈ *paŋk^wi ‘fish’
Lionnet 103 *kucu ‘pescado’
Munro 045 *kiyú:-l ≈ *kəyú:-l ‘fish’

ki-19

to scratch / rascar
NT kíisa, kíkísai ‘he keeps on scratching’
ST -kis, -ki:kši- ‘he keeps on scratching’
Bascom 134a *kísa ‘to scratch’; 134b *ki:kísai/i- ‘he keeps on scratching’

ko-01

to make fire / hacer fuego
Sho kotto:h
WSh kotto:h
Com kohto:-/h
TSh kotto:
Hopi qö:ha; qö:yi ‘to get burned, scorched on the body’
Tar kaʔwí ‘ir a cortar leña’

ko-02 (*kociC (AMR))

to sleep / dormir
TSh okkoʔih (dl./pl.)
Kaw okkoʔi- (pl.)
SP koʔi- ≈ akkoʔi- ‘for several to go to sleep’ : kóʔoippika: ‘(they) all went to sleep’
O’o ko:s (def. koi, repet. kokša); ko:s ‘sleep (n.)’
NT kookóši- (pl.); kookóso ‘they sleep’; koošígai ‘sleep’; koóso ‘he sleeps’; koí ‘he slept’;
koošímu ‘to be sleepy’
ST ko:kši- (pl.); ko:šiʔ ‘sleep’; ko:s ‘he sleeps’; -koi ‘he slept’
Eud koc|ón (pret. ~í, fut. ~íce)
Gua koc|ná (~má)
Tar gočí (gočé-)
Tubar kos- (fut. ~erák)

Cahita kóče

Cora-JM-MN kucú ‘he is asleep’; makuʔucú ‘they are asleep’; also the allomorphs -kuh- and -kúʔuc-

Cora-ST makuʔucú ‘they are asleep’; also the allomorphs -kuh- and -kúʔuc-

Huich koco = : ko:.có:. ≈ kó:.có=., kocí = : kó:.cí = . ‘sueño’

CNah koč|i (pret. ~)

Pipil kuč|i (pret. ~ki)

VVH 034 *ko_sci ≈ *ko_sco ‘to sleep’; 034b *ko_sc-i ‘to sleep, slumber’

Bascom 107b *ko:kósi- ‘to sleep’; 109 *ko:sígai ‘sleep’; 106b *kói- ‘he killed’; 119 *koʔosímu ‘to be sleepy’; 110a *kó:so ‘he sleeps’ plus others

Miller 1967 129b *koci ‘sleep’

Lionnet 091 *koco ≈ *koc-i ‘dormirse’

ko-03

to hug, to carry in the arms / dar abrazos, traer en los brazos

WSh kopa”

O’o ko:m ≈ ko:mk- ‘to put one’s arms around obj., take obj. in one’s arms’; ko:mč ‘to have one’s arms around obj, be holding obj. in one’s arms’

Gua komí|na (~ma) ‘dar abrazos; traer persona o animal’

Cahita kó:mim ‘los gatos (biceps)’ (C)

ko-04

to eat / comer

NP sanakkoʔo ‘chewing gum’ (cognate?)

Lui qéʔni- ‘to feed an animal’

O’o koʔa ≈ kuʔa ‘to eat obj. as a regular diet’

NT -koái

ST -kuaʔ

Gua koʔa|ní (~má)

Cahita ko:ʔa ‘mascar’ (El Fuerte dialect)

VVH 131 *koʔa ‘to eat’

Bascom 115 *kóʔai ‘to eat’

Miller 1967 084 *ko ‘chew’

ko-05

below / abajo

Chm koʔoaganti ‘little short hole in the ground that you can see the bottom of’ (cognate?)

Eud kom ‘para abajo’

Gua koʔminá ‘cuesta abajo’

Tar goʔná ‘abajo, hacia abajo’

Cahita kóm, kóʔomi ‘para abajo’

HuaN komolli ‘pit in the earth’

ko-06

bark of tree / cáscara

Hopi qötö ‘head’ (cognate?)

Ser -qöřč ‘skin, hide, bark (of a tree)’; qöřča:viam ‘money’

Ktn koko ‘shell (of turtle), peel, skin’

Cah qíčilʸ (pl. qíšlʸam, poss. -qíškiʸa) ‘money’

Cup qíčilʸ ‘money, silver’

Lui qéšla ‘seashell’; qéšlakaš ‘skull’

Gab -xóxoč

Gua kohcí ‘camarón, canqui’

Tubar koci-; kocikál ‘camarón, de 2 a 3 pulgadas de tamaño’

Cahita kóči kapáʸora ≈ ba: kó:čim ‘camarón’ (C)

Cora-JM kúhcaʸana ‘type of tree with useful bark on it’; rakákuhcaʸan ‘he is skinning it’

Cora-MN-ST rakákuhcaʸan ‘he is skinning it’

Miller 1967 021 *ko ‘bark of tree’

Lionnet 090 *koci ‘camarón’

ko-07

to hurt, be (pepper) hot / dolerse, estar chileoso

Cah -qélʸa- ‘to feel sore’; qélʸak ‘peppery, pungent, creating a burning sensation’

Cup qilʸíqat ‘s.th. hot, spicy, strong’; qilʸíqtuʸninə- ‘to hurt, sting (vt.)’

Oʻo skoʸok ‘to be painful, ache, be hot to the taste’; koʸokol ‘chile pepper (both plant and fruit)’;
koʸokod ‘to hurt, give pain to obj.’

NT kóóko ‘to be sick’; kóókoli ‘chile’

ST -kaʸo:k ‘to be sick’; koʸokolʸ ‘chile’

Eud kókoc|em (pret. ~ivi, fut. kokocíwce) ‘estar enfermo’; kókoen (pret. kokoéni, fut. kokoénce)
‘doler’

Gua koʸkó|ni (~ma) ‘estar chileoso’; koʸkoréna ‘dolerse’; koʸkóri ‘chile’

Tar ko ‘picar (chile)’; korí ‘chile’; oʸkorí ‘dolor’

Tubar kokól ‘chile (chiltepín)’; ko- ≈ kokó ‘dolor’; kosomwáy ‘está enfermo’; komalít
‘enfermedad’

Cahita kóʸokori ‘chile’; kóʸoko ‘enchiloso’; kóʸokore ‘enfermo’

Huich ko:kóri ‘chile’

CNah kokoa: ‘to be sick, to hurt (vr.); to hurt (vt.)’; kokok ‘s.th. that stings the mouth’; kokoλ
‘sore, pimple’

Pipil kukuk ‘strong, hot, spicy (of chile, drinks), painful’; ku:kua ‘to hurt, to pain, to ache’

Bascom 117 *koʸóko ‘to be sick, hurt’; 118 *kóʸokori ‘chile’

Miller 1967 129c *ko, *koko ‘hurt’

Lionnet 092 *koko ‘estar enfermo’; 093 *kokori ‘chile’

ko-08 (*koʸyi (AMR))

to die (pl.), kill pl.obj. / morir (pl.), matar (obj. pl.)

NP koi ‘to kill pl.obj.’

Sho koi” ‘to die (pl.)’
WSh koi” ‘to die (pl.)’
Com ko:i-/h ‘to die (pl.)’
TSh koʔi” ‘to die (pl.)’
Kaw koʔi- ‘to kill pl.obj.’
SP koʔi- ‘to kill pl.obj.’
Ute koʔai ‘to slaughter, kill en masse’
Hopi qöya ‘to kill pl.obj.’
Ser qöʔʔai ‘to die (pl.)’; qʷaʔt ‘sickness’; qöʔ:n ‘to kill pl.obj.’
Lui qiʔé:- ‘to kill two or more’
O’o koʔi ‘corpses, dead bodies (of people, animals or plants that have died of natural causes)’;
koʔo (def. koi, hort. koʔi) ‘to die (pl.)’; kokda ‘to kill pl.obj.’; koko ‘to get sick (pl.)’
NT kóí ‘they died’; koodá- ‘to kill pl.obj.’; kóí ‘he killed pl.obj.’
ST koi- ‘they died’
Eud kó|dan (pret. ~i, fut. koíce) ‘matar a muchos’; kó|me (pret. koí, fut. ~ce) ‘morir muchos’
Gua koʔyáni (koʔíma) ‘matar (obj.pl.)’
Tar goʔyá (goʔí-) ‘matar a varios’
Cahita kóko ‘morirse (pl.)’ (C)
Cora-JM makʷiʔinʷí ‘they are going to die’
Huich koye = : kó:ye = . ‘enfermo, enfermarse’
CNah kokoya: (pret. kokoš) ‘to be sick’
VVH 045 *koya ‘to kill (pl.)’; 045b *ko_uʔi ≈ *ko_uʔo ‘to kill, die (pl.)’
Bascom 101 *kóí(-) ‘they died’
Miller 1967 129a *koi ‘die’
Iannucci 059 *koʔi ‘to kill, die, sleep’
C&L 145 *koko(-wa) ‘sick’; 273 **koʔo(ko) ‘sick, die’
Lionnet 087 *ko ‘morirse’; 099 *koya ≈ ko-i ‘matar (compl.pl.)’

ko-09

beads, necklace / collar

Mono qakki ‘beads’

Kaw kaki ‘necklace, collar, tie’

Chm kagi

O’o kuawgiʔa ≈ kuawgiʔada (pl. kukawgiʔa ≈ kukawgiʔada) ‘string of shells’ (dissim. of *koa- ?)
(cognate?)

Cahita kó:kam

CNah ko:ska|λ (pl. ~meʔ, poss. -ko:ski) ‘jewel, ornament, necklace’ (cognate?)

Pipil ku:skat, ku:sti ‘necklace, bead’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 028 *koka ‘beads’

ko-10

turtle / tortuga

NP kota ‘crayfish’ (Nichols); kotyotti ‘white shell necklace’

Ser qö^rpö^rt|t (pl. ~am)
Ktn kopota|t (pl. ~m)
Cah qíčil^y ‘shell, money’
Cup qíčil^y ‘money’
Lui qéšla ‘shell’
Tbl ko:yo:t
Eud kodó (gen. ~ke, ac. ~k) ‘concha’
Cahita koyó:le ‘cinto de campanitas’
Pipil kuyul ‘coyol palm tree’
Miller 1967 446 *ko ‘turtle’
Lionnet 100 *koyo ‘concha’
Munro 118 *qé:či-la ‘shell’

ko-11

foam / espuma
Hopi qö:tö
Ser qö^rha^r?
Miller 1967 185 *ko ‘foam’

ko-12

snake / culebra
Mono toqoqq^wa (with to-17)
NP-Yer tokogg^wa ‘rattlesnake’ (with to-17)
NP-McD tokokk^wa ‘rattlesnake’ (with to-17)
Sho tokoa (acc. ~i) (with to-17)
WSh kokkon ≈ pasikkokkon (acc. ~na) ‘bull snake’
TSh kokoppih ‘bull snake, gopher snake’; tokowa ‘snake, rattlesnake’ (with to-17)
Kaw koko ‘gopher snake’; tokowa ‘rattlesnake’ (with to-17)
SP tokoa- : tokoapi ‘rattlesnake’ (with to-17)
Chm kogo ‘snake sp.: resembles rattlesnake but has no rattles’
Ute tokoapi ‘rattlesnake’ (with to-17)
O’o ko?owĩ ≈ ko?ol (pl ko:ko?owĩ) ‘rattlesnake, venomous snake’
NT kói ≈ kóyi
ST ko’
Eud korós (gen. ~e, ac. ~i) ‘culebra grande que mata a las liebres’; vakóc (gen. ~e, ac. ~i)
‘culebra’ (cognate?)
Tubar koót
Cora-JM ku?uku?use ‘snakes’; hahkít^ye ‘black snakes’
Huich kó : kó:. (pl. ~.terí:ši)
CNah ko:a:λ
Pipil ku:wat
Bascom 116 *kó?oi ‘snake’
Miller 1967 395 *ko, *kowa ‘snake’

Iannucci 219 *toko(h)wa ‘snake, rattler’
C&L 153 ko:wa- ‘snake’; 275 **kowa ‘snake’
Lionnet 088 *ko ‘serpiente’

ko-13 (*koʔci (AMR))

older sister / hermana mayor
Hopi qö:qa- ≈ -qöqa (cognate?)
Ser -qöʳ:|r (pl. -~ham)
Ktn kohač (poss. -kor, pl. -koham)
Cah -qis
Cup -qísma
Lui -qe:ʔis
Gab -óxoʔ (is /ó/ part of the prefix?)
Tbl ku:dʔi:-
Eud kócwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)
Gua koʔcí
Tar goʔčí / kočí (Ht)
Tubar kocí
Cahita ákoro
Cora-JM nʔakúʔu ≈ nʔakuʔucimʷá (pl.) ‘my older sister’
Cora-MN neku:cíʔi ‘my older sister’
Huich korí : ko:rí.
Miller 1967 492a *ko ‘older sister’; 492b *koci, *kuci
B&H *-qe..s ‘sister, elder’
Lionnet 089 *koci ‘hermana mayor’

ko-14

to bend, be bent / doblar
Kaw nokkomi-
SP nokkommi ≈ nokkoʔmi
Ute komoʔniči ‘to bend, twist, curve, turn (in road, ripe, etc.)’

ko-15

to break, cut / quebrar, cortar
Mono toʔqopi ‘to cut (vi.)’
NP koppiʔiʔhu ‘break off board making noise breaking’
WSh kopah ‘to break (rigid obj.)’
TSh kopiah ‘to break (flexible obj.) into pieces’
Kaw kapi- ‘to cut, cut down, fell’
SP kappi- ≈ kapi- ‘to cut, break through’
Ute koppokki ‘break, snap (suddenly)’
Hopi qöhi; qö́hikna ‘to break it’
Ser qöʔpöʔ ‘to break (hard surfaces, like glass, pottery, eggshells), shatter’

Ktn kopik ‘to break’

Lui qapúti- ‘to chop, cut off’ (vowel is wrong)

Tbl hobo:ʔat (i. ohobo:ʔ) ‘to be in pieces’; hobo:ʔin(at) ‘to cut in pieces’

Miller 1967 120 ‘cut’

Iannucci 060 *ko(h)pi ≈ *ko(h)pa ≈ *ka(:)(h)pi ≈ *ki(h)pa ? ‘to break, cut’

ko-16

face / cara

Mono qope

NP-Yer ggopa

NP-McD kopa

Sho kopai (acc. ~i) (acc. ~tta)

WSh kopai (acc. ~)

Com ko:pě ≈ kope

TSh kope

Kaw kopi-

SP kopa- : kopapi

Chm kova

Ute kopapi ‘face, front, façade’

Cahita kóba ‘cabeza’

CNah kopa:kli ‘throat, palate’

Pipil kupak ‘throat, voice, echo’

Iannucci 062 *kope ‘face’

ko-17 (moved to ko-06)

ko-18

crane / grulla

NP kotiti

WSh koanta (acc. ~ʔa) ‘sandhill crane’

TSh koto

Cup kərát ‘wild goose’

Lui qarú:t ‘sandhill crane’

Eud koró (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua koróci (kolóci?) ‘red bird sp.’

Tar goró / koró ‘zopilote pinto, rayado’ (Ht)

Tubar koló ‘pájaro’

Cahita kó:rou

Lionnet 094 *koro ‘grulla’

Munro 015 *qaró:-t ‘bird sp.’

ko-19

to lose/win a game / perder/ganar en el juego

Eud kovén (pret. kóvi, fut. kóhce) ‘perder en el juego’

Tar weʔkáwi ‘perderse’

Cahita kó:be ≈ kobáwa ‘perder’

Lionnet 098 *kowi ‘perder en el juego’; 099 *kow-a ‘ganar en el juego’

ko-20

pig / marrano, cochi

TSh koicci (< Sp *cochi*)

O’o ko:ji (pl. kok(o)ji) (< Sp *cochi*)

Gua koí

Tar kóči (< Sp *cochi*)

Tubar koví ≈ kowí

Cahita kó:wi

CNah koyameλ

Pipil kuyamet (poss. -kuyan)

Lionnet 097 *kowi ‘marrano’

ko-21 (moved to ko-10)

ko-22

squirrel / ardilla

Chm kohici ‘Shoshoni person’ (cognate?)

Hopi ko:na (pl. ko:kont) ‘rock squirrel’ (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Ser qöʔ:ɲ|t (pl. ~am)

Ktn koɲit ‘groundsquirrel’

Cah qín|iš (pl. ~čem) ‘ground squirrel’

Cup qín|iš

Lui qé:ɲiš ‘ground squirrel’

Gab xoɲít (pl. xoxóɲetam)

O’o či:kol (pl. čičikol) (with ti-47) (cognate?)

Munro 122 *qé:ɲi-š ‘ground squirrel’

ko-23

to buy / comprar

CNah ko:w(a) ‘to buy s.th.’

Pipil kuwa ‘to buy’

C&L 022 *kowa ‘to buy’

ko-24 (*konit (AMR))

child, baby / niño, bebé

WSh kohnon ‘cradle (basket)’

TSh kohnon(cci) ‘cradle board’

SP qonno- : qo(:)no ‘cradle’; qonnoni ‘my cradle’ (cognate?)

Chm kono ‘cradle’ (cognate?)

Tbl hono- ‘fetus’ : honokaŋ ‘to be pregnant’ (AMR)

CNah kone:λ (pl. ko:koneʔ) ‘child’; icno:λ ‘orphan’

Pipil kune:|t (poss. -~w) ‘baby, child, infant’

C&L 026 *kone: ‘child, baby’

ko-25

griddle / comal

Hopi qöma ‘to make *qömi*’; qömi ‘oblong cake of baked sweet corn flour’

O’o komal (pl. kokmal) ‘flat and thin object, such as tortilla griddle’; komal ‘thinly’; komad ‘flat’;
komalik ‘flat place’

CNah koma:l|li (pl. ~tin)

Pipil kuma:l

C&L 074 *koma:l- ‘griddle’

ko-26

coyote / coyote

CNah koyo:|λ (pl. ~meʔ ≈ ko:koyoʔ) ‘coyote’

Pipil kuyu:t ‘coyote’

C&L 039 *koyo:- ‘coyote’

ko-27

pitcher, jug, pot / jarro

O’o komĩ (pl. ko:komĩ) ‘small of the back; shell of a nut or a turtle’

NT kómi ‘back, bark of tree’; komídʷi ‘his back, its bark’

ST kom ‘back, bark of tree’; komi:dʷ ‘his back, its bark’

CNah ko:mi|λ (pl. ~ʔ, poss. -ko:n) ‘pot’; a:ko:miλ ‘water pot’ (with pa-07)

Pipil ku:mit (poss. -ku:n) ‘(clay) pot’

Bascom 105a *kómi ‘back, bark of tree’; 105b *komíi ‘his back, its bark’

C&L 127 *ko:mV- ‘pitcher, jug, pot’

ko-28

scorpion / alacrán

CNah ko:lo:|λ (pl. ~meʔ) ‘scorpion’

Pipil ku:lut ‘scorpion’

C&L 139 *ko:lo:- ‘scorpion’

ko-29

shoulder / hombro

Cup -qilʷʔa ≈ -qílʷʔi ‘nape of neck’

Lui qelát (poss. -qle) ‘neck’

O’o kot(o)wa (pl. kaktowa) ‘shoulder’

NT kotáva

ST kotvo

Bascom 112 *kotáva/o ‘shoulder’

B&H *qel- ‘nape’

ko-30

to fight / pelear

NT kokódai ‘he fights’

ST ko:kda- ‘he fights’

CNah komo:n(i) ‘to crackle, crash’; komo:nia: ‘for a crowd to become inflamed, aroused (vr.)’;

ko?komo:nia: ‘to strike s.th.’ (cognates?)

Bascom 102 *kokódai/a ‘he fights’

ko-31

crow / cuervo

O’o ko:koḍ ‘either pelicans, sea gulls, or cranes’; ‘goose’ (SSE)

NT kokóni

ST kako:n

Bascom 103 *kokóno/i ‘crow’

ko-32

thin / delgado

O’o komal (pl. ko?okmalk) ‘thin’

NT komálika

ST -koma:l’ik

Bascom 104 *komárika ‘thin’

ko-33

gray / gris

O’o sko:maḡi (pl. skok(o)maḡi) ‘gray, pale’; ko:mgi ‘to get foggy (around obj.)’; ko:mgiḡid ‘to make obj. pale, gray; to powder obj.’

NT koomági

ST ko:ma?

Bascom 108 *ko:mági ‘gray’

ko-34

to dig / excavar

Hopi qölö|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to dig a hole’

O’o kow (def. ko:k, hort. ko:kowī) ‘to dig obj. out of the ground’

NT kóvai ‘he digs’

ST -kov ‘he digs’

CNah koyo:ni ‘for s.th. to get full of holes’ (cognate?)

Bascom 114 *kóvai ‘he digs’

ko-35

to make strips, shards

Ser qi:ɸkin ‘to make a stripe’ (Cupan loan?)

Cah -qípi-n- ‘to mark lines (on the face, on the road), lay s.th. like a string (to measure)’

Cup qípə- ‘to be striped’

Lui qépa/i- ‘to splinter off (vi.); to split wood into small strips, peel twigs for basketry (vt.)’

ko-36

to tear

Ser qiwivq ‘to tear’ (Cupan loan?)

Cah -qíwiw- ‘to tear (clothes, paper)’

Cup qíwə- ‘to tear’

ko-37

stir / agitar

Hopi qöri- : qöqri (p.), qörita (i.)

Cah -qíyne- ‘to plow’

Cup qí:nʔi- ‘to plow’

Lui qí:ni- ‘to plow’

CNah čokola:λ ‘chocolate’

ko-38

to pull out / arrancar

Cup qíxin- ‘to graze, pull out (as hair) (vt.)’

Lui qé:xi- ‘to feed, graze (vi., of animals)’

ko-39

plant sp. / esp. de planta

Cah kit ≈ kíʔawet ‘*Chenopodium fremontii*’

Cup qit ‘wild spinach’

Lui qet ‘pigweed, *Ch. album*’

Munro 095 *qét ‘*Ch. sp.*’

ko-40

back, bark of tree / espalda, corteza de árbol

O’o komĩ ‘his lower back, its shell’

NT kómi, komídʔi ‘his back, its bark’

ST kom, komi:dʔ ‘his back, its bark’

Bascom 105a *kómi ‘back, bark of tree’; 105b *komídi ‘his back, its bark’

ko-41

nest / nido

O’o koş

NT kósa (pl. kokósa); kosádi 'his nest'

ST kos; kosa:d 'his nest'

Bascom 111ab *kósa (pl. *kokósa) 'nest'; 111c *kosádi 'his nest'

ko-42

a kind of basket / variedad de canasta

Ser qö'pör|t (pl. ~m) 'round kind of basket'

Lui qé:piš 'baby basket'

ko-43

ring / arco

NP wikkono?o 'ring, circle'

Sho ko:nih 'curved, bent'

WSh ko:ni 'to come and go' (cognate?)

Ser qöf:nqa|t (pl. ~m, poss. --?) 'necklace'

Ktn konaka|t (poss. --?) 'necklace, belt'

Cah -qénxa- 'to have around the neck (as beads)'; qénxat 'beads (anything that one hangs around the neck)' (unexpected vowel; Luiseño influence?)

Cup qínxa|t (poss. --?a) 'strings of shell beads used in ceremonial exchange, necklace'

Lui qénxat 'necklace, beads; collarbone'

Gab xúnxo?ar (/ú/ is unexpected) 'necklace'

Gua koloká 'soguilla'

Tar gorogá 'necklace'

Cahita kónilai 'curva, arco' (cognate? -n- is unexpected)

CNah ko:liwi 'for s.th. to curve, turn'; ko:loa: 'to twist, change direction; to bend, fold sth.; to detour around sth.'

Iannucci 058 *ko(:)nih 'to bend, bent'

Lionnet 095 *koroka 'collar'

ku-01 (*kusu (AMR))

to bellow (of animals) / rugir (de animales)

NP-Yer kosok^wa?i 'whistle' (cognate?)

NP-McD kocokk^woino 'flute' (cognate?)

Ser ku:han(a-) 'to call, invite'

Ktn kuhanim 'invited guests'

Cah kúspi|y (poss. --) 'throat'; -kustémi- 'to choke (with s.th. stuck in the throat)' (with ti-38); -kusméti- 'to choke (with s.th. like a rope tied around the neck)'

Cup kúṣə- 'to make characteristic noise'; kúṣninə- 'to play an instrument (vt.)'

Gab kúṣa- 'quejar' (cognate?)

Tbl ku:su- (i. ukusu:) (AMR)

O'o kuhi 'sound typical of certain birds and animals'; kuhu 'to emit the sound typical of certain birds and animals [and musical instruments] (vi.); to play a wind instrument (vt.)'

Eud kús|an (pret. ~i, fut. kukúsce) 'sonar'

Gua kusuná (kusimá) ‘cantar (pájaros), rugir (ganado)’; kuicáni ‘rugir, de chiva, vaca, burro’ (cognate?)

Tar gusú ≈ kusú ‘trillar, aullar, mugir’ (L) / kusú ‘gritar, relinchar o bramar (animal), cantar (gallo)’ (Ht)

Cahita kú:se ‘sonar, ladrar’; kú:su (pesado)

Cora kǝʔǝʂǝ ‘it is chirping (bird), it is rattling (rattlesnake)’; also the allomorph -kǝʔǝʂǝ-

CNah kikisǝi (pret. ~) ‘to whistle, to hiss’

Pipil ma:kiki:sa ‘to whistle’

VVH 122 *kusu ‘to sound—of animal’

Miller 1967 179 *kus ‘flute’

Lionnet 110 *kusu ‘gritar, cantar’

ku-02

husband / esposo, marido

Mono kuwa

NP-Yer gguma

NP-McD kuma

Sho kuhma ≈ kuha (acc. ~a) ‘husband, male animal’

WSh kuhma ≈ kuha (acc. ~a) ‘male, gelding’

Com kumahpiʔ

TSh kuhma(cci) ‘husband, male’

Kaw kuhma- ‘husband, male’

SP kumma- ‘husband, male’

Ute kuma:pi ‘male animal, stud, macho’

Hopi ko:ŋʷa (koŋ-)

Cah -kúnlu- ‘to propose to marry (of a woman), have intercourse’

Cup -kuŋ, kúnvuwət ‘bride, married woman’; kúnlu- ‘to marry a man’; kúnŋninə- ‘to make a husband of’

Lui -kú:ŋ, kúnkat ‘married woman’

Tbl ku:ŋan, ku:ŋut (i. uŋgu:ŋ) ‘to marry (of a woman)’

O’o kun

NT kúna, kunádi ‘her husband’; kunátai ‘to take a husband’

ST kun, kuna:d ‘her husband’

Eud kúnwa (gen. ~ke, ac. ~ta)

Gua kuná

Tar guná ≈ kuná

Tubar konakám, konár ‘mujer casada’

Cahita kú:na

Cora nekín ‘my husband’

Huich kina

VVH 097 *kuŋa ‘husband’

Bascom 121a *kúna ‘husband’; 121b *kunádi ‘her husband’; 122 *kunátai ‘to take a husband’

Miller 1967 504a, 504b *kuna, *kuma ‘husband’

Iannucci 066 *ku(h)ma ‘husband, male’

C&L 246 **ku:ma ‘husband’

Lionnet 107 *kuna ‘marido’

ku-03 (*kupa (AMR))

hair / pelo

Mono q^wop(i)

NP kupa ‘above’

Hopi ko:pa ‘top of head’; kopa- ‘top’

Ser akupia:? ‘top, up, above it’

Ktn kupeac ‘top of head, summit of a mountain, top end’

NT -kuúpa ‘head, hair’; kuupádi ‘his head hair’

ST ku:p ‘head, hair’; ku:pad ‘his head hair’

Gua kupá ‘cabello, pelo, lana’

Tar gupá ≈ kupá ‘cabello’

Cahita kóba ‘cabeza’

Cora kip^wá

Huich kipá : ki:pá. ‘pelo, cabellos’

CNah i:kpaλ ‘thread, hemp fiber’; -ikpak ‘on the head of, above’

Pipil ikpat ‘thread (archaic word)’

VVH 009 *ku_upa ‘head hair’

Bascom 127a *kú:pa ‘head, hair’; 127b *ku:pádi ‘his head hair’

Miller 1967 209 *kupa ‘hair of the head’

C&L 168 *ikpa- ‘thread’; 240 **ku:pa ‘hair’

ku-04 (*kut (AMR))

tree, stick, (fire)wood / palo, leña

Mono ku? ‘fire, heat’

NP ku- ‘fire’; kutu?u ‘stick’; kutu:na ‘put wood in fire’

Sho ku- ‘by means of heat’ (instr. pref.)

TSh kuttahupin ‘ashes, coals, charcoal, embers’; kuttusippih ‘smut, soot’

Kaw kukkoppi ≈ kikk^wappi ‘piece of wood, stick’; kuttunuhi- ‘to make fire with a drill’

SP ku”- ‘with fire’; kukk^wa”- ‘to gather wood’

Chm kukapi ≈ kukawa ‘wood, palo, leña’; kukagai ‘leñar’

Ute kukk^wappi ‘firewood, wood’

Hopi koho (kò:- ≈ ko-) ‘wood, stick, firewood’; kotqa ‘wood pile’; ko|lawi (pl. ~lalwa) ‘to be cutting firewood’

Ser kut ‘fire’; kuça:i ‘to gather firewood’; kuça:t ‘firewood’; kuça:t ‘wood’

Ktn kut ‘fire’; kučat ‘stick, pole, firewood’

Cah kut ‘fire’

Cup kut ‘fire’

Lui kut ‘fire’ (poss. -ku?); kú:mit ‘smoke’ (cf. mi-02); kú:mal ‘poker for fire’

Gab kotá ‘palo, leña’

Tbl kut ‘fire’; kutugat (i. ukutuk) ‘to gather, haul firewood’

O'o kuagĩ (distr. ku:kaʔagĩ ≈ ku:kuʔagĩ) 'firewood'; kuʔag(ĩ) 'to have firewood'
NT kúági 'firewood'; -kúági- 'to get firewood'
ST kuʔa:ʔ 'firewood'; kuaʔgi- 'to get firewood'
Eud kut (gen. kute, ac. kutá) 'palo'
Gua kuú 'palo, leña'
Tar gu (ku-) 'madera'
Tubar o- ≈ u- ≈ otá ≈ utá ≈ ula- 'árbol, palo, viga, madera, leña'
Cahita kúta 'madera, leña, palo'
Cora-JM kicí 'smoke (noun)'
Cora-MN ki:cí 'smoke (noun)'; also the allomorph -kis-
Huich kiyé : kiyé:. 'árbol, palo, leña' (also at ku-06)
CNah k^wawiλ 'tree, wood, stick, staff, beam' (cognate?)
Pipil k^wawit 'tree, wood, firewood' (cognate?)
VVH 137 *ku 'fire, firewood'
Bascom 120 kúaʔagi≈i- 'to get firewood'; 129 *kuʔági 'firewood'
Miller 1967 170d *kuta 'stick of wood'; 170a *ku, *koʔ 'fire'; 170e *kut 'make fire'
Iannucci 064 *kuh- 'fire, heat' (instr. pref.), 061 *kohtoo ≈ *kuhtuu 'to make, set a fire'
C&L 177 *k^wawi- 'tree, wood'; 280 **ku(?)a 'tree, wood'
Lionnet 101 *ku 'palo, madera'
Munro 044 *kú-t

ku-05

firewood / leña
Mono ku(n)na 'fuel, wood'
NP kuna 'wood'
Sho kuna'' (acc. ~i) 'firewood; fire'
WSh kuna''
Com ku:nă ≈ kuna
TSh kunna'' 'fire, firewood'
Kaw kuna 'fire'
SP kunna''- 'fire'
Ute kunači 'matches'
Eud kumán|i (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)
VVH 137 *ku 'fire, firewood'
Miller 1967 170b *kuna 'firewood'
Iannucci 069 *kunah 'wood, fire, firewood'

ku-06

tree / palo
O'o kui (pl./distr. kukui) 'mesquite tree; tree'
Huich kiyé : kiyé:. 'árbol, palo, leña' (also at ku-04)
Miller 1967 170f *kui 'tree'

ku-07

wood / madera

Mono kussi- : kussiwoqqopì ‘jeffrey pine’

Gua kusí ‘branch; brush, thicket’

Miller 1967 170c *kusi ‘wood’

ku-08

ashes / ceniza

Mono kuttussi ‘dust’

NP ku:tusipì

Sho kusippìh ≈ kuccuhsippìh

WSh kusippìh (acc. ~a)

Com kuccakka ‘to be gray’

TSh kucca(ppìh) ‘dust, dirt, ashes’

Kaw kucappì

SP kučča”- ‘light gray, ashes’

Chm kucapì, kutusiva ≈ kutusivì ‘soot’

Ute kučappì

Hopi qöcvì (vowel is wrong)

Ser kukut (cognate?)

Ktn kukut (cognate?)

Lui kóškuyat ‘soot’ (vowel is wrong)

Gab koşíy

Iannucci 065 *kuh...si(h) ‘ashes’

ku-09 (*kucV (AMR))

neck / nuca

Mono kutta

NP-Yer ggutta

NP-McD kutta

Sho kuta

TSh kutan

Kaw kurapì

SP kuta- : kutapì

Chm kura

Ute kutapì

Hopi k^wà:pi (pl. k^wa:k^wà:pi) (cognate?)

Gab -kúčan

Tbl kula:n ‘his neck’

O’o kuşo (pl. kukşo) ‘nape of the neck, back of the head’; kuşpo (pl. kukşpo) ‘hair on the nape of one’s neck’ (with po-02); kuşowi?ot ‘to put obj. on the upper part of one’s back in order to carry it’

NT kuşívu, kusúvui ‘to carry on back’

ST kušvu, kusvi- ‘to carry on back’
Eud kutát (gen. kútte, ac. kútta) ‘pescuezo’
Gua kuhtamó, kuhtá ‘tesgüeso, garganta’
Tar gutá ≈ kutá ‘cuello, pescuezo’
Cahita kúta? náwa ‘cuello’
Cora-JM kúhta?an ‘behind him: at the back of his neck’
CNah keč̣li ‘throat, neck’
Pipil keč- (in compounds)
VVH 154 *k_uta ‘neck’
Bascom 123 *kusívu ‘neck’; 124 *kusívui/i- ‘to carry (on back)’
Miller 1967 303a *kuta ‘neck’; 303b *ku
Iannucci 067 *ku(h)ta ‘neck’
C&L 115 *kəč- ‘neck’; 258 **kuta ‘neck’
Lionnet 111 *kuta ‘cuello’

ku-10

small eagle / gavián
Chm kuyuita ‘domestic turkey’ (cognate?)
O’o kuhigam ‘bird sp.’ (JHH) (cognate?)
Cora-JM úkuri?i ≈ húkuri?i
Cora-MN-ST úkuri?i
Miller 1967 146c *ku ‘eagle’

ku-11

bag, sack / bolsa
Mono kussa
NP mako?o (cognate?)
Sho kussa
WSh kusa (acc. ~i) ‘pants’
TSh kusa ‘pants’
Kaw kunabici ≈ kunavici
SP kunna- : kunnapi
Chm kunavi
Ute kunapi
Ser k^wi:ht ‘carrying net’ (cognate?)
Ktn k^wihat ‘net’ (cognate?)
Cah kún|il^y (poss. --)
Cup kúnil^y
Lui kúnla
Gab -kún
Cora ka?aní
Miller 1967 019 *ku, *k^wi ‘bag’
Iannucci 063 *ku... ‘bag’

Munro 010 *kú:ni-la ‘bag/sack’

ku-12

to eat / comer

SP kumia ‘old Indian name for corn, rarely used now’ (cognate?)

Hopi kokoma ‘dark red, almost purplish corn’ (cognate?); komo ‘coxcorn, *Amaranthus cruentus*, a plant used to make red piki’ (cognate?)

O’o ku:m (def. ku:k, hort. ku:kumĩ) ‘to eat, chew on (s.th. that comes in little pieces, such as corn, popcorn, pieces of candy, etc.)’; ku:mikuḍ ‘cornucob’

Gua kuʔmi|ná (~má) ‘morderse una cosa dura y chiquita como esquite’

Tar gumí (gumu- ≈ kumu-) ‘comer cosas pequeñas, comer maíz o elote’

Cahita kú:me ‘masticar’ (C)

Cora-JM máhkiʔimaka ‘they eat it’; wákiʔimá ‘eat it up!’; tʔiʔikiʔimitʔeʔe ‘he is fattening it up’

Cora-MN-ST wákiʔimá ‘eat it up!’; tʔiʔikiʔimitʔeʔe ‘he is fattening it up’

Huich kimé = : ki:.mé = . ≈ kimí = ≈ kimíya : ki:mí:ya. ‘mascar a mordiditas’

CNah kimičin ‘mouse’

VVH 088 *ku_umi ≈ *ku_uma ‘to eat—as corn, to nibble’

Miller 1967 152d *ku ≈ *ko ‘eat’

Lionnet 104 *kumi ‘masticar’

ku-13 (doubtful set)

knife / cuchillo

NP kucanu ‘axe’ (< Spanish?)

Ser kavö:č (pl. -m; poss. -kaʔv, pl. -kaʔvöʔm) ‘knife’ (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Ktn kavoč ‘knife or any iron or tools’ (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Cah kúmal ‘spoon’

Cup kʷámal ‘eating basket’ (cognate?)

Lui kú:mal ‘poker’

Cora čú:n ‘machete’

Miller 1967 247 *ku, *kuci ‘knife’

Munro 131 *kú:ma-l or kʷá:ma-l ‘tool’

ku-14 (moved to ku-15)

ku-15

to close the eyes / cerrar los ojos

Ser ku:man ‘to sleep, go to sleep’ (cognate?); kuhkuman ‘to yawn, be yawning’ (cognate?)

Ktn kum ‘to sleep’ (cognate?)

Cah -kúp- ‘to sleep’

Cup kúpə- ‘to sleep’

Lui kúp- ‘to sleep’; kú:kupla- ‘to be sleepy’

O’o ku:|p (def. ~, hort. ~pĩ) ‘to close obj., lock obj. in’

NT kuupá- ≈ kuupí- ‘to close’; kuú ‘he closed’

ST ku:pa- ‘to close’; ku: ‘he closed’

Eud kup|ún (pret. ~í, fut. kúpce) ‘cerrar los ojos’

Gua kuhpi|ná (~má) ‘estar cerrados los ojos’

Tar kupí (kupu-) ‘cerrar los ojos’

Cahita kupíkte ‘cerrar los ojos’

Cora hi?ipi ‘to lie down to sleep’

Huich kipe = ‘ser ciego, cerrar los ojos’

CNah i?kopi ‘to wink, blink, close the eyes’

VVH 153 *ka_up(i) ‘to close—esp. in reference to the eyes, and hence, to sleep’

Bascom 128a *ku:pá- ≈ kú:pa ‘to close’; 128b ku:pí- ‘to close’; 128c *kú: ‘he closed’

Miller 1967 386 *ku, *kup ‘sleep’

B&H *kup- ‘to sleep’

Lionnet 108 *kupu ≈ *kup-í ‘cerrar los ojos’

ku-16 (moved to ku-15)

ku-17

smoke / humo

Lui kú:mit ‘smoke’; kumíkmiš ‘smoky-colored’

O’o ku:b ‘to be blowing around (of dust and smoke)’; ku:bs (distr. kukubs) ‘dust, smoke’

NT kuubúši ‘smoke, dust’

ST ku:biš

Bascom 125 *ku:búsi ‘smoke, dust’

ku-18

to take / llevar

Cah -kús- ‘to take’

Cup kuša- ≈ kušá:nə- ≈ kúšanə- ≈ kuší- ‘to get, fetch, take’

Lui kušáni- ‘to take, grasp sg.inan.obj.’

B&H *kuš- ‘to take’

ku-19 (moved to ku-01)

ku-20 (moved to ki-18)

ku-21

nephew, niece / sobrino/a

Lui -kú:limay ‘nephew, niece: WoOlSiCh’ (with ma-07)

Miller 1967 503 *kuti (*kuli?) ‘nephew’

ku-22

buffalo, bison / bisonte

NP kucu ‘cow’

Sho kuiccun (acc. ~a)

WSh kuiccun (acc. ~na) ‘cow’

TSh kuiccun ≈ piakwicun

SP kuccun-

Chm kucu ‘buffalo, camel’

Ute kuču

Iannucci 068 *kuhcuN ‘buffalo, cow’

ku-23

to help / ayudar

Eud kuíde|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce) ‘ayudar’

Gua kuʔí|na (~ma) ‘ayudarlo’

Tar kuʔwí ≈ kʷí ‘ayudar, salvar, saludar’

Lionnet 102 *kuʔi ‘ayudar’

ku-24

top, tuft / copete

NP-Yer kutugg^wa ‘top’

NP-McD kutukk^wa ‘top’

Eud kumís|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘plumero, plumaje, penacho’

Tar gumísa

Lionnet 105 *kumisa ‘copete’

ku-25

a kind of mezcal / clase de mezcal

Eud kuút (gen. ~e, ac. ~a) ‘cierto mezcal grande’

Gua kurú ‘guirucu’; kuruhíbera ‘hetate hecho de palmilla’

Tar gu:rú ≈ u:rú, gu:rúbari ‘palmilla’

Cahita kú:ʔu ‘mezcal’

Lionnet 109 *kuru ‘clase de mezcal’

ku-26 (moved to ku-01)

ku-27 (moved to ku-09)

ku-28

on, on top of / encima de

CNah -(i)kpak (postposition) ‘on or at the head of, above’

Pipil -(i)hpak ‘on, on top of, over’

C&L 120 *-(i)kap-k ‘on top of’; 262 ** -ku-pa

ku-29

point, tip / punta

O'o ku:g(ĩ) (pl. ku:kug) 'upper end, top, tip'

NT kuugá-

ST ku:ga-

Bascom 126 *ku:gá(-) 'point, tip'

ku-30

uncle / tío

Ser -ku:mu|ʔ (pl. --m) 'older parallel uncle; man's younger parallel nephew, niece'

Ktn -kuhm (pl. --am)

Cah -kum 'uncle: FaOlBr'; -kúmu 'nephew, niece: MaYoBrCh'

Cup -kum 'older parallel uncle'; -kumúma 'man's younger parallel nephew, niece'

Lui -kamú 'older parallel uncle' (vowel is anomalous); -kamúmay 'man's younger parallel nephew, niece' (vowel is anomalous)

Gab -kúkma

Gua kumú (rdp. kuhkumú) 'tío, sobrino, sobrina (hermano mayor del padre, hijo, hija del hermano menor de un hombre)

Cahita kúmuri (C)

Miller 1967 499 *kamu 'uncle'

Lionnet 106 *kumu 'hermano mayor del padre'

ku-31

cross sibling-in-law / cuñado

Ser -ku:ha|n (pl. --m) 'cross sibling-in-law: WiSi, WiF//Co, HuBr, HuM//Co, MaBrWi, Ma//CoWi, WoSiHu, Wo//CoHu'

Ktn -kuhana (pl. --m) 'sister-in-law'

Gab -kúšnaʔ 'cuñado'

ku-32

maggot / cresa

Ser kuʔa:|ç (pl. ~m) 'worm, maggot'

Ktn kuʔač 'worm, bug (gen.)'

Cah kúʔal (pl. ~em) 'louse; flea of people'; -kúʔa- 'to become wormy'; kúʔaš 'mesquite bean that is wormy'

Cup kúʔal 'fly, bedbug'; məkʷáš 'flea'

Lui kuʔá:l ≈ kʷaʔá:l 'fly, maggot'; mukʷáʔčiš 'flea'

Gab koʔár (pl. kokóʔarom) 'guzano' (vowel is wrong)

Munro 046 *kuʔá-l ≈ *kuʔá:-l 'fly/maggot/louse'

ku-33 (*kukkaC (AMR))

spider / araña

Hopi ko:kʷaŋʷ (pl. ko:kʷaŋʷt)

Ser kuka|ç (pl. ~m)

Ktn kukač

Cup kúkat ‘black widow spider’

Lui kúyxiñiš ‘black widow spider’ (cognate?)

Gab kúkamovet ≈ kúkamoŋa ‘Cucamonga (a placename)’

ku-34

elderberry / saúco

Ser ku:h|t (pl. ~am)

Ktn kuhuč ‘fruit of elder tree’

Cah kúʔut ‘soft-flag, cat-tail, *Typha latifolia*’ (cognate? -ʔ- is unexplained)

Cup kúʔut (cognate? -ʔ- is unexplained)

Lui kú:ta

Gab kohút ≈ húkat ≈ húkot

ku-35

burrowing owl / luchuza de hoja

Chm kukugutsi ‘ground-owl sp. (the smaller sp.)’

Hopi koko (pl. kokò:t)

Cah kúk|ul (pl. ~lam) ‘ground owl’

Cup kúkul (pl. ~im)

Lui kukú:l

Gab kokúy’ (pl. ~am)

O’o kokoho (vowel is wrong)

Munro 087 *kúku-l ≈ *kukú:-l ‘owl’

ku-36

bow / arco

Cup kútapiš

Lui kútupiš ‘ash tree; bow (for shooting)’

Gab -kúčap

ku-37

ceremonial painted pole

Lui kutú:mut

Gab kotúmot

ku-38 (*kuki (AMR))

to point / apuntar

SP -kuki- : makukika: (resultative, with instr. prefix)

Tbl ku:gV- (i ukugV:)

k^wa-01 (*k^wasiC (AMR))

ripe, cooked / maduro, cocido

Mono kuʔq^wassi ‘to be/get ripe’

NP k^wasippi ‘cooked, ripe’
 Sho k^wasi” ‘to cook’
 WSh k^wasi” ‘to ripen, roast, cook’
 Com k^wasi-/h ‘to cook’
 TSh k^wasi” ‘to ripen’
 Kaw kosi- ≈ k^wasi- ‘to cook, roast over coals, be cooked’
 SP k^waši- ‘to be ripe, done’
 Ute k^wasi ‘to burn, roast, scorch, cook, be ripe, be cooked’
 Hopi k^wasi ‘cooked’; k^wasiw|ta (pl. ~yij^wa) ‘to be cooked [stative]’ (cf. k^waŋ^wa ‘sweet, good tasting’)
 Ser k^wahii ‘to ripen, become cooked’; k^waha:n ≈ k^waha:nin ‘to cook’
 Ktn k^wah ≈ k^waha ‘to be cooked’; k^wahan ‘to cook’; ak^wahi ‘cooked’
 Cah k^wasiš; -k^wás- ‘to ripen’; -k^wásni- ‘to ripen, make ripe; make fruitful (as plants)’
 Cup k^wásiš; k^wásə- ‘to get ripe’
 Lui k^wásiš ≈ ak^wšá; k^wašú?a- ‘to become cooked, ripen’
 Tbl wisit (i. iwis) ‘to ripen, cook’
 O’o ba(h)i ‘to be ripe’; ba|ha (def. ~i) ‘to ripen, get cooked, baked’
 Eud basán (pret. báshri, fut. básace) ‘cocer, madurarse, [tiempo] activo’
 Gua wasipáni ‘cocer, especialmente con agua’; iwasla ‘fruta’; wahsé|na (~ma) ‘asar’
 Tar wasí ‘cocerse’ (L); wása ‘cocinar’ (Ht)
 Tubar k^wase- ≈ k^wasi- ‘madurar’; k^wasirát ‘maduro’; k^wasete ≈ k^wasite- (fut. k^waseterák) ‘cocerse, hervir’; k^wasitemát ‘cecedora’
 Cahita b^wási ‘maduro’; b^wáse ‘madurar’
 Cora-JM k^wasí ‘it is ripe, cooked’
 Cora-MN rá?ak^wasii ‘she is cooking it’
 Huich k^wáše = : k^wáše: = . ≈ k^waši = : k^wá:ší:. ‘maduro’
 CNah ik^wsi ‘to ripen, cook’
 Pipil uksi (pret. ~k) ‘to ripen, to be cooked/done’; uksik ‘cooked, ripe, done, ready’
 VVH 050 *k^wa_usi ≈ *k^wa_usi ‘cooked, ripe’
 Miller 1967 152c *k^wase, *k^wasa, *k^wasi ‘cook’
 Iannucci 080 *k^wasi ‘cook(ed), ripe’
 Lionnet 117 *k^wasi ≈ *k^was-i ‘madurarse, cocerse’
 Munro 030 *k^wá:ši-š or *k^waší-š ‘cooked/ripe’

k^wa-02 (*k^wasiX (AMR))

tail / cola
 Mono q^waci
 NP k^wasi
 Sho k^waisi (acc. ~a)
 WSh k^wasi
 Com k^was ≈ k^wasi
 TSh k^wasi(cci)
 Kaw k^wasipi ≈ kosipi
 SP k^wasi- : k^wasipi

Chm k^wasi
Ute k^wasipi
Hopi k^wasi (pl. k^wak^wsi) ‘penis’
Ser -wað (lenition of both consonants?)
Ktn k^wacit|ac (pl. ~am, poss. ~-)
Cah -k^was
Cup -q^wáš
Lui -píq^wsiv
Tbl wisi:l (AMR)
O’o bahi (pl. ba:bhai)
NT báhi (pl. baabáhi); bahídʸi ‘his tail’
ST bai (pl. ba:bai); baidʸ ‘his tail’
Eud basít (gen. báste, ac. básta)
Gua wahsí
Tar wasí
Tubar bakusír
Cahita b^wásia
Cora k^wasí
Huich k^waší : k^wa:ší.
VVH 051 *k^wa_usi ‘tail’
Bascom 002ab báhi (pl. *ba:bahi) ‘tail’; 002c bahídi ‘his tail’
Miller 1967 430 *k^wasi, k^waci ‘tail’
B&H *-q^was? ‘tail’
Iannucci 081 *k^wesi ≈ *k^wasi ‘tail’
Lionnet 116 *k^wasi ‘cola’

k^wa-03

eagle / águila
NP pui k^wasa ‘blue heron’
Kaw k^wanaci ‘squirrel hawk’
SP k^wanna- : k^wannanci
Chm k^wanancici ‘bird sp. = Span. aguililla. It is bigger than the gavilán, and smaller than the eagle’
Ute k^wanači
Hopi k^wa:hu (pl. k^wa:tu); k^wa:yo ‘hawk sp.’
Ser k^wa:ʔ|ç (pl. ~m) ‘large hawk, buzzard, vulture, condor’
Cah k^wáʔal (pl. ~em) ‘chicken hawk’
Cup k^wávaʔmal ‘bird, esp. a big spotted bird that cries in the night and brings bad news’ (cognate?)
Lui k^wáʔla ‘hawk sp.’
Tbl wa:ʔal ‘hawk’
O’o baʔag (pl. ba:baʔag)
NT báágai
ST baʔa:ʔ

Eud páve (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua waʔwé

Tar waʔwé (L) / aʔwe (Ht)

Tubar k^wamowét

Cora k^wáʔiraʔavet^ye

CNah k^wa:wλi

VVH 049 *k^wa- ‘eagle’

Bascom 005 *baʔágai ‘eagle’

Miller 1967 146a *k^wa ‘eagle’

Munro 061 *k^wá:ʔa-la ‘chicken hawk’

k^wa-04

bird sp. / esp. de pájaro

Cah k^wasanemčí:p (pl. ~em) ‘baldheaded bird’

Cup kusá:nəm čí:p ‘junco’

O’o ku:sjim ‘caracara’ (cognate? k-, -s- are unexpected)

Gua kusá ‘cusaco, tipo de gavilán amarillo’

Tar kusá ‘aguililla’ (Ht)

Tubar k^wasá ‘clase de ave pescadora grande’

Huich k^wíši ‘gavilán de cola roja’ (cognate?); k^wíši yíyári : k^wí:ši yí:yá:ri ‘aguililla’ (cognate?)

Lionnet 115 *k^wasa ‘aguililla’

k^wa-05

to eat / comer

NP sak^wa ‘hay in stomach’

Ser k^waʔi (vt.); k^waʔiʔa:ç ‘food’; k^waʔiaʔç ‘glutton’ (cf. ra:k^w(i-) (vi.))

Ktn k^waʔ

Cah -k^wáʔ-; k^wáʔapiš ‘s.th. edible’

Cup k^wá-; q^wəʔiš ‘food’

Lui k^wá-

Gab k^waʔá-; k^waʔívet ‘comida’; k^waʔíʔar ‘comelón’

O’o baʔa (def. ba:, hort. ba:ʔi) ‘to swallow’

Eud hib|áan (pret. ~ái, fut. ~éce)

Gua koʔa|ní (~má)

Tar goʔa ≈ kó- / koʔwá (Ht)

Tubar ko-; kokotalít ‘comida’; kok^wasamút ‘comerá’

Cahita b^waʔa (Yaqui b^wa ≈ b^way)

Cora-JM-MN t^yíʔik^waʔa ‘he is eating’; ráak^wa: ‘he ate it’; k^weʔirá ‘food’

Cora-ST t^yíʔk^waʔ ‘he is eating’; ráak^wa: ‘he ate it’; k^weʔirá ‘food’

Huich k^wáʔa = : k^wáʔa = ‘comer habitualmente’; k^waʔá = : k^waʔá = ‘está comiendo’

CNah k^wa: (vt.)

Pipil k^wa (pret. ~h)

VVH 048 *k^wa(ʔa) ‘to eat, swallow’

Miller 1967 152a *k^wa ‘eat’

B&H *q^wa- ‘to eat’

Lionnet 113 *k^wa ‘comer’; *koʔa ‘comer’

k^wa-06

frog, toad / rana, sapo

TSh yak^wacan ‘green frog sp.’ (cognate?)

SP pakk^waʔna- (with pa-07)

Ute pakkakk^waʔna ≈ pakk^wani (with pa-07)

Hopi pa:k^wa (pl. pa:vak^wt) (with pa-07)

Gab k^wá’ro’ (pl. k^wak^wá’roʔam)

O’o babad (distr. babbad)

Eud kohár (gen. ~e, ac. ~i) (cognate?)

Cahita boorók ‘toad’ (Hg)

Cora-JM šik^wá

Huich k^waša : k^wa:ša: ‘especie de rana’

CNah k^weya|λ (pl. ~meʔ ≈ k^we:k^weyaʔ); a:k^weyaλ (with pa-07)

Miller 1967 191 *k^wa ‘frog’

Lionnet 119 *k^waya ‘sapo’

k^wa-07

coyote / coyote

Hopi k^wewu (k^we-, pl. k^we:k^wewt) ‘wolf’

O’o ban (pl. ba:ban) (also at k^wa-11)

NT bání (pl. baabání) (also at k^wa-11)

ST ban (pl. ba:ban) (also at k^wa-11)

Bascom 003ab *bání (pl. *ba:bání) ‘coyote’

Miller 1967 110a *k^wa ‘coyote’

C&L 217 **k^wa ‘coyote’

k^wa-08

soft / blando

NP-Yer k^wasibbi ‘buckskin’

NP-McD k^wasippi ‘buckskin’

Eud barína|ri (gen. ~rike, ac. ~ta) ‘blando, lo que fue ablandado por otro’

Gua wasá ‘plowed land’

Tar wasá ‘barbecho, tierra de labor’ (L) / ‘tierra de cultivo’ (Ht)

Cahita b^wálko

Cora k^waʔačíraʔa ‘it is soft’

CNah k^wečtik ‘muy macachado, molido, amasado’ (cognate?)

Pipil k^wečtik ‘finely ground, powdery’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 401 *k^wa ‘soft’

k^wa-09

maternal grandfather / abuelo materno

Hopi k^wa- ≈ -k^wa ‘grandfather’

Ser -k^wa:ri? ≈ -k^wa:r (pl. -k^wa:ri?iam) ‘maternal grandfather: MoFa, MoFaBr, MoFaBr, MoFaM//Co; reciprocal: man’s maternal grandchild: MaDaCh, MaBrDaCh, MaM//CoDaCh’

Ktn -k^wari? (pl. --yam) ‘grand-relative’

Cah -k^wal

Cup -k^wá

Lui -k^wá; reciprocal: -k^wámay ‘grandchild (man’s daughter’s child)’

O’o ba:b ≈ ba?a (pl. ba:ba?a ≈ ba:bab) ‘MoFa, MoFaOlBr’; reciprocal: ba?amaḍ (pl. ba:bmaḍ) ‘DaCh, BrDaCh’

NT baába

Eud páwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua papá, pabalóci ‘pascalero (y dim. de papá)’; papói ‘tía: hermana menor del padre’ (the consonant is wrong, but see pa-20)

Tar apá (apí-) (L) / aparóča (Ht)

Cahita ápa ‘abuelo’ (C)

Cora-JM n^yiyá?ak^wa ‘my grandmother’

Cora-MN neyé:k^wari ‘my grandmother’

CNah ko:l|li (pl. ~tin) ‘grandfather, ancestor’ (cognate? also at ki-06)

VVH 127 *k^wa?a ‘mother’s father, daughter’s son’

Bascom 001 *bá:ba ‘mother’s father’

Miller 1967 494 *k^wa ‘grandfather’

B&H *k^wa ‘grandfather, maternal’

Lionnet 112 *k^wa ‘abuelo maternal’

k^wa-10

to shoot / tirar

Mono q^watti ‘to shoot (vt.)’

NP k^watti ‘to shoot at’

Sho k^wittih

WSh k^wittih ≈ kuttih

Com k^wihti- ≈ k^wit- ‘to shoot s.th. once (sg.)’

TSh kuttih ‘to shoot, hit, injure’

Kaw kukk^wi-

Ute kukk^wi

Iannucci 077 *k^wahti ≈ *k^wihti ‘to shoot’

k^wa-11

to smell / oler

NP k^wana

Sho k^wana”

WSh k^wana”

TSh k^wana”

SP k^wannannin- : k^wannannimpì ‘aromatic plant sp.’ (cognate?)

Ute k^wanai

O’o ban (pl. ba:ban) ‘coyote’ (also at k^wa-07)

NT bání (pl. baabání) ‘coyote’ (also at k^wa-07)

ST ban (pl. ba:ban) ‘coyote’ (also at k^wa-07)

VVH 135 *k^wa_una ‘smelly’

Bascom 003ab *bání (pl. *ba:bání) ‘coyote’

Iannucci 078 *k^wana ‘smell(y)’

k^wa-12

dress, shirt / vestido, camisa

NP k^wasì ‘clothing, shirt, costumes’

Sho k^wasun (acc. ~a) ‘dress’

WSh k^wasuʔun (acc. ~na) ‘dress’

Com k^wasuʔũ ‘dress, coat, shirt, suit’

TSh k^wasuʔun ‘dress’

Kaw k^wasubici ≈ k^wasu ‘skirt, dress’

Chm k^wasu ‘woman’s dress’

Hopi k^wasa (pl. k^wak^wsa) ‘dress’

Gua waʔkilá ‘shirt’

Cahita b^wáhi ‘sapeta’

Iannucci 079 *k^wasu, *k^wasai ‘dress, shirt’

k^wa-13

to cry / llorar

NP sak^waʔi (pl.)

Eud bání|an (pret. ~i, fut. babánce)

Tubar waha- ≈ wa ≈ wasimé- (pte. wasiméy ≈ wahamwéy, pas. wasimkát, fut. wasimerák)

Cahita b^wá:na

Cora-JM úhwaʔana ‘he makes the noise of flapping his wings in the air’; siwáhna ‘the wind is whistling’ (cognate?)

Cora-MN-ST siwáhna ‘the wind is whistling’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 115 *k^wa ‘cry’

Lionnet 114 *k^wana ‘llorar’

k^wa-14

armpit / sobaco, axila

Hopi kicipci ‘armpit’ (cognate?)

Cah -k^wálma- ‘to hold under the armpit; to put one’s arm around sbdy’s neck’

Cup -k^wálʔa ‘side, armpit’

Lui -q^wálma ‘armpit’

Gab -k^wár ‘armpit’

B&H *k^wál- ‘armpit’

k^wa-15

beans / frijoles

O’o bawĩ (distr. ba:bawĩ) ‘tepary beans’; bawi ≈ bawul ‘hard, inedible red wild beans’

NT bávi, bavígadi ‘his own beans’

ST bav, -bava:d ‘his own beans’

Bascom 004a *bávi ‘beans, 004b *bavígadi ‘his own beans’

k^wa-16 (Yuman loanword)

red / rojo

Cup k^wáti- ‘to be red’; k^watik^wátiʔiš (pl. k^wák^wtiʔičam ≈ k^wák^wtiʔiš) ‘red’; k^wátiči- ‘to make it red’

Lui q^wayáq^wyaš ‘red’; q^wáta/i- ≈ q^watápa/i- ‘to shine, polish’

Gab k^wahó|xaʔ (pl. ~nom)

k^wi-01 (*k^witaC (AMR))

excrement, feces / excremento

Mono k^wittappi

NP k^wita

Sho k^witahpih (acc. ~a)

WSh k^wita” (dur. k^witta) ‘to defecate’

Com k^wita

TSh k^witappih; k^wita” ‘to defecate’

Kaw k^widappi; k^wida- ‘to defecate’; k^wita- ‘anus, buttocks’

SP k^wičappi; k^wiča- ‘to defecate’

Chm k^wicapi; k^wicaci ‘to defecate’

Ute k^wičappi

Hopi k^wita

Lui k^wiláli- ‘to soil, make dirty’

O’o bi:t (pl./distr. bibit); bitwa ‘to defecate’

NT biítʔai; biítʔai ‘to defecate’

ST bi:tʔ; bi:tʔi- ‘to defecate’; -bi: ‘he defecated’

Eud bitát (gen. bíte, ac. bíta)

Gua wihtá:; wihta|ní (~má) ‘cagar’

Tar witá ‘excremento, defecar’

Tubar k^witát; k^wítawataney ‘diarrhea’

Cahita b^wíta

Cora-JM č^witá; čúʔita ‘he’s defecating’

Cora-MN-ST č^witá

Huich k^witá; k^wiciya : k^wi:ciya. ‘evacuarse’

CNah k^wîlaλ ‘excrement, residue, excrescence’

Pipil k^witat

VVH 054 *k^wi_uta ‘excrement’

Bascom 008a *bí:tai/i ‘to defecate’; 008b *bí:- ‘he defecated’; 009 *bí:tai ‘excrement’

Miller 1967 126 *k^wita ‘defecate’

Iannucci 087 *k^wi(h)tah ‘excrement, defecate’

Lionnet 125 *k^wita ‘defecate, estiércol’

k^wi-02 (*k^wiy ≈ *k^win (AMR))

land, earth, dirt / tierra

Mono passekk^wina (with pa-16)

NP pasak^wapi (with pa-16? should this be *pasak^winapi*?)

Sho pasak^winappih ‘mud’ (with pa-16)

WSh pasak^winappih ‘mud’ (with pa-16)

TSh pasakk^winappih ‘mud’ (with pa-16)

Chm pawiavi ‘mud’ (with pa-07)

Ser pa^r:k^wiñit ‘mud’ (with pa-16 or pa-07)

Ktn pak^winit ‘mud’ (with pa-16 or pa-07)

Gab k^wenár ‘lodo’

O’o bid (distr. bibid) ‘clay, mud, plaster’

NT bíd^yai ‘clay’

ST bid^y

Gua we?é

Tar wi?yé ‘tierra, barro’ (Ht)

Tubar k^wirát (loc. k^wirapán) ‘tierra, mundo’

Cahita b^wíya ‘tierra, suelo, piso’

Cora čwéh, čuá:ta?a ‘on the ground’

Huich k^wíe : k^wíe.

VVH 112 *k^wiya ‘dirt, earth’

Bascom 006 *bí dai ‘clay’

Miller 1967 151 *k^wi, *k^wiya ‘earth’

Lionnet 126 *k^wiya ‘tierra’

k^wi-03

to sing / cantar

Eud bík|en (pret. ~i, fut. ~ece)

Gua wigatáni; wiká ‘song’

Tar wíkará (Ht)

Tubar k^wik-

Cahita b^wí:ka

Cora čuí:kari ‘song’

Huich k^wika = ; k^wikári : k^wi:kári. ‘canción, cantar’

CNah k^wi:ka

Miller 1967 379 *k^wika ‘sing’

C&L 147 *k^wi:ka ‘sing’; 315 **k^wi:ka ‘sing’

Lionnet 123 *k^wika ‘cantar’

k^wi-04

to braid / trenzar

Mono k^wittat ‘to wrap, twine, wind around (like bandage)’

NP k^wisi ‘to weave’

Sho k^wisi” ‘to twine, embroider’; -k^wincunah ≈ -k^wincunih (sg./pl.obj.) ‘to twist s.th.’; k^wintukkih ‘to zigzag’; -k^witunah ≈ -k^witunih (sg./pl.obj.) ‘to wring out s.th.’; -k^witupih ≈ -k^witupih (sg./pl.obj.) ‘to wrap string or rope around s.th. (instrm., vt.)’

WSh k^wisi” ‘to weave; be tangled, ensnared’

Com k^wisi-/h ‘to braid s.th.’

Ute k^win[?]wai ‘to lie crooked, lie twisted’

Hopi k^wite (pl. k^wik^wte) ‘braid’; k^wite|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to braid’

Cah -k^wičeʔan- ‘to wring (as clothes in washing), to wash (as clothes)’ (Wánikik dialect)

Pipil -tahk^wil ‘braid’; tahk^wiltia (pret. tahk^wiltih) ‘to braid’

Miller 1967 057 *k^wi ‘braid’

k^wi-05

eagle / águila

Mono k^wiʔna:ʔ(a)

NP k^winaʔa

Sho k^wina: (acc. ~a, -i) ≈ k^wiʔna: ‘eagle, large bird’

WSh k^wiʔna: ‘bird’

TSh k^wina: ‘eagle, large bird’

Kaw k^winaʔ

Cora čuíhši ‘hawk’; čuí:šireʔe ‘Rancho los Gavilanes’

Huich k^wiši : k^wi:ši ‘lechuza’

CNah k^wi:š-in (pl. -meʔ) ‘large bird of prey, hawk’

Pipil k^wišti ‘hawk’

Miller 1967 146b *k^wi ‘eagle’

Iannucci 086 *k^wi(ʔ)na:(ʔa) ‘eagle, large bird’

k^wi-06

food / comida

Hopi k^wi:va (pl. k^wipya) ‘to boil s.th.’; k^wi:vi ‘s.th. boiled’

O’o bi:s ‘to be dished out (from the cooking pot onto a serving plate)’

VVH 053 *k^wi- ‘food’

Miller 1967 152b *k^wi ‘food’

k^wi-07

north / norte

Mono k^wiwi^h

NP k^winaha ‘north wind’

Sho k^winahai

WSh k^winahainankuhtin

Com k^wihneʔnakkʃ

TSh k^winaweppih ≈ k^winawaippih ≈ kuinaweppih

Chm k^wiamari ‘the north wind’; k^wiamayiʔik^wa ‘the north wind is blowing’

Hopi k^winiŋ^ya ‘in the northwest’; k^winiwi ‘toward the northwest’; k^wiŋ^yaw ‘cold winter wind out of the northwest’

Ser k^wi:mk, ak^wi:namuʔ ‘east wind’; ak^wi:namuʔtuʔ ‘for the east wind to blow’

Ktn k^wimika

Lui k^wí:mik ‘eastward’

Gab komí ‘east’

Miller 1967 307a, 307b *k^win, k^wi ‘north’

Iannucci 085 *k^wi- ‘north, cold’

k^wi-08

vagina, vulva

Mono tek^wi

Kaw wikabi

Ute wikippi

Miller 1967 448 *k^wi ‘vagina’

Iannucci 084 *-k^wi ‘vagina’

k^wi-09

acorn / bellota

SP k^wiya- : k^wiyapi ‘scrub oak’

Ute k^wiappi ‘oak tree’

Hopi k^wiŋvi (kwiŋ^yap-) ‘scrub oak’; k^wiŋvitiva ‘acorn’ (with ti-29)

Ser k^wi:hç ‘oak sp. or its acorns’

Ktn k^wiyač ‘acorn sp.: medium-sized, from mountains, edible; also the tree’

Cah k^wĩñil^y ‘Black Oak, *Quercus kelloggii*, or its acorns’

Cup k^wínil^y ‘*Q. kelloggii* or its acorns’

Lui k^wí:la ‘*Q. kelloggii* or its acorns’

Gab k^war

Tbl waʔant ‘type of oak tree, its acorn’ (vowel is wrong)

Miller 1967 001 *k^wi, *k^wini ‘acorn’

Munro 081 *k^wí:yi-la ‘oak sp.’

k^wi-10

smoke / humo

Mono kukkuhi”

NP k^witta

Sho k^wi:ppih ≈ kukk^wi:ppih (acc. ~a)

WSh k^wi:ppih (acc. ~a)

TSh kukk^wi:ppih ≈ kukk^wi:ppi

Kaw k^wihi- ‘to smoke, be smoky’

SP k^wi:”-

Chm k^wihipa ≈ k^wihipi

Ute k^wi:ppi ‘smoke, haze’

Hopi k^wi:ciŋ^w (k^wic-); k^wi:k^wici ‘to be smoking’; k^wi:k^wita ‘to purify with juniper leaf smoke’;
k^wi:tan|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to be purifying with juniper leaf smoke’

O’o ku:bs ‘dust, smoke’

Cahita b^wičía

VVH 035 *k^wi_sci ‘smoke’

Miller 1967 392a *k^wi, *kuhi ‘smoke’; 392b *k^wici; 392c *kuci ‘smoke’

Iannucci 083 *k^wi^hih ≈ *kuhih ‘smoke’

Lionnet 121 *k^wici ‘humo’

k^wi-11

worm, caterpillar / gusano

SP nakk^wicu- ‘worm’ : t̥ipinakk^wicuci ‘earthworm’

Eud hícir|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta); hícire (pret. ~ke, ac. ~) ‘tener guzanos o agusanado’ (cognates?)

Gua ihkucíwa (ih- is a moribund noun prefix, but ku is expected reflex)

Tar kučíwari

Cahita b^wičía

Cora-JM čú?inu (pl. ču?inút^ʔe)

Cora-MN čú?ihnu (pl. ču?inú)

Huich k^wíci

Pipil k^wilin

Miller 1967 475 *k^wic ‘worm’

Lionnet 120 *k^wici ‘gusano’

k^wi-12

to say / decir

Mono ti:kk^wi: ‘to say s.th. to (vt.)’

NP-Yer ti:kk^wihi ‘to tell’

NP-McD ti:kk^wi ‘to tell’

Sho yek^wi” ‘to say s.th. (sg.subj.)’; ni:k^wih ‘to say, tell (vt.)’

WSh yik^wi”

Com yikk^wi-/h ‘to say (vi., with particle *me*, sg.)’; ni:kk^wi-/h ‘to say to s.o. (with particle *me*)’

TSh yik^wi” ≈ yuk^wi”; yik^wiŋkin ≈ yiŋkin ‘to say to, tell’; ni:ŋkin ‘to say, tell’; te:wŋkin ‘to tell’;
nuk^wiŋkin ‘to tell, say to’

k^wi-13

mud / lodo

Gua wasá ‘barbecho’ (vowel is wrong)

Tar wesogá (L) / wisogá (Ht); wisó ‘hacer lodo, batir lodo’ (Ht)

Tubar k^wisót

Lionnet 124 *k^wiso ‘lodo’

k^wi-14 (moved to k^wi-02)

k^wi-15

skin / piel

Gua wiʔcí

Tar wiʔčí (L) / wičí (Ht)

Tubar k^wici- ≈ k^wicirán

Lionnet 122 *k^wici ‘piel’

k^wi-16

to be hungry / tener hambre

O’o sbihugk

NT bíúgimu

ST -biuʔ

Bascom 007 *bíhugimu ‘to be hungry’

k^wi-01

big / grande

Gua werumá (rdp. wewéruma); werú ‘mucho’; weré (rdp. weʔweré) ‘ancho’; weiká ‘mucho’; weisá ‘muchas veces’ (also at wi-01)

Tar waʔrú ‘grande, mucho’ (L) / warú ‘grande, mucho, muy’ (Ht) (also at wi-01); we ‘muy, mucho’ (also at wi-01); wéri ≈ eʔwéri ≈ oʔwéri ‘grandes, largos’ (L) (also at wi-01); wékami ‘las viejas’ (sg. wiráami) (Ht) (also at wi-01)

Cahita b^wéʔuru (pl. b^wé:re); b^wé:ka- ‘ancho’

Huich k^wí ‘mucho’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 039d *k^we ‘big’

Lionnet 127 *k^wiru ‘grande’

k^wi-02 (*k^wisiC (AMR))

to carry / cargar

Mono k^witta ‘to surround, go around (vt.)’

NP-Yer gg^wihi

NP-McD k^wihi

Sho k^wiappih ≈ koappih (acc. ~a) ‘corral, fence, antelope surround’

Com k^wihi-/h ‘to catch, to capture’

TSh k^wi:” ≈ k^wi:n ‘to catch’

Kaw k^wiči- ‘to pile up’

SP k^wi(h)i- ‘to take (sg.obj.)’

Hopi k^wisi ‘to receive, take, pick up’; k^wisiva ‘to bring it’

Tbl wíkit (i. iwík) ‘to get, catch, grab’; wi:šat (i. iwíš) ‘to rope, catch (vt.)’

O'o bihi 'get (sg.obj.)'

Cora-MN ráʔačuenʸi 'he is going to take it away'

Huich k^we = : kwe: = . 'llevar algo largo y sólido'

CNah k^wi (pret. ~k) 'to take s.th. or s.o.' (vowel is wrong)

Pipil k^wi (pret. ~h) 'to grab, snatch, take' (vowel is wrong)

VVH 052 *k^wi(si) 'to take, get'

Miller 1967 076 *k^we 'carry'

Iannucci 088 *k^wiha 'to catch, take'

k^wi-03 (*kwiti (AMR))

to rise, to get up / levantarse

SP k^witi

Ute kitikki

Ser k^wi:çq

Ktn k^wičik 'to stand up'

Cah -k^wéʔeqe-

Cup k^wóləyaxə- 'to get up, be cured'

Lui k^wóta/i- 'to get up, recover (vi.); to get s.o. up, revive, cure; to lift s.th. (vt.)'; k^wutá:- 'to be awake, wake up'

Cora áhčesi 'Get up!'

Miller 1967 347 'k^wet 'rise, get up'

B&H *k^wa- 'to wake'

k^wi-04

iguana / iguana

Huich kecé : ke:.cé:.

CNah k^wecpalin

Pipil ku:k^wecpal

C&L 090 *k^wəc 'iguana'

k^wi-05

skin, leather / piel

Hopi k^we:wa 'belt' (cognate?)

CNah k^weʔašʔi

Pipil k^wetaš|ti (poss. ~) 'leather'

C&L 149 *k^wətaš- 'skin, leather'

k^wi-06

skirt / naguas

Cahita k^wáʔarim

CNah k^we:i|ʔ (pl. ~meʔ); k^weša:nʔi 'skirts, packing bags'; -k^weša:nko 'lap'

Pipil k^we:yit

C&L 150 *k^we:y(V)- 'skirt'

la-01

goose / ganso, ánsar

Cah láʔla

Cup lóʔəl

Lui láʔla

Munro 050 *lá:ʔa-la

ma-01 (*mata, *mati (AMR))

tick / garrapata

NP matapi ‘wood tick’

Kaw mu:ʔma:ci

Chm matavi

Ute mattači

Hopi mà:ca (pl. màmcat)

Ser maça|ç (pl. ~m) ‘wood tick’

Cah máčilʸ (pl. mášlʸam) ‘tick, flea’

Cup máčilʸ ‘wood tick’; máčiş|at (pl. ~tam) ‘bat’

Lui amáča

O’o mamş

Gua macá

Tar mačá

Cahita té:mai

Huich máte

CNah atemiλ ‘louse’ (cognate?)

B&H *mac-? ‘tick’

ma-02 (*mata, *mati (AMR))

to know / conocer, saber

Mono pumma:ci ‘to recognize’

SP mai”- ‘to find, discover’

Ute ma:i ‘to see (have found), find’

Hopi mà:takna ‘to display it’; ma:ciwa (pl. mamaciwya) ‘to be named’; ma:ciw|ta (pl. ~yiŋ^wa) ‘to be visible’

Ser ma:ç (ma:çi-) ‘to hear, listen to’

Ktn mač ‘to hear (also know?)’

Lui mí ≈ míx- ‘to be’; mí:yu ‘hello’

Tbl ma:gít (i. amak) ‘to know’; ma:ginat (i. ama:gin) ‘to teach’; mainit ‘to do’

O’o ma:č ‘to learn, find out, know, recognize’; maščam ‘to teach’

NT máátí ‘he knows’; maí ‘he knew’

ST -ma:t ‘he knows’

Eud mástiawa|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce) ‘enseñar’

Gua maci|ná (~má) ‘conocer, saber’

Tar mačí ‘ver, saber, conocer’; ma:či ‘verse, lucir, amanecer, enseñar’ (EIF)

Tubar may- ‘saber’; mayturát ‘había sabido’

Cahita mahtía ‘enseñar’

Cora-JM ram^waʔat^yé ‘he knows him’; wáʔam^waht^ye ‘he knows them’

Cora-MN-ST wáʔam^waht^ye ‘he knows them’

Huich má = ‘conocer’; máte = : má:te = . ‘saber, conocer’

CNah mati (mač-, pret. maʔ ≈ mat) ‘to know s.th.’; mačtia: ‘to learn, study (vr.); to teach s.o. (vt.)’

Pipil mat|i (pret. ~ki) ‘to know’

VVH 025 *mati ‘to know’

Bascom 142a *má:ti ‘he knows’; 142b *mái ‘he knew’

Miller 1967 249 *ma, *mai, *mati, *maci ‘know’

B&H *mí- ‘to be’ (cf. mi-03)

Iannucci 093 *mayi(h) ‘to find, become, be, do’

C&L 095 *mati ‘to know’; 165 *mačtia ‘to teach’; 249 **ma:ti ‘to know’

Lionnet 142 *mati ≈ *mac-i ‘saber’

ma-03 (*maʔciʔ (AMR))

to emerge, come out / salir

Sho maittinka ‘outside’

WSh maittinkah(tin) ‘outside, outdoors’

SP mayaŋa- ‘to appear, come to view (pl.)’ (AMR)

Chm ma(wʔ)wisi (sg.) ‘said of the sun, star, etc., emerging as an animal from its den’; maya:ŋa (pl.) ‘said of a constellation or group of stars’ (AMR)

Hopi ma:cilti ‘to become visible, appear’

Ser maihaʔ ‘to give birth to’; maih|ç (pl. ~am) ‘young one, youngster, child’; -mai|r (pl. --ham) ‘son, child’

Ktn mayhaʔ ‘to give birth’; may|hac (pl. mamayham, poss. --r ≈ --ha) ‘child’

Cah mal^yu ‘to give birth, lay eggs’; -mal ≈ -mal^y ≈ -ma ‘diminutive’ : ék^wašmal (pl. ~em) ‘boy’; náwišmal ≈ náwišmal^y (pl. ~em) ‘girl’; súŋamal (pl. súŋamal^yem, poss. -súŋama) ‘daughter of a man’

Cup -mal ‘diminutive’ : nawíšmal ‘girl’

Lui -mal ≈ -may ‘diminutive’

O’o ma:si ‘to emerge, appear (as a newborn or as the sun at dawn)’

NT maáší ‘to appear’

ST ma:ši- ‘to appear’

Gua maʔcíwa (maʔciréma); maʔci ‘outside’; maʔcihena- ‘to come out, for the sun to come out’

Tar mačí ‘(cps.) visibilidad, luz’; maʔči ‘outside’; maʔčina ‘to come out, to be born’; maʔčira ‘to discover’

Cahita má:či ‘hay luz’

Huich maciiki = : má:ciiki = . ‘claro, visible’

VVH 036 *ma_sci ‘to appear, come to light’

Bascom 141 *má:si ‘to appear’

Miller 1967 261 *maci, *masi ‘light’

B&H *-ma-l? ‘diminutive suffix’

Lionnet 131 *maci ‘haber luz’

ma-04

scorpion / alacrán

Cah mánisalʸ ≈ mánisa ‘little scorpion’ (cognate?)

Gua mahcírí

Tar maʔikúani

Cahita má:čil (pl. mačílim)

ma-05 (*ma:sat (AMR))

deer / venado

Hopi mà:saw ‘Màasaw, Lord of the Fourth World’ (cognate?)

Cup má:sivət ‘sacred treasure of the lineage, plant used in making sacred bundle’ (cognate?)

Lui má:šavut ‘ceremonial bundle’ (cognate?)

Gab mášavot ‘(sacred objects)’ (cognate?)

Eud masót (gen. máste, ac. másta)

Gua mahói

Cahita má:so

Cora m^wašá

Huich mášá

CNah masa:|λ (pl. ma:masaʔ ≈ ~meʔ)

Pipil masa:|t (poss. ~w)

Miller 1967 125 *mas ‘deer’

C&L 042 *masa:- ‘deer’; 305 **maso ‘deer’

Lionnet 140 *maso ‘venado’

ma-06

to fear, to be afraid / temer, tener miedo

Mono masitot ‘to have one’s hair stand up (as in fright), to bristle’ (cognate?)

Hopi mamqasi; maqasi ‘fear, fright’

Ser tiʔmq (with ti-40?)

Ktn tihmík ‘to be afraid, be constipated’ (with ti-40?)

Gua maha|ní (~má)

Tar mahá

Cahita máhwe

Cora raatam^wári ‘he chased it away’

Huich makáše = : ma:.káše = .

CNah maw(i)

Pipil mahmawi (pret. mahmawki)

Miller 1967 167 *ma ‘fear it’

Lionnet 132 *mahawa ‘tener miedo’

ma-07 (*mala (AMR))

child / hijo/a

Hopi ma:na (pl. mamant) ‘girl’

O’o maḁ (pl. ma:maḁ) ‘woman’s child’

NT mára ‘offspring’; marádi ‘his offspring’

ST mar ‘offspring’; mara:d ‘his offspring’

Eud márwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘hija (lo dice el padre y no la madre)’

Gua malawá ≈ maláwa ‘hija’; te?marí ‘muchacho, joven’

Tar mará ‘hija del padre’

Tubar malít ‘cría de venado’

Cahita má:la ‘hija’

VVH 084 *mala ‘child’

Bascom 145ab *mára (pl. *ma:mára) ‘offspring’; 145c marádi ‘his offspring’

Miller 1967 086 *mal, *ma ‘child’

Lionnet 137 *mara ‘hija del padre’; 138 *marici ‘cría de venado’

ma-08 (moved to ma-07)

ma-09

to be situated (like liquid or mass obj.) / estar (como líquido, u obj. agregados)

NP manni ‘become, be’

Gua maní (manimá) ‘estar’

Tar maní ‘estar en un recipiente, estar boca arriba un recipiente’

Cahita máne ‘estar (líquido u obj. agregados)’

Huich mane = : mane: = . ‘puesto, tendido (múltiple)’; mana = : mana: = . ‘poner, tender, estirar (múltiple)’

ma-10

to cover / enterrar

Com mana?kkoro:mi-

SP -ma?ni (all examples are with reflexive na-)

Tbl masat (i. amas); ma:sat ‘bag’

O’o maʔiʂ|p (def. ~, hort. ~p(ĩ)); ma?i ‘pit roast’; mamma?ikuḁ ‘roasting pit’

Eud meitémo|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘echar a tatamar mezcal’; temó|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Gua mahi|ná (~má) ‘to bury; to cook in the ground ≈ enterrarlo; tatamar, cocer comida (p. ej. agave) en la tierra’

Tar má ‘cocer al horno’

Cahita má:?a

CNah man|i (pret. ~ka) ‘for s.th. flat to cover a surface, as water in a shallow pan, etc.’

Pipil man|a (pret. ~ki) ‘to cook, to boil (cook in water)’

Miller 1967 108 *ma ‘cover (vb.)’

Lionnet 129 *ma ‘cocer al horno’

ma-11

father / padre

O'o ma:m 'one's father (in a clan of the buzzard moiety)'

Eud mási (gen. -ke, ac. ~) 'tener padre la hija'

Gua ma?má 'abuelo (padre de una mujer)'

Tar marí ≈ maré- 'padre de la hija'

ma-12 (*makaC (AMR))

to give (food), feed / dar (de comer)

Mono maqqa

NP makka

Sho maka"

WSh maka

Com maka-/h

TSh makan ≈ maka" 'to give (usually, but not necessarily, food), feed'

Kaw maka-

SP maka

Ute makai

Hopi maqa 'to give sg.obj. to'; mamqa 'to be in the process of giving sg.obj. to'; makiwa 'to be given; gift'; namqa 'to take s.th. for oneself; (pl.) to take sg.obj. for oneself as a single group'; namqana 'for two people to give each other their portion'

Ser maqai; na:mq 'to distribute, give out, give to several people'

Ktn mak 'to give'

Cah -máx-

Cup maxa- 'to give'; námxalayka 'to the store'; náməxə- 'to sell, give as gift' (1st vowel unexpected)

Lui námxa- 'to give to several people, distribute'

Gab maxá-

Tbl mahat (i. amah) ≈ mahi:nat (i. amahi:n) 'to give'

O'o ma:k (def. ~, hort. ~kĩ)

NT maakí- 'to give'; maákai 'he gives'; maá 'he gave'

ST makí-; ma:k 'he gives'; ma: 'he gave'

Eud nemák|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) 'vender'; nemík|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Tubar maka (fut. ~lák); mika- (fut. ~sam, imp. mikán ≈ ~in) 'dar, repartir'

Cahita máka; mí:ka 'regalar'

CNah maka 'to dose oneself, take s.th. like medicine (vr.); to give (vt.)'

Pipil mak|a (pret. ~ak ≈ ~) 'to give; to punish'

VVH 083 *ma_ska 'to give'

Bascom 139a *má:kai 'he gives'; 139b *ma:kí- 'to give'; 139c *má: 'he gave'

Miller 1967 196a *maka 'to give'

B&H *max- 'to give'

Iannucci 091 *ma(h)ka 'to feed, give'

ma-13 (*maX (AMR))

hand / mano

Mono ma? ‘hands, front paws’

NP mai

Sho mo?o; ma- ‘with the hand, not grasping (instr. pref.)’

WSh mo?o

Com masuka:-/h ‘to feel with the hand’

TSh mo?o

Kaw ma- ‘with the hand (instr. pref.)’

SP mo?o- ≈ ma- ≈ ma”-; ma- (instr. pref.)

Chm mo?o; ma- (prefix found in many words having to do with the hand: makiwa: ‘little finger’; mancivi ‘lower arm’; masi: ‘finger’; masico?o ‘fingernail’; matogo ‘thumb’; ma?uravi ‘middle finger (early)’ [sic]

Ute mo?opi, mača?wai ‘extend one’s hand’; mačok^wai ‘knead, press together with hands’

Hopi ma- ≈ -ma (ma:- ≈ ma-) ‘hand, arm’

Ser -ma (-ma:-) ‘hand; finger; forearm, wing’

Ktn ma|c (pl. ~m, poss. ~~)

Cah hémal (poss. héma?) ‘arm, hand, finger’

Cup -ma

Lui mat (poss. -má:) ‘hand, arm, foreleg’; má:malu- ‘to handle’

Gab -mán (pl. -máman)

Tbl ma:|l (poss. ~n); ma:ḏ on ‘arm’

O’o ma- ‘(prefix on verbs having to do with the hands)’; matk ‘palm of the hand’ (with ta-33)

NT matáka ‘palm of the hand’ (with ta-33)

Eud mamát (gen. mánte, ac. mánta) ‘mano, dedo y hasta a todo el brazo llaman *mamát*’

Gua ma- es parte de matála ‘palma’; makúsa ‘dedo de la mano’; marikí ‘cinco’; y otras palabras.

Cahita mámam

Cora m^wáhka?a

Huich mamá : ma:má. ‘brazo, mano’

CNah ma:iλ

Pipil -mey, -me:y ‘hand (hand and and forearm), branch, sleeve, handle’; mah- ≈ ma:- ‘hand (in compounds)’

VVH 128 *ma ‘hand’

Bascom 148 *matáka ‘palm of the hand’

Miller 1967 215 *ma, *mo? ‘hand’; 314 ma-taka ‘palm of the hand’

Iannucci 090 *ma(h)- (instr. pref.), *mo?o (n.) ‘hand’

C&L 078 *ma:(y)(V)- ‘hand’; 242 **ma: ‘hand’

Lionnet 128 *ma ‘mano’

Munro 060 *ma-t ‘hand’

ma-14 (*map- (AMR))

palm of the hand

Mono mape:ta

NP mappita

WSh mappana

TSh mappana
Ute mappayapi
Hopi mapqölö

ma-15

five / cinco
Mono manikittu $\approx$ maniki:
NP manikiʔyu
Sho manaikihtin, si:mahtin ‘ten’
WSh manaikihtin
TSh manaki $\approx$ maniki
Kaw manikiyu
SP manniki-
Ute maníkiini
Ser mahaʔç
Ktn mahač
Cah namek^wánaŋ
Cup nəmak^wánaŋax
Lui mahá:r
Gab mahár
Eud márki, márkis ‘cinco veces’
Gua marikí
Tar marí
Tubar mamunír
Cahita mámni
CNah ma:k^wi:lli
Pipil ma:k^wil
Iannucci 092 *maniki(h) ‘five’
C&L 062 *ma:k^wi:l-li ‘five’
Lionnet 128 *mamuni $\approx$ *mari ‘cinco’

ma-16

ten / diez
NP manoʔyu (cognate?)
Eud mákoi; mákois ‘diez veces’
Tar makói
CNah maλakλi (cognate?)
Lionnet 135 *makoi ‘diez’

ma-17

thigh / muslo
Cahita máčam
CNah mecλi ‘thigh, leg’

Pipil mec- ‘leg (in compounds)’

Miller 1967 436 *mac ‘thigh’

ma-18

to hit / golpear

Cup máxiš ‘acorn flour’

Lui má:xi- ‘to grind acorns on a metate’; má:xiš ‘acorn flour’

CNah maga ‘to hit (vt.)’

Pipil maka (pret. ~k) ‘to punish’

Miller 1967 233 *mak ‘hit’

Munro 001 *má:xi-š ‘acorn flour’

ma-19

four / cuatro

Ser maʔkuvik (pl. ~am) ‘nine, (pl.) nine of them’

Ktn makaveyki ‘nine’

NT maakóva, mamaákova ‘eight’

ST ma:kov

Cora m^wá:k^wa

Bascom 140 *ma:kóvai ‘four’

Miller 1967 512 *mako ‘four’

ma-20

ashes / cenizas

Hopi ti:ma ‘ground lime, kaolin’ (with ti-12, cognate?)

O’o matai (distr. mamtai)

NT mátai

ST matai

Cora rašúʔum^ware ‘he made him sooty’

Bascom 147 *matái ‘ashes, lime’

Miller 1967 011 *mat ‘ashes’

ma-21 (*mataR (AMR))

grinding stone / metate

NP matta

Kaw maraci

SP mata- : matalaci

Chm mara

Ute matači

Hopi mata, matà:ki ‘mano (for grinding stone)’

Cah málal, -malmála- ‘to be flat (of a surface of truncated sphere, e.g., grinding stone)’;

malmálawet ‘flat one (not spherical)’

Cup malál (poss. -malákiʔa)

Lui malá:l

Tbl mana:l

O'o maččud

NT móúturai 'metate'

ST mattur 'metate'

Eud metát

Gua mahtá

Tar matá

Tubar matát

Cahita máta

Cora-JM m^watá

Cora-MN m^wa:tá

Huich matá : ma:tá:.

CNah meλa|λ (pl. ~tin ≈ ~me?) 'stone slab for grinding cornmeal, metate'

Pipil met|at (poss. --) 'quern, metate'

Bascom 143 *máhuturai 'metate'

Miller 1967 283 *mata 'metate'

C&L 076 *məλa- 'grinding stone'; 239 **mata 'grinding stone'

Lionnet 141 *mata 'metate'

Munro 072 *malá:-l 'metate'

ma-22 (*masaR (AMR))

feather / pluma

Hopi masa (pl. mamsa) 'wing'

Ser maha:č (poss. -maha? ≈ -mahu?) 'feather, wing'

Ktn mahac 'wing'

Cah másil' 'fern'

Cup másil' 'fern'

Lui mášla 'fern sp., *Woodwardia radicans*'

Gab -mášan 'alas'; amášarot 'uno que tiene alas'

Gua maʔsá

Tar maʔsá ≈ -mísa

Tubar masár ≈ masát 'pluma, aleta pectoral'

Cahita mása (pl. ~m (C)) 'ala'

Cora m^waʔaskibaúri

Pipil -maš 'pubic hair (obscene)'; -mašak 'groin'; mašta|t (poss. --w) 'loincloth'

Miller 1967 466 *masa 'wing'

Lionnet 139 *masa 'pluma'

Munro 042 *má:ši-la 'fern sp.'

ma-23

centipede / ciempiés

O'o maihogĩ (pl. mamaihog(ĩ))

Eud másiw|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)
Gua maʔyaká
Tar maʔačíri
Tubar mahará
Cahita masía
Cora-JM náhseʔeveʔeme
Huich maişéka : mai.şé:ka.
CNah maşal|li (pl. ~tin) ‘earwig’ (cognate?)
Miller 1967 082 *ma ‘centipede’
Lionnet 130 *ma-siwa ≈ *ma-yaka ‘ciempiés’

ma-24 (moved to ma-10)

ma-25

agave / maguey
Eud meit (gen. méite, ac. méita) ‘mezcal ya tatemado’
Gua mahí ‘agave, mescal’
Tar mé ≈ ma- ≈ mi- ≈ méke
Tubar mañít
Cora-JM m^wéih
Cora-MN m^wáih
Huich mái ‘mezcal’
CNah meλ ‘century plant, maguey, member of the Agave family of plants (most commonly those cultivated for the production of pulque and mezcal)’ (cognate? also at mu-19)
HuaN meλ
Miller 1967 003 *ma ‘agave’
Lionnet 133 *mahi ‘mezcal’

ma-26

mountain lion / león
O’o mawid (pl. maipid ≈ mamwid)
NT mavid^yi
ST mavi:d^y
Eud mavír|i (gen. ~ote, ac. ~ota)
Gua mawiá ‘gato montés’
Tar maʔwiyá
Cora m^wáhye (pl. m^wahyét^ye)
Bascom 149 *mavídi/a ‘puma’
Miller 1967 291 *ma ‘mountain lion’
Lionnet 143 *mawiya ‘león’

ma-27

dove / torcacita

Chm makahiovi ‘domestic pigeon’

Ser maqa|h^wt (pl. ~hum)

Ktn makaho|t (pl. ~m); makahoai|t (pl. ~m) ‘dove sp.: bigger’

Cah máxayil^y ≈ máxil^y (pl. ~em)

Cup mǝxíl^y

Lui mixé:l

Gab makáho’

Miller 1967 139 ‘dove’

Munro 036 *maxé:-l ‘dove’

ma-28

palm tree / palma, palmera

Chm mamau?utampi; mahavi ‘tree’ (P) (cognate?)

Ser mama|huc ≈ mama|h^wç (pl. ~hum)

Cah máwul (pl. ~em)

Cup má:wal

Lui má:x^wal ≈ má:xul

Gab máhar ‘(one) zacate plant’; distr. mamáhar ‘grass, zacate, rama’

O’o ma:hagam

Munro 089 *má:x^wa-l ‘fan palm’; **má:hawa-l (?)

ma-29

to carry / llevar

CNah -máma ‘to bear s.th., to carry s.th. on one’s shoulders, to govern s.o.’

C&L 025 *ma:ma ‘to carry’

ma-30

spindle / huso

CNah malakaλ ‘spindle, bobbin, spiral’

Pipil malaka|t (poss. ~w)

C&L 158 *malaka- ‘spindle’

ma-31

to throw / tirar

O’o ma?ihin ‘to hit obj. once by throwing s.th. at it’

NT máíšai ‘to throw at’; máhi ≈ mááhi ‘he threw at’

ST maʔías ‘to throw at’

CNah mi:na ‘to shoot arrows, to pierce s.o. with arrows’

Pipil mi:ma ‘to shoot with an arrow’; mi:t ‘bow and arrow’

Bascom 150a *maʔíhisai ‘to throw at’; 150b *máʔihi ‘he threw at’

ma-32

grass mat / metate

O'o main (pl. mamain, distr. maʔmain) 'sleeping mat'

NT máĩĩ

ST maiñ

Bascom 144 *máinai≈i 'grass mat'

ma-33

to twist / retorcer

CNah λamali:na 'to roll thread on the thigh'; malakaλ 'spindle, bobbin, spiral' (cognate?)

Pipil mali:n|a (pret. ~) 'to twist, twist string'

ma-34

toloache, jimson weed, datura

Chm momompĩ (cognate?)

Ser ma:nič

Ktn manic

Cup mánit

Gab mánet

ma-35

to wash hands, face / lavarse las manos, la cara

Hopi ma:vaq|ta (pl. ~tota) 'to wash the hands'

Ser ma:vaʔq 'to wash the face'

Cup mávə- 'to wash face'

Lui muvá:y- 'to wash one's face'

ma-36

to rub / frotar

Ser mavaʔ 'to rub'

Cah -mávay- 'to rub'

Lui mávi- 'to scrape or gather up with the hands'

ma-37

to help / ayudar

Ser mamayivq 'to help'

Cah mámaway- 'to lend a hand, to help (a person)'

Cup mámayu- 'to help'

Lui má:mayu- 'to help'

ma-38

to fall over / caerse

Ser manamʔ-q 'to fall down'

Cah mána/i- 'to fall down (rolling), roll, stumble over (a globular object)'

Cup mánə- 'to roll, fall off, stumble'; manániyiqal 'he fell over by accident'

Lui má:na/i- ‘to stumble and fall, roll down (vi.); to roll s.th. heavy downhill (vt.)’

ma-39

to turn, change / cambiarse

Ser manumq ‘to turn (on axis), turn over, around, into, change, change into’

Cah méni- ‘to turn over, roll, turn around; to turn into (an animal or different color)’

Cup mónə- ‘to dress up, change clothes’

ma-40

younger parallel uncle, FaYoBr / tío paralelo menor

Ser -maq ‘younger parallel uncle: FaYoBr, FaYoM//Co, FaMaXCo, StFa, MoYoSiHu, MoYo//CoHu’

Ktn makay ‘uncle’

Cah -mas

Cup -məš ‘father’s brother, FaYoBr, FaMaXCo’

Lui -máš

Gab -máš

ma-41

woman’s parallel nephew, niece / sobrino/a paralelo/a de mujer

Ser -mašt ‘woman’s parallel nephew, niece (other than YoSiCh, HuBrCh, which is -nim = ni-07):

WoOlSiCh, WoOlF//CoCh, WoFXCoCh, WoStCh, HuOlBrCh, HuOlM//CoCh, HuMXCoCh’

Ktn -mahcit (pl. ~am) ‘nephew of a certain type, poss. through sister’

Cah -máti ≈ -mati? (pl. -máti?im) ‘niece’

Cup -mátisma ‘woman’s nephew, WoOlSiCh, MaFCoCh’; -matíma ‘man’s niece or nephew, MaSiCh, MaFCoCh [= man’s cross nephew, niece]’

ma-42

to suck (as a shaman) / chupar (como exorcista)

Ser maiñ

Cah -máyaw-

Lui mayíw- ‘to doctor s.o.’

Huich mára?akámé : mára?a:.kámé ‘cantador, shaman, curandero’; maríkikí ‘adivino, mataballo’

ma-43 (moved to ma-22)

mi-01

to give food to / dar de comer

Cora raatamíhsin ‘he is going to feed it to him’; also the allomorphs -mi-, -mík^wa-

Huich mik^wa = ‘mantener, dar de comer’

Miller 1967 196b *mika ‘give’

mi-02 (moved to mo-05)

mi-03 (moved to mu-01)

mi-04 (moved to mu-17)

mi-05

near / cerca

Hopi -mi ‘to, toward’

Ser -mia? ‘with, accompanying’ (also at ma-44)

O’o mia (distr. mi?imia)

B&H 151 *miá- ‘near’

mi-06 (*miyaC (AMR))

to go / ir

Mono miya

NP mia

Sho mia

WSh mi?ah ≈ miah ‘to go, walk, leave’

Com mia- ≈ mi?a-/ă

TSh mi?a ≈ mia ≈ mi?ah ≈ mi?a” ‘to go, walk, march; to get, become’

SP mia- ‘to travel, journey (pl.)’

Ser mii (mia:-)

Ktn mi

Gab mya-

Tbl miyat (i. i:miy)

Huich mie = ≈ míe/hó = : míe/hó: = .

Miller 1967 197 *miya ≈ *mi ‘go’

Iannucci 101 *mi?a ‘to go, walk’

mi-01 (*mica (AMR))

moon / luna

Mono tamí?a ≈ tatmí?a

NP mīha

Sho mia (acc. ~i)

WSh mia ≈ mi?a

Com mia

TSh mia(cci) ‘moon, month’

Kaw miaci ≈ mia

SP mia”- : miattokuci ‘moon, month’

Chm miarogopici, mianci ‘month’

Ute miattakoči

Hopi mi:yaw

Ser mia:ç
Ktn miač
Cah ménilʸ
Cup mónilʸ
Lui móyla
Gab mwar
Tbl mi:yal ‘moon (especially new moon), month’
O’o maşad (vowel is wrong)
NT masádai
ST masa:d
Eud mecát (gen. méte, ac. méta)
Gua mecá
Tar mečá
Tubar macát
Cahita mé:ča
Cora-JM-MN máškiraʔi
Cora-ST máškire’
Huich méca
CNah me:cʌi
Pipil me:cti
VVH 158 *miya ‘moon’
Bascom 146 *masádai ‘moon’
Miller 1967 286b, 286a *meca, *mea ‘moon’
Iannucci 102 *miʔa(h), *miha(h) ‘moon, month’
C&L 109 *me:c- ‘moon’; 253 **mi:ca ‘moon’
Lionnet 145 *mica ‘luna’
Munro 073 *mó:yi-la

mi-02

far / lejos
O’o mi:k (distr. miʔimik)
NT -míʔka
ST mi:k
Eud mekú
Gua mehká
Tar meká
Cahita méka
CNah weʔka
Bascom 161 *míʔka ‘far’
Miller 1967 165 *meka ‘far’
C&L 058 *wəhka ‘far’; 306 **mi(h)ka ‘far’ (PA *w represents lenited **m.)
Lionnet 146 *mika ‘lejos’

mi-03

to kill sg.obj. / matar sg.obj.

Ser mimiʔq ‘to die, be ill, sick hurting (sg.)’; mimiʔkin ‘to hurt (sg.obj.)’

Tbl miʔgat (i. imi:k ≈ imiʔik) ‘to kill’

O’o muʔa- (def. mua, hort. muaʔi) ≈ miʔa- ‘to kill obj.’

Gua meʔ|áni (~rimá) ‘matar (sg.obj.)’

Cahita méʔa ‘matar’

Cora rameʔenʔí ‘he’s going to kill him with a knife’

Huich mi = ‘morir’; mi = ‘matar a uno’; miʔá = ‘matar (imperativo)’

VVH 085 *miʔa ‘to kill’

Miller 1967 128d *me ‘die’

Lionnet 144 *miʔa ≈ mir-i ‘matar’

mi-04

to die / morir

Ser miʔkaʔn ‘to kill sg.obj.’

Ktn mik ‘to kill, hit’

Cah -mékan- ‘to kill’

Cup mǎqǎ- ‘to kill’

Lui mókna- ‘to kill, beat’

Gab moká- ‘matar’; moyók- ‘to die’; motáy- ‘doler’

Miller 1967 128d *mek ‘die’

B&H *mǎq- ‘to kill’

mi-05

to burn / arder

Hopi miki ‘warm from heating or artificial energy source’

O’o mi|hi (def. ~i, hort. mi:ʔi) ‘to burn in a single fire’

NT mǐdʔe ‘to burn s.th.’; mihími ‘it is burning’; níhi ≈ mǐ ‘it burned’

ST miidʔa- ‘to burn s.th.’; mi:him ‘it is burning’; mǐ ‘it burned’

Pipil mimilaka (pret. ~k) ‘for the fire to burn’

Bascom 159a *mihímivi ‘it is burning’; 159b *mǐhida-/i- ‘to burn s.th.’; 159c *mǐhi ≈ mǐ ‘it burned’

mi-06

to run, go walk (sg.?) / correr, ir, andar (sg.?)

Hopi mi:na ‘to be flowing’

Cah -meye ‘to turn, curve, get crooked, twist (vi)’ (cognate?)

Lui món- ≈ muná: ‘to travel, come, walk, go’ (cognate? or metathesis of ni-09?)

O’o mi|d (def. mi:, hort. ~l) ‘to run, drive, flow, blow’

NT mǐli- ‘to run’; mǐrai ‘he runs’; mǐ ‘he ran’

ST mǐlʔí- ‘to run’; mi: ‘he ran’

Eud merán (pret. méri, fut. mérce) ‘correr uno’

Gua -ma; -mi- '(suf. futuro en el sg.)'

Cora-JM-MN -me 'go (sg.subj.)'; -húʔu 'to go (pl.subj.)'

Cora-ST -meʔi 'go (sg.subj.)'

Bascom 160a *mírai 'he runs'; 160b *míri- 'to run'; 160c *mí: 'he ran'

Miller 1967 177 *mel 'flow, (run)'

B&H *mən- 'to come'

C&L 235 **miya 'to go'

mi-07

porcupine

Mono mīhi

NP mīhi

Hopi mī:ŋʷaw (pl. mī:mīŋʷawt)

Miller 1967 329 *me 'porcupine'

mi-08

gopher / tuza

Mono mīyi / mīyu- (K)

Kaw mīyici

SP mīyin- : mīyimpici

Chm mīyi

Hopi mī:yi (pl. mī:mīyt) 'gopher, mole'

Ser mī:ŋa|ht (pl. ~m) (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Ktn mīŋaht 'gopher, mole' (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Cah me:t

Cup mə:t

Lui mó:ta

Tbl mīyint (cf. syn. yīhi:dal)

Miller 1967 202 *meye 'gopher'

Iannucci 103 *mīyi(N) 'gopher'

Munro 051 *mó:hə-ta > *mó:-ta 'gopher'

mi-09

to twist / retorcer

Hopi mīri (pl. mīrikya) 'to twist around, curl around'; mīrikna 'to twist'; mīrim|ti (pl. ~toti) 'to become twisted together'; mīriri|ta (pl. ~tota) 'to be twisting around, curling around'

Ser mīraqq 'become untied, loose' (semantic reversal?)

Cah -čeméli-n-

Cup móləkʷə-

Lui móra/i- 'to be rolled up, curled up (vi.); to put inside a container (vt.)'; mó:ra/i- 'to dance the tatahuila (vi.); to bore, drill fire (vt.)'

B&H *məri-? 'to twist'

mi-10

ocean / mar

Ser mĩ:m|t (loc. ~p)

Ktn mĩmĩt 'lake, sea'

Cah mó:mat (Luiseño loan)

Cup mómæt

Lui mó:mat

Gab mómot 'mar, lake'

Munro 084 *mó:ma-t 'ocean'

mi-11

to shimmer / rielar

Ser mĩyĩ?kin 'to cause to shimmer'; mĩyĩ:mĩyĩ?n 'shimmering'

Cah -méye- 'to turn, curve, get crooked, twist (vi.)'

Cup móyə- 'to squirm, wriggle'

mi-12

gray hair / cano

Cah -méh?a, méa- 'to become gray-haired'

Lui mux^wá:la

Munro 055 *məhá:-la 'gray hair'

mo-01

head / cabeza

Ser möʔ:ʔč 'sacred bundle' (cognate?); möʔh|a:č (pl. ~a:m, poss. ~) 'doll' (cognate?)

Ktn moha|č ≈ muha|č (pl. ~m) 'doll' (cognate?)

Cup mĩ?iš 'cattails'

Lui mé?iš 'doll'; mé:la 'head of the cattail rush'

Gab me?ér 'el másavot [the sacred bundle]'

O'o mo?o (pl. mo:mĩ)

NT móo (pl. moómo); móódi 'his head'

ST mo' (pl. mo:m); ma?o:d 'his head'

Eud mo (gen. móte, ac. móta) 'cabello, pelo'

Gua mo'ó ≈ mo-

Tubar mo-; móar 'cuello'

Cahita mó?oberi 'sombrero'

Cora-JM mú?u

Huich mo'ó : mo'ó:

VVH 134 *mo?o 'head'

Bascom 152ab *mó?o (pl. *mó:mo) 'head'; 152c *mo'ódi 'his head'

Miller 1967 218 *mo?o 'head'

Lionnet 147 *mo?o 'cabeza'

mo-02

to be seated (pl.) / estar sentados

Gua mociwí (~pó) ‘poner sentados (pl.obj.)’

Tar močíwi ‘sentados (pl.obj.)’

mo-03

son-in-law / yerno

Sho monappi (acc. ~a)

WSh munappi (acc. ~a)

Kaw mono- ‘daughter’s husband, sibling’s daughter’s husband’

SP munna-

Hopi mö?önaŋ^w ‘groom, sister’s husband, husband of a woman in one’s clan or phratry’; mö?wi
‘bride, daughter-in-law, wife of a brother or other man in one’s clan or phratry, wife of one’s
ceremonial son’

Eud mónwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~te)

Gua mo?né, mo’óri ‘nuera’

Tar mo?néra

Tubar moasakár

Cahita mó?one

Cora-JM n^yamú?u (pl. n^yamú:n^yim^wa?a) ‘my affinal relative’

Huich mone : mo:ne.

CNah mo:nli; mo:nna:n|li (pl. ~tin) ‘mother-in-law’; mo:nta?|li (pl. ~tin) ‘father-in-law’

HuaN mo:nli (poss. nomo:nlih ‘my son-in-law’)

Pipil mu:nti (poss. -mu:n) ‘son-in-law, boyfriend, bridegroom’

VVH ??? *mona ≈ *muna ‘son-in-law’

Miller 1967 505 *mona ‘affinal relative’

Lionnet 148 *moni ‘yerno’

mo-04 (moved to mu-26)

mo-05

beard, facial hair / barba

Sho mocon (acc. ~a)

WSh mocon (acc. ~na)

Com mo:co

TSh mocon

SP monco- : moncopi

Chm monco

Ute močoppi

Iannucci 096 *moco(N) ‘beard, facial hair’

mo-06

to enter (pl.) / entrar varios

Eud mú|ume (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Gua moʔi|ná (~pó)

Tar mo'í

Lionnet 151 *mu ≈ *mo-i 'entrar'

mo-07

cloud / nube

Hopi pamösi 'fog, mist' (with pa-07)

Lui mésmal 'fog, mist'

Eud mosít

CNah mišʌi (vowel is wrong)

Pipil mišti 'cloud, fog' (vowel is wrong)

Lionnet 150 *mosi 'nube'

mo-08

to smoke / humear, hacer humo

Ser möʀ:ʔ 'to smoke, be smoky'; möʀa:ʔt 'smoke (n.)'

Ktn muahkik 'to be smoky'; muat ≈ muaʔt ≈ mwat 'smoke, haze'

Cah -míʔ- 'to emit smoke (vi.)'; -míʔne- 'to make smoke (vt.)'; míʔat 'smoke (n.)'

Cup míʔat 'smoke (n.)'

Lui méyi- 'to make a medicinal steam or smoke by putting herbs on fire or on heated rocks'

Eud morón (pret. móri, fut. mórce)

Gua mo|loná (~rimá) ≈ molo|ná (~má); moréwa 'humo'; moréla 'capeta para copal'

Cora-MN rakismʷá:tʰeʔe 'he is making it give it off smoke'

Miller 1967 393 'smoke' (noun)

Lionnet 149 *moro ≈ *mor-i 'humear'

mo-09

to boil / hervir

CNah molo:n(i) 'to waft, to rise and drift on air currents, to effervesce'

HuaN molo:ni; a:momolo:ka 'to spout water'

Pipil mulu:ni 'to dry (e.g., of beans), to fly or blow away (e.g., dust, flour, chaff)' (SD); mulu:nia
'to swell, to puff up, for a bird to ruffle its feathers, to plow'

C&L 018 *molo:nV 'to boil'; **molo- 'to boil'

mo-10

to suck / chupar

NP mokona 'sucking hard'

Hopi mò:cikna 'to chomp down on'

Cah -míš- 'to chew'; -mímičelʷaw- 'to chew on the way going'

Cup mísə- 'to suck (of baby)'

Lui mé:či- ‘to chew, as sugarcane, to extract juice’

B&H *mé- ‘to suck’

mo-11

to throw / tirar

CNah mo:la ‘to stone, throw a rock at, hunt (vt.)’

Pipil mu:la (pret. ~k) ‘to throw at, to heave’

C&L 170 *mo:la ‘throw’

mo-12 (*moci (AMR))

grandchild / nieto/a

Hopi mö:yi (-mö-)

O’o mo:s ‘woman’s daughter’s child’

mu-01

grain of wheat, tassel / espiga

O’o muḍa

Eud murát

Gua mulá

Tar murá

Cahita mówa ‘espigar’ (cognate?)

Cora-JM m^wéiyu

Cora-MN m^wé:yu

CNah mi:lli ‘cultivation, planting’; mi(y)a:waλ ‘the tassel and flower of maize’

Miller 1967 149 ‘ear of corn (espiga)’

Lionnet 158 *mura ‘espiga’

mu-02

to die (sg.) / morir (sg.)

Hopi mo:ki

Ktn muk ‘to be sick, die’; mukic ‘disease’; mukim ‘dead people’

Cah múkʔilʔ ‘sore’; -múk- ‘to get sick, weak; to die’; múki|š (pl. ~čem) ‘sick person; dead person’

Cup múk|ilʔ (poss. ~ʔi) ‘sore’

Lui mú:kil ‘sore, boil; a knot in wood’; mú:ki- ‘to fester’; mú:- ‘to be in eclipse, of the sun or moon’

Tbl mu:git (i. umu:k) ‘to die’; mugi:nat (i. umugi:n) ‘to hurt’; mu:gut ‘spirit of a dead person’; a:namu:gut (i. a:namu:k) ‘to be hungry’

O’o mu:|k- (def. ~, hort ~kĩ) ‘to die (sg.)’; mu:kĩ (pl. koʔi) ‘corpse, dead body of a person that has died of natural causes’; mu:kig ‘carcass, dead remnant of s.th. (such as an animal or a plant) that has died of natural causes’

NT máá ‘he killed’; muukí- ‘to die’; muú ‘he died’

ST -mua ‘he killed’; mu:ki- ‘to die’. mu: ‘he died’

Eud mukún (pret. múki, fut. múkce)

Gua mug|uná (~imá)

Tar mukú (int. umugú) ‘morir’

Cahita mú:ke (pasado mú:ku) ‘morir’

Cora-JM mǝʔiǝí ‘he is dead’; mǝʔiǝí ‘dead person, cadaver’; mǝʔinʔí ‘he is going to die’

Cora-MN-ST mǝʔiǝí ‘dead person, cadaver’; mǝʔinʔí ‘he is going to die’

Huich mǝ = ‘morir’; mǝkǝ = ‘estar muerto’; mǝkǝ : mǝ:kǝ. ‘muerto, cadáver’

CNah mik|i (pret. ~) ‘to die’; miktia: ‘to kill’; mikki ‘corpse’

HuaN miki ‘to die’

Pipil miki ‘to die’

VVH 086 *mu_uki ≈ *mu_uku ‘to die, sg.’

Bascom 153 *múa ‘he killed’; 155a *mu:kǝ- ≈ mumúki- ‘to die’; 155b *mú: ‘he died’

Miller 1967 128a *muk, *muki ‘die’; 128c *mu ‘die’

C&L 045 *miki ‘to die’; 094 *miktia ‘to kill’; 219 **mu:ki ‘to die’

Lionnet 155 *muku ≈ *muk-i ‘morirse’

Munro 121 *mú:ki-l ‘sore’

mu-03

beans / frijoles

SP mu:ti: (M) / mo:ri (Sapir)

Chm muri:; muri:vi ‘bean plant; bean straw’

Hopi mori (Numic loanword?)

O’o mu:ñ (distr. mumuñ)

Eud mun (gen. múne, ac. múni)

Gua muní

Tar muní

Cahita mú:nim

Cora múhme

Huich móme : mó:me. (vowel is wrong)

Pipil muhmulu ‘beans cooked without juice’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 029 ‘beans’

Lionnet 157 *muni ‘frijol’

mu-04

vagina

Hopi mosŋʔa (pl. mo:mosŋʔa) ‘clitoris’ (cognate?)

O’o mu:s

Gua muhcí

Tar mučí

CNah mi:šiw|i (pret. ~) ‘to give birth’ (cognate?)

mu-05 (*muh (AMR))

to shoot / tirar

Hopi mǝʔa ‘to shoot, sting; to fasten (re nail, staple, pin)’ (vowel is wrong)

Ser mui ≈ mua-; mu:m(u-) ‘to shoot (more than once), be shooting’

Ktn mu

Cah -múx- ≈ -mú- ≈ múh-

Cup muha- ≈ muhá:n- ≈ múmhanə- ≈ múmxanə-

Lui muʔán-

Gab mohú-

Tbl muʔat ≈ u:mu:ʔ(at); mu:ʔišt ‘gun, shooter’; umusat ‘feathered arrow’ (cf. hu-03)

O’o mummu

Eud mumú|n (pret. múmul, fut. ~ce)

Gua muhíbaní

Cora raatám^wi: ‘he shot it with an arrow’

CNah mi:λ ‘arrow, dart’; mi:n|a (pret. ~) ‘to shoot arrows, pierce s.o. with arrows’; mi:n|i (pret. ~) ‘to prick, pierce s.th.’

Pipil mi:|ma (pret. ~nki); mi:t (poss. --) ‘bow and arrow’

VVH 081 *muhu ‘to shoot—as with arrow’

Miller 1967 373 *mu ‘shoot’

B&H *muh-? ‘to shoot’

Lionnet 152 *mu ‘flechar’

mu-06

turtle / tortuga

Eud murí (gen. ~ke, ac. ~c)

Gua murí

Tar murí

Lionnet 159 *muri ‘tortuga’

mu-07

fly, housefly / mosca

Mono muipi

NP muipi

Sho animuih (acc. ~a)

WSh aʔnimuih (acc. ~a)

Com animui

TSh aʔjimmuih ≈ aʔipi

Kaw mu:piči, mu:ppi ‘horsefly’

SP mu:ppiča ≈ mu:ppičaci

Chm mu:pici

Ute mu:appi

Cah múka|š (pl. ~čem) ‘flea, esp. that of animals’ (cf. kúʔal ‘louse; flea of people’ ku-32)

Cup mək^wáš ‘flea’ (vowel is wrong)

Lui muk^wáʔčiš ‘flea’

O’o mu:wal ≈ mu:walum (pl. mumuwal) ‘fly, insect of the fly or bee type’ (also at mu-11)

NT nuuváli

ST mu:valʸ

CNah mo:yo:λ (pl. ~meʔ ≈ mo:mo:yoʔ) ‘mosquito, flying insect’ (vowel is wrong)

HuaN mo:yo:λ ‘large mosquito’ (vowel is wrong)

Pipil mu:yu:t ‘gnat, small fly’ (vowel is wrong)

Bascom 156 *mu:vári ‘fly’

Miller 1967 180 *mu ‘fly (insect)’

B&H *mukʷacʔ ‘flea’

H&H *mækʷá- (in which Cahuilla vowel is wrong) or *mukʷá- (in which case Cupeño vowel is wrong) ‘flea’

Iannucci 098 *mui(h) ‘fly (insect)’

C&L 065 *ma:yo:- ‘fly’; 232 **mu:- ‘fly’

mu-08

milk / leche

SP mui- : muipi

Gua muʔi|ná (~má) ‘haber mucho lache, de chiva, etc., no de persona’

Cora ciʔiméh

Miller 1967 284 *mu ‘milk’

mu-09

cholla cactus

Ser mu:tuç

Cah mútal ‘buckhorn cholla, *Opuntia acanthocarpa*’

Cup mútal

Lui mú:tal

Munro 027 *mú:ta-l ‘cholla’

mu-10

owl, horned owl / búho, tecolote

Mono muhu ‘Pacific horned owl’

NP muhu

Sho mompiccih (acc. ~a); wohaimumpiccih ‘owl sp.’

WSh mumpiccih ≈ muhumpiccih ‘great horned owl’

TSh mu:mpi(cci) ‘great horned owl’

Kaw muhuci

SP mu:”- : mu:ppiçi

Chm muhumpici

Ute mu:piçi

Hopi moŋʷi (pl. momŋʷit)

Ser mu:mt (pl. mu:mum)

Ktn muŋ|t (pl. ~um)

Cah mú:t (pl. múhtam)

Cup mú:t

Lui mú:ta ≈ mut

Gab múhot ≈ mut

Tbl mu:hunt

Eud muhút (gen. múhute, ac. múhuta)

Tubar mu- ≈ mutá

Cahita mú:ʔu

HuaN k^wamohmohli (vowel is wrong)

Miller 1967 312 *muhu ‘owl’

Iannucci 097 *mu(hu(h)) ‘owl’

Lionnet 153 *muhu ‘búho’

Munro 086 *mú:hu-ta > *mú:-ta ‘owl’

mu-11 (*muC (AMR))

bee / abeja

NP pimumui ‘humming noise (bees at hive or vacuum)’

Hopi momo (pl. momò:t); momospala ‘honey’ (with si-06, pa-11)

O’o mu:wal ≈ mu:walum (pl. mu:muwal) ‘fly, insect of the fly or bee type’ (also at mu-07)

Eud mumúhuo (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua momohá ‘honey, honey comb’ (vowel is wrong)

Cahita mú:mum ≈ muúmum (C) ‘abeja chiquita’

Huich mímii : mî:.mîi. ‘especie de avispa’

CNah mimiawaλ ‘cierto panal de miel redondo, o el aueja que lo haze’ (Molina; vowel length unknown)

Pipil mimiya:wat ‘wasp’s nest’

Miller 1967 031 *mumu, *meme ‘bee’

Lionnet 156 *mumu ‘abejas, panal’

mu-12 (*mut (AMR))

face / cara

Mono mu ‘nose, snout, mouth’; mo:e ‘first’

NP mu-; mo:e ‘first’

Sho mu- ‘with the nose or front’

TSh mu- ≈ mo- ‘with the nose, pertaining to the nose’

SP mu- ≈ mu”- ‘nose’; mu- (instr. pref.); muttakka ‘forehead’ (with ta-33)

Chm mu- : mutaka ‘forehead’ (with ta-33); muciku ‘bangs’

Hopi moʔa (moʔ- ≈ moy-, pl. momʔa) ‘mouth’; mò:ti ‘in front, ahead of’; mò:pe ‘first, before’;
moʔaq^w ‘from a point in front’; mò:kʷaqe ‘along the front’; moŋ^wi ‘chief; main, principal’;
mocovi ‘protruding mouth’

Cah múluk ‘first’

Cup múluk ‘first’

Lui amú: ‘formerly, already’; amú:la ‘first, previously’; amuʔéxɲay ‘morning’

Miller 1967 162a *mu ‘face’

B&H *múl- ‘first, before’

Iannucci 100 *mu- (pref.) ‘nose, mouth, face’

mu-13 (*mu(p)piX (AMR))

nose / nariz

Mono mupi? ‘nose, snout, beak (of a bird)’

NP mupi

Sho mupin

WSh mupin

Com mup̃si-/h ‘to blow the nose’

TSh mupin

Kaw mupi- ≈ mu-

SP mupi”- : mupippi

Chm muvi; muvitoʔo ≈ muvitoʔa (pl. mupasogi) ‘nostril’; mupiki ‘snottle’

Ute mopotʔoppi

Ser -mukpi?; -tamukpi? ‘heel’ (with ta-12); m̃ri:č (poss. -m̃r:r) ‘snot’ (cognate?)

Ktn mukpic ≈ mupič; mori|c (pl. ~m) ‘snot’

Cah -mul ≈ -mu?; -múvi- ‘to blow the nose’; -muvil’ ‘mucus’

Cup -mu, -muṽri ‘snot’

Lui mú:vil; -mú:vilaqa ‘snot’

Gab -mópen (vowel is wrong); -móta ‘mocos’ (vowel is wrong)

Tbl mupi|t (poss. ~n)

VVH 015 *mu_spi ‘nose, point’

Miller 1967 162b *mupi ‘nose’

B&H *-mu(v) ‘nose’

Iannucci 100 *mupih, *mupiN ‘nose’

mu-14 (moved to mu-12)

mu-15

sharp-pointed / puntiagudo

Mono mmukittu ‘sharp point’ [mm- sic in Miller]

NP muku ‘sharp point’

Sho mucu ‘sharp (of a point)’

WSh mucipin ‘point’

Com mucip̃ ‘anything sharp pointed’

TSh mucipin ‘sharp point; pointed’

Kaw mukku-; mukkw̃i- ‘point’; mukkuyakadi ≈ mukkw̃iyakadi ‘sharply pointed’

Ute mukkw̃ai ‘to come to a sharp point’

Hopi m̃d:ci ‘awl’

Tbl mu:ʔišt ‘hill, peak’; muwa:l ‘mountain’ (cognate?)

O’o smuʔuk (pl. smuʔumk) ‘pointed, sharp’

NT múúkaga

ST -muʔu:k

Bascom 158 *muʔúka(ga) ‘sharp’
Miller 1967 368 *muk, *muc ‘sharp point’
Iannucci 099 *muki(h) ‘sharp point’

mu-16

sweathouse / sudadero

Mono musaʔit ‘to sweat, take a sweat bath’; Musaʔamati ‘”Sweathouse”, spring and hamlet which was located on the old site of Mary Brown’s’

TSh mu:sa

Tbl mu:sat ≈ mu:saht

Miller 1967 426 *musa ‘sweat house’

mu-17

catfish / bagre

Eud musít (gen. múste, ac. músta)

Tar musí ≈ oʔtemúsi

CNah mičín (pl. mi:mičtin) ‘fish’

HuaN mičih ‘fish’

Pipil mičín ‘fish’

Lionnet 160 *musi ‘bagre’

mu-18

to break / quebrar

O’o mul(i)n ‘to break off obj. by bending it in one try’; mul(i)ñ ‘to break when bent’; muliñ ‘broken; to be broken’

NT muúli ‘to break stick’

Bascom 154 *mú:ri ‘to break (stick)’

mu-19

yucca, agave / maguey

Hopi mo:ho (mo-) ‘narrow-leaf yucca’; mo:vi (mop-) ‘yucca root’

Ser u:muç ‘Spanish dagger’ (with ʔu-08)

Ktn umoč ‘Spanish bayonet?’ (with ʔu-08)

Cah ámul (with ʔa-25)

Cup amúl (with ʔa-25)

Lui amú:l (with ʔa-25)

Gab amúr ‘quiote’ (with ʔa-25)

Tbl umuybíl (with ʔu-08)

O’o mohoh ‘bear grass’; umug (distr. uʔumug) ‘sotol, spoon plant’ (with ʔu-08)

CNah meλ (cognate? also at ma-25)

Miller 1967 482 *mu, *(h)umu ‘yucca’

mu-20

hummingbird / colibrí

Sho muttíhna:ci (acc. ~a)

TSh mu:ttunanci ≈ mu:ttuanci

Kaw mu:ttanappiči

SP mu(h)n- (cf. mo:a- ‘to hum’)

Chm mu:tucaci

Ute mu:ttatta:či

Tbl mu:tnapi:či

mu-21

much, many, lots of / mucho

O’o muʔi

NT múi, múídʷu ‘there are many’

ST mui

Eud múi (gen. ~ke, ac. ~k)

Gua muáena ‘haber mucho’

Tar mu- ≈ -mú ≈ mo- ≈ -mó ‘varios, muchos, aumentativo’

Tubar mui- ≈ muiár

Cora-JM mʷíʔi

Huich mǎíré = : mǎíré: = . ‘muchos, numeroso, plural’; mǎíša ‘mucho tiempo’

CNah miak ≈ miek (pl. miaki:n ≈ miaki:nti:n ≈ miakti:n ≈ mi:miak) ‘very much, many; the constellation Pleiades (by extension)’

HuaN miak; miakih ‘many people’

Pipil miyak

Bascom 157a *múʔi ‘many’; 157b *múʔidu ‘there are many’

Miller 1967 276 *mui ‘many’

C&L 112 *məyak ‘much’; 256 **mi(?)i: ‘much’; 001 *moči ‘all, everything’

Lionnet 154 *mui ‘muchos’

mu-22

when / cuándo

Cah mípa

Lui mí:kiŋa ‘when?’

B&H *mí- ‘when’

mu-23

to boil, boil over / hervir

Ser muna:nq ‘to boil, boil over (vi.)’; muna:nkin ‘to boil, cause to boil (vt.)’; muna:naʔn ‘(to be) boiling’

Cah -múlul- ‘to come out steaming or bubbling, swarm out (animals in a mass, or objects, as stones)’; múluliš ‘steam’; -pismúlul- ‘to come out and bubble up, boil (of water, food)’

Cup mülə- ‘to boil’

Lui múlʔa/i- ‘to bubble up (vt.); to boil (vi., of water)’

Miller 1967 051 ‘boil (vb.)’

mu-24

cat / gato

Hopi mo:sa (pl. momost)

O’o mi:stol ≈ mi:tol (pl. mimistol ≈ mimitol) (loanword)

Eud místico (gen. ~ke, ac. ~) ‘gato’ (loanword?)

Huich míco : mí:co ‘gato’ (loanword, expected *misa)

CNah misʔi (pl. mi:mistin) ‘feline, mountain lion’; misto:n ‘domestic cat’; misto:nʔi ‘gatillo o leoncillo’; miskone:ʔ ‘leoncillo’

mu-25

soul, spirit, mind / alma, espíritu, mente

NP mukuʔa ‘soul’

Sho mukua (acc. ~i) ‘spirit’

WSh mukua ‘spirit, soul’

TSh mukua(ʔ) ≈ mukuattin ‘mind, soul, spirit’; mukuatu ‘to think’

SP mukua- ‘soul, spirit’

Chm mugua ‘mind’

mu-26 (*musat (AMR))

mustache / bigote

NP musui

TSh musuwi (cf. suwi: ‘pubic hair’)

SP mošoi- : mošoi- ‘mustache’ (cf. mošoa- ‘pubic hair’)

Chm -moso : so:moso ‘armpit hair’, etc. (cf. so:vi ‘armpit’)

Cup -mušu ‘beard’

Tbl umusat ‘whiskers, beard’ (AMR)

Iannucci 095 *mosui ‘mustache’

mu-27

Mukat (mythological figure) / Mukat: personaje mitológico

Cah múkat

Cup múkat

Lui mukát ‘big, large’

Munro 076 *muká-t ‘Mukat (mythological figure)’

na-01 (*nanka (AMR))

ear / oreja, oído

Mono naqqa; naqqat ‘to hear (vt.)’

NP nakka ‘ear; to hear’

Sho nenkih (acc. ~a)

WSh nankih $\approx$ nainkih (acc. $\sim$ a); nankah 'to hear'
Com nak
TSh naŋki
Kaw nakavivi; naka- (or nakka-?) 'to hear, understand'
SP naŋkapa-; naŋka- 'to hear; ear ornament'
Chm naŋkava; naŋka 'earring'
Ute nikapi; nikkai 'to hear, understand'
Hopi naqvi (naq-, pl. na:naqvi); nà:qa 'earring'
Cah náqal; -náqma- 'to hear (vt.)'
Cup náqəl; náqma- 'to hear (vt.)'
Lui náqla; náqma- 'to hear, listen, understand'
Gab -nánax 'ear, leaf'; naxák^wa- 'oir'
Tbl naŋhal 'leaf, ear'
O'o na:k (pl. na:nk)
NT naáka (pl. nannáka)
ST na:k (pl. na:nak)
Eud nakát
Gua nahká
Tar naká
Cahita náka
Cora našáih; nacári 'earring'; ranam^wá 'he is listening to him'
Huich naká : na:ká. 'oído, oreja, sentidos (de oír)'
CNah nakasλi
Pipil -nakas
VVH 047 *na_nka 'ear'
Bascom 162ab *ná:ka (pl. *na:náka) 'ear'
Miller 1967 148 *naka 'ear'
B&H *naqma 'to hear'
Iannucci 109 *naŋka, *naŋki, (*neŋki ?) 'ear, to hear'
C&L 049 *nakas- 'ear'; 222 **naka 'ear'
Lionnet 163 *naka 'oreja'
Munro 037 *ná:qa-la 'ear'

na-02

to like, want / querer, amar

NP nakki 'to chase'

O'o na:k 'to like the taste of'

Eud nak|én (pret. $\sim$ íi, ac. nákce)

Gua nahki|ná ($\sim$ má) 'querer, noviar'

Tar nakí

Cahita -nake; -neke 'sufijo de futuro'

Cora-JM naʔará:nahči 'it pleases me (I like it)'

Huich nákiʔérie = : ná:ki.ʔérie = .

CNah nek|i (pret. $\sim$)

HuaN neki

Pipil neki

Miller 1967 452 *naki ‘want’

C&L 184 *nəki ‘to want’; **naki ‘to want’

Lionnet 164 *naki ‘desear’

na-03 (*nasi (AMR))

ashes / ceniza

Chm nasivi ‘hot ashes’

Cah nísxiš (vowel is unexpected)

Eud nápsa (gen. napóste, ac. napósta)

Gua nahpisó

Tar napisó

Tubar nasít

Cahita náposa

CNah nešłi

HuaN k^wanešłi (k^wa- ‘wood’)

Pipil nešti

C&L 005 *nəš ‘ashes’; 201 **nasi ‘ashes’

Lionnet 166 *naposa ≈ *napiso ‘ceniza’

na-04 (moved to ni-01)

na-05 (*na:put (AMR))

prickly pear cactus / nopal

NP-Yer napu ‘peyote, prickly pear cactus’

NP-McD napu ‘peyote’

TSh napun ≈ napumpi

Chm navumpi

Hopi na:vi ‘large kind of prickly pear cactus as found in the Sonora Desert’ (cf. yōjō ‘prickly pear cactus of the Hopi region’)

Ser na:v|t (pl. ~im)

Ktn naviht

Cah náv|et (pl. ~tem)

Cup návət

Lui ná:vut

Gab návot

O’o naw; nawait (distr. nawppait) ‘saguaro cactus wine, wine’

NT návoi ‘cactus’; naváitʼi ‘beer’

ST nav ‘cactus’; naváitʼ ‘beer’

Eud navúc ‘tuna, fruta’; návei ‘borracho’

Gua napó ‘tuna’

Tar napó ‘tuna’

Cahita ná:bo ‘nopal, tuna’

Cora-JM naká; nakári ‘leaf of a prickly pear’

Cora-MN-ST nakári ‘leaf of a prickly pear’

Huich nakári

CNah noʔpalli (vowel is wrong); no:č̣li ‘fruit of the prickly pear cactus’ (cognate? vowel is wrong)

HuaN teno:č̣li ‘cactus fruit’ (cognate? vowel is wrong)

VVH 016 *na_spi ‘prickly pear cactus’

Bascom 169 *návoi ‘cactus’; 168 *naváita/i ‘beer’

Miller 1967 070 *nap ‘prickly pear cactus’

Lionnet 165 *napo ‘tuna’

Munro 103 *ná:və-t ‘prickly pear’

na-06 (*naC (AMR))

root / raíz

WSh nattahsuʔun (acc. ~na) ‘medicine’

TSh nattusuʔumpi ≈ nattasuʔumpi ‘medicine’

SP natik^wi:nnani ‘my great power’

Hopi ɲaʔat ‘its root’; ɲahi ‘medicine’

Ser -ɲa:qaw

Ktn -ɲakawi

Eud ná|va (gen. ~hte, ac. ~hta)

Gua nawá

Tar nawá

Tubar namusír

Cahita ná:wa ≈ náwa

Cora-JM ná:naʔa

CNah nelwa|λ (pl. ~meʔ) (cognate?); nanakaλ ‘mushroom’ (cognate?)

HuaN nelwayo:λ (cognate?)

Pipil nelwa|t (poss. ~yu) (cognate?); na:nakat ‘mushroom’ (cognate?)

VVH 151 *ɲa- ‘root’

Miller 1967 356 *na ‘root’

Lionnet 169 *nawa ‘raíz’

na-07

fire / lumbre

Mono ani ‘to burn (vi.)’

NP nai ‘fire; to burn (vi.)’

Sho nakayah ‘to burn out of control’

Kaw neʔe- ‘to burn’

SP naʔain- ‘to burn’

Chm naʔici

Ute naʔai ‘to burn’; naʔaitti ‘fire, light’

Cah -náʔ- ‘to catch fire, to burn (vi.)’

Lui náʔ- ‘to be burnt, to burn (vi.)’

Gua naʔí

Tar naʔí

Cora áú:naʔara ‘go build a fire’

VVH 095b *na_uʔa ‘to burn’

Miller 1967 062a *na, *nai ‘burn (vi.)’

B&H *na- ‘to burn (vi.)’

Iannucci 106 *naʔi ‘to burn (vi.)’

Lionnet 172 *naʔi ‘lumbre’

na-08

to make a fire / hacer lumbre

O’o na:d (def. nai, hort. ~); na:da (pl./distr. na:nda) ‘fire, act of fire-making’

NT naadá-; naí ‘he built a fire’

ST -na:da-; -nai ‘he built a fire’

Gua naʔ|yáni (~íma)

Tar naʔyá (L)

Cahita náya

Huich náiwame : náí.waame ‘combustible’

VVH 095 *naya ‘to light a fire’

Bascom 162a *na:dá(-) ‘to build a fire’; 162b *nai ‘he built a fire’

Miller 1967 062a *na, *nai ‘burn (vi.)’

Lionnet 171 *naya ‘prender lumbre’

na-09 (moved to na-07)

na-10 (*laŋaC (AMR))

to cry, weep / llorar

Sho nawoih ≈ namoih (dl./pl.subj.)

WSh nawoih

TSh namoʔi

Cah -ŋáŋ- ‘to weep, cry; to sing, of birds’

Cup ŋaŋa- (stressless root)

Lui ŋá:- ‘to weep, cry; to sing, of birds’

Gua nalá|ni (~ma)

Tar nará

HuaN nanalka ‘to snort; to bark’

Miller 1967 113 *na ‘cry’

B&H *ŋa ‘to weep’

Lionnet 167 *nara ‘llorar’

na-11

to laugh / reírse

NP nanikkoi ‘to laugh at’

Sho nanikkoih (dl./pl.subj.), nayahnai” (dl.subj.) (cf. yahnai”, sg.subj.)

WSh nanittiyaih (pl. nanikkoi) ‘to laugh uproariously’

Com nanihkkupa-ǽ ‘to laugh very hard (sg.)’

TSh nanikkoih ‘to laugh together (pl.)’

Hopi na:ni

Tubar nawi- (pret. ~myát, pas. ~mkát, fut. nanawerák)

Cora nʔiʔinaʔana ‘I am laughing’

Miller 1967 253 *na ‘to laugh’

na-12

father / padre

Mono nawa

NP-Yer na:ʔna

NP-McD na:

Com nanahtena- ‘men relatives’ (cognate?)

SP nanappi ‘old man’ (Sapir says prob. < nana- ‘to grow’; if so, then belongs in set na-13)

Chm na:piwi ≈ nanapiwi ‘old man’

Ute nanappiči ‘old man’

Hopi na- ≈ -na : naʔat ‘his/her father’; naʔam ‘their father(s)’

Ser -naʔ (gen. --n, acc. --ni)

Ktn -naʔ

Cah -naʔ

Cup -na

Lui -naʔ

Gab -nák ≈ -nak

Tbl a:na: (poss. ~n)

Tar onó ‘padre (del hijo)’ (Ht) (cognate?)

Tubar kanyár ≈ kañak

Miller 1967 482 *na ‘father’

B&H *-na ‘father’

na-13

to grow / crecer

Mono na:

NP na

Sho nahna” ‘to grow, to grow up (person, animal)’

WSh nahna” ‘to grow (of humans and animals only)’

TSh nahna” ‘to grow (animate only)’

Kaw nahna-

SP nanna-; nanappi ‘old man’ (cognate?)

Chm nanapiwi ‘old man’ (cognate?)

Ute nanappi

Cah náxaluvel ‘old man’; -náxaluvuk ‘to become an old man’; náxaniš ‘man, male’

Cup naxánčuʔvəl ‘old man’

Lui naxá:ču- ‘to become an old man’; naxá:čiš ‘old person’; naxá:nmal (pl. nánxilam) ‘old man; old male (animal)’

Cora tíʔinahana

Miller 1967 207 *na ‘grow’

B&H *naxá- ‘old man’

H&H *naxá:- ‘old man’

Iannucci 108 *nana(h) ‘(grown) man, to grow’

na-14

mother / madre

CNah na:nʎi ‘mother’

HuaN na:na

Pipil na:n

Miller 1967 487 *nan ‘mother’

C&L 110 *na:n- ‘mother’; 312 **nana ‘mother’

na-15

to race / competir en una carrera

Hopi nanaminwa ‘to be running in a kicking stone race’

Ser na:miʔn

Ktn namu ‘to fight’

Cah -nánami-

Cup náməyulu- ‘to catch up to (vt.)’; nánavu- ‘to fight’

Lui ná:mi- ‘to run, to race (pl.subj.)’; nánmi- ‘to chase’

Gua naʔnárina ‘seguir, perseguir’

B&H *námi- ‘to race’; reduplicated *ná-nami-? ‘to race’

na-16

side / lado

Mono q^wenaʔa ‘far (from)’

NP-Yer nagg^wai ‘beside’

NP-McD nakk^wai ‘beside’

Sho ma:nank^wah ‘far’

WSh mananku ≈ ma:nanku ‘far away, on the other side’

Com manak^wǎ ‘far, far off’

SP -naŋk^wa”- ‘direction’

Hopi -ŋaq^w (paus. -ŋaqö) ‘from (postp.)’; aŋq^w ‘from it’ (cognate?)

Ser -ŋaika? ‘hip, upper leg, thigh’ (cognate?); postp. -ŋk^wa? ‘to’ : a:ŋk^wa? ‘to there’; hai:ŋk^wa? ‘to (some)where’; i:ŋk^wa? ‘to here’ (cognate?)

Ktn -ŋaykac ‘thigh’ (cognate?)

Cah -ŋa ‘location, placement’

Cup -ŋa ‘at, in’

Gab -ŋa ‘locative suffix’; e.g., keŋá ≈ kíŋa ‘in the house’ (with ki-01); ašúnŋa ‘adentro’ (with a- ‘3P poss.’ + su-13)

Cora nahp^wári ‘shoulder blade’

Huich naipári : nai.pári ‘omóplato, paleta, hombro’

CNah -na:wak (postp.) ‘near to, adjacent to, within earshot’

Miller 1967 376 *nak^w ‘side’

Iannucci 110 *naŋk^wVh (loc. suff.) ‘direction, side’; 089 *ma(:)na(:)ŋk^wa(h) (-i(h)) ‘far’

C&L 114 *-na:(wa)k ‘near’ (?? cognate)

na-17

shirt / camisa

Chm na:pagapi ≈ naw?wincapi ‘belt’; naw?wincagai ‘fajarse’; na:pagapiruŋumpa:ni ‘me voy a fajar’

Hopi napna (navan-)

Miller 1967 *nap ‘shirt’

na-18 (< Spanish *navaja*)

knife / navaja

O’o nawaş (pl. nan(a)waş) ‘pocket knife’

Gua na?wáso

Cora náwa:

Huich na:wá:şa

Miller 1967 248 *napa ‘knife’

na-19

foot / pie

Sho nampai (acc. ~tta); (acc. ~i); namppih [-mpp-?] (acc. ~a) ‘shoe’

WSh nampai (acc. ~); nampih (acc. ~a) ‘shoe’

Com na:pě ≈ nape ‘lower leg, foot’; např ‘shoe, footprint, trail’

TSh nampe

Kaw nabipi ‘foot, hoof’

SP nampa- : nampapi

Chm nampa

Ute nappa

Hopi namo ‘shin’ (cognate?)

Ser navĩ:ç (poss. -na^r:vi^r’; pl. -na^r:vi^rm) ‘foot, feet, ankle, footprint’

Ktn navokahac ‘shoe, sandal’

Gab -név (pl. nénev) ‘foot, leg’

Miller 1967 188 *nape ‘foot’

Iannucci 107 *nampe ‘foot, (lower) leg’

na-20

to copulate

SP nai-

Miller 1967 101 *nase ‘copulate’

na-21

woman / mujer

Sho naipin (acc. ~tta) ‘girl’

WSh naipin (acc. ~tta) ‘teenage girl, young lady’; nai?pin (acc. ~tta) ‘little girl’

Com naipi ‘girl’

TSh naipin ‘girl, young woman’

Kaw na?a:ci ‘little girl’

SP na?ain- : na?ainci ‘girl’

Chm nainci ‘maiden’

Ute na?ačiči ‘young girl (between 5 years and teenage)’

Ser na:št (pl. nana:čam) ‘girl’; na^r:hç (pl. na^rna^r:m) ‘young woman’; ni^r:ht (pl. ni^rni^r:m) ‘woman’ (cognate?)

Ktn nahač (pl. nanaham) ‘young woman’

Cah náwišmal (pl. ~em) ‘girl’ (with ma-07); náwel ‘girl (intimate)’; náwisal ‘girl (most intimate)’; náwitel ‘girl (intimate, used for own daughter)’

Cup nawíkat, náwil^y ‘young lady’; nawíšmal ‘girl’ (with ma-07)

Lui nawí:l ‘young woman’; nawítmal ‘girl’ (with ma-07)

Miller 1967 472a *nawi ‘woman’; 472b *na

Iannucci 105 *na(C)i ‘girl, young woman’

Munro 049 *nawí-l ≈ *nawí:-l ‘girl/young woman’

na-22

to sing / cantar

Tar nawahí (nawahé-)

Tubar nyaytá- (pte. nyaytáy ≈ nyaytanyát, pas. nyaytakát, fut. nyaytalák); nyáytay ‘canot, canción’

Miller 1967 378 *na (and *ne?) ‘sing’

Lionnet 170 *nawahi ‘cantar’

na-23

six / seis

Mono na:pahi

NP na:pahi

Sho na:hpahtin (acc. ~ti)

WSh na:hpahtin

TSh na:pai ≈ nahapai

SP napai-

Hopi navay

Tbl napa:y

Eud vusáni, vusánis ‘seis veces’

CNah na:wi

Iannucci 104 *na:(h)pahi ‘six’

na-24

four / cuatro

Hopi na:löyö? ‘four’; na:löyöm (acc. na:löqmuy) ‘four of them’; na:lös ‘four times’

Tbl na:na:w

Eud návoi (gen. navoke, ac. navok); návos ‘cuatro veces’

Gua naó

Tar nayó (L) / nawó (Ht)

Tubar nari- ≈ narikír, narisá ‘cuatro veces’

Cahita náiki

CNah na:w(i)

HuaN na:wi

Pipil na:wi

C&L 068 *na:wi ‘four’; 233 **na:wo ‘four’

Lionnet 162 *nao ≈ *nariki ‘cuatro’

na-25

twice, double / dos veces, doble

Mono na:pahi ‘six’ (with pa-23)

NP na:pahi ‘six’ (with pa-23)

Sho na:hpahtin (acc. ~ti) ‘six’ (with pa-23)

WSh na:hpahtin ‘six’ (with pa-23)

SP napai- ‘six’ (with pa-23)

Hopi na:löyö? ‘four’ (with wo-01); na:löyöm (acc. na:löqmuy) ‘four of them’; na:lös ‘four times’;
navay ‘six’ (with pa-23); nanalt (nanal-) ‘eight’ (rdp. of ‘four’ plus non-singular suffix -t, with
segmental reduction)

Tbl na:na:w ‘four’; napa:y ‘six’ (with pa-23)

Tar nawósa ‘cuatro’ (Ht) (with wo-01)

Cahita náiki ‘cuatro’

Huich náoka ‘cuatro’

CNah na:wi (na:w-) ‘four’ (with wo-01)

Miller 1967 514a *na ‘twice, double’

Iannucci 104 *na:(h)pahi ‘six’

C&L 068 *na:wi ‘four’; 233 **na:wo ‘four’

Lionnet 162 *nao ≈ *nariki ‘cuatro’

na-26

get drunk / emborracharse

Tubar nahom- ≈ nam-

Lionnet 161 *naha ≈ *nawa ‘emborracharse’

na-27

to be jealous / estar celoso

NP-Yer nawoho inahh^wi ‘jealous’

Hopi nawawa|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to complain’

Cah -náwa:n-

Cup náwə-

Lui ná:win-

Cahita naʔibúke (C)

B&H *náw- ‘to be jealous’

na-28

sumac, sugar bush / zumaque

Ser nahkiʔt

Cah nákwet

Cup nákwit

Lui náqwut

CNah nek^wʌi ‘honey’ (cognate?)

B&H *nákwət ‘sumac’

na-29

meat, flesh / carne

SP naqa (pl. ~mì) ‘mountain sheep’

Chm naga ‘mountain sheep’

CNah nakaλ

HuaN nakaλ

Pipil nakat

C&L 108 *naka- ‘meat’

na-30

bat / murciélagos

O’o nanakmil

NT naakámili (pl. naanákmili)

ST nakmil^y

Huich náika ‘ratón’ (cognate?)

Bascom 164ab *na:kámiri (pl. *nanákamiri) ‘bat’

na-31

to finish / terminar

O’o na:to ‘to make obj.; to finish obj.’

NT naáto

ST na:to

Cahita -ná:te ‘sufijo de terminar’

Bascom 165 *ná:to ‘to finish’

na-32

scorpion / alacrán

O'o nakşıl (pl. nanakşıl)

NT nakásirai (pl. nanákasirai)

ST naksir (pl. nankasir)

Bascom 166ab *nakásirai≈i (pl. *nanákasirai≈i) 'scorpion'

na-33

to pay / pagar

O'o namkid

NT -namíki

ST namki-

Huich nánai = ≈ nane = : na:ne: = . 'comprar' (cognate?)

CNah namaka 'to sell'

HuaN namaka 'to sell'

Pipil namaka 'to sell'

Bascom 167 *namíki(-) 'to pay'

na-34 (moved to na-05)

na-35

to meet

O'o nam|k- (def. ~, hort. ~kĩ) 'to meet obj.'

CNah na:mik|i (pret. ~) 'to go to meet s.o. or find s.th., have a confrontation or incur a penalty under the law'; na:miktia: 'to get married, come together with s.o. for some purpose (vr.); to marry s.o. off, join two things together or even things off (vt.)'; na:mikλi (pl. na:na:miktin) 'spouse'

C&L 106 *na:miktia 'to marry'

na-36

to be crowded

Ser na:ča?

Lui náča- 'to be too tight, fail to fit'

na-37

to change over

Ser naminkin 'to change into'

Cah -námi- 'to cross, go over'; -námin- 'to change (clothes, mind)'

Cup námə- 'to cross, go over'

na-38

to pass across / pasar

Ser nakıçq

Cup ná:xčínə- ‘to pass, pass on, spend a period of time’

na-39

cane / caña

Cah náxat

Cup náxat

Lui ná:xut

Munro 020 *ná:xa-t ‘cane’

na-40

magic

Cah ná:viš ‘poison’

Cup návyəni- ‘to give an omen’

Lui ná:viš ‘charm’

Munro 067 *ná:vi-š ‘magic’

ni-01

to talk / hablar

NP-Yer nanigg^wigia ‘answer’; niotikki ‘answer’

NP-McD nanikk^wikia ‘answer’; niotikki ‘answer’

Sho ni:k^wih ‘to say, to tell’ (cf. kw-13)

WSh ni:k^wi” ‘to say, tell, mean’

O’o ñiok ≈ ñiok (hort. ñiokĩ ≈ ñiokĩ) ‘to talk, speak’ (vowel is wrong)

NT ñiókai; ñío ‘he talked’; ñióki ‘word’; ñiokíkidi ‘with words’

ST ñiokí-; -ñio ‘he talked’; ñi?o:k ‘word’; ñi?o:kkid ‘with words’

Eud néhra|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce) ‘conversar, platicar’; néhr|en (pret. ~i, fut. nenérce) ‘hablar’

Gua naósani

Tar ne’ó

Tubar ñoka- (pret. ñókay, fut. ñokalíne) ‘hablar’; ñókan ‘está hablando’

Cahita nó:ka; nó:ki ‘palabra, lengua, plática, cuento’

Cora-JM n^yú:kari ‘talk’; watan^yú: ‘he answered’

Cora-MN niú:kari ‘word, language’; watan^yú: ‘he answered’

Huich nio = ‘hablar, usar la palabra’; nioka = : nioka = . ‘hablar’

CNah no:c|a (pret. ~) ‘to call or summon, to talk to (vt.)’ (vowel is wrong)

HuaN no:ca ‘to call out’; no:čilia ‘to call (tr.)’ (vowel is wrong)

Pipil nu:c|a (pret. ~ki) ‘to speak’ (vowel is wrong)

Bascom 170a *níokai/i ‘to talk’; 170b *nío ‘he talked’; 171a *ni?óka/i ‘word’; 171b *ni?okíkidi ‘with words’

Miller 1967 432a *niok, *neok ‘talk’; 432b ‘answer’

C&L 024 *no:ca ‘to call (speak)’; 211 **ni?oka ‘to call, name, speak’

Lionnet 173 *nio ‘hablar’

ni-02

to call, to name / llamar

Mono niyat ‘to name’

NP nania ‘name’

Sho niha ≈ nihya (acc. ~i) ‘name’; tipinia ‘to give a name’

WSh niha ≈ nihya ‘name’

Com niha-/h ‘to name s.o., to be called’

Kaw niya:pi ‘name’

SP nia- ‘to call by name’; nia:- ‘name’; nia:pin- ‘chief’

Chm nia: ‘name’

Ute nia: ‘name’; niati?i ‘to name, give a name to’

Iannucci 117 *ni(C)a ≈ *nih- (pref.) ‘to call, name (vb.); voice, speech (pref.)’

ni-01

to see (vt.) / verlo

Hopi nipcawi ‘to be easily attracted’

O’o ñia ≈ ñia ‘to look in a certain direction; to wake up, be awake’

NT niid^ʔá- ‘to look’

ST niid^ʔa- ‘to look’

Gua neʔné|na (~ma)

Tar né’ (int. neʔné) ‘mirar’

Tubar ñéré (pte. ~t) ≈ ñera- (pte. ~ñát) ‘mirar’

Cora-JM hatán^ʔe ‘he is awake’

Huich niere = : níere: = ‘visible; haber, existir; mirar; estar despierto; ser vivo’

CNah ne:si ‘to appear, look like, show up’

Pipil ne:si ‘to appear, look like, show up’

Bascom 177 *niidá(-) ‘to look’

Miller 1967 366 *ne ‘see’

Lionnet 174 *ni ‘ver’

ni-02 (*nima (AMR))

liver / hígado

Mono niwi

NP ni:ma

Sho niwin (acc. ~a)

WSh niwin (acc. ~na)

TSh nimi(cci)

Kaw niwibi

SP niᵐ^win- : niᵐ^wimpi

Chm niwimpi (poss. niwini ‘my liver, soul, spirit’)

Ute nu:ppi

Hopi ni:ma

Ser nim|ič (poss. ~)

Ktn *nima|c* (pl. ~m, poss. ~-)

Cah *-ném?a*

Cup *-néma*

Lui *-nó:ma*

Tbl *ni:ma|l* (poss. ~n)

O'o *ñim* (pl. *ñi:ñim*, poss. *ñimaʃ*)

NT *-níma ≈ nimádi*

ST *-lumá:d*

Eud *hemát* (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua *emá*

Tar *emará*

Cahita *hé:ma* (pl. ~m)

Cora-JM *nʷá:mʷa*

Cora-MN *né:mʷa*

Huich *néma*

VVH 089 **ni_sma* 'liver'

Bascom 178 **níma ≈ nimadi* 'liver'

Miller 1967 265 **nema* 'liver'

Iannucci 124 **nimiN* 'liver'

Lionnet 175 **nima* 'hígado'

ni-03 (*IVnVn (AMR))

tongue / lengua

Hopi *leŋi* (pl. *le:leŋi*) 'tongue, interpreter, language' (/l/ and /e/ unexplained)

Ser *naŋ|ač* (poss. ~-)

Ktn *niŋjč*

Cah *-naŋ ≈ -naŋilʷ*

Cup *-nəŋ?a ≈ -naŋ*

Gab *-nóŋen*

O'o *ñi:ñ* (pl. *ñiñiñ*, distr. *ñi:ñi?i*)

NT *-niñi, ni:nídi* 'his tongue'

ST *ni:n, ni:nid* 'his tongue'

Eud *nenét* (gen *nénte*, ac. *nénta*)

Gua *yení* (*n- > y-?)

Tubar *ninír*

Cahita *níni*

Huich *není : ne:ní.*

CNah *nenepilli, neneλ* 'female genitals; image, doll'

HuaN *nenepilli*

Pipil *-nenepil*

VVH 094 **liŋi* 'tongue'

Bascom 182a **ni:ni/i* 'tongue'; 182b **ni:nídi* 'his tongue'

Miller 1967 441a **neni* 'tongue'

Iannucci 094 **liŋi* 'tongue'

Lionnet 176 *nini ≈ *nini ‘lengua’

ni-04

song / canción

NP-McD tinikk^wi ‘to sing’ (cognate?)

Ser ŋi^hhⁱʃ (poss. -~ʔ) ‘throat, neck, voice’

Ktn ŋoholɕ (pl. ~m) ‘neck’

Cah -ŋán- ‘to weep, cry; to sing, of birds’

Cup ŋaŋa- ‘to cry’; -ŋəŋʔa ‘song of bird’

Lui ŋá:- ‘to weep, cry; to sing, of birds’

Gab -ŋón ‘pescuezo, garganta’

O’o ñiʔi (pl./distr. ñiʔñi); ñiʔi (def. ~i, hort. ñi:ʔi) ‘to sing (and dance)’

NT ní

Cora t^ʰíʔin^ʷeʔe ‘he’s dancing’

Bascom 180 *níʔi- ‘song’

Miller 1967 378 *na (and *ne?) ‘sing’

ni-05

to fly, jump / volar, brincar

O’o ñi:ñiʔi (def. ~, hort. ~iʔi ≈ ~)

Eud mé|en (pret. ~i, fut ~ce) ‘volar’

Gua niʔi|ná (~má)

Tar iʔní ≈ -ní ‘volar’

Cahita néʔe

VVH 090 *niʔi ‘to fly’

Miller 1967 184 *ne ‘fly (vb.)’

Lionnet 172 *ni ‘volar’

ni-06

to make a basket / fabricar canasta

TSh nihai ≈ nihe ‘to make baskets, weave finely’; nihakka ‘basket’

Ser ni:ʔ(a-); nia:ʔt ‘basket’

Cah -néh-; néhak ‘good basket maker’; néat ‘basket’; néhvaš ‘basket/doll maker (woman)’

Cup ná:-; náʔət ‘basket’

Miller 1967 024 *ne ‘to make baskets’

ni-07

aunt: MoOlSi / tía: hermana mayor de la madre

Ser -nim ‘older parallel aunt: MoOlSi, MoOlF//Co, FaOlBrWi, FaOl//CoWi, woman’s younger parallel nephew, niece: WoYoSiCh, WoYoF//CoCh, HuYoBrCh, HuYoM//CoCh’

Ktn -nihma ‘aunt of a certain type’

Cah -nes

Cup -nəʃ

Lui -núʃ (given as -nóʃ in B&H); -núʃmay ‘nephew, niece: WoYoSiCh’

Gua nehsá (rdp. neʔnesá)

Cahita néʔesa (C)

Miller 1967 501 *me ‘aunt’

B&H *-nəʃ ‘aunt, maternal’

ni-08

to dance

Mono nika

NP nikka

Sho nikka

WSh nikkah

Com nihka ≈ nikĩ

TSh nikka(n)

Kaw nikka

Ute nhkkai

NT -nĩ ‘to sing, dance’

ST -ni:ʔ ‘to sing, dance’

Bascom 181 *nʔii- ‘to sing, dance’

Miller 1967 121 *neka ‘to dance’

Iannucci 120 *nihka ‘to dance’

ni-09

to live / vivir

Mono nimmiɖiwat ‘to come to life, be born’

NP nimmi ‘to walk’

Sho nimih

WSh nimi ‘to travel, wander, live’

Com nimi-/h ‘to move about, to walk (sg.)’

TSh nimmi ‘to walk around, roam, wander, live (in traditional lifeway)’

Hopi -nima ‘circumgressive suffix’

Ser nim ≈ nimi- ‘to walk’; nihnim ‘to be walking’; nimi:n ‘to chase’

Ktn nim ‘to walk’

Cah -ném- ‘to walk around’; -nénem- ‘to wander around’; -némi- ‘to chase, to follow (tradition)’;
-nénmi- ‘to chase’

Cup nənəwə- ‘to walk’

Lui món- ≈ muná:- ‘to travel, come, walk, go’ (cognate with metathesis? or mi-06?)

Gab noŋí- ‘andar’

CNah nemi ‘to walk, live’; neʔnemi ‘to be walking’

HuaN nemi ‘to walk’

Pipil nemi ‘to be, exist (there is/are)’; nehne|mi (pret. ~nki) ‘to walk’

VVH 171 *nimi- ‘to walk around, live’

Miller 1967 263a *nem-i ‘live’

Iannucci 123 **nimi* (dur. **nihmi*) ‘to walk, wander, live’

ni-10 (**nim?* (AMR))

person, Indian / humano, indígena

Mono *nimm(i)*

NP *nimi*

Sho *niwi*

WSh *niwi* ≈ *nimi* (acc. ~i) ‘person, Indian, Shoshoni’

Com *nimirenahpi* ‘a Comanche man, sometimes any Indian man’

TSh *nimi* ‘person, human, Indian, Shoshone’

Kaw *niwi*

SP *niŋ^wi* : *niŋ^winci*, *niŋ^wia*:- ‘body’

Chm *niwi* ≈ *niwici*, in *hiniwici*, *niwivi* ‘the Chemehuevi language’; *niwi?a*: ‘body’; *niwi?avi* ≈ *niwiavi* ‘people, all the people’

Ute *nu:či* ‘Ute person, Indian person’

Iannucci 122 **ni(h)mi* ‘person, Indian’

ni-11 (**nipaR* (AMR))

snow / nieve

Mono *nipapi* ≈ *nipa*

NP *nipa*

Kaw *nipapi*

SP *nipa*- : *nipapi*

Chm *nivavi*

Ute *nipiapi*

Hopi *niva*

Tbl *niba:l*, *niba:ʔ(it)* ‘to snow’

Gua *nepá*, *neba|ní* (~má) ‘to snow’

VVH 160 **ni_spa* ‘snow’

Miller 1967 398 **nepa* ‘snow’

Iannucci 126 **nipa* ‘snow’

ni-12

for the wind to blow / hacer viento

Sho *niai*

WSh *niai*”

Com *niena* ≈ *niep* ≈ *nie*- ‘a wind’

TSh *nie*” ≈ *niai*”

SP *nia*-

Chm *niari*

Ute *niai*

Lui *nó:šawut* ‘wind (ceremonial word)’ (with *wi-01*)

Iannucci 119 **nie* ‘wind, to blow (of wind)’

ni-13

chest / pecho

Mono nimm(i) ‘torso, upper body’

NP niŋapi

Sho ninkappih ≈ yinkappih (acc. ~a)

WSh ninkappih ≈ ninnappih (acc. ~a)

TSh niŋappih ‘rib cage area just below the breasts’

SP niŋ^wia:- : niŋ^wia:pi ‘body’

Chm niŋapi

Ute nu:ʔa:pi ‘body’

Iannucci 125 *niŋa(h)pi(h) ‘chest’

ni-14

chief / capitán

Cah net (pl. né:ntem)

Cup nət (pl. nántim)

Lui nó:ta ≈ nó:t (pl. nó:nutum, poss. (nu)-nó:ʔu)

Gab not ≈ nóta

B&H *nóta ‘chief’ [corrected from ‘*néta’]

ni-15

to wait / esperar

NT niníra-

ST ni:ra-

Bascom 179 *niníra- ‘to wait’

no-01

to bend / doblar

Hopi nömö ‘folded, bent’; nömökìlti (distr. nömömti) ‘to become folded’; nöhi ‘folded at joint’ (cognate?)

Ser nöʔ:mq

Ktn nomik ‘to be folded’

Cah -ními-

Cup ñími-

Lui néma- ‘to recur, return, come back (vi.); to repeat, to bend, to string a bow (vt.)’; nék^wa/i- ‘to bend, of a small object (vi./vt.)’

Tbl noyo:mi:nat (i. onoyomi:n) (cognate?)

Miller 1967 036 *no ‘bend’

B&H *némi-? ‘to bend’

no-02

to go back, return (also bend)

TSh noʔiccah ‘to bend, be crooked’ (cognate?)

Hopi $\eta\ddot{o}la$ ($\eta\ddot{o}$ -) ‘hoop, whorl, tire, wheel’; $\eta\ddot{o}l\ddot{o}$ (distr. $\eta\ddot{o}l\ddot{o}mti$) ‘to become bent’; $ma:ng\ddot{o}na$ ‘to wrap around the hand’; $ng\ddot{o}nta$ ‘to be wearing around the neck’; $ng\ddot{o}ya$ ‘to surround, form a circle around’

Ser $\eta\ddot{o}^rha^r:hq$ ‘to turn (with forward momentum), change direction, go around a bend’

Cah $-\eta\ddot{i}:-$ $\approx$ $-\eta\ddot{i}y-$ ‘to go home, to go away’

Lui $\eta\ddot{e}:-$ ‘to leave, go away, go home’

Tbl $no:?\ot$ (i. $o:no?$) ‘to go back, turn back’

O’o $no\dot{d}$ (def. $no:$, hort. $no:\dot{d}$) ‘to bend obj.’

NT $nor\acute{a}gi-$; $n\acute{o}ra$ ‘he went back’

ST $norgi-$; nor ‘he went back’

Eud $nor\acute{o}n$ (pret. $n\acute{o}ri$, fut. $n\acute{o}skice$) ‘volverse’

Gua $nori|n\acute{a}$ ($\sim m\acute{a}$) ‘dar vuelta’; $no?l\acute{a}|ni$ ($\sim ma$) ‘ir y regresar’

Tar $nor\acute{i}na$ ‘regresar’

Cahita $n\acute{o}te$ ‘devolver’

Huich $n\acute{o}itia$ = ‘hacer volver para atr\acute{a}s’

CNah $noliwi$ ‘entortarse’

VVH 152 $*\eta\ddot{o}la \approx *(\eta\ddot{o})\eta\ddot{o}wa \approx *(\eta\ddot{o})\eta\ddot{o}wi$ ‘to return, bend, coil’

Bascom 173a $*nor\acute{a}gi-$ ‘to go back’; 173b $*n\acute{o}ra$ ‘he went back’

B&H $*\eta\ddot{e}-$ ‘to go away’

Lionnet 178 $*nora \approx *nor-i$ ‘regresar’

no-03 ($*nok$ (AMR))

egg / huevo

Mono $noyo$

NP $noho$

Sho $noyo$ (acc. $\sim i$)

WSh $noyo$ (acc. $\sim i$)

TSh $noyopin$

Kaw $noppapi \approx noppopi \approx nopponi?$ (with pa-07?)

Chm $nopavi$ (with pa-07?)

Hopi $n\ddot{o}hi$ ($n\ddot{o}:-$)

Ser $-pa^r:n$ (with pa-42)

Ktn $-pano$ (pl. $\sim m$) (with pa-42)

O’o $nonha$ ‘egg (in compounds)’; $nonhat$ ‘to lay an egg’

NT $-n\acute{o}no$

ST $na?no:$

VVH 096 $*no-$ ‘egg’

Bascom 172 $*non\acute{o}ha$ ‘egg’

Miller 1967 154 $*no$ ‘egg’

Iannucci 115 $*no(yo)$ ‘egg, house, dwelling’

no-04

to be pregnant / estar encinta

TSh noʔapikkan, noʔapi ‘pregnant’

Kaw noʔokadi ‘(usu. of animals)’

SP no:ʔtua-

Chm noʔo ‘foetus, embryo’; nogivi ‘womb’ (with ki-01)

Hopi nöʔyil|ti (pl. ~toti) ‘to become pregnant’

Ser nöʔ:qt (pl. nöʔnőʔqöʔm) ‘pregnant woman’; nöʔ:qçuʔ ‘to become pregnant’

Cah nit ≈ ni:t (pl. ní:ntem) ‘pregnant one’

Cup nit (pl. nínitim) ‘pregnant woman’

Lui net (pl. né:nitum) ‘pregnant one’

Tbl hono:dat (i. ohono:t)

O’o nonha (pl. nonnha) (= no-03)

Munro 102 *né-t ‘pregnant’

no-05

(man’s) son / hijo del padre

Eud nowát (gen. nóhte, ac. nóhta); nócwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘hijo, hija (lo dice la madre)’

Gua noʔnó ‘padre’; noló ‘hijo’

Tar onó ‘padre del hijo’

Cora-JM wanúʔewakaʔa ‘he was born’; hunʔá:daʔi ‘infant’ (cognate?)

Cora-MN-ST wanúʔewakaʔa ‘he was born’

Huich nonóʔi ‘niño, niña’ (cognate?)

Pipil iknu:pil ‘orphan’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 389 *no ‘small’

Lionnet 177 *no ‘hijo del padre’

no-06

to pack, carry on the back

Mono no: ‘to carry’

NP no ‘to carry’

Sho no:”

WSh no:”

Com no:-/h ‘to carry off, to haul’

TSh no:”

Kaw no:-

SP no:- ≈ no:”-

Chm no:pi ‘somebody’s pack’

Ute no:ʔwai ‘to carry (on back, in hands, on vehicle)’

Miller 1967 080 *no ‘to carry’

Iannucci 112 *no(?)o ‘to carry (on back)’

no-07

to move / moverse

NP *nomiʔa* ‘to move camp’; *nowiʔa* ‘moving someplace, move house short distance’ (cognate?)

Sho *nukki* ‘to run (sg.)’

WSh *nukki* ‘to run (sg.)’

Com *nuhki* ≈ *nuk-* ‘to run away, to run off (sg.)’

TSh *nukk^wi* ‘to run, race, move (of things)’

SP *nukkin-* ‘to run; to stream, flow’; *nokičai-* ‘several assemble’

Ute *nukk^wi* ‘to flow, run’

Eud *nomína|n* (pret. *~ri*, fut. *~ce*) ‘menear’ (cognate?)

Gua *noganí* (*nogimá*)

Tar *noká* ≈ *nokí-* ‘moverse, actuar, andar haciendo’

Miller 1967 295 **nok* ‘move’

Iannucci 116 **nuhki(n)* ‘to run (off, away), move, flee’

no-08

hand / mano

NT *nóvi* (pl. *noovóvi*)

ST *nov* (pl. *no:nov*)

Bascom 174ab **nóvi* (pl. **no:nóhovi*) ‘hand’; 174c **novídi* ‘his hand’

no-09

to boil / hervir

SP *nuyoka*

Ute *niyok^wai*

Iannucci 113 **no(?)yV* ≈ **nu(?)yV* ‘to boil’

no-10

to roast meat

Mono *tinoqo* ‘to roast on coals’

NP *no’ho* ‘to roast, bake’

Sho *nokkoh* ‘to roast, bake’

WSh *nokkon* ≈ *nokkoh* ‘to roast, bake’

Com *nohko-* ≈ *nokĩ-* ‘to bake biscuits’

TSh *nokkon*

Hopi *nöq-* ‘word-forming element having reference to meat’, e.g., *nöqsona* ‘meat craver’; *nöqvala* ‘broth’

Tbl *nohot* (i. *onoh*) ‘to roast in the ground (vt.)’; *noho:ʔyat* (i. *onoho:yʔ*) ‘to roast (vi.)’;

noho:ʔyinat (i. *noho:ʔyi:n*) ‘to roast (vt.)’

Iannucci 114 **no(h)ko* ‘roast meat’

no-11

old woman / vieja

Ser ni:htaviʔç (pl. nini:htaviʔm); ni:htaviʔçuʔ ‘to grow old (of a woman), become an old woman’
(1st vowel suggests possible Cahuilla influence)

Ktn nohtat (pl. nonohtam)

Cah níšlʷuvel, -níšlʷuvuk- ‘to become old (of woman)’; níčilʷ ≈ ñíčilʷ (pl. ñínkičem) ‘woman’

Cup níšlʷuʔvəl, níçu- ‘to grow old (of woman)’

Lui néšla ≈ néšmal (pl. né:nišlam) ‘old woman; old female (animal)’; né:ču- ‘to become an old woman; to wander around, to go visiting’

Munro 140 *né:či-la ‘woman’

no-12

gourd / calabaza

Cah néxiš ‘calabacilla, wild squash, Indian soap, *Cucurbita foetidissima*’ (vowel is unexpected)

Cup níxiš ‘wild gourds, soap plant’

Lui né:xiš ‘wild gourd’; néxwut ‘gourd sp.; gourd rattle’ (with wi-01)

Munro 052 *né:xi-š ‘gourd/squash sp.’

no-13

yucca fruit / fruta de yuca

Cah nínilʷ

Lui né:nil

Munro 142 *né:ni-l ‘yucca fruit’

nu-01

to lose hair / caerse el cabello

Lionnet 179 *nuyu ≈ *nu-l ‘caerse el cabello’

nu-02

buzzard / aura

O’o ñuwĩ ≈ ñui (pl. ñuñuwĩ ≈ ñuñui) ‘turkey buzzard’

NT nuí

ST nui

Bascom 175 *núi ‘buzzard’

Miller 1967 068 *nu ‘buzzard’

nu-03

to take care of

O’o ñu:kud ‘to take care of, look after obj.’

NT nuukádai ‘to take care of’

ST nu:kad ‘to take care of’

Bascom 176 *nu:kádai ‘to take care of’

nu-04

to push / empujar

Cah -núʔuqan

Cup núlə-

Lui núli-

Tbl nulat (i. u:nu:l)

O'o ñuʔičk^wa

B&H *nu- 'to push'

nu-05

cross cousin

Ser -nukuʔ 'cross cousin (other than MaMXCo, who is -puyu): MaFaSiDa, MaFaM//CoDa, MaMoBrDa, MaMoM//CoDa, WoFaSiCh, WoFaF//CoCh, WoMoBrCh, WoMoM//CoCh'

Cah -ñukʔu

Cup -nukma

Lui -yúksum

pa-01 (*paʔ-ci (AMR))

older brother / hermano mayor

Sho paci (acc. ~a) 'older sister'

WSh paci (acc. ~a) 'older sister, close female cousin'

Com paci 'older sister'

TSh paci 'older sister'

Kaw papi-

SP pacici 'older sister'

Ute pačiči 'older sister'

Hopi pa:va- ≈ -pava ≈ -vava : pa:vaʔat 'his/her older brother'; ità:pava 'our/my older brother'; ivava '(my) older brother! (voc.)' (reduplicated forms)

Ser -pa:|r (pl. ~ham)

Ktn -pa|r (pl. ~ham)

Cah -pas

Cup -pášma (with ma-07)

Lui -pá:ʔaş ≈ pá:ş

Tbl pa:dʔi:-

Eud vácwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua paʔcí

Tar baʔči (L) / bačí (Ht)

Tubar waci- ≈ wacír

Cahita ábači 'hermano mayor de mujer'

Cora-JM nʔaháʔa (pl. nʔahaʔacim^wá)

Cora-MN neha:cíʔi

CNah a:čʔi 'older brother (from the point of view of a younger sister)'

pa-02

older brother / hermano mayor

Mono papiʔ(a)

NP-Yer bbapiʔi

NP-McD papiʔi

Sho papi (acc. ~a)

WSh papi

Com papi

TSh papi

Kaw papi-

SP papici

Ute papiči

Miller 1967 489a *pa ‘older brother’

Iannucci 139 *papi(ʔi) ‘older brother’

pa-03 (*pacci (AMR))

seed / semilla

Hopi pa:cama ‘hominy’

Tbl pacist ‘little purple seed’ (AMR)

Eud suvá|ci (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua pahcí ‘semilla (como de calabaza, mata silvestre, pero no de maíz, para sembrar), hueso’

Tar pačí ‘calabaza’ (Ht)

Tubar waci- ≈ wacirán

Cahita báčia (Yaqui bači)

Cora hací ‘corn (elote)’

Huich hací

CNah ač|li (poss. --yo: ≈ --čo:); ayoʔwačli ‘squash seed’

HuaN ačli ‘edible seed’; ačk^wawił ‘piñon pine’

Pipil ayuhwač ‘pumpkin seed, squash seed’

Miller 1967 103 *paci ‘corn’

C&L 141 *a:č- ‘seed (corn)’; 313 **paci ‘seed (corn)’

Lionnet 181 *paci ‘semilla’; 182 *paci ‘elote’

pa-04

to put in, enclose (sg.obj.) / meter, encerrar (obj.sg.)

NT váása ‘to put into’; vaí ‘he put into’

ST -va:sa- ‘to put into’; -vai ‘he put into’

Gua pahcáni (pahcamá) ‘encerrar, meter (obj. sg.)’

Tar bačá

Cahita kibáča ‘meter (obj. sg.)’

Huich hatia = ‘hacer entrar, meter’ (cognate?)

CNah pačiwi ‘to collapse, for a building to settle; to eat one’s fill, be satisfied’ (cognate?); pačoa ‘to bow down, to press down on s.o., to govern or control s.o., for a hen to sit on her eggs’

(cognate?)

Pipil pačua ‘to hold down, keep down, press, flatten’

Bascom 254a *vá:sa(-) ‘to put into’; 254b *váí ‘he put into’

pa-05 (*pakiC (AMR))

to enter (sg.) / entrar (sg.)

SP pakin- ‘to go, walk’

Ute pakai?wai ‘to walk’

Hopi paki

Ser paki:nin ‘to invite’

Cah -páx- ‘to enter’

Cup paxíš ‘party,’ group of lineages or lineage remnants who join together for ceremonial purposes’

Gab pakó- ‘entrar’

O’o wa:|k- (def. ~, hort. ~kĩ) ‘to go in, come in, enter; to put obj. on’

NT vakí- ‘to enter’; vákai ‘he enters’; vaá ‘he entered’

ST vakí ‘to enter’; va: ‘he entered’

Eud vak|én (pret. ~í, fut. vákce)

Gua pahki|ná (~má)

Tar bakí ≈ baké- ≈ -báči

Cahita kibáke

Huich ha = : ha: = . ‘entrar’

CNah ak|i (pret. ~) ‘to enter, fit in, set (sun)’; kalak|i (pret. ~) ‘to enter’ (kal- ‘house’; ka-06)

HuaN kalaki ‘to enter’ (kal- ‘house’; ka-06)

Pipil kalak|i (pret. ~) ‘to enter, go in’ (kal- ‘house’; ka-06)

VVH 002 *pa_ski ‘to enter’

Bascom 253a *vákai ‘he enters’; 253b *vakí- ‘to enter’; 253c *va: ‘he entered’; 261 *vapáki(-) ‘to enter (pl.)’

Miller 1967 159 *paki ‘enter’

Iannucci 136 *paki ‘to stick, go’

Lionnet 186 *paki ‘entrar’

pa-06

jackrabbit / liebre

Lui pá:xut ≈ pá:xawut ‘young jackrabbit’ (with wi-01) (cognate?)

Eud barós (gen. bárose, ac. bárosi)

Gua pa?loísi

Tar barósi ‘pardo’ (Ht) (color of jackrabbit?)

Cahita pá:ros (pl. paró?osim)

Miller 1967 336 *pa ‘jackrabbit’

B&H *páxwut? ‘young jackrabbit’

Lionnet 189 *parosi ‘liebre’

pa-07 (*pa (AMR))

water / agua

Mono pa ‘water, moisture’

NP-Yer pa:ʔa

NP-McD pa:

Sho pa: (acc. ~i)

WSh pa: (acc. ~i)

Com pa:

TSh pa:(cci)

Kaw pa- ≈ pa:- (pref.)

SP pa:- (both pa- and pa:- in comp.)

Chm pa:; papava: ‘bodies of water’

Ute pa:

Hopi pa:hu (pa:- ≈ -va) ‘water (in nature), spring’

Ser pa:ç (poss. -paʔ); pa:ʔ ‘to drink’

Ktn pač

Cah pá|l (poss. ~wʔa) ‘water, river’; -pá- ‘to drink’

Cup pá|l (poss. ~w); páʔə- ‘to drink’

Lui pá:|la (poss. ~w); pá:ʔi- ‘to drink’

Gab pá|r (poss. ~nen); páʔ- ‘tomar’

Tbl pa:|l (poss. ~n); pa:dʔi:wat ‘swamp, lake’; pacwat ‘puddle’; pacaw:t [w: sic in Miller] ‘lake’; pacwa:. [l. sic in Miller] ‘big lake’; pa:n ‘soup’ and other derivations

O’o wa- in many words having to do with ‘water’; e.g., wačk ‘to get under water, drown’; waip|iñ (def. ~ĩ) ‘to quench the thirst of’; wako (pl. wapko) ‘water container, gourd’

NT vaági ‘wet’

ST -va:ʔ ‘wet’

Eud bat (gen. báte, ac. báta)

Gua paʔwí

Tar baʔwí

Tubar wa- ≈ va- ≈ ba- ≈ vatá ≈ batá

Cahita bá:ʔa ≈ bá:ʔam, bá:po ‘en el agua’; baʔári ‘wet’ (Hg)

Cora há:tuʔa ‘to sprinkle with water’

Huich há : há:, hárítia = ‘dar agua, dar de beber’

CNah a:|λ (poss. ~w) ‘water, liquid; crown of the head’; pa:t|i (pret. ~) ‘to dissolve, melt’

HuaN a:λ

Pipil a:|t (poss. ~w)

VVH 123 *pa ‘water’

Bascom 252 *vá:gi ‘wet’

Miller 1967 455a *pa ‘water’; 455d *pa-cak ‘wet’

Iannucci 127 *pa: (pref. *pa-) ‘water’

C&L 186 *a:- ‘water’; 286 **pa: ‘water’

Lionnet 180 *pa ‘agua’

Munro 135 *pá:-la ‘water’

pa-08

ocean / mar

Cahita bá:we ‘mar’

Huich háramára : há:ra:.mára:. ‘mar; dios del mar’

pa-09 (moved to ki-18)

pa-10

river / río

TSh pa:tta

Hopi pa:yi (cognate?)

Gua paʔwé ‘mar’

Tar baʔwé ‘hay agua’ (Ht) (cf. bakóči ‘río’ (Ht))

Cahita bátwe

Cora-JM hátʔaʔana ≈ há:taʔa

Cora-MN hátaʔana

Huich hátoşáme : há:.toşáme ≈ hátia

CNah a:to:ya:λ

Miller 1967 349 *pa-tu, *pa-ta ‘river’

pa-11

soup / caldo

TSh pa:wa ‘juice’

Hopi pa:la ‘moisture, liquid, juice’

Cup páwvilʔ

Eud vará|wa (gen. ~hte, ac. ~hta)

Gua paʔwíla

Tar baʔwíra (Ht); baʔwirá ‘hacer caldo’

Cahita báʔwa

pa-12

to carry water / traer agua

Cah -páw- ‘to get water (vi.)’

Cup páwə- ‘to get water (vi.)’

O’o waʔi|g (def. ~, hort. ~gĩ) ‘to put obj. (a liquid) in a container like a little opening like a bottle or an olla’

NT váíggii ‘to fetch water’

ST -vaʔigi- ‘to fetch water’

Gua paʔi|ná (~má)

Tar baʔwirú ‘haber agua, ser o hacerse aguado, disolverse, traer agua’

Bascom 266 *váʔigii/i ‘to fetch water’

pa-13

fog / neblina

Mono pakina”

NP pakina

Sho pakinappih (acc. ~a) ‘thundercloud’

WSh pakinappih (acc. ~a)

TSh paki:nappih ‘cloud’

Kaw kinapi ‘cloud, fog’ (truncated?)

SP pakinna- ‘fog, cloud’

Chm paginava ‘cloud’

Ute pakinakatiti

Ser paki:t; paki:tu? ‘to be foggy’

Ktn pakit

Cah páxiš ≈ páyiš; -páye- ‘to be foggy’

Cup páxəyət ‘foam’

Miller 1967 186 *pa-ki ‘fog’

Iannucci 137 *pakinah ‘fog, cloud’

pa-14

to wash, bathe (vt.) / lavar(lo), bañar(lo)

NP napaki?a ‘to bathe’

O’o wako|n (def. ~) ‘to wash obj., to baptize obj.’

NT vakúánai ‘to wash’

ST -vakúan ‘to wash’

Eud vakór|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘lavar, bautizar’

Gua pahko|ná (~má) ‘lavarlo, bañarlo, bautizarlo’

Tar bakó ‘sumergirse, lavarse, bautizar’ (L) / pagó ‘lavar, bautizar’ (Ht); pagé ‘remojarse’ (Ht)

Cahita báksia (vt.), hípaksia (vi.) ‘lavar’

CNah pa:k|a (pret. ~) ‘to bathe (vr.); to wash, launder (vt.)’

HuaN pa:ka

Pipil pa:ka (pret. ~k)

Bascom 260 *vakúanai/a ‘to wash’

C&L 185 *pa:ka ‘to wash’; 285 **pak- ‘to wash’

Lionnet 187 *pako ‘lavar’

pa-15

to swim / nadar

Mono pahapi

NP pahapi

Sho pahapi” ‘to swim’ (pa- ‘water’ + hapi” ‘to lie down’)

WSh pahapi ‘to swim’

Com pahapi-ĩ

Kaw pa:kenukk^wi

Ute apipori

Iannucci 131 *pahapi ‘to swim’

pa-16

mud / lodo

Mono passekk^wina (with k^wi-02)

NP pasak^wapi (with k^wi-02? should this be *pasak^winapi?*)

Sho pasak^winappih (with k^wi-02)

WSh pasak^winappih (with k^wi-02)

TSh pasakk^winappih (with k^wi-02)

Ser pa^r:k^wiñit (with k^wi-02)

Ktn pak^winit (with k^wi-02)

Huich hášo ‘lodo, barro’

Iannucci 141 *pasihk^wi(na) ‘mud’

pa-17 (moved to ?i-04)

pa-18 (*paka (AMR))

cane, reed / carrizo

Mono paqa ‘arrow’

NP tuppaka ‘to tie with’

Sho pakan (acc. ~a) ‘arrow’

WSh pakan ‘arrowhead, bullet; penis’

Com pa:kă ≈ paka ‘arrow’

TSh pakan ‘arrow point, arrowhead, bullet; penis’

Kaw pakabi

SP pakan- : pakampi

Chm pagampi

Hopi pa:qavi, hopaqa ‘large reed sp.’

Ser pa:qa|ç (pl. ~m)

Ktn pakač

Cah páxal ‘*Phragmites communis*’

Cup páxal ‘arrowweed, herb sp.’

Lui páxmal ‘a type of greens’ (with ma-07)

Gab páxo|t (poss. ~n) ‘knife; pito de hueso’

Tbl paha?bıl ‘sugar cane plant’; pa:hu:|l (poss. ~n) ‘shell, bullet, arrow’

O’o wa:pk

Gua paká

Tar baká (Ht)

Tubar waká- ≈ wakót ‘carrizo, flecha’

Cahita bá:ka

Cora haká

Huich háka, háko ≈ hákó ‘otate’; háokóša : háo.kóša. ≈ hákóša : hákó:ša ‘zacate cortador’

CNah a:kaλ

HuaN a:kaλ

Pipil a:ka|t (poss. -~w)

VVH 008 *pa_ska ‘reed’

Miller 1967 344 *paka ‘reed’

Iannucci 135 *pakaN ‘arrow, cane’

C&L 133 *a:ka- ‘reed’; 267 **paka ‘reed’

Lionnet 185 *paka ‘carrizo’

Munro 097 *pá:xa-l ‘plant sp.’

pa-19

to be dry / estar seco

Mono passa ‘to be/get dry’

NP pasa ‘to dry’

Sho pasa ‘dry’; pasa” ‘to dry up’

WSh pasa” ‘to dry up’

Com pasa-/h ‘to dry s.th.’

TSh pasa” ‘to dry’

Kaw tapasi- ‘to dry’

SP tapašu- ‘to dry’

Chm tavasipi ‘dead tree’

Ute tapasi ‘to be dry, get dry’

Iannucci 140 *pasa(h) ‘(to be) dry’

pa-20

maternal grandfather / abuelo materno

O’o wa:w ‘one’s father in a clan of the buzzard moiety’

Eud páwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua papá (< Spanish?)

Tar apá (apí-) (L)

pa-21

paternal aunt / tía paterna

Mono pawwa

NP pahwa

Sho paha (acc. ~i)

WSh paha (acc. -?a) ‘father’s sister; nephew/niece of a woman’

TSh pahwa ‘father’s sister, mother’s brother’s wife; niece, nephew’

Kaw paha- ‘father’s sister, mother’s brother’s wife’

SP pa(h)a ‘aunt’

Ute pa:či

Ser -pah ‘cross aunt: FaSi, FaFCo, MoBrWi, Mo//CoWi’

Cah -paha ‘father’s older sister’

Cup -pa

Lui -pá:may (with ma-07)

Tbl pa:wa: (AMR)

O'o wowoit ≈ wowit (pl. wo:poit ≈ wopowit) 'father's younger sister'

Gua papói 'hermana menor del padre'

Tar apó 'hermana menor del padre' (L)

CNah a:wiλ 'aunt'; piʔli 'older sister, lady's maid'

HuaN a:wi 'aunt'; toʔa:wi 'lady'

Pipil -pi:pi 'older sister, aunt'

Miller 1967 502 *pa 'aunt'

B&H *-pa 'aunt, paternal'

Iannucci 134 *pah(w)a 'aunt'

Lionnet 188 *papo 'hermana menor del padre'

pa-22

daughter / hija

Mono peti

NP-Yer bbati

NP-McD pati

Sho paiti? (acc. paiti)

WSh paitippi (acc. ~a) 'young daughter (prepuberty)'

Com peti?

TSh peti" ≈ paiti" ≈ petippi

Kaw pedi

SP pači-

Chm paci- 'man's daughter' : pacini 'my daughter'

Ute pattiči 'young daughter (up to teenage)'; pači 'daughter (teenage and up)'

Iannucci 147 *peti 'daughter'

pa-23

three / tres

Mono pahi

NP pahi

Sho pahain

WSh pahaittin

Com pahibah 'three separate items'

TSh pahi ≈ pai

Kaw peheyu-

SP pai-

Chm pahikucanci 'triplets'

Ute paini-

Hopi pà:yoʔ; pa:yom (acc. paykomiy) 'three of them'; pa:yis 'three times'

Ser pa:hiʔ; paʳ:vahiʔ 'six'

Ktn pahi?
Cah pah
Cup pah
Lui pá:hay; pavá:hay 'six'
Gab páhe?; paváhe? 'six'
Tbl pa:y
O'o waik (distr. wa?awaik)
NT váika
ST vaik
Eud vei|dúm (gen. veíke, ac. ~k); véis 'tres veces'
Gua paiká
Tar beikyá (L) / bikiyá (Ht); baisá 'tercero' (Ht)
Tubar vay ≈ vayír; vayisá 'tres veces'
Cahita báhi
Cora-JM wéika
Cora-MN wáihka
Huich háika
CNah e:i ≈ e:yi
HuaN eyi
Pipil ye:y
VVH 001 *pahi 'three'
Bascom 256 *váika 'three'
Miller 1967 510 *pahi 'three'
Iannucci 132 *pahi 'three'

pa-24

to call, summon / llamarlo
Mono pe:t
NP pai
Kaw pe:-
SP pai-
Ute pa:i
O'o wai|d (def. ~)
NT váid^yai, vái 'he called'
ST vaid^y, vai 'he called'
Gua paé|na (~ma)
Tar bayé ≈ -paé
Bascom 255a *vaidai/i 'to call'; 255b *vái 'he called'
Miller 1967 074 *pai 'call'

pa-25

to squeeze / comprimir, exprimir
O'o waki

Gua ihpágena ‘ordeñar’ (ih- = prefix?)

Tar pačúnti (L)

Cahita pipíʔike ‘exprimir, ordeñar’ (cognate?)

CNah pa:cka ‘to express, give forth liquid (vr.); to squeeze liquid out of, wring out (wet clothes) (vt.)’ (cognate?)

pa-26 (*pakkaC (AMR))

to hit / pegar

Mono pacca ≈ pacat ‘to kill (sg.obj.)’; tohpakita ‘to hit with fist (vt.)’

NP pacca ‘to kill (sg.obj.)’

Sho paih, pekkah ‘to kill (sg.obj.)’

WSh paikkah ‘to kill’

Com pehka- ≈ pekĩ- ‘to kill (sg.obj.)’; pahi-/h ‘to fall, be born, attack (sg.)’ (cognate?)

TSh pakkah ‘to kill (sg.dl.obj.)’

Kaw pakka- ‘to kill, beat (sg.dl.obj.)’

SP pakka- ‘to kill, beat sg.dl.obj.’

Chm pakini ‘my game, [the kind of game I kill]’; pakaŋkiri ‘the hurting, the pain’

Ute pakkai ‘to beat (hard), kill, butcher’

Ser paqkin ‘to slap’ (also at pa-27)

Cah -pákin- ‘to tap (as in pottery), clap hands (vt.)’; -pepákin- ‘to slap (face, hand), clap (hands)’

Cup páqə- ‘to hit, slap’ (also at pa-27)

Lui páx- ‘to make fun of’ (cognate?); páqa/i- ‘to be pounded (vi.); to pound, as a nail; to crack acorns (vt.)’ (cognate?); pikáti- ‘to snap one’s fingers against a child’s head, as a mild punishment’ (cognate with metathesis?)

Tbl paʔgat (i. apaʔgi:n) ‘to hit, burst (vt.)’

Cora-JM -va:ra ‘hit-IMPERF’; -vaʔara ‘hit-REPET’; váhsi ‘hit-PAST PERF’; rahéʔika ‘he is killing him’

Cora-MN-ST -vaʔara ‘hit-REPET’; váhsi ‘hit-PAST PERF’; rahéʔika ‘he is killing him’

Miller 1967 231 *pa ‘hit’; 244 *paka, *paki ‘kill’

Iannucci 130 *paʔi ‘to hit’; 145 *pehka ≈ *pahka ≈ *pahca ‘to kill, beat’

pa-27 (moved to pa-26)

pa-28

already / ya

Hopi piʔ ‘now, then, already’ (vowel is wrong)

O’o waʔi ‘only, solely’

Gua paʔá ‘ya’

Tar baʔarí ‘mañana’ (Ht) (cognate?)

Cahita báte ‘casi, ya’ (C)

pa-29 (*paca (AMR))

bat / murciélagó

NP pitahanaʔa

TSh pa:ccana(cci)

Kaw pa:caʔaci

SP pa:čʔa- : pa:čʔaci (cf. paččaʔi ≈ paččaʔa: ‘to hang, be fastened’)

Chm pa:caʔaci

Ute pa:čači

Cah pálil (pl. ~em)

Tbl paca:wál

Cora-JM háciʔi

Miller 1967 025 *paca ‘bat’

pa-30

mortar / mortero

Mono paha

NP paha

TSh paha

Kaw paha

Chm paha; pahakuʔu ‘mano de mortero’

Cah páwul ≈ pául ‘pestle’

Tbl pahal

O’o čipa (pl. čičpa) ‘mortar; a hole in the rock used as a mortar’ (with ti-12)

NT típai ‘mano de metate’ (with ti-12)

ST topa: ‘mano de metate’ (with ti-12)

Bascom 242 *tipá ‘mano de metate’

Miller 1967 317 *pah ‘pestle’

pa-31

mat / petate

NP kappa ‘bed’ (cognate?)

Tbl paht ‘tule mat’

CNah peʔaʔ

HuaN peʔ(a)ʔ

Miller 1967 278 *pak ‘mat’

pa-32

to spread

Mono patanuyu ‘one that is straight (of a long and narrow object)’

NP cappata ‘to spread out s.th. thin like a blanket’

Sho -patah (pl.obj. -patiih) ‘to spread out s.th. made of cloth’

WSh cappata ‘to spread out by hand’

Kaw pattaʔnimi: ‘to be erect, be straight’

SP pata ‘to straighten out’

Ser paçq ‘to lie down (flat, as on one’s stomach)’

Cah -pála:- ≈ -palpála- ‘to be flat (leaf, stone, etc.)’

Lui pálvuna ‘plain, a valley, level ground’

Tbl paya:wat (i. apaya:w) ‘to be spread out’

CNah paλa:wak ‘s.th. broad, wide’

Pipil pata:|wa (pret. ~h) ‘to extend, widen’

Miller 1967 410 *pata ‘spread’

Iannucci 142 *pata ‘to spread, straighten out’

C&L 192 *paλa(awa)k ‘wide’

pa-33

shirt / camisa

Ser paki:t (pl. ~am; poss. -pa:kiʔ, pl. -pa:kim)

O’o wa:|k- (def. ~, hort. ~kĩ) ‘to put obj. on’

Miller 1967 371 *pak ‘shirt’

pa-34 (*pa:ʔat- (AMR))

mountain sheep

NP koippa (cognate?)

SP paʔa- : paʔapi ‘animal (any living thing but man and plants)’

Chm paʔa:, e.g., in the expression tivipia paʔa: ‘all the people and animals that live on the earth’

Ute paʔapukku ‘livestock’

Hopi paŋ^wi (pl. pa:vaŋ^wt)

Ser pa:ʔt (pl. ~am)

Ktn paʔ|t (pl. ~m)

Cah páʔ|at (pl. ~tem)

Cup páʔ|at (pl. ~tim)

Lui pá:ʔa|t (pl. ~m)

Gab páʔa|t (pl. ~m)

Tbl pa:ʔat (AMR)

Miller 1967 369 *pa ‘mountain sheep’

Munro 075 *pá:ʔa-t ‘mountain sheep’

pa-35

high / alto

NP paʔa

Sho panai ‘up, high’; paʔa ‘up, high’; panki ‘up, high’

WSh panai ‘up. upwards’

Com paʔa- ‘long, high, tall’

SP paʔan- ≈ paʔanni-

Ute paʔai ‘to be tall’

Cora án ‘on top’

CNah -pan (postp.) ‘on the surface of, for or at a particular time’; pani ‘on top, on the outside or surface’

HuaN i:pan ‘on, in’

Pipil pak ‘on, on top of’; -(i)hpak ‘on, on top of, over’

Miller 1967 229 *pan ‘high’

Iannucci 129 *paʔa ‘high, long, tall’

C&L 119 *-pan ‘on’; 261 **-pa(-n(a)) ‘on’

pa-36

meadow / pradera

Mono pawaha

Sho pamuha (acc. ~i)

Kaw pawahapi ≈ pawaha:kadi ≈ pawaha:kadiʔi ‘”hay”, bromegrass, *Bromus orcuttianus*; meadow’

pa-37 (*pacaC (AMR))

in front, first / delante, primero

Ser nipa:mkʷ ‘in front of me’

Tbl payawaʔin ‘its front’ (AMR)

Eud vacút ‘primero’

Gua pahcá ≈ paʔcá ≈ pacá ‘primero, adelante’

Tar bačá ≈ bačo- ‘al principio, antes, primero, delante’

Cahita páčaʔa ‘primero’

Huich haitia = ‘ir delante, preceder’

CNah ačto ‘first’

HuaN ačtowi ‘first’

pa-38

head / cabeza

Sho pampin (acc. ~a, -tta)

WSh pampi

Com pappi

TSh pampi ‘head, hair’

Iannucci 138 *pampi ‘head’

pa-39

grass / zacate

O’o waʂai ‘grass, underbrush, hay’ (cf. ʂaʔi, ca-16)

NT vásoi

Cahita báso (cognate?)

Bascom 262 *vásoi ‘grass’

C&L 237 **paso ‘grass’

pa-40

to shoot at / tirarle

Gua pahsíbani ‘tirar (obj.sg.)’

Tar basá ≈ basí- ≈ basibú ‘tirar, arrojar, apedrar’

Tubar wasa- (fut. ~lák) ‘tirar, lanzar’

Lionnet 190 *pasa ≈ *pas-i ‘tirarle’

pa-41

chia

Ser pa:hinaç

Cah pásal

Cup páşal

Lui pá:şal ≈ pá:şil

Gab paşíy

Munro 023 *pá:şa-l ‘chia’

pa-42

egg / huevo

Ser -pa^r:n (with no-03)

Cah pánet ≈ pánit ‘testicles’ (with no-03)

Cup páni|l^y (pl. ~təm) ‘testicles’ (with no-03); páñi?at ‘egg’ (with no-03)

Lui pá:nil ‘egg, testicle’ (with no-03)

Tbl pompt; po?mít (i. opo?m) ‘to lay an egg’ (with no-03)

Huich táwá:ri (cognate? what is tá-?)

CNah a:teλ ‘testicle’ (cognate? with ti-12)

Munro 128 *pá:ni-l ‘testicle/egg’

pa-43

to leach acorn flour

Cah -páçi- ‘to leach acorns (vi.)’

Cup páčikə-

Lui pášku-; páškuš ‘leached acorn flour, acorn dough’

B&H *pácik- ‘to leach’

pa-44

leaf / hoja

Cah pálat

Cup -pəl?a

Lui pávlaš ‘leaf; ash tree, *Fraxinus dipetala*’ (from reduplicated *pa-pala-); pála- ‘to sprout, come into leaf’

B&H *pala- ‘leaf’

pa-45

racer snake

Ser paxa:ʔ ‘ceremonial cook or clown’

Ktn pakaʔ ‘fiesta personage: a clown who shouts all day to announce the reason for the *wakač* fiesta’

Cah paxáʔ ‘ceremonial cook or clown’

Cup pəxáʔa ‘red racer snake’

Lui paxáʔ ‘red racer snake; a ceremonial official, assistant to the chief’

Gab paxáʔ ‘payaso, polices en la religión’

B&H *paxáʔ ‘racer snake’

pa-46

Yucca whipplei

Cah pánal ≈ pánuʔul (pl. ~em)

Cup pənál ≈ paná:l (Luiseño loan?)

Lui paná:l, paná:ʔal ‘stalk of Spanish bayonet’

Munro 141 *paná:l ‘yucca sp. (*Y. whipplei*)’

pa-47

to fly / volar

CNah paʎa:n|i (pret. ~)

HuaN paʎa:ni, papaʎa:ka ‘to flutter the wings’; paʎa:čwia ‘to copulate (of birds)’; papaʎa:čwia ‘to strike with the wings’

Pipil pata:ni (pret. ~k)

C&L 064 *pata:nV ‘to fly’

pa-48

to lick

CNah paloa: ‘to sip, taste s.th.; to sop bread in soup or gravy (vt.)’

Pipil i:š-palua (pret. i:š-paluh)

C&L 099 *palowa ‘to lick’

pa-49

to pass

CNah pano: (pret. ~k) ‘to ford, cross a river’; panoa: ‘to transport s.th.’; pano:ltia: ‘to pass, convey s.th., s.o. from one place to another’

HuaN pano ‘to pass (vi.)’; panoa ‘to pass (vt.), to visit’

Pipil panu (pret. ~k) ‘to pass, cross, go by’

C&L 125 *panowa ‘to pass’

pa-50 (moved to pa-32)

pa-51

iron, tool / hierro, herramienta

O'o wainom(ĩ) ≈ wainam(ĩ) 'metal, iron'

NT vaiñómi (pl. vapáíñomi 'tools')

ST vaiñum (pl. vapáíñum 'tools')

Bascom 257a *vainómi 'iron, tool'; 257b *vapáinomi 'tools'

pa-52

gourd for carrying water / calabaza para traer agua

Chm pago?oca 'olla'

O'o wako (pl. wapko) 'water container, gourd, canteen'

NT vákoi

ST vakúa

Bascom 258 *vakói 'gourd for carrying water'

pa-53

heron / garza

NT vakóñi

ST vako:n

Bascom 259 *vakónoi/i 'heron'

pa-54

cliff / escarpa

O'o waw 'rock'

NT vávoi

Bascom 264 *vávoi 'cliff'

pa-55

rain house / casa de lluvia

O'o wa?aki (pl. wapaki, distr. wa?apaki) 'ceremonial house, fort'

H&H 265 *va?áki: 'house'

pa-56

oak sp. / esp. de roble

Ser ipaaç 'an oak sp. or its acorns, a long kind of acorn' (unexplained i-)

Cah páwiš '*Quercus dumosa*'

Cup páwiš '*Q. dumosa*'

Lui pá:wiš '*Q. dumosa*'

CNah a:waλ

Munro 082 *pá:wi-š 'oak sp.'

pa-57

mouse / ratón

Ser paʔi|š (pl. ~m) (ev. a Cahuilla loan, from unattested páʔiš)

Cah páʔiwet ‘field mouse’ (augmentative of *páʔiš)

Gab paʔít

pa-58

water baby

Chm paʔiŋaʔapici

Ser pa:ŋaʔ[ç (pl. ~m)

Cah páŋat (pl. ~em) ‘reed, *Scirpus* sp.’

Cup páwət

Lui pá:ŋawiš ≈ pá:vavut

Gab pávavot

pa-59

to dawn / amanecer

Ser pahiʔk, pahiʔkin ‘to stay up all night’

Cah -pá:y- ‘to become daybreak (vi.); to dawn, sit up all night (vt.)’; pá:yiš ‘morning, dawn’

Gab pahí-

pa-60

to become wet / mojarse

Ser paʔ:vq

Cah -pávas- ‘to get wet from rain, dew’; pávasilʔ ‘dew, that which is slightly wet’; pávasiš ‘that which is wet, damp’

Cup pavášiš ‘damp’

Lui pá:vuş- ‘to become dewy’

Gab pavár ‘mojado’

pa-61

to swell up

Ser paqaʔnaʔ

Cah -páxan-

Cup páxʷitə- ‘to be blistered’

pa-62

voice, larynx

Chm pakwa ‘throat’ (cognate?)

Ser paʔ:včan ‘to narrate, tell (a traditional story, a tale)’; paʔ:včanič ≈ paʔ:včanč (poss. -paʔ:včan) ‘story, traditional story, tale’

Cup -pávə ‘throat, voice’

Lui pávkuniš ≈ pávkunla ‘larynx, Adam’s apple’

pa-63

big, great / grande

TSh patihya 'elk, moose' (with tihya(n) 'deer' [ti-24])

SP patia 'elk' (with tikia 'deer' [ti-24])

Chm pariya 'elk' (with tihia 'deer' [ti-24])

Hopi pas 'very' (cognate?)

Ser pa:kiha|ç (pl. ~m) 'chicken hawk' (with ki-09); pa':havit 'supernaturally powerful being'

Cah pásuk|at (pl. ~tam) 'horse' (with súkat 'deer' [su-08])

Cup pášukat 'horse' (with súqat 'deer' [su-08])

Lui pá:šukat 'elk, horse' (with šú:kat 'deer' [su-08]); pá:kišla 'chicken hawk' (with ki-09)

Gab pášokat 'horse, lit. big deer' (with šokát 'deer' [su-08]); páhonar 'Great-Bear' (with húnar 'bear' [hu-10]); pakíšar 'gavilán pollero' (with ki-09); pášawt 'águila' (cf. ?a-12 'eagle; águila' : ašawt (pl. ~om) ≈ pášawt ≈ tóšawt (/tó-/ is unidentified))

Huich pá=

pa-64

ceremonial staff

Cup pávyut

Lui pávyut

pa-65

house / casa

O'o va?aki 'ceremonial house, fort'

NT vááki

ST va?a:k

Bascom 265 *va?áki: 'house'

pa-66

squash / calabaza

SP patañ^wata 'pumpkins'

Chm parañara, parañarampi 'squash vine'

Hopi patña (patañ-)

pa-67 (*patu-t (AMR))

under, inside / debajo, adentro

Sho pattun (acc. ~a) 'deadfall trap'

O'o wičo 'under'

Eud teptu 'under'

Cahita bétuču 'under'

Huich tetia 'inside'

CNah i?teλ ≈ i?tiλ 'stomach, inside'

pa-68

bad / malo

O'o paḁ 'ugly, bad'

NT parúnai 'to speak evil of'

Bascom 183 *parúnai 'to speak evil of'

pa-69

a little bit / poquito

NT palípi

ST pal'i:p

Bascom 184 *paríapi 'a little bit'

pa-70

lazy / perezoso

O'o paḁma 'to be lazy'

NT paríga

Bascom 185 *paríga 'lazy'

pi-01 (*pi:pat (AMR))

tobacco / tabaco

Mono pammu" 'tobacco, cigarette'

NP pahmu

Sho pahun ≈ pahon (acc. ~a)

WSh pahun (acc. ~na)

TSh pahompin ≈ pahompi

Hopi pi:va (pip-)

Ser pi:v|t (poss. --a?); pi:va? 'to smoke (tobacco) (vi./vt.)'

Cah pívat; -píva- 'to smoke tobacco, cigarettes' (vi./vt.)'

Cup pívat

Lui pí:vat

Gab pívat

O'o wiw (distr. wiwp ≈ wipiw)

NT vívai

ST viv

Eud vivát (gen. víhte, ac. víhta)

Gua wipá; pipá (River dialect)

Tar wipá

Cahita bí:bam

VVH 012 *pi_spa 'tobacco'

Bascom 272 *vívai 'tobacco'

Miller 1967 440 *pipa 'tobacco'

Iannucci 133 *pahmu(h) 'tobacco, smoke'

Lionnet 199 *pipa 'tabaco'

Munro 130 *pí:va-t ‘tobacco’

pi-02

penis / pene

Hopi pīsqötö ‘glans penis’ (cf. qötö ‘head’)

O’o wiha

Gua pisá

Tar bisá

Tubar wisát

VVH 073 *pisa ‘penis’

Lionnet 201 *pisa ‘pene’

pi-03

to twirl / darse vuelta

O’o wiḍu|t (def. ~) ‘to rock, swing obj.’; wiḵ|in (def. ~) ‘to twist, spin obj.’

NT vidʷíñai ‘to make thread’; vidʷíñaharoi ‘spindle’

ST vidʷñā- ‘to make thread’; vidʷñakar ‘spindle’

Gua piʔrí|na (~ma)

Tar biʔrí ‘torcerse, enrollarse’

Cahita bi:rite ‘torcer’

Huich hina = : hi:na = . ‘torcer’

Bascom 267 *vidínai/a ‘to make thread’; 268 *vidínakaroi ‘spindle’

pi-04

down (of a bird) / plumón

Mono pipi ‘cotton’

Sho pi:sippih (acc. ~a) ‘fuzz (e.g., of cotton, wool, peaches, etc.)’

Kaw pi:pi ‘eagledown, cotton’

Chm pi:vi ‘featherdown; fine fur under the longer fur-hair of some animals’; pi:ʔaganti ‘downy’

Hopi piphö ‘downy feathers from the lower belly of a bird, esp, an eagle’ (with po-02)

Ser pi:hě

Tbl pi:wil

O’o wi:gǐ, wi:gig ‘fluff, substance like down’

Gua piwí ‘granos finos’

Tar biwí (int. piwí) ‘pulverizarse, molerse’

Cora pínaʔa ‘feather’

CNah iʔwi|λ (poss. ~w, inalien. ~yo:) ‘feather, down’; ičkaλ ‘cotton, wool, or (by extension) sheep’ (also at ci-07)

Miller 1967 168 *pi ‘feather’

pi-05

sweet / dulce

NP pihapi ‘sugar’

Sho pihna: 'sugar'

WSh pihya: ≈ pihna: ≈ piha: 'honey, sugar; sweet'

Com pihna: 'sugar'

TSh pihna: ≈ pihya:; pihapi 'sugar'; pihna:pin ≈ pihya:pin 'honey, sugar, sweets'

Kaw pihapi 'sugar'

SP pia- : piapi 'sap (of a tree)'

Chm pihavi 'sugar'; pihagamanti 'anything sweet'; pihavimpi 'sorghum, sugarcane'

Ute piakamatti 'sugar'

Ser pi:hç 'sugar, honey, s.th. sweet' (cf. pi-07)

Ktn piša?i? (also at pi-07)

Cah písilʸ 'sugar'; písilʸnek ≈ písilʸik 'sweet'

Cup písəʔniš 'sweet, sugar, honey'; písənču- 'to get sweet'

Iannucci 163 *pih(C)a 'sugar, sweet'

pi-06

wasp, bee / avispa, abeja

Chm piciciki 'rattlesnake rattle' (cognate?)

Ser pi:čičuaʔ|ç ≈ pi:ččuaʔ|ç (pl. ~m) 'fly'

Ktn picucuʔa|č (pl. ~m) 'fly'

Gab píčokʷar (pl. ~am) 'mosca'

O'o wi:pş ≈ wi:pşum 'wasp, hornet'

Eud pí|ca (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua pi?cá 'vuitachi (como abeja, rojo, pica -?avispa?-, que secreta goma, usada como incienso)'

Tar pičé 'avispa grande, anillada de negro y amarillo'

Cahita bí:ča 'avispa'; bikom 'abeja'

Cora pípwəʔana (pl. píhpwaʔaka) 'bee'

Huich pícite : pí:cite:. 'abejorro'; pícítošá : pí:cí.tošá:. 'abejero'

HuaN ecaλ

Pipil ecat

Miller 1967 032 *pis, *pic 'bee'

pi-07

to be rotten / estar podrido

NP pihi 'to rot'

WSh pisi" 'to rot, become rotten'

TSh pisi" 'to rot'

Kaw pikki- 'to rot, spoil'

Ute pikki 'to be rotten, be a spoiled brat, be a showoff'

Hopi pe:kʷew|ta (pl. ~yiŋʷa) 'to be rotten'

Ser pişqa? 'rot, get rotten'; apişqa?i? 'rotten'; pişa:ʔi? 'sweet'; pişai:ʔt 's.th. sweet' (cf. pi-05)

Ktn piša?i? 'sweet' (also at pi-05)

Cah -písa- 'to spoil, get rotten (foods) (vi.)'

Cup písáʔə- 'to rot, go sour' (vi.)

Lui písáʔa- ‘to rot’; apí:sa ‘rotten’
Eud viikát (gen. víikte, ac. víikta) ‘llaga, materia’
Gua pigalní (~má) ‘estar podrido’
Tar biʔká ‘podrirse, podredumbre’
Cahita bikára ‘estar podrido (carne, con pus)’
B&H *pisaʔ- ‘to rot’
Lionnet 197 *pika ‘podrirse, podre’

pi-08

to suckle, nurse / mamar

Kaw piʔi-
Ute piči
Ser pi ≈ pi:ha- ≈ pi:han
Cah -pís-
Cup písə-
Gab pečú-
O’o wiñ(h)um ‘to lick one’s lips’; wiñkon ‘to lick obj., to lick off obj. on oneself’; wiñkondam
‘ice cream cone (lit. s.th. that is being licked off)’
Gua piʔni|ná (~má) ‘chupar caña o chicle’
Tar biní ‘chupar, aprender, amansarse’
CNah picoa: ‘to kiss s.o. or s.th.’; pico:lli ‘kiss (n.)’
VVH 091 *pini ‘to suck on it’

pi-09 (*piX (AMR))

breast(s) / chichi(s)

Mono piciʔ(a) ‘breast’
NP pica ‘milk’
Sho pici
WSh pici; pica ‘milk’
Com picipi ‘milk’
TSh pici
Kaw pihipi
SP pi(h)ici- : pi(h)icipi
Chm pihivi
Ute pi:pi
Hopi pi:hi (pl. pi:vihi) ‘breast; milk’; pi:kiyi ‘milk’
Ser -piʔ ‘breast, nipple, milk’
Ktn piʔc
Cah hépiʔ
Cup pilʔ ‘milk’; -pi ‘breast, milk’
Lui pit (poss. -píʔ) ‘breast, teat; milk’
Gab -pín ‘breast, milk’
Tbl pi:l (poss. ~n) ‘female breast’; piʔi|l (poss. ~n) ‘breast (woman’s or man’s)’; piʔiʃ|t (poss. ~n)

‘woman’s breasts, udder’; pi:šat (i. ipi:š) ‘to suck’; pi:šanat (i. ipi:šan) ‘to nurse, to milk’
O’o wipi (pl./distr. wippi)
NT vípi ≈ pípi ‘brease’; vífbai ‘milk’
ST vipi: ‘breast’; vi:b ‘milk’
Eud víít (gen. ~e, ac. ~a)
Gua piʔwá
Cahita pípipim ‘chichi(s)’
VVH 006 *pi ‘breast’
Bascom 271 *vipí ‘breast’; 270 *ví:bai/a- ‘milk’
Miller 1967 058 *pi ‘breast’
Lionnet 191 *pi ‘teta’
Munro 019 *pí-t ‘breast’

pi-10

to leave / dejar, quedarse
Mono pinai ‘last one, one that is left’
Sho pia”
Com pia-/h
Kaw pi:neʔe
SP piyai- : piyaʔŋʷi ‘to be left over’
Ute piya:i ‘to be left, remain behind, be left there’
O’o wiʔi- (def. wi:, hort. wi:ʔi) ‘to stay, remain’; wiʔikam ‘to be one left, a remnant; to be an orphan, one left by himself’
NT víia ‘to stay’; víi ‘he stayed’
ST viʔi- to stay’; vi: ‘he stayed’
Eud vién (pret. víi, fut. více) ‘faltar, quedar’; vía|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce) ‘dejar’
Huich pi= ‘quitar, dejar’
CNah piya (pret. piš ≈ pi:š) ‘to protect oneself from s.th. (vr.); to take care of s.o. or s.th., to have stewardship of s.th., to hold s.th. (vt.)’ (cognate?)
HuaN piya ‘to have; to guard’ (cognate?)
Bascom 273a *víʔia/i ‘to stay’; 273b *ví: ‘he stayed’
Miller 1967 256 *pia ‘leave’
Iannucci 174 *piya ‘to leave (behind, over)’
C&L 081 *piya ‘to have, keep’; 248 **piya ‘to keep, leave’
Lionnet 192 *pi ‘quedarse, faltar’

pi-11 (*pisaC (AMR))

to go out, exit / salir
Lui pisát ‘outdoors, outside’; pisáŋa- ‘to go outdoors; to urinate’; pisáy- ‘to go outdoors’
Tbl pišat (i. ipiš) ‘to go out, come out, be born’
Miller 1967 199 *pis ‘go out’

pi-12

back / espalda

Mono pi” ‘back, buttocks’

NP pi ‘back, bottom’

Sho pi”- ‘with the buttocks or back’ (instr. prefix)

Com pihima-/h ‘to carry behind one, as on a horse (pl.)’

SP pi”- ‘buttocks, rear’ (instr. prefix)

Chm picoki ‘waist, cintura; body from the waist down’; pinasiga: ‘the crotch’

Ute pimičuh ‘back to, returning towards’; piminakk^wappi ‘behind, in the back’

Tbl pičo:|l (poss. ~n) ‘buttocks’

Cahita bíʔam ‘nuca’

Miller 1967 017 *pi ‘back’

Iannucci 162 *pih- (pref.) ‘back, behind, buttocks’

pi-13 (*pikkat ‘stone’ (AMR))

knife / cuchillo

SP pikka- ‘hard; sore [sic]’

Hopi pik^ʷa- ‘bedrock’, as in pik^ʷaqölö ‘rocky surface, area of exposed bedrock’; pik^ʷaʔ^ʷŋ^wa ‘axe’

Lui pikát ‘stone knife’

Eud vikát (gen. víkte, ac. víkta)

Gua tehpiká

Tar ripiyá ≈ ripigá

Miller 1967 246 *pika ‘knife’

Lionnet 196 *pika ‘cuchillo’

pi-14

to whistle / chiflar

Cahita bik^wé ‘está chiflando’ (C)

Cora-JM ruʔihvíkiʔiraši ‘he whistled out to him’

Cora-MN víkiʔe ‘he is whistling’; ruʔihvíkiʔiraši ‘he whistled out to him’

Cora-ST ruʔihvíkiʔiraši ‘he whistled out to him’

Miller 1967 457b *piku ‘to whistle’

pi-15 (*pinaC (AMR))

to bring / traer

Ser pinai

Tbl pina:- (i. imbina:-) (AMR)

Cora-JM anpí: ‘to take it’; also the allomorph -pi:-

Cora-MN-ST -pi:- ‘to take it’

Huich píni = : pí:ni = . ‘ser propiedad de’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 061b *pin ‘bring’

pi-16 (*pitiC (AMR))

to arrive / llegar

Mono pitti

NP pitti '(sg.)'

Sho pitih (dur. pitti)

WSh piti

Com piti-/h

TSh piti ≈ pittuhun

Kaw pidi-

SP piči-

Ute piči

Hopi piti (-pti ≈ pitî:-, pl. öki)

Ser pičî:i ≈ pičîi 'to arrive (vi.); to reach s.o./s.wh. (vt.)'

Ktn pic

Cah -pîš- 'to arrive (vi.); to reach s.o./s.wh. (vt.)'

Lui písma- (s is unexpected)

Gab peyó- 'llegar, encontrar'

Tbl pilit (i. ibil)

Tar bité 'habitar, morar, vivir' (Ht)

VVH 143 *pi_uti 'to arrive'

Miller 1967 008 *pite 'to arrive'

Iannucci 165 *piti (dur. *pihti) 'to arrive'

pi-17

big / grande

Sho pia

WSh piačči 'big one, fat one'

Com pia- ≈ piapī

TSh pia 'big, large, thick'

SP pia-

Ute pianu:či 'giant'

Huich pé = 'grande, chico, pequeño' [sic in Grimes]

Iannucci 168 *pi(y)a 'big'

pi-18

mother / madre

Mono piya

NP-Yer bbia

NP-McD pia

Sho pia (acc. ~i) ≈ pi: (acc. ~a); piapih 'female'

WSh pia ≈ pi:

Com pia?

TSh pia

Kaw piya-

SP pia- : piapi ‘mother, female’

Chm pia-; piani ‘my mother’

Ute pian ‘my mother’; piappi ‘female (animal)’

Iannucci 167 pi(y)a ‘mother, female’

pi-19

heart / corazón

Mono piwi

NP-Yer bbiwi

NP-McD piwi

Sho pihyin (acc. ~a)

WSh pihyin (acc. ~na)

Com piḥ ≈ pihi

TSh pihwin

Kaw pihyippi

SP piyi”- : piyippi

Chm pihipi, pihwa : nīnia pihwa ‘my non-physical heart’

Iannucci 164 *pi(h)wi ≈ *pi(h)yi ‘heart’

pi-20

thin, skinny / delgado

CNah pica:wak

HuaN pica:wak

Pipil pica:wak

C&L 166 *pVca(awa)k ‘thin, skinny’

pi-21

to see / ver

Eud vic|án (pret. vici [stress?], fut. ~íce) ‘ver, mirar’

Cahita bíča

Lionnet 193 *pica ‘ver’

pi-22

to bewitch / hechizar

Ser pi:ʔ (pi:ʔa-) ‘to throw (sg.obj.) at, hit with a thrown obj., bewitch’

Cah -píʔ-

Cup pívʔənə-; píʔa- ‘to bewitch, kill’

Lui píʔ- ≈ piʔáni-; píva(n)- ‘to throw stones’

Gab píʔa ‘throw!’

B&H *pi- ‘to bewitch’

pi-23

to be ashamed / tener vergüenza

CNah pi:na:wa

Pipil i:špi:na:wa

C&L 004 *pina:wa ‘ashamed’

pi-24

boy / muchacho

CNah pill|i (pl. pi:piltin, poss. --o:) ‘noble person’; pilci:nλi ‘boy’; -pi:l (pl. -pipi:l) ‘(diminutive compounding element)’

Pipil pi:pil, pilci:n ‘boy, young man, unmarried/bachelor’

C&L 154 *pilci:n- ‘son, boy’; 209 ** pi- ‘boy’

pi-25

to wrap / envolver

Mono nopia ‘to wrap, roll up blanket, load up on truck’

CNah piloa: ‘to hang oneself (vr.); to hang s.th. up, to hang s.o. (vt.)’; pilo:wilia: ‘to connect s.th., to hook s.th. up’

HuaN piloa ‘to hang (vt.)’

C&L 195 *(pi)pilowa ‘to wrap, hang up’

pi-26

to vomit / vomitar

Chm pipitanʔnigai; pipitanʔnipi ≈ pipitanʔipi ‘vomit (n.)’

O’o wiho|t (def. ~); wihos (distr. wipios) ‘vomit (n.)’

NT víótai

ST viot

Cahita bísata

CNah iʔso:λa

HuaN misoλa (< mo- isoλa)

Pipil -isu:ta (pret. ~k)

Bascom 269 *víhotai/a ‘to vomit’

pi-27

younger sibling / hermano/a menor

NP-Yer bbinaki ‘younger person than speaker’

NP-McD pinaki ‘younger person than speaker’

SP pinna- ‘last, youngest’

Ser -pi:t ‘younger sister’

Lui -pí:t ‘younger sister’

Gab -píʔeč ‘younger sister’

Eud vínwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘hermana menor’

Gua piní ‘hermana menor’

Tar biní ‘hermana menor de una mujer’

CNah piʔʌi ‘older sister (from the point of view of a woman), lady’s maid’ (cognate with semantic reversal?)

HuaN -pih ‘older sister’; pipih ‘o my older sister!’

Lionnet 198 *pini ‘hermana menor’

pi-28

berry / mora

Chm pipikuravi ≈ pipikura ‘tomate de bolsa’ (cognate?)

Ser pik^wa|ç (pl. ~m) ‘berry, blackberry’

Cah píkl^yam ≈ píkw^lam ‘strawberry, *Fragaria californica*’

Cup pípil^y ‘strawberry’ (-p- for expected -k^w- possibly from reduplication)

Lui píkw^la ‘blackberry, *Rubus vitifolius*’

Gab pek^wár (pl. pepík^war) ‘mora’

Munro 012 *pí:k^wi-la ‘berry sp.’

pi-29

butt / culo

NP pittuhu ‘buttocks’

WSh pittuhku ‘buttocks’

TSh pittuhu(cci)

pi-01

to be heavy / estar pesado

WSh pittiyun, pittintin ‘heavy’

TSh pitti

Hopi piti (pl. pípti) ‘heavy’; piṭi:ṭi (pl. ~toti) ‘to become heavy’

Ser piʔçiʔ ‘heavy’; piʔçiʔ:t ‘heavy thing’; piʔçiʔhavq ≈ piʔçiʔvq ‘to get heavy, heavier’

Ktn pičiʔ ‘heavy’

Cah pélema ‘heavy’

Tbl pili:ʔit (i. ipili:ʔ)

O’o swi:č (pl. swipč) ‘heavy’

NT viṭti ‘heavy’

ST vi:t ‘heavy’

Eud betéen ≈ vetéen ‘pesar, tener peso’; betén (gen. ~te, ac. betéenta) ‘pesado’

Gua peht|éni (~eréma)

Tar beté (L) / bité (Ht)

Cahita béte

Cora-JM tʔíhetʔe ‘it is heavy’

CNah etik ‘s.th. heavy’; etiya (pret. eti:š) ‘to become heavy’

HuaN e:tik ‘heavy’; e:tikaλ ‘weight’; e:tiya ‘to weigh’

Pipil etik ‘heavy’

VVH 003 *pi_uti ‘heavy’

Bascom 294 *v́i:ti ‘heavy’
Miller 1967 223 *pete ‘heavy’
C&L 084 *əti:k (or *e:ti:k) ‘heavy’; 244 **piti ‘heavy’
Lionnet 206 *piti ‘pesado’

pi-02

naked / desnudo

Ser piʳ:n

Ktn pina

Cup pə:xʷən ‘nothing but’ (cognate?)

Tbl pi:wayit (i. ipi:wa:y ≈ pi:wa:y) ‘to be/go naked’

CNah peʎa:wa ‘to disrobe (vr.); to undress s.o., uncover s.th., to polish or barnish s.th. (vt.)’

HuaN pepestik

Miller 1967 299 *pe ‘naked’

pi-03

new / nuevo

Mono piti- ‘early, just’; pititip(i) ‘s.th. new’

NP piti

Hopi pi:hi (pl. pi:vihi)

O’o wičij (pl. wipčij)

NT utúdi

Cahita beméla

Cora-JM háhk^wa

Cora-MN héhk^wa

CNah pe:w|a (pret. ~) ‘to begin’

Pipil pe:|wa (pret. ~hki) ‘to begin, commence’

VVH 173 *piti(h) ‘new, recently’

Bascom 289 *vitúdi ‘new’

Miller 1967 305 *pe ‘new’

C&L 013 *pe:wa ‘to begin’; 259 **piʔi ‘new’

Lionnet 203 *pimi ‘nuevo’

pi-04

first / primero

O’o wi:pig

NT iipíga

ST vi:piʔ

HuaN pe:wa ‘to begin’

Bascom 292 *vi:píga ‘first’

pi-05

younger sister / hermana menor

Mono pini? ≈ pinni?(a)

NP pini

Miller 1967 491 *pe ‘younger brother’

Iannucci 171 *pihni(?i) ‘younger sister’

pi-06

to sleep (sg.) / dormir (sg.)

Sho ippiih

WSh ippiih

Com ihpii-/h

TSh ippiih

Kaw ippi:-

SP appii-

Chm aviavi ‘tiredness’

Ute pii

Hopi pi:wi (pl. to:kʷa, comb piw-)

Cora nʰehé?iwa ‘it hurt me’; rahé?ika ‘he is killing him’

Miller 1967 385 *pei ‘sleep’

Iannucci 024 *ihpi?i ‘to sleep’

pi-07

right side / lado derecho

Mono pitta ‘arm’

NP pitta ‘arm’

Sho pita (acc. ~i) ‘arm’

WSh pita (acc. ~i) ‘arm’

TSh pitapi (acc. ~a ≈ pitai) ‘arm’

Kaw pirapi ‘arm’

SP pita-; pitani ‘arm’

Ute pitapi ‘arm’; pitanakkʷatti ‘the right side’

Hopi pitve ‘at the right side’; pitvaqe ‘along the right side’

Miller 1967 346 *pet ‘right side’

Iannucci 172 *pi(h)ta ‘arm’

pi-08

mat, bed / petate

Eud hipét

Cahita hípetam

Cora pé:ta

CNah peʎaʎ

HuaN peʎaʎ

Pipil petat

Miller 1967 277 *peta ‘mat, bed’

C&L 194 *pəʎa- ‘woven mat’; 317 **pata ‘woven mat’

Lionnet 205 *pita ‘estera’

pi-09

duck / pato

Mono piyi

NP pihi

Sho piyin (acc. ~a)

WSh piyin ≈ pihyin (acc. ~na)

TSh piyin ≈ piyicci

Pipil piši:ši ‘duck sp.’

Iannucci 169 *pi... ‘duck’

pi-10

to learn / aprender

Gua peni|ná (~má) ‘aprender una pericia, p.ej. hablar una lengua, tocar el violín’; pené|na (~ma) ‘saber hacer una cosa’

Tar bené ‘aprender, saber hacer, acostumbrarse’

CNah peʔpena ‘to pick, choose, gather, collect, glean’

Pipil pehpen|a (pret. ~) ‘to pick, peck, pick up’

Lionnet 204 *pini ‘aprender’

pi-11

fur, hide / piel, cáscara

Mono pihi

NP pihi ‘skin, feather’

WSh pihi ‘fur, outer covering’

Com pihi ‘hair, fuzz, certain types of vegetation’; pihiçahk^weʔya-ĩ ‘to skin an animal’

TSh pihi(cci) ≈ pihippih ‘body covering, hair, fur, feathers, skin, hide, pelt’

Kaw pihibi

SP pi(h)i- : pi(h)ipi; pi(h)ia:- : pi(h)ia:pi ‘hair’

Chm pihiwi ‘bodyhair, fur; skin with fur on it’; pihiʔa: ‘bodyhair’

Ute pii/-ʔah ≈ pi:ʔah ‘hide, skin’; pitipi ‘plumage, feather(s)’

Hopi pi:kʷa ‘hide, skin’

Cup pólkiš (poss. -pəlki) ‘hide, skin’

Eud vewát (gen. véhte, ac. véhta) ‘pellejo’; véve (gen. -ke, ac. ~) ‘el que tiene pellejo’

Cahita bé:wa ‘piel, cáscara’

Cora-JM nʷaʔipé:si ‘my cheeks’ (cognate?)

CNah e:waʎ

Pipil -e:wayu ‘skin, peel, hide, bark, shell (of egg)’

Miller 1967 212a *pe

Iannucci 170 *pihi ‘feather, hair, fur, hide, skin’

Lionnet 207 *piwa ‘piel’

pi-12

under / debajo

O’o wičo (distr. wipčo)

NT úta

ST vitá’

Bascom 288 *vitáʔa ‘under’

pi-13

red / rojo

O’o swigĩ (pl. swipigĩ); wigi (pl. wipigi) ‘to become red’

NT vipígi

ST -vipi:ʔ

Bascom 290ab *vigi (pl. vipigi) ‘red’ [stress?]

pi-14

lightning / relámpago

O’o wipigi ‘to strike (said of lightning)’; wipigi ‘electricity; electric switch; electric line’

Cahita bérokte ‘relampaguear’

CNah peʔa:ni ‘for s.th. to scatter, glisten, reflect’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 262 *pe, *pepe ‘lightning’

pi-15

all, every(thing) / todo

Cup pətáʔama

O’o wis

NT višši ‘all’

ST vi:š

Bascom 293 *vɛ:si ‘all’

pi-16

far / lejos

Ser piya:n (also at ya-29)

Ktn piyan (also at ya-29)

Gab pwan (also at ya-29)

pi-17

dime, ten-cent piece / moneda de diez centavos

Ser pi:nk

Cah pú:ŋku (distr. púpu:ŋku) ‘bit (monetary unit)’; wih pú:ŋku ‘two bits = one quarter or 25 cents’; wí wíw púpu:ŋku ‘two quarters or 50 cents’

Cup wih pǎ:nku ‘25 cents (“two bits”)
Gab pónko ‘real’; pónkewe? ‘ten centavos’

pi-18

plant sp. / esp. de planta
Ktn pokot ‘plant sp. (used to sew piñon baskets)’
Cah pékat ‘pigweed, *Amaranthus fimbriatus*’
Cup pǎkət ‘food plant’
Lui pǎ:kat ‘type of greens’
Munro 094 *pǎ:ka-t ‘plant sp. (food plant)’

po-01

to run (pl.) / correr (pl.)
NP popoyuhaʔhu
O’o wo:p|o(ʔo) (def. ~, hort. ~oʔi) ‘to run, drive (vi.)’; wopo ‘to run, drive repeatedly’
NT voópoi
ST vo:po-
Eud vóom|e (pret. ~i, fut. vónce)
Gua -po (suf. futuro en el pl.)
Tar pó ≈ -bó ‘ir varios por, ir varios a traer’
Cahita -bo ‘ir a ...’ (suf. verbal)
Bascom 279 *vó:poi/o ‘to run (pl.)’

po-02 (*pohn (AMR))

body hair, fur, down, skin / pelo (del cuerpo), vello, piel
Sho poʔan ≈ poan (acc. ~a) ‘skin, bark’
WSh poʔan (acc. ~na) ‘skin, bark’
Com poʔa ‘cover, bark, skin’
TSh poʔan ≈ poʔacci ‘outer protective covering, skin, bark, feathers, shell’
Hopi pöhö
Ser -pöʔh ‘fur, body hair, feathers’
Ktn pohoc
Cah pí:lʔ (poss. píhʔi)
Cup -piʔi
Lui -péʔ
Gab -péhan ‘beard, bodyhair, down’; apéharot ‘barbón’
Tbl po:n|t (poss. ~)
O’o wopo
NT vópoi ≈ pópoi ‘body hair’
ST vapo:
Gua poʔá ‘lana’; en compuestos como panapóa ‘barba’ (paná ‘cara’)
Tar boʔwá ≈ boa- ≈ boʔo- ≈ -bó ‘vello, lana, oveja’
Tubar womét ≈ womór ≈ womár ‘lana, pelo’

Cahita bówa

CNah točoʔmiλ ‘rabbit fur’ (cf. točłi ‘rabbit’); toʔmiλ ‘down’ (what is t- ?)

VVH 007 *po ‘body hair, fur’

Bascom 280 *vopó ‘body hair’

Miller 1967 212b *po ‘hair of the body’; 212c *po ‘to cut hair’

B&H *peʔ ‘hair of the body’

Iannucci 149 *poʔa(:)(N) ‘cover, skin, bark’

Lionnet 216 *powa ‘pelo, lana’

po-03

to be lying down (sg.) / estar acostado (sg.)

NP-McD pukkw^a ‘to be lying down (pl.)’

Cah -péti- ‘to lie stretching (of a long large object) (vi.)’

Lui pélt (poss. -~ʔ) ‘bed’; péma- ‘to lie on the ground, of fruits or seeds’

O’o woʔiwa ‘to lie down, go to bed’

Eud vo|ón (pret. ~í, fut. vóce) ‘acostarse uno’

Gua poʔ|í (~imá) ‘estar acostado (sg.)’

Tar boʔí ‘estar acostado uno’

Cahita bóʔoka ‘acostado’

Cora héʔe ‘to be lying down, to be located in a general area’

Huich hó = : hó: = . ≈ hoi = ‘acostarse’; hópo = : hó:po = . ‘dormir habitualmente’

VVH 130 *poʔi ≈ *poʔo ‘to be lying down’

Miller 1967 260 *po ‘lie down’

Lionnet 208 *po ≈ *po-i ‘acostarse’

po-04 (*pok (AMR))

road, trail, path / camino

Mono poyo

NP po

Sho poʔai ≈ poai (acc. ~a)

WSh poʔi”

TSh poʔe ≈ poʔi

SP po:-

Chm po:

Ute po:

Hopi pöhi (pl. pöphi)

Ser pöʔ:|qt (poss. -~ʔ)

Ktn pokt

Cah pit

Cup pit

Lui pet (poss. -péʔ)

Gab pet

Tbl po:|t (poss. ~n)

O'o wo:g (pl. wopog)
NT voí
ST voi
Eud vovét (gen. ~e, ac. ~a)
Gua poé
Tar bowé ≈ bowi-
Tubar wo- ≈ wota-
Cahita bó:ʔo, bo'óci 'on the road' (Hg)
Cora huyé
Huich hoyé : ho:yé:
CNah oʔ|ʎi (poss. ~wi)
HuaN ohʎi
Pipil uh|ti (poss. ~pan)
VVH 004 *po 'road, path'
Bascom 274 *vói 'road'
Miller 1967 350 *po 'road'
C&L 134 *oh- 'road'; **po(?)i 'road'
Lionnet 217 *powi 'camino'
Munro 112 *pé-t 'road'

po-05

to weed, uproot, pull out / arrancar (de hierba)
NP poto 'digging stick'
O'o wo:|ñ (def. ~p, hort. ~poñ)
Eud pópn|an (pret. ~i, fut. popónce)
Gua poʔna|ní (~má)
Tar boʔná ≈ boʔní- ≈ -bó ≈ -bu
Cahita póna
Huich hona = : ho:ná: 'arrancar una cosa inmóvil'
Lionnet 212 *pona 'arrancar'

po-06

to wait / esperar
O'o woʔiʂig
Gua poʔé|na (~ma) 'quitar una cosa'
Cahita bo:bíča
Huich hopí = : ho:pí = . 'espiar'; hopíwáme : ho.:píwá:me. 'espía, trampa'

po-07

to pound / machucar
NP pota 'to pound acorns'
Sho potton (acc. ~a) 'grinding stone'
WSh potton (acc. ~na) 'grinding stone'

TSh potton ‘metate, grinding stone’

SP tappoto?- ‘to pound with a stone’ (prob. with instr. pref. ta-)

Ser pö:ŋ (M) (also piŋai ≈ piŋa:n —a Cupan loan?)

Cah -píŋ- ‘to get ground, pulverized’

Cup píŋə- ‘to knock on, knock around’

Lui péŋa/i- ‘to be thrown (vi.), to throw (vt.)’

Gab perá-

Cahita pó:na

Miller 1967 331 *po ‘pound’

Iannucci 153 *potV ‘to pound (with a stone)’

po-08

younger brother / hermano menor

Ser -pöʔit

Ktn -pit (pl. --am) ‘younger brother or sister’ (poss. of pitač ‘youngest, last’)

Lui -pé:t

Gab -péʔeč

Eud vónwa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua poní

Tar boní

Tubar woní

Cora-JM nʔahú: ‘younger sibling’

Cora-MN nehú ‘younger sibling’

Miller 1967 490 *po ‘younger brother’

Lionnet 213 *poni ‘hermano menor’

po-09

navel / ombligo

Mono poci

NP sipoto

Cora sí:puʔuci

Miller 1967 302 *poci ‘navel’

po-10

stomach, belly / estómago, panza

Oʔo wo:k (pl. wo:pk)

NT voóka

ST vo:k

Cora huká

Huich hoká : ho:ká. ‘abdomen, músculo de recto de abdomen’

CNah -po:š ‘pot belly’ (cognate?)

VVH 149 *poka ‘stomach’

Bascom 278 *vó:ka ‘stomach’

Miller 1967 418 *poka ‘stomach’

po-11

currant berry / grosella

NP-McD pokopisa

Sho pokompih (acc. ~a)

WSh pokompih (acc. ~a)

Com pokopĩ ‘berries, fruits, nuts, goodies’

SP pokon- : pokompi

Miller 1967 038 *poko ‘berry’

Iannucci 150 *pokoN ‘berries, currants’

po-12

to drum / tocar el tambor

CNah teponasli ‘lateral log drum’

Pipil tepu:nawas ‘native drum, made from a hollowed-out log’

Miller 1967 142 *pon ‘drum’

po-13

skunk / zorrillo

Mono pohitta

NP-Yer punkidda

NP-McD punkitya

Sho poniaccih (acc. ~a)

TSh pohniacci ≈ ponniacci (acc. ~a)

Kaw pohniya

SP ponnia-; ponni- ≈ pona:- ‘to stoop and project one’s buttocks’

Chm ponia; ka:vonia ‘the smaller skunk sp.’ (with ka-13)

Ute poniyi

Ser pöʔ:nivʔ|ç (pl. ~m)

Ktn ponivač

Tbl poniwh

Miller 1967 382 *poni ‘skunk’

Iannucci 152 *poni(a) ‘skunk’

po-14

to swell, bloat / hinchar

Hopi pös|ti (pl. ~toti); pö:saŋ^w ‘swelling’

Ser pöʔ:čq

Gua posa|ní (~má) ‘estar lleno, satisfecho’

Tar póča- ≈ -búča; bočíwi ‘llenarse’

Cahita póte ‘hincharse’ (C)

Cora watáhušai ‘he’s filled up’

CNah o:cλi (pl. o:o:ctin) 's.o. pregnant'
HuaN ocλi 'pregnant animal'
Pipil uctituk 'pregnant'; pusu:ni 'to foam, froth'
Miller 1967 429 *posa ≈ *poca 'to swell'
C&L 129 *o:c- 'pregnant'; 277 **poca 'to swell'
Lionnet 214 *posa 'hartarse'

po-15

round, spherical / redondo, esférico
Mono atti?pono
NP pacciponno?a
Sho pono
WSh pono 'sphere'
SP potto- ≈ po:tto"-
Chm po:tok^wakati 'mound'
Ute po:tti-kk^wai 'be round, spherical'
Hopi pölàŋpi (-l- is surprising)
Ser puçupka? 'round one, spherical one' (vowel is wrong)
Cah -púmle- 'to be round (spherical) (vi.)' (vowel is wrong)
Cup púvə- 'to be spherical' (vowel is wrong)
Lui pé:va- 'to be round (spherical)' (from péva- 'to roll away'); purúpruš 'round, a ball' (vowel is wrong)
Gua poló 'knot'
Cora-JM hú?urara?a 'it is rounded'; anáu?ura 'his fist is doubled up'
Cora-MN-ST anáu?ura 'his fist is doubled up'
CNah olotik, ololoa: 'to roll s.th. into a ball; to collect s.th.' (also at ?o-16)
Pipil ululnah
Miller 1967 357 *pot 'round'
Iannucci 151 *pono 'round, spherical'

po-16 (*ponca, pl. *po-poca (AMR))

mouse / ratón
Mono puwe:c(i)
NP-Yer punkadd'i
NP-McD punkacci
Sho ponaih ≈ po?naih(-a)
WSh po?naih (acc. ~a)
TSh pomo?aicci ≈ poŋ^wo?aicci
Kaw pu?mičakiči
SP pu?iča-
Ute pu?uičači
Hopi pò:sa (pös-, pl. pö:vöst ≈ pövöyam)
O'o woşo (pl. wopşo) 'field rat'

NT vosíki (pl. vopósiki)

ST vasi:k (pl. vapsik)

Tubar wocó- ≈ hewocót

Bascom 281ab *vosíki (pl. *vopósiki) ‘mouse’

Iannucci 148 *po... ≈ *pu... ‘mouse’

Lionnet 210 *poc ‘ratón’

po-17

fishhook / anzuelo

Gua poʔacula ‘anzuelo, red’

Tubar wohát

Cahita bóʔaria

Lionnet 209 *poʔa ‘anzuelo’

po-18

to play music / tocar música

Tubar -pona- ≈ hipona-

Cahita pó:na

CNah teponasλi ‘lateral log drum’

Pipil tepu:nawas ‘native drum, made from hollowed-out log’

Lionnet *pona ‘tocar música’

po-19

to count / contar

CNah po:w(a) ‘to count, read, to recount, relate, or give account of, to assign (vt.)’

HuaN po:wa

Pipil puwa (pret. puhki)

C&L 038 *po(wa) ‘to count’

po-20

to clean / limpiar

CNah po:po:wa ‘to pay s.th., make restitution for s.th.’

Pipil pu:pu:wa (pret. pu:pu:h) ‘to clean (people), pluck (feathers)’

C&L 028 *powa ‘clean’

po-21

foam / espuma

CNah posokλi; poso:nia: ‘to boil s.th.’; posolli ‘pork and hominy stew’

HuaN poso:ni ‘to bubble’

C&L 066 *poso:nal ‘foam’

po-22

to lose / perder

CNah polwia: ‘to lose or destroy s.th. for s.o. (vt.)’; poliwi ‘to perish, disappear, be missing or consumed’

HuaN poloa ‘to lose (vt.)’; poliwi ‘to be lost, be lacking’

Pipil pul|ua (pret. ~uh ≈ ~ih); puliwi (pret. ~k) ‘to get lost, disappear’

C&L 102 *polowa ‘to lose’

po-23

silk-cotton tree / esp. de árbol grande

CNah po:čo:λ

HuaN po:čo:λ ‘ceiba tree’

Pipil pu:čut

C&L počo:- ‘silk-cotton tree’

po-24

to throw, to break / lanzar, quebrar

CNah posteki ‘to split, break lengthwise (vt. & vi.)’

HuaN posteki ‘to snap, break’

Pipil pusteki (pret. pustek) ‘to fold, bend’

C&L 171 *pos ‘to throw, break’

po-25

to sweep, press down / barrer, apretar

O’o woso|n (def. ~) ‘to sweep obj.’

NT vóíšikai

ST -voššik

Bascom 275 *vóisikai ‘to sweep, press down’

po-26

broom / escoba

O’o wosonakuḍ (pl. wopsonakuḍ) ‘instrument used as a broom’

NT vóíšikaroi

ST voškar ‘broom’

Bascom 276 *vóisikaroi ‘broom’

po-27

hat / sombrero

O’o wonom(ĩ) ≈ wonam(ĩ) (pl. wopom(ĩ))

NT vonámoi (pl. vopónamoi)

ST vona:m (pl. vopnam)

Bascom 277ab *vonámoi (pl. *vopónamoi) ‘hat’

po-28

aunt / tía

NT vovóitʰa

ST vava:lʰ

Bascom 282 *vovóita ‘aunt’

po-29

is going / va

NT vueí ≈ weí

ST vua

Bascom 283 *vúai ‘is going’

po-30

fuzz, down, fluff / pelusa

Sho pi:si ‘feather’ (vowel is wrong)

WSh pi:si (acc. ~a) ‘fine fur, down’ (vowel is wrong)

Hopi pō:si (-pōsi) ‘down or cottony feathers of a newly-hatched bird’; pösövi (pösöp-) ‘cotton’ (cognate?)

Lui pé:visaš ‘body hair’

Tar boʔosári ‘lana’; boʔorá ‘producir lana’

Cora-JM húʔušaʔa ‘peach fuzz (on the body)’

Huich hóša = : hó:ša = . ‘peludo’

VVH 007 *po ‘body hair, fur’

Miller 1967 212b *po ‘hair of the body’; 212c *po ‘to cut hair’

pu-01

to remove, take off, take away / quitar

O’o wua ‘to put obj. s.wh. in a customary fashion’; wuahawua ‘to take it off (pf.)’; wuaʃulig ‘to take it off, one right after the other, to pull up stakes, to take apart (iterative)’

Gua puh|aní (~imá)

Tar buhá

Cahita úwa

pu-02 (*pulV (AMR))

to tie / amarrar

Hopi poni(k-) ‘to coil up, for an animal to get into resting position with the legs tucked under’ (cognate?)

Tbl pu:nat (i. umbun) ‘to tie a knot’

O’o wuḍ (def. wu:, hort. wu:ḍ) ‘to tie a rope around obj., tie obj. with a rope, tie obj. together into a bundle; to bandage obj.’; wul|id (def. ~) ‘to tie obj. for s.o.’

NT vúča ‘to tie up’; vúrai ‘he ties up’; vuú ‘he tied up’

ST vulʰí- ‘to tie up’; vurái ‘he ties up’; -vu: ‘he tied up’

Eud vúr|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘amarrar, coser’

Gua pu|laní (~rimá) ‘amarrar al pie’; puilá ‘mecate que se puede amarrar al pie’

Tar burá ≈ buri- ≈ -bu ≈ pú- ‘amarrar, atar’

Cahita wíte?eri ‘mecate’

Huich hia =

CNah (i)lpia: ‘to gird oneself (vr.); to tie up, to take into custody (vt.)’

HuaN ilpia

Pipil pilu|a (pret. ~h) ‘to hang, wear around the neck’

VVH 097b *puli ≈ *pula ‘to tie’

Bascom 285a *vurái/a ‘he ties up’; 285b *vúrisa ‘to tie up’; 285c *vú: ‘he tied up’

Miller 1967 437 *pul ‘tie’

C&L 173 *ilpi- ‘to tie’; 279 **pu:li ‘to tie’

Lionnet 221 *pura ≈ *pu-i ‘amarrar’

pu-03 (*pusaC (AMR))

to wake up / despertar

O’o wuha|n (def. ~) ‘to wake up obj. once’

Eud bus|án (pret. búshri, fut. ~áce)

Gua pusaténa (vt.); pusawírubani ‘quitarse sueño’

Tar busí

Cahita búsa (C) / busá (Hg)

CNah i?sa (cognate?)

HuaN ihsa

Pipil i:sa (pret. ~k)

VVH 074 *pusa ‘to waken’

Lionnet 223 *pusu ≈ pus-a ‘abrir ojos’

pu-04 (*punsi (AMR))

eye / ojo

Mono pu

NP pui, punni ‘to see’

Sho pu|h (acc. ~a)

WSh pu|h (acc. ~a)

Com pui ≈ pu|h

TSh pui

Kaw pu?ipi

SP pu?i- : pu?ipi

Chm pu?i ≈ pu?u ≈ pu?ivi

Ute pi?ipi

Hopi po:si- ≈ -posi : po:si’at ‘his eye’, iposi ‘my eye’

Ser huva:č (poss. -u:va? : au:va? ‘his eye’)

Ktn -uva?

Cah -puš ‘eye, face’

Cup -puš ‘eye, face’; púčilʸ ‘mask’

Lui púš|la (acc. pú:čil, poss. ~) ‘eye, face’

Tbl pundʔi|l (poss. ~n) ‘eye, center’

O’o wuhi (pl. wu:pui); wuhioša ‘face’

NT vúhi ≈ vúi (pl. vuupúhi ≈ vúpuki ≈ vuupúi); vuhídʔi ‘his eye’; vúívasa ≈ wívasa ‘face’

ST vui (pl. vu:pui); vuidʔ ‘his eye’; vuivas ≈ wi:vas ‘face’

Eud vusít (gen. vúste, ac. vústa)

Gua pusí

Tar busíra / busí (Ht)

Cahita pú:sim ‘ojos’

Cora-JM híʔi (pl. ~si)

Huich híší, hitia = : hí:.tia = ‘despertar’

CNah i:šʔi ‘face, surface, eye’

HuaN i:šʔi ‘face’

Pipil i:š ‘eye’ (‘face’ in compounds)

VVH 005 *pu_nsi ‘eye’

Bascom 284ab *vúhi (pl. *vu:púhi) ‘eye’; 284c vuhídi ‘his eye’; 284d vúhivasa ‘face’

Miller 1967 160a *pusi ‘eye’; 160b *pu

Iannucci 155 *puʔi(h) ‘eye, seed’

C&L 055 *i:š- ‘face’; 226 **pusi ‘eye’

Lionnet 223 *pus-i ‘ojo’

Munro 039 *pú:či-la ‘eye/face/seed’

pu-05

eyelashes, eyebrows / pestañas, cejas

Mono puttaqqa: ‘eyebrow’; putussi ‘eyelashes’

NP puʔnoccipa ‘eyelash’

Sho putusi: (acc. ~a) ‘eyebrow’; putusi:ppih (acc. ~a) ‘eyelash’

WSh putusippih ‘eyebrow’

TSh puitiŋkampi ‘eyebrow (ridge)’

Kaw puttisi:pi

Chm putusi:vi ‘eyelash(es)’; putika:vi ‘eyebrow’

Ute pittisi:pi ‘eyebrow’

O’o wuipo (distr. wu:pui) ‘eyelash(es), eyebrow(s)’ (= pu-04 + po-02) (cf. si-02)

Iannucci 158 *pu(h)tusi(:) ‘eyelashes, eyebrows’

pu-06

to see / ver

Mono punni

NP punni

Sho puni” ≈ pui”

WSh punni

Com puni-/h

TSh puni”

SP *pinni-*

Ute *pinikya*

Hopi *ponin̄yiki* ‘to start moving’ (cognate?)

Iannucci 159 **puni* (pref. **puh-*) ‘see’

pu-07

to leave (pl.) / *salir* (pl.)

Ser *puraqq* ‘to go out, come out, exit; to urinate’

Cah *púlayiš* ‘that which has been hatched’

Cup *púličə-* ‘to go out’

Lui *pulúča/i-* ‘to start, set out, go away, to be reckoned (vi.); to pick out, procure, reckon, calculate (vt.)’

Gua *puyá|ni* (~bo)

Tar *buhá* ≈ *buyá* ≈ *buwá-*

Lionnet 218 **puca* ≈ **puwa* ‘salir’

pu-08

to untie / *desoltarse*

O’o *wuʔlo|k* (met. of **wulʔok*) (def. ~)

Gua *poʔtá|ni* (~ma)

Tar *boʔtá* (-bóta) (L) / *botá* (Ht)

Cahita *bútia* ‘desatar’

CNah *peʎa:wa* ‘to disrobe, undress, uncover, polish or burnish’ (cognate?)

Lionnet 215 **pota* ‘soltarse’

pu-09

full / *lleno*

SP *pučču-* ‘to be filled’

Ute *ponoʔi* ‘to be full of’

Ser *pu:ɬq* ‘to become full (re contents) (vi.)’; *pu:tkin* ‘to fill (a container) with (vt.)’

Cah *-púy-* ‘to become full with food (vi.)’

Cup *púyış* ‘full after eating (also of moon)’; *púyə-* ‘to dine, eat’; *púlʷuni-* ‘to fill up a container with’; *púyilʷ* ‘meal’

Lui *púya-* ‘to be full (through eating)’

Gab *púy-* ‘llenarse’

Tbl *pu:yut* (i. *u:bu:y*) ‘to be full’

Tar *bučíami* (Ht); *bučíwa* ‘llenar’ (Ht)

Cahita *tápuni*

Miller 1967 193 **pu* ‘full’

pu-10

supernatural power / *poder sobrenatural*

Mono *puha*

NP puha

Sho poha (acc. ~i)

WSh puha

Com puhă ≈ puha ‘medicine, spiritual power’

TSh puha

Kaw pohapi ≈ puhapi ‘poison, power’; pohakadi ‘evil shaman, witch; physician (modern)’

SP pua-

Chm puhaganti ‘shaman’

Ute puwapi ‘medicine power, spiritual power’

Hopi powa|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to cure, purify, restore to health’; powamiya ‘month of ritual purification’; powaqa ‘sorcerer, wizard, witch’

Cah pu:l ‘witch doctor, medicine man’; -púhlu- ‘to become a *pu:l*, to perform the first ceremony’

Cup pu:l ‘Indian doctor, shaman, wizard’

Lui pú:la (pl. pú:pulam) ‘shaman, Indian doctor’

Tbl tibo:h(at) ‘to doctor, work at curing (usually animal)’; tibo:han(at) ‘to apply medicine (usually to a person)’; tibo:hišt ‘medicine’

CNah paʔʔi ‘medicine, potion’

HuaN pahʔi ‘medicine, poison’

Miller 1967 281 *pu ‘medicine’

Iannucci 156 *puha ‘power, medicine’

Munro 117 *pú:hu-la > *pú:-la ‘shaman’

pu-11

uncle / tío

Mono puʔ ‘mother’s brother’

TSh atapu ‘mother’s brother, father’s sister’s husband’ (cognate?) (cf. W.Sho. ata ‘uncle, mother’s brother; nephew/niece of a man’)

Ser -puyul’ (pl. --m) ‘male friend; man’s male cross cousin’

Miller 1967 500 *pu ‘uncle’

pu-12 (*puca (AMR))

to blow / soplar

NP puhi

TSh pu:hi” ‘to blow with the mouth, blow up (as a balloon)’

Hopi póyakna ‘to puff at’; po:yan|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to be blowing’

Ser puihkin ‘to blow on (with the mouth)’ (= puykin?)

Cah -púʔan- ≈ -púwan- ‘to blow the breath out, blow s.th. away’

Cup púwinə- ‘to blow on, into’

Lui púxi-

Gab púʔe-

O’o wus ‘exhalation’; wuso|t (def. ~) ‘to blow on obj.’; wusčkwa ‘to blow obj. off’; wusčul(i)g ‘to blow obj. away’

NT vúštʔai

ST vuštʰa

Eud pupúca|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce)

Gua pupúce|na (~ma) ‘to blow with the mouth’; ihpúca|ni (~ma) ‘to taste tobacco’

Tar púča

Cora-MN tʰíʔitahiʔici ‘he is breathing out of the mouth’

CNah pi:c|a (pret. ~) ‘to huff and puff with anger (vr.); to blow on, play a wind instrument (vt.)’

HuaN pica

Pipil pic|a (pret. ~ka) ‘to blow a whistle, to blow’; a:pic|a (pret. ~ki) ‘to have diarrhea’

Bascom 286 *vúsitai/i ‘to blow’

Miller 1967 049a *puc ‘blow’; 49b *puhi

C&L 017 *pi:ca ‘to blow’; 206 **puca ‘to blow’; 043 *a:pi:ca ‘to defecate, have diarrhea’

Lionnet 219 *puca ‘soplar’

pu-13 (*punku (AMR))

dog / perro

Mono pukku ‘pet’

NP pukku ‘horse’

Sho punku (acc. ~i) ‘horse; pet’

WSh punku (acc. ~i) ‘horse’

Com pu:kũ ≈ puku ‘a horse, personal and specific’

TSh puṅku ‘pet, domestic animal, horse, dog (archaic); vehicle’; isapuṅku ‘dog’

Kaw puku- ‘pet, dog’

SP puṅku- ‘horse, domestic animal’

Chm puṅkuci

Ute pukku ‘horse’

Hopi pò:ko (-pko ≈ pok-; pl. popkot) ‘dog, domestic animal’

Ser kučiʔ ‘dog’ (truncated loanword from Chemehuevi?)

Tbl puṅgu|l ≈ puṅgu|t (poss. ~n) ‘pet’; pukubišt ‘dog’

Gua puhkú ‘animal posesido; ganado, vaca, toro’

Tar bukú ‘animal poseído’

VVH 046 *pu_nku ‘dog, pet’

Miller 1967 135 *puku ‘dog’

Lionnet 220 *puku ‘animal domesticado’

pu-14

louse / piojo

Mono pusiʔa ‘lice’ (with si-16?)

NP-Yer posiabbi ‘louse, flea’ (with si-16?)

NP-McD posiappi ‘louse, flea’ (with si-16?)

Sho posiaccih (acc. ~a) ‘louse’ (with si-16 and 0ʔa-10?)

WSh posia(cci) ≈ pusia(cci) (acc. ~i [~a]) (with si-16 and 0ʔa-10?)

TSh posiacci (with si-16 and 0ʔa-10?)

Kaw poʔopi ‘body louse’

SP poʔa- : poʔapi ‘louse’

Chm po:ʔavi ≈ po:ʔa:vi ‘bodylouse’

Ute poʔapi ‘flea, louse, bug, bedbug’

Lionnet 161 *pusiʔa ≈ *posiʔa ‘louse’

pu-15

green, blue / verde, azul

Mono puhi; papuhi ‘grass’

NP puhi

Sho pui; pui” : puippih ‘grass’

WSh puikai ‘to be green’

TSh puhipi(tin)

Kaw puhi-

Chm puiwa ‘gall’

Iannucci 157 *puhi ‘green’

pu-16

six / seis

Eud vusáni; vusánis ‘seis veces’

Gua puhsáni

Tar usáni

Tubar osaní

Cahita búsaní

Lionnet 222 *pusani ‘seis’

pu-17

to exit / salir

O’o wu:ʃlañ (def. ~) ‘to emerge from the ground, rise’; wuʃke ‘to come out, get out, several times in a row’

NT vuusánai ‘to come out’

ST vu:sñi- ‘to come out’

Eud vúck|en (pret. ~i, fut. ~ice)

Bascom 287 *vu:sánai/i ‘to come out’

Lionnet 218 *puca ≈ *puwa ‘salir’

pu-18

roadrunner / correcaminos

Ser pu:hiaʔ|t (pl. ~m)

Ktn puhyi|t (pl. ~m)

Cah pú:iš ≈ púiš (pl. púhčem)

Cup púwiš

Lui púy(?)puy

B&H *puwi-? ‘roadrunner’

pu-19

to harvest corn / cosechar maíz

Hopi poswa (~n-) ‘to pick clean’ (cognate?)

CNah piška ‘to harvest maize or wheat’

Pipil piška (pret. ~k); piški (pret. ~k) ‘for cooked corn to lose its skin’

C&L 080 *piška ‘to harvest corn’

pu-20

to be pinned / ser prendido o fijado con alfiler

Ser pukulq

Cah púkulva?a ‘brooch’

pu-21

woman’s daughter / hija de mujer

Ser -pulin (loanword from Cahuilla?)

Cah -púlin

Cup pulínə- ‘to give birth’; pulíniš ≈ pulíñiš ‘baby’

pu-22

hard / duro

Ser puču? (adj.); puču?q ‘hard, a lot, very, fast’ (adv.)

Ktn putu? ‘hard, tough’; pucuk ‘very, hard’ (adv.)

Lui purápuriš ‘hard (to the touch)’

pu-23

seed / semilla

NP tipuhi

Kaw pu?ipi

SP pu?i- : pu?ipi

Chm pu?ia: ≈ pu?ivi

Hopi po:si (pl. po:vosi)

Ser -pu:č

Ktn -puc

Cah púčil^y (poss. -puš)

Cup -puš ‘fruit or seed of plant’

Lui púšla (acc. pú:čil, poss. -puš) ‘seed, fruit’

Gab -púčen ‘fruit, seed’

Tbl pund^zi|l (poss. ~n)

O’o wuhi (pl. wu:pui)

CNah pi:cλi ‘pit, stone of a fruit’

Iannucci 155 *pu?i(h) ‘eye, seed’

Lionnet 181 *paci ‘semilla’

Munro 039 *pú:či-la ‘eye/face/seed’

pu-24

stomach, belly / estómago, panza

WSh punu ‘navel’

TSh puno

Hopi pono

sa-01 (*sawa (AMR))

leaf / hoja

NP sawapi ‘sage’

Chm sawapi ‘arrowweed’

Hopi salavi ‘Douglas fir’

O’o ha:hag ‘leaves’

NT áága ‘leaves’

ST ha:ha? ‘leaves’

Eud sálwa (gen. ~hte, ac. ~hta)

Gua sawá

Tar sawá ≈ -sowa ≈ -suwa

Tubar samoár ≈ samwát

Cahita sáwa

Cora šam^wá

Huich šáwárí = : šá:wá:.rí: = ‘tener hojas’

CNah iswaλ (cognate?)

HuaN iswaλ ‘large leaf’ (cognate?)

Pipil iswat (cognate?)

VVH 064 *sawa ‘leaf’

Bascom 054 *há:haga ‘leaves’

Miller 1967 255 *sawa ‘leaf’

C&L 310 **sawa ‘leaf’

Lionnet 233 *sawa ‘hoja’

sa-02 (*saki (AMR))

parched corn, popcorn / esquite

Tbl a:sagi: ‘to roast’ (AMR)

O’o ha:kĩ ‘roasted grain, pinole’; ha:|k (def. ~, hort. ~kĩ) ‘to parch obj. (grain and seeds) in a special basket’

NT ááki ‘parched grain’

ST ha:k ‘parched grain’

Eud sakén (pret. sáki, fut. sákce) ‘tostar maíz, hacer esquite’

Gua sakít (gen. sákte, ac. sákta)

Tar sakí, sagi|ná (~má) ‘to make esquite’; sagilá ‘comal’

Tubar sakí ≈ saké-

Cahita sá:ke ‘tostar grano’

Cora-JM sá:ki

Cora-MN šahčéh

Huich šakí : ša:kí

CNah i:skiλ

Pipil iška (pret. ~k) ‘to roast, fry’; i:sek|i (pret. ~) ‘to toast’

VVH 157 *saki ‘to parch, as corn; parched corn’

Bascom 055 *ha:ki ‘parched grain’

Miller 1967 328 *saki ‘popcorn’

Lionnet 229 *saki ≈ *sak-i ‘tostar’

sa-03

meat / carne

O’o haʔapaga ‘the flesh behind the upper teeth, alveolar ridge’

Eud sálba (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua saʔpá

Tar saʔpá ‘carne, cuerpo’

Huich šapí : ša:pí ‘partes ocultas de la mujer, vulva, vagina’

Lionnet 232 *sapa ‘carne’

sa-04

to get burned / quemarse

NP sai ‘to melt’

Sho sai” ‘to melt’

TSh sawi ‘to melt’

Kaw še: ‘to melt’

SP saʔai- ‘to melt’

O’o hagíto ‘to burn all the way, become extinguished’; ha:g|id (def. ~ĩ) ‘to melt obj.’

Gua saipáni

Miller 1967 282 *sa ‘melt’

Iannucci 176 *saʔi ‘to melt’

sa-05

yellow / amarillo

Eud sávei (gen. ~ke, ac. ~)

Gua saʔwatóni

Tar sawaróame

Cahita sawári ≈ sawáli (C)

Miller 1967 478 *sawa ‘yellow’

Lionnet 234 *sawa ‘amarillo’

sa-06

to crack / rajar

O’o hai|n (def. ~) ‘to crack, split obj. in one place’

NT aiñí-; aí ‘it cracked’

ST haiñí-; hai ‘it cracked’

Bascom 058a *hainí ‘to crack’; 058b *háí ‘it cracked’

sa-07

pot / olla

O’o haʔa (pl. hahaʔa)

NT áyi ≈ ái (pl. aháyi ≈ ahái)

ST haʔa: (pl. haha:ʔ)

Cora-JM šáʔari

Bascom 059ab *haʔái (pl. haháʔai) ‘clay pot’

Miller 1967 330 *sa ‘pot’

sa-08

to boil, cook by boiling / hervir

NP sa:

WSh sa:”

Com sa:-/h

TSh sa:wa

Chm saʔagai ‘to boil mush, to make gravy’

Ute saʔai; saʔaʔnappi ‘pot, pan’

Miller 1967 352 *sa ‘roast’

sa-09

sand / arena

Eud sa (gen. sáte, ac. sata)

Tar saté

Tubar siháat (cognate?)

Cahita sé:ʔe

Cora sá:taʔa ‘sandy ground’

Miller 1967 361 *sa ‘sand’

Lionnet 226 *sa ≈ *si ‘arena’ (also at si-04)

sa-10

green, blue / verde, azul

TSh sak^wa:pi(tin)

SP sak^wa-

Chm sag^wamuvínʔnaŋkavi ‘turquoise’

Ute sak^wakati

Hopi sak^wa

Miller 1967 050 *sak^wa ‘blue’

sa-11

pitch, gum / resina, brea

Mono sanap(i)

NP sana

Sho sanappin (acc. ~tta)

WSh sanappin (acc. ~tta)

Com sana 'sticky'

TSh sanappin

Kaw sanappi

SP sanna''-

Chm sanapi

Ute sanappi

Hopi sa:na (san-, pl. sa:sana)

Ser ha:nat 'tar'

Ktn hanat 'tar'

Cah sá:nat

Cup sá:n|at (poss. --?a)

Lui šá:nut 'tar, pitch, gum'

Tbl sa:nat

O'o shaḍam (pl. shahaḍam) 'to be sticky'; haḍṣ|p (def. ~) 'to make obj. adhere, stick, on to a surface'

Cora-JM rušána?ave?e 'he is nauseating' (cognate?)

CNah sa:loa: 'to glue, solder s.th., to make s.th. stick to s.th. else'; sa:liw|i (pret. ~) 'to stick to s.th.'; sasa:lik 's.th. sticky or adhesive'; sasa:ltik 's.th. sticky, viscous'

Pipil sa:lu|a (pret. ~h) 'to stick, glue'; sasa:lik 'sticky'

VVH 147 *sala 'sticky, gum'

Miller 1967 322 *sala 'pitch'

Iannucci 178 *sanah 'pitch, gum, sap, sticky'

Munro 057 *šá:nat 'gum'

sa-12

stomach, belly / estómago, panza

NP sa:ppi

Sho sappih (acc. ~a)

WSh sappih (acc. ~a)

Com sappi

TSh sappih

Kaw sappipi 'stomach, tripe'

SP sappi- : sappipi

Chm sapivi (poss. sapini 'my ~')

Ute sappipi 'intestines, innards, tripe'; sǎppín 'my stomach'

Ser šai:ʔč 'defecation'; ša:ʔ 'defecate'; -ša:ʔ 'excrement, feces'; -ša:ʔwiʔ 'nit' (with wi-01?)

Ktn šaʔ 'to defecate'

Cah sáʔi|lʲ (poss. --) ‘guts’; sáʔwal ‘louse (of hair)’
Cup -sáʔi ‘guts’; sáʔwət ‘nit’ (with wi-01?)
Lui sá:ʔ|iš (poss. --(i)) ‘feces, excrement’; sáʔa- ‘to defecate’; sáʔwut ‘nit’ (with wi-01?)
Tbl sap|ul (poss. ~u:n) ≈ sapust
Cora-JM šapíh ‘vagina’
Huich šáimíari : šái.míari.
Miller 1967 416 *sap ‘stomach’; 127 *sa ‘defecate’
Iannucci 177 *sahpi ‘stomach’
Munro 058 *ša:ʔi-š ‘guts’

sa-13

raw / crudo
Sho sa:mpi:ccih
WSh sa:mpi:ccih
Kaw sa:
SP sa:n-
Ute sa:i
Ser šait ‘s.th. raw’
Ktn šai’
Cah sáwet
Cup sáwit ‘sour’
Lui šawót (pl. šaşwut)
Cahita sáʔawa ‘herida, llaga’ (C)
Cora šá:čiraʔa ‘half-ripe, half-cooked’
CNah sawa|λ (pl. ~meʔ) ‘pox, rash’ (cognate?)
Pipil sa:wat ‘pimple, boil’ (cognate?)
Miller 1967 342 *saw ‘raw’
Iannucci 175 *sa(:)N ‘raw’
Munro 109 *šawó-t ‘raw’

sa-14

enemy / enemigo
NP sai ‘enemy, Sahaptin, Modoc’
Gua sahí ‘tusayo’
Tar na-sayé ‘enfrentarse entre varios’
Cahita sáyo
Cora sá:yu ‘successor to one’s ritual role’
CNah tesaʔsay ‘dangerous’
Pipil sahsayti ‘for one’s hair to stand on end from fear’
Miller 1967 158 *say ‘enemy’
Lionnet 236 *sayo ≈ *sa-i ‘enemigo, enfrentarse’

sa-15

dog / perro

NP-McD satiʔi (borrowing from Shoshoni?)

Sho sati: (acc. ~a)

WSh sati: (acc. ~a)

Com sati:

SP sati:-

Ute satiči

Iannucci 179 *sati: ≈ *satiʔi ‘dog’

sa-16

gila monster / escorpión

Eud sákra (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Cahita sákaʔawim ‘escorpiones’ (C)

Lionnet 228 *saka ‘escorpión’

sa-17

mud brick / adobe

O’o ʃa:mt ‘to make bricks out of’ (loanword: ʃ- is unexpected)

Eud saamí ≈ samí (gen. ~ke, ac. ~k)

Gua samí

Tar samí

Tubar camé

Cahita sá:mi ‘pared’

Cora šá:mi

CNah ša:|miλ (pl. ~miʔ, poss. ~n)

Pipil ša:ma:ni|a (pret. ~h) ≈ šama:nti|a (pret. ~h) ‘to toast tortillas’

C&L 176 *ša:mV- ‘tortilla, baked thing’ “This is ultimately borrowed from Proto-Mixe-Zoquean *sam ‘to heat something’; from which many other Mesoamerican languages have borrowed similar forms. Compare Mixean *šami. This explains why PA [Proto-Aztecan] has š in an environment other than before front vowels.” (IJAL 44:268)

Lionnet 230 *sami ‘adobe’

sa-18

to get wet / mojarse

NP samippi ‘wet’

Ser ʃami:miʔn ‘drizzling’

Cah -sámam- ‘be seized with a chill, become numb; to drizzle’

Cup sámə- ‘to be dewy’

Gua sami|ná (~má) ‘estar mojado’

Tar samí

Lionnet 231 *sami ‘mojarse’

sa-19

rattlesnake / víbora de cascabel

NP-Yer sawigg^wiwinĩ ‘to shake rattle; rattlesnake rattle’

NP-McD sawikk^wiwinĩ ‘to shake rattle; rattlesnake rattle’

Gua saʔyawé ‘víbora’

Tar sayáwi

Huich šáyé

Lionnet 235 *saya ‘víbora de cascabel’

sa-20

to make bread / hacer pan

Ser ša:w|t (poss. ~aʔ) ‘bread, acorn bread’

Cah -sáw- ‘to make tortillas (vt./vi.)’; sáwiš ‘tortilla’

Cup šáwiš ‘bread, acorn bread’

Lui šá:wuka- ‘to cook tortillas’; šáwa/i- ‘to get singed (vi.); to singe, scorch (vt.)’; šá:wukiš ‘tortilla’ (Hd)

B&H *šáw- ‘to make bread’

sa-21

to buy / comprar

Cah -sá:msa-

Cup sámsə-

Lui sá:msa-

B&H *sámsa-? ‘to buy’ (B&H suggest may be borrowed from a non-Cupan language because of Luiseño initial /s/ and long vowel in Cahuilla.)

sa-22 (*sam- (AMR))

grass / hierba

Ser ha:mt

Ktn hamat

Cah sámat ‘brush, herb, grass’

Cup sámat ‘grass sp.’

Lui šá:mut

Cora-JM hišá

Cora-MN išá

HuaN šášama:ka ‘to rustle (of leaves)’

Miller 1967 204 *(pa-)sa, *(pa-)ca ‘grass’ (cognate?)

Munro 053 *šá:ma-t ‘grass’

sa-23

giant cactus / cacto gigante

O’o ha:šaň ‘saguaro cactus’

NT aasáňi

Bascom 056 *ha:sáni 'giant cactus'

sa-24

relative / pariente

NP sammu 'brothers and sisters (sg.)' [sic]

O'o has i juñ (distr. has i ju:juñ)

NT adúñi ≈ hadúñi

ST hadu:ñ ≈ ha:duñ

Bascom 057ab *hadúni (pl. háhaduni) 'relative'

sa-25 (moved to so-04)

sa-26 (*sak- (AMR))

willow / sauz

WSh sakappin (acc. -tta) 'type of willow'

Chm sagavi

Hopi ti:saqa 'grass'

Ser haqat (pl. ~am)

Ktn hakat (pl. hahakat)

Cah sáxat

Lui šaxát 'arroyo willow, *Salix lasiolepis*', šaxá:naxat 'coyote willow, *S. leucodendroides*'

Gab šaxát ≈ šakát (pl. šašaxat ≈ šašakat)

Tar sakará 'zacate'

CNah sakaλ 'grass, hay'

Pipil sakat 'grass, straw (for roofs)'

C&L 072 *saka- 'grass'

Munro 138 *šaxá-t 'willow'

sa-27

to whip / azotar

Ser šak^wi?; šak^witkin 'to whip, swat (sg.obj.)'

Cup sək^wítə- 'to curse, give the switch to'; sək^wítxəl 'whip'

Lui šiq^wi- 'to punish, whip' (vowel is wrong)

Gab šak^wít- 'castigar'

sa-28

thorn, bee / espina, abeja

Ser ha:ŋa|ç (pl. ~m) 'bee'

Ktn haŋač 'yellowjacket'

Cup šəšə?ŋimi 'yellowjacket' (vowel is wrong)

Lui šaŋášŋaš 'thorny; a thorn'

Huich šákáci : šá:.ká:ci. 'especie de avispa' (cognate?)

sa-29

to whisper / cuchichear

Ser hawahawahq

Cah -sáwa-

Cup šáwə-

Lui šá:wa- 'to wheeze'; šawášawa- 'to gossip in whispers'; šawášwaš 'hoarse'; šawá:wa- 'to be hoarse'; šawá:y- 'to whisper'

sa-30

airy, lung / airoso, pulmón

Lui savásvaš šavášvaš 'light on one's feet; lungs'

O'o hahaw 'lung'

si-01

to trim, to cut hair, mow grass, etc. / cortar pelo, zacate, etc.

O'o hi:|k (def. ~, hort. ~kĩ); hikčk (hort. ~ĩ) 'to cut off a strip of, a piece of' (with ti-23)

NT ikítʸi- 'to cut'

ST hiktʸi- 'to cut'

Gua sihk|aní (~imá) 'cortar cosas como pelo o zacate'

Tar seká ≈ sikí- 'cortar, esquilar, segar'

Cahita síka 'cortar pelo'

Cora tʸíʸisihče 'he is slicing it with a knife'

Huich šíka = ≈ šíka: = . 'cortar con cuchillo o con tijeras'

VVH 115 *siki ≈ *sika 'to cut hair, mow'

Bascom 064 *hikíti(-) 'to cut'

Miller 1967 118 *sik 'cut'

Lionnet 238 *sika ≈ *sik-i 'cortar'

si-02

navel / ombligo

NP si 'navel, intestines'

Sho siku (acc. ~i)

WSh siku 'umbilical cord'

Kaw šikupi

SP sikun- : sikumpi

Chm sigu

Ute sikuppi

Hopi sipna (also at si-07)

Ser -šu:r (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Tbl ši:dulu|st (poss. ~n) (cognate?)

O'o hig (pl. hihig) 'navel, center' (cognate?)

Gua sikú

Tar sukí

Tubar sikúr

Cahita sí:ku

Huich šitemóci : ší:temó:ši (cognate? vowel is wrong)

CNah ši:kʌi ‘navel, peephole’

HuaN šikʌi

Pipil -ši:k

VVH 068 *si_sku ‘navel’

Miller 1967 301 *sik ‘navel’

Iannucci 191 *siku(n) ‘navel’

C&L 113 *ši:k- ‘navel’; 257 **siku ‘navel’

Lionnet 240 *siku ‘ombligo’

si-03

to go / irse

O’o him (def. hi:) ‘to walk, go on foot in the direction or the manner specified by context’

NT íimii; íi ‘he went’

ST him; -hi: ‘he went’

Gua sim|iná (~á) (sg.); simp|an (~ó) (pl.) ‘ir, ir caminando’

Tar simí

Tubar simi- ≈ -sim- ≈ sini- (pas. mimisarúk ≈ sisimisarúk, imp. siním)

Cahita sí:me ‘irse (sg.)’

Cora -sima ≈ -hma ‘durative suffix’

VVH 069 *simi ≈ *sima ‘to go’

Bascom 066a *himii ‘to go’; 066b *hí: ‘he went’

Miller 1967 198 *simi, *sime ‘to go’

Lionnet 241 *simi ≈ sim-i ‘ir’

si-04

to shout, yell / gritar

O’o hi:nk (def. hihin, hort. hihinkĩ); hi:nad ‘to call out for obj.’

NT iiñák-i; iiñákai ‘he shouts’; ííña ‘he shouted’

ST hi:ñki-; hi:ñak ‘he shouts’; hi:ñ ‘he shouted’

Gua siná|ni (~ma)

Tar siná

Bascom 063a *hi:nákai ‘he shouts’; 063b *hi:náki- ‘to shout’; 063c *híhina ‘he shouted’

Lionnet 242 *sina ‘gritar’

si-05

to scrape / raspar

Mono sipa ‘to shave, remove s.th. from a surface (vt.)’

NP sipa

Sho sipe

Com sipe-/h

TSh wisipeh ‘to scratch, peel off, whittle’

Kaw šipi- ‘to whittle, peel, shave, scrape off the hair from’

SP sipa- ‘to whittle’

Ute whsipai ‘to whittle, peel, shave’

Hopi sì:pan|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to be peeling it’; sispa ‘to scrape it, to shave’

Ser ši:v ‘to shave’

Cah -sív- ‘to shave’; -česípi- ‘to scrape, peel off (vi.)’; česípiš ‘s.th. scraped’

Cup sívə- ‘to shave off, peel off’; sípatə- ‘to strip off, as bark’

Lui šíva/i- ‘to be peeled, scraped (vi.); to peel, scrape, shave (vt.)’

Tbl išiba:n(at) ‘to shave (vt.)’; išibat (i. si:p ≈ išip) ‘to shave oneself, whittle, carve’; isibi:nat (i. išibi:n) ‘to shave, whittle (to make fit)’; šibišt ≈ išibišt ‘razor’; ši:bat ‘knife’

O’o hiw ‘to rub against each other’

Gua siba|ní (~má) ‘raspar’

Tar sipá ≈ si?pá- ≈ sipí- ‘raspar, rebanar’

Cora raʔantʔísiíčiʔiriʔi ‘he cut it off of him’; also the allomorph -sîh-

CNah ši:pe:w|a (pret. ~) ‘to flay, skin, peel s.th.’; ši:pe:w|i (pret. ~) ‘for s.th. to peel, to come off’; ši:pe:w|i ‘s.th. hairless, a bald person’

Pipil ši:pe:|wa (pret. ~h) ‘to remove the skin, bark, shell’; ši:pe:wi (pret. -k) ‘to peel, get skinned, peeled’; šipi:nawi (pret. -k) ‘to peel, get skinned’

VVH 070 *si₁pa ‘to shave, scrape’

Miller 1967 364 *sipa ‘scrape’

Lionnet 244 *sipa ≈ *sip-i ‘raspar’

si-06

to shell, hull / descascarar

NP tasiʔwa ‘to crack pinenuts’

Cah -síʔay- ‘to peel (fruit, bark of a tree, etc.) (vt.)’

Lui ší:ʔawiš ‘shelled acorns’; ší:ʔavul ‘acorn shells’

B&H *síʔa- ‘to hull’

si-07

intestines / tripas

Mono sihi

NP si

Kaw ši:pi ≈ si:pi

Chm si:vi ‘pod’

Hopi si:hi (si:- ≈ si-) ‘small intestine’; si:si ‘to defecate’ (also at si-08); sipna ‘navel’ (also at si-02)

Ser -ši ≈ -ši:-

Ktn šic

Lui -ší:

Gab -şín

O’o hihi (distr. hihhi)

NT íhi, ihídʷi ‘his intestines’

ST hihi:; hihi:dʷ ‘his intestines’

Eud siw|át (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘barriga, tripa’

Gua siwá

Tar siwá

Cahita sí:wa

Cora-JM ciʔirúška ‘yellow’; ciʔirúhka ‘yellow’

Cora-MN cíʔiruhci ‘gall, bile’

VVH 066 *si ‘guts, entrails’

Bascom 061a *hihí ‘intestines’; 061b hihídí ‘his intestines’

Miller 1967 476 *si, *ci ‘yellow (guts, gall)’

Lionnet 246 *siwma ‘tripa’

si-08

to urinate / orinar, mear

Mono si:

NP si

Sho si:”

WSh si:”

TSh si:”

Kaw siʔi- ≈ siʔikʷi-

SP siʔi-

Ute siʔi

Hopi sisìwki (pl. ~kya); si:si ‘to defecate’ (also at si-07)

Ser ʃi:ʔ

Ktn šiʔ

Cah -síʔ- ≈ -síʔay-

Cup síšyaxə- ‘to defecate’; síčinə- ‘to sprinkle’; -sílʷə ‘bladder’

Lui ʃi:ʔa-

Gab ʃiʔ-

Tbl šiʔit (i. i:šiʔ)

O’o hiʔa (def. hia, hort. hiaʔi)

Gua siʔaní (siʔimá)

Tar isí

Cahita sí:se; sísti yúke ‘lloviznar’

Cora séʔe ‘he’s urinating’

Huich ʃí = : ʃí:-; ʃíeyáme : ʃíe.yáme ‘abertura del caño de orinar’

CNah ši:š|a (pret. ~) (vr.) ‘to urinate or defecate’

HuaN ma:ši:ša, moši:ša ‘to defecate’

Pipil -ši:š|a (pret. --ki)

VVH 067 *si_u(ʔi) ≈ *si_u(ʔa) ‘to urinate’

Miller 1967 447 *siʔ ‘urinate’

Iannucci 188 *siʔi ‘to urinate’

C&L 182 *ši:ša ‘to urinate’; 283 **siʔ- ‘to urinate’

Lionnet 237 *sia ‘orinar’; *si-i ‘orines’

si-09

urine / orina, orines

Mono si:ppi

NP si

Sho si:ppih (acc. ~a)

WSh si:ppih (acc. ~a)

TSh si:ppih

Kaw si?ippi

SP si?ippi

Chm si?ipi

Ute si?ippi

Hopi sisikiyi ‘urine’; sisimoki ‘bladder’

Ser ši:ʔ|č (poss. ~)

Ktn ši?c

Cup -si

Lui ši:ʔ|iš (poss. ~)

Gab ši?ey (poss. -šin)

O’o hi?i

Gua siʔi, siʔari ‘vejiga’

Tar isi, sihariara ‘vejiga’

Tubar siír

Cahita sí:si

Cora sí?išuri

HuaN ma:ši:šʔi

Pipil ši:š|ti (poss. ~, pl. šiḥši:šti)

si-10

to slide / resbalar

Mono siqo- ‘to slide (horizontally) (vt.)’; siqoqo (rdp.)

NP sikoi

Sho sikuhi” ≈ siko:h

Kaw ši?i-

SP si?yu-; -šiu? ‘to slip’

Ute siyuk^wai

Hopi sírokna ‘to slide (vt.)’ (cognate?)

Tbl šidaʔyat (i. išiday?) ‘to slide, slip’; šidoʔdot (i. išido:t) ‘to slither’

Huich ši?kiri = : ši:kiri = ‘girar, caminar en círculos’

Pipil ši:pinawi (pret. ~k)

si-11

tadpole / renacuajo

Tar sibóri

Cahita síboʔori ‘renacuajo’ (C)

Lionnet 247 *siwori ‘renacuajo’

si-12

ant / hormiga

Gua sekúi

Tar sikúi (L) / sikuí ≈ sukuí (Ht)

Tubar alisík ‘clase de hormiga pequeña y negra’

CNah ci:ka|λ (pl. ~meʔ) ‘large stinging ant’

HuaN ci:kaλ ‘red ant’

Pipil ci:kat

C&L 002 *ci:ka- ‘ant’; 301 **sika- ‘ant’

Lionnet 239 *siku ‘clase de hormiga’

si-13

to tire / cansar

Huich pi’ó:šiya ‘le hace cansar’

CNah siaw|i (pret. ~) ‘to get tired; to attain s.th. by labor and fatigue’

Pipil se:w|a (pret. ~h) ‘to put out, extinguish’; -se:wia ‘to rest’

C&L 174 *sVyawi ‘to tire’

si-14

for green corn to develop / jilotear

Gua sitá ‘jilotear’; sitapóa ‘la barba de maíz’

Tar sitá ‘tierra colorada, almagre, jilote, ser colorado o rojo’

Huich šítá ‘milpa tierna’

CNah ši:lo:λ ‘tender ear of green maize before it solidifies’

Pipil ši:lut ‘small, immature, green ear of corn before it develops kernels’

Lionnet 245 *sita ‘jilotear’

si-15

to cook / cocinar

O’o hido|ɖ (def. ~) ‘to cook obj. in a single cooking pot, make one kind of dish with obj.’

NT iidʷóra ≈ ídʷorai

ST hidʷo:ra-

Bascom 062 *hi:dóra- ≈ *hí:dorai ‘to cook’

si-16

body louse / piojo del cuerpo

O’o hioṕč (distr. hihopč) ‘termite; body louse’

NT ivápitii

ST hi:pat

Bascom 068 *hivápitii ‘body louse’

si-17

cloudy / nublado

NT ikómaga

ST hikma?

Bascom 065 *hikómagi ‘cloudy’

si-18

rabbitbrush

NP sikuppi

Sho sipappin (acc. ~tta)

WSh sipappin (acc. ~tta)

Kaw sipappi ‘sagebrush, San Joaquin matchwood, *Gutierrezia californica*; rabbitbrush, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*’

Ute sakkuppi

Hopi sivà:pi (Numic loan?)

O’o hiwijul ‘wild rhubarb, canaigre (its roots are used for medicinal purposes)’ (cognate?)

si-19 (*siwiC (AMR))

green / verde

Hopi siwi ‘shrub, *Perryella filifolia*, tendrils, runners’ (also cf. silaqvu ‘cornhusk’)

Huich cíi.ráye = ‘verde’ (cognate? c- is unexpected)

CNah šiwił ‘grass; green stone, turquoise; year’; šippalli ‘azul, color turquesa’ (perhaps < šiwi(i)-ł + pal-li ‘black clay used in dyeing cloth’)

Pipil se: šiwit ‘last year’

C&L 097 *šVwV- ‘leaf’

si-20 (*siyV (AMR))

green / verde

Tar siyó- ‘ser verde o azul’ (L) / siyóna ‘ser verde, ser azul’ (Ht)

Cahita siali ≈ siari ‘verde’

CNah šo:- ‘green’ : šo:pan ‘green time of year’; šošoktik ‘s.th. green, green, unripe’; šošwik ‘s.th. green, unripe’; possibly šo:ła ‘to bloom’; šo:čił ‘flower’ (or si-06?)

Pipil šu:či|t (poss. -~w) ‘flower’ (or si-06?)

si-21 (*siHa ‘sand’; where H = some glide, not *w (AMR))

sand / arena

Mono pasiyap(i)

NP pasiwapi ‘gravel, sand’

Sho pasiwapin

WSh pasiwompin (acc. ~tta)

Com pasiwa:př ≈ pasiwapi ‘sand, fine gravel’

TSh pasiŋompin ≈ pasiŋ^wampin

Kaw sihwabi

SP siun- ‘gravel’

Chm siwampi ‘coarse sand’; siwampi ‘gravel’; siwaʔa:vi ‘sandstone’; siapi ‘schist’

Ute siwappi

Tbl šipit

O’o hia ‘sand dune’

Cora šarí ‘mud’

CNah ša:lli

HuaN ša:lli

Pipil ša:l

Iannucci 194 *(pa)siwa(h) ‘sand, gravel’

si-22

point / punta

Hopi si:va ‘metal, silver’ (cognate?)

Ktn tokšivat ‘arrowhead’

Cah sívat ‘arrowhead’

Lui ší:vat ‘crystal wand tip’

Munro 100 *ší:va-t ‘point’

si-23 (*situn (AMR))

nail / uña

Mono massitu

NP-Yer maddsitu

NP-McD maccitu

Sho -siton (acc. ~a) : masiton; tasiton ‘toenail, claw’

WSh masiton (acc. ~na) ‘fingernail’; tasiton (acc. ~na) ‘toenail’

TSh -situn : masitun(cci) ‘fingernail’; tasitun(cci) ‘toenail, fingernail, claw’

Kaw tašittoʔobi

SP šiču- ‘nail, claw’; maši(n)čʔompi ‘fingernail’ (also at su-01)

Chm masicoʔo ‘fingernail’ (also at su-01)

Ute sičuppi (also at su-01)

VVH 026 *su_utu ≈ *si_utu ‘fingernail, claw’

si-24

to cover, bury / cubrir, enterrar

NT yáásapai

ST ya:sap

Bascom 060 *híasapai ‘to cover, bury’

si-01

armpit / sobaco

Mono sikkuppi ‘shoulder blade’

NP soapi ‘shoulder’

Sho sikkumpih ‘shoulder blade’

WSh sikkumpih (acc. ~a) ‘shoulder blade’

TSh sikumpi ‘shoulder blade’

Chm sikupi ‘shoulder blade’

Hopi sik^yakci ‘shoulder’

Ser -ši:ka? ‘shoulder, upper arm’

Cah -sék?a ‘shoulder’

Cup -şók?a ‘shoulder’

Lui -só:ka ‘shoulder’

Gab -şók ≈ -şóken ‘shoulder’

O’o hik (pl. hi:k ≈ hihik)

Gua seká ‘mano, brazo’

Tar seká ‘mano, brazo’

Cahita sé:kam

Cora-JM ísk^we?iri

Cora-MN ísk^wa?ari

CNah siakaλ

Miller 1967 007 *seka ‘arm’; 375 *seka ‘shoulder’

Lionnet 249 *sika ‘brazo, mano’

si-02

eyebrow / ceja

Hopi si:vi

Ser huva:č (poss. -u:va?) ‘eye’; -u:vča? ‘eyelash’

Tbl sipil (šupil in Voegelin)

O’o hihiw^ho ‘(a pair of) eyelashes’ (cf. pu-05)

NT ív^o, ívodi ‘his eyebrow’

ST hi:vo, hi:vod ‘his eyebrow’

Gua se?wekómori ‘ceja, pestaña’; se?wecómori ‘párpado’; se?wacáni ‘parpadear’

Tar sekobóara ‘pestaña’

Cahita bús sé?ebem ‘pestañas’

Cora-JM sákakiri

Cora-MN sé?ekiri ‘eyebrow, eyelash’

VVH 014 *si_s-po ‘eyebrow’

Bascom 086a *híhivo ‘eyebrow’; 086b *híhivodi ‘his eyebrow’

Miller 1967 161 *se, *sep ‘eyebrow’

Lionnet 253 *siwi ‘párpados’

si-03

red / rojo

Ser ʃiri:riʔn; ʃiri:ʔk ‘to become red’

Cah sélnekiš; séleklu- ‘to become red’

O’o hɪdt ‘red clay used in coloring pots’

Eud setát (gen. sére, ac. séta) ‘almagre, tierra colorada’

Gua sehtá|na (~ni) ‘ser rojo’

Tar sitákame

Huich ʃéta = : ʃé:ta = . ‘colorado, rojo (múltiple)’

VVH 032 *sita ‘ocher, red’

Miller 1967 343 *set ‘red’

Lionnet 251 *sita ‘rojo’

si-04

sand / arena

Tbl siwa:l (poss. ~n) ‘ground, dirt, the earth, age’

Gua seté

Cahita sé:ʔe

Cora séh

Huich ʃíekári : ʃíe.ká:ri

Miller 1967 362 *se ‘sand’

Lionnet 226 *sa ≈ *si ‘arena’ (also at sa-09)

si-05

fly / mosca

Eud sévor (gen. ~e, ac. ~i)

Gua seʔwá (cp. se’óri ‘miel, ijambre’)

Tar seʔorí (L) / siʔorí ‘abeja, mosca’ (Ht)

Cahita séʔebori

Cora-MN šáihru

Huich ʃáipi

CNah sa:yo:l|in (pl. ~meʔ)

HuaN sayolih

Miller 1967 181 ‘fly (insect)’

Lionnet 227 *saimori ‘mosca’

si-06

flower, blossom / flor

Mono siʔat ‘are budding’

NP sia ‘to plant’

Sho sia” ‘to grow’

WSh sia” ‘to grow’

Com sia-/h ‘to grow’

SP šɪʔi”- : šɪʔippi ‘blossom’

Chm siʔipi ≈ siʔiwa ‘flower’; siʔihukua ≈ siʔipita hukua ‘pollen, lit. flower dust’

Ute siʔi

Hopi sihi (si-, pl. sishi) (vowel is wrong)

Ser -ʃi (-ʃi:-); ʃi:ʔ ‘to bloom’

Ktn -ʃi

Cah sel (poss. séʔi); -sé- ‘to bloom’

Cup -ʃəʔa; ʃəʔə- ‘to bloom’

Lui -ʃó:ʔ; ʃó:ʔ- ‘to bloom’

Gab -ʃóyn ≈ -ʃwín

O’o hiosig ≈ hiosig ‘flower(s); to have flowers on, be in bloom’

NT yoošígai

ST yo:šɪʔ

Eud séve|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘floreceer’

Gua sewá ‘floreceer, florir’

Tar sewá ‘flor, floreceer’ (L) / siwá ‘floreceer’ (Ht)

Tubar sewarát

Cahita sé:wa

Cora-JM-MN šú:šuʔu; tʔiʔišuta ‘it is blooming’

Cora-ST tʔiʔišuta ‘it is blooming’

CNah šo:či|λ (pl. ~meʔ) (or si-06ʔ)

Pipil šu:či|t (poss. ~w) (or si-06ʔ)

Bascom 067 *hiosígai ‘flower’

Miller 1967 178a *se ‘flower’; 178b *si, 178c *so

H&H *ʃə- ‘to bloom’

Iannucci 196 *siʔa(h) ‘to blossom, grow (of plants)’

C&L 063 *šo:či: ‘flower’; 231 **siyotu ‘flower’

Lionnet 252 *siwa ‘flor’

si-07 (*sip (AMR))

cold / frío

NP pasikoa ‘icy’

Sho si”- ‘by means of cold’ (instr.pref.)

Kaw šittuʔi ‘to be cold’

SP šɪ”- : šippi, tiʔaši ‘to freeze’

Ute sippipi ‘cold, low temperature’

Hopi sɪ:siŋ^wa; simi ‘frozen ground’

Ser ʃivít ‘wind’; ʃivín ‘south’

Ktn šiviiʔ ‘cool, fresh’

Cah -sí:- ‘to feel chill (of body) (vi.)’

Cup səvəl ‘wind’

Lui ʃuvólku- ‘to shiver with cold’; ʃuvóya- ‘to be sensitive to cold’; ʃuvó:ŋa ‘in winter’; ʃuvó:wut ‘winter’ (with wi-01)

Gab ʃovó

Tbl ciyʔdʒiyʔat (i. iciyʔdʒiy) ‘to shake from cold’

O’o hi:pi ‘to become cold (as of weather)’; hiw|(i)ḍ (def. ~, hort. ~il) ‘to blow (as of wind)’; hiwɪl ‘wind’

NT iváli ‘wind’; ñpídʲi ‘it is cold’

ST hivi:lʲ ‘wind’; -hi:pidʲ ‘it is cold’

Eud sepáln (pret. sépri, fut. ~ce) ‘enfriar’; sep|én (pret. ~í, fut. ~ítpacate) ‘enfriarse’; sebát ‘hielo’

Gua sehko|ná (~má) ‘for plants, trees to freeze’

Tubar sewé ≈ sevé ≈ se- (pas. sewetukát, fut. sewerák) ‘frío, hacer frío’; sewekó ‘si hace frío’; sekʷéy ‘tiene frío’

Cahita sébe

Cora-JM-MN wáse: ‘it’s cold (outside)’; nʲašá:miʔi ‘I am cold’

Cora-ST nʲašá:miʔi ‘I am cold’

Huich ʃe:re = ‘enfriar’

CNah se|λ (poss. ~w) ‘ice, icicle’; se:w(a) ‘to be cold’

HuaN sehλi ≈ seλ ‘ice’; sewi ‘to be cold’

Pipil sesek, seseya (pret. ~k) ‘to cool off, get cold’; sek- ‘cold (in compounds)’

VVH 011 *sᵢ(pᵢ) ‘cold’

Bascom 089 *hivíri ‘wind’; 090 *hi:pída/i ‘it is cold’

Miller 1967 094a *se ≈ *sep ‘cold’; 94b *si ≈ *sip, 94c *sap, 94d *ce ≈ *cep, 463 *sepe ‘wind’

Iannucci 262 *-ci ≈ *si ≈ *sih- ‘cold’ (prefix)

Lionnet 250 *sipi ≈ *sip-i ‘enfriarse’

si-08 (moved to si-07)

si-09

one / uno

Mono simi

NP simi

Sho simmi

WSh simmi

Com simi ‘one, someone’; simšisi ‘once’

TSh simittin

Kaw su:yu

SP šu:-

Ute su:ysis

Hopi si:|kʲa (obj. ~kʷ)

Ser haupt

Ktn hawkup

Cah súplʲiʔ; súpul ‘other’

Cup súpul ‘different, one’

Lui supúl, súpliš ‘once’

Gab ʃoʃóvram ‘otras’

O’o hima ‘one, a’

NT imádo ‘one (counting)’; ímai ‘another’
ST ma:d ‘one (counting)’; humái ‘another’
Eud se|i (gen. séke, ac. ~); ses ‘una vez’
Gua sené ‘uno’; senébi ‘una vez’
Tar siné ≈ -síni ‘una vez, mero, muchísimo’
Cahita sé:nu
Huich şewí
CNah se: (sen-)
HuaN se ≈ se:m-
Pipil se:; se:(n) ‘one, together (in compounds)’
VVH 065 *si- ‘one’
Bascom 087 *himádo ‘one (counting)’; himái/a ‘another’
Miller 1967 507ab *se ≈ *seme ‘one’
Iannucci 198 *simi(ʔi) ‘one’
C&L 121 *se: ≈ *se:m- ‘one’; 263 **simayu ‘one’
Lionnet 248 *si ‘uno’
Munro 085 *supú-l ‘one’

si-10

ten / diez
Mono siwinotu ≈ siwinoku
Sho si:mahtih
WSh si:ma:htin
Iannucci 199 *si:ma(h) ‘ten’

si-11

young girl / muchacha
Mono sisiʔa ‘girls’
NP ciaʔa
Iannucci 195 *siʔa ‘(young) girl’

si-12

willow, reed / sauz, junco
Mono sihipi ‘willow tree’
NP si:pi ‘silver willow’
Sho sihipin ‘willow’
WSh sihipin (acc. ~tta) ‘willow’
TSh si:pin ‘willow, wicker’
Kaw si:pi ‘willow, *Salix* sp.; coiled basket material’
Chm sihivi ‘This is what they weave baskets of’; sihivimpi ‘bush of the above’
Ute si:pippi ‘cottonwood tree’
Hopi sōhō ‘galleta grass, *Pleuraphis jamesii* (< *sihö?)
Ser hi:ç ‘basket weed sp.’

Ktn hič (pl. ~m) ‘plant sp.: vine with red berries, used for baskets’

Cah séyilʷ ‘*Juncus* sp.’

Cup séyilʷ ‘*J.* sp., a grass used in basket making and in the sacred bundle’

Lui šóyla ‘type of rush, *J. actus sphaerocarpus*’

Gab şwar (pl. şoşwár) ‘junco’

Iannucci 197 *sihi ‘willow’

Munro 110 *şó:yi-la ‘reed/rush sp.’

si-13

snake / culebra

Chm si:ŋa ‘kingsnake’

Hopi ci:ʔa (pl. ci:ciʔt) ‘rattlesnake’ (cognate?)

Ser hiʔ:ŋ|t (pl. ~am) ‘rattlesnake’

Ktn hiŋ|t (pl. ~am)

Cah séw|et (pl. ~tam) ‘rattlesnake’

Cup sówət ‘rattlesnake’

Lui šó:wut ‘black diamondback rattlesnake’

Gab šot (pl. šoşótam ≈ šoşótom) ‘víbora, black diamond rattlesnake’ (prose form; in song: šówot);
haşówot ‘black rattlesnake’

Tbl simint (cognate?)

Gua sinói

Tar sinówii ≈ -sini

Lionnet 243 *sino ‘culebra’

Munro 108 *şó:wə-t ‘rattlesnake’

si-14 (moved to si-12)

si-15

immature / inmaturo

CNah selik ‘s.th. fresh, green’

HuaN selik ‘soft, fresh’

Pipil selek ‘tender, young, immature’

C&L 091 *səli-(?) ‘immature’

si-16 (moved to su-05)

si-17

gourd vessel / jícara

Huich şokóri : şokó:ri. ‘jícara ceremonial’ (vowel is wrong)

CNah ši:kal|li (pl. ~tin ≈ ~me?)

HuaN ši:kalli

Pipil ši:kal ‘large gourd, gourd bowl’

C&L 071 *ši:ka(l)-(?) ‘gourd vessel’

si-18

bee / abeja

Lui şuká? ‘a type of wild bee’

Cora cihkaʔa ‘wasp’

CNah ši:koʔ|ʌi (pl. ~tin ≈ ~meʔ) ‘large bee, bumblebee’

Pipil ši:kuh ‘bee or wasp sp., small, black’

Miller 1967 033 *sek, *cek ‘bee’

si-19

to laugh / reírse

Cah -sésem-; -sémne- ‘to make s.o. laugh’

Cup şəmә-; şəmninә- ‘to laugh at’; şəmşəmyaxә- ‘to have a spasm’; şəmékutʔa ‘Funny Face (nickname)’ (sic with /é/, not /ó/)

O’o hihĩ|m (def. ~)

Miller 1967 252 *sem, *sesem ‘laugh’

si-20

squirrel / ardilla

Ser hika:i|t (pl. ~m) ‘chipmunk’ (with wi-01?)

Ktn hikai|t (pl. ~m) ‘flying squirrel’ (with wi-01?)

Cah síkawet ‘tree squirrel’ (with wi-01?)

Cup səkáwət ‘chipmunk’ (with wi-01?)

Lui şuká:wut ‘tree squirrel’ (with wi-01?)

B&H *sVká- ‘chipmunk’

H&H *sVká:wət ‘chipmunk’

si-21

sour / agrio

NP si:ta ‘bad’ (cognate?)

Sho sikiñ

WSh sikiñ kammanna (kamman ‘to taste’)

TSh sikimpi(cci)

Kaw sikikadi ≈ si:kadi

Ute sikikkati ‘bitter, sour, acid’

Hopi sihi ‘(to be) salty’ (Numic loan?)

O’o shiʔik (pl. shihĩʔik) ‘to be sour’

Cora-JM-MN ancináh ‘it’s sour’; ciná:ka ‘lemon’

Cora-ST ciná:ka ‘lemon’

Miller 1967 404 ‘sour’

si-22 (moved to si-19)

so-01

to tan skin / sebar

O'o hogĩ (pl. hohogĩ) 'hide, leather'

NT ógi 'hide'

ST ho? 'hide'

Gua soiwéna 'sebar' (cf. soí 'sebo')

Tar sowí ≈ sowé- 'enmantecarse, engrasarse'

Cahita sóba (?) 'asar'

Bascom 070 *hógi 'hide'

so-02

thorn / espina

Ser hö^o?ai 'to sew'

Ktn ho? 'to sew'

Lui šé?i- 'to shoot with a bow; pierce one's body, speaking of pain; guess, as in the game of peón'

O'o ho?i 'stickers'

NT hoí 'thorn'

ST hoi? 'thorn'

Gua so?i|ná (~má) 'espinarse'

Tar so?iwá (L) / so?uwá (pl. so?wá) (Ht); so'í (L) / so?wí ≈ so?uwí (Ht) 'espinarse'

Cahita só:so 'espinarse'

HuaN so 'to string with a needle and thread (vt.)'; mo-so 'to jab oneself with a needle'

VVH 132 *so?i 'thorn'

Bascom 074 *hó?i 'thorn'

Lionnet 255 *so ≈ *so-i 'espinarse'

so-03

to be bent / estar doblado

O'o homĩta 'the inside of a basketry coil, i.e., the part of the coil around which other material is wrapped'

Gua so?mí|na (~ma) 'estar doblado'

Tar somí 'doblar, flexionarse'

CNah coma 'to sew'

Pipil cuma 'to sew'

so-04

cottonwood / álamo

NP so?o 'aspen'

Sho sohopin (acc. ~tta)

WSh sohopin (acc. ~tta)

Com sohopokó: 'mulberry tree'

TSh sohopimpi

SP so:pi"- : so:pippi

Chm so:vimpì

Hopi sōhövi (söhöp-)

Ser havö^r:ç ‘sycamore’ (1st vowel is unexpected)

Ktn havöč ‘sycamore’ (1st vowel is unexpected)

Cah sívil^y ‘maple, *Acer macrophyllum*, or sycamore, *Platanus racemosa*’

Cup səvil^y ‘sycamore’ (1st vowel is unexpected)

Lui šivé:la ‘sycamore’

Gab ševér ‘sycamore’

CNah šo:me:λ ‘elder tree’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 104 *so ‘cottonwood tree’

Iannucci 180 *so:pih ‘cottonwood tree’

Munro 126 *šivé:-la ≈ *šavé:-la ‘sycamore’

so-05

father’s older sister / hermana mayor del padre

Gua soló (rdp. sosoló ≈ sohsoló)

Tar soró

Lionnet 259 *soro ‘hermana mayor del padre’

so-06

ground, earth / tierra

NP soko

Sho sokoppih (acc. ~a) ‘earth, land, dirt’

WSh sokopin (acc. ~tta) ‘land, earth, ground’; sokoppih (acc. ~a) ‘soil, ground, dirt, earth’

Com soko:pǎ ≈ sokopi

TSh sokopin ‘earth, ground, land, world, dirt’

SP soko- : sokopi ‘moist earth’

Chm sogovi ‘damp ground’

Hopi cōqa ‘mud, clay, plaster’ (cognate?)

Cora hášūʔu ‘wall’

Huich šokóri : šokó:ri ‘jícara ceremonial’ (cognate?)

CNah sokiλ ‘clay, mud’

Pipil suki|t (poss. --w) ‘clay’

Miller 1967 297a *so ‘mud’; 297b *sok, *cok

Iannucci *soko ‘ground, dirt, land’

so-07

lungs / pulmones

Mono sono

NP sono

Sho sonko ≈ sonno (acc. ~i)

WSh sonko

TSh somo ≈ soño

Kaw so:pi

SP so(h)o- : so(h)opi

Chm so:vi (also 'armpit')

Ute so:pi

Lui savásvaš ≈ šavásvaš 'light on one's feet; lungs' (cf. savásva- ≈ -švášva- 'to be light on one's feet') (cognate?)

Gab -šár (cognate?)

Gua soʔlocá 'lungs; pancreas or spleen?'

Tubar sorá ≈ soro- ≈ sorá kamoalít

Cora-JM šáínʸime:

HuaN so:ne:wa 'to swell up (of vipers)'

VVH 166 *so_sno 'lung'

Miller 1967 270 *sono 'lungs'

Iannucci 182 *soŋo 'lungs'

so-08

wife / esposa

Tbl soʔyi:|l (poss. ~n) (cognate?)

O'o ho:ñig (pl./distr. hohoñig)

NT ooñíga, óóñtʸ- 'to take a wife'

ST ho:ñiʔ, hoñtʸa- 'to take a wife'

Tubar sonár, sonekám 'marido, casado'; soneterák 'tomará de esposo'

Bascom 073 *ho:níga 'wife'; 072 *hó:nita- ≈ hó:nata- 'to take a wife'

Lionnet 256 *sona 'esposa'

so-09

stubble / rastrojo

Hopi sō:ŋö 'corn cob'

Eud sonó (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) 'hoja de maíz'

Gua sonó 'rastrojo de maíz'; sonógola 'troje'

Tar sonó 'rastrojo' (Ht)

Lionnet 257 *sono 'rastrojo'

so-10

bat (zoo.) / murciélago

Gua soʔpéci

Tar sopíči (L) / sopičí ≈ supičí (Ht)

Cahita sóčik

Lionnet 258 *sopi-ci 'murciélago'

so-11

to tire / cansarse

CNah soʎa:wa 'to faint'; soloa: 'to exhaust oneself (vr.); to wear s.th. out (vt.)'

HuaN so:λawa ‘to be weak’

Pipil suta:wa

C&L 056 *so:ta ‘fade, tire, be afraid’

so-12

stone / piedra

O’o hodai (pl. hohodai, distr. hohhodai) ‘rock, stone’

NT ódai

ST hodái

Bascom 069 *hodái ‘stone’

so-13

butterfly / mariposa

NT totókimara [sic]

ST ho:kmar

Bascom 071 *hohókimara ‘butterfly’

so-14

many / muchos

Sho so:n

WSh so:n

Com so:- ‘much, many’

TSh so:tín

Hopi -so- ‘all, many’ (vowel is wrong)

so-15

to boil / hervir

Ser höʔqaʔn ‘to boil (vi.)’

Cah -séx- ‘to cook (food in water)’ (Luiseño loan? -sík- is expected)

Cup síxninə- ‘to cook’

Lui sé:xa- ‘to simmer, of water when it is about to boil’; séxla- ‘to warm water’ (given in B&H as séxli-); šixápa- ‘to burst open, as corn when cooked’

Gab šehíy ‘temascal’ (= šexíy ?)

su-01 (*sutin (AMR))

nail, claw, talon / uña

SP šiču-; maši(n)čʔompi ‘fingernail’ (also at si-23)

Chm masicoʔo ‘fingernail’ (also at si-23)

Ute sičuppi (also at si-23)

Hopi soki

Cah sál|ul (poss. -~ʔu) (vowel is wrong)

Cup -šulʔa

Lui sulát ≈ šulát ‘nail, claw, hoof’

Gab -čúr ‘nail, hoof’ (č- is unexpected)

Tbl sulun|t (poss. ~n) ‘nail, hoof’

O’o huč (pl. hu:č) ‘nail, claw, hoof’

NT úútu (pl. úítu)

ST hu:t (pl. hu:huči)

Eud sutút (gen. súde, ac. suta)

Gua suhtú

Tar sutú

Cahita suntu ‘dedo, garra’

Cora šitʷé

Huich šité : ši:té

CNah (i)steλ

HuaN isteλ

Pipil istit ≈ ictit

VVH 026 *su_utu ≈ *si_utu ‘fingernail, claw’

Bascom 082ab *hú:tu (pl. hú:hutu) ‘fingernails’

Miller 1967 298 *sut ‘fingernail’

C&L 059 *iste- ‘nail (of finger, toe)’; 228 **suti ‘fingernail’

Lionnet 265 *sutu ‘uña’

Munro 077 *şulá-t (?) ‘nail/h hoof/claw’

su-02

to scratch / rascar

Cah -sáluk- ‘to scratch (e.g., body with fingernails, leaving marks)’ (vowel is wrong)

Cup salákʷə- ‘to scratch (vt.)’ (vowel is wrong)

Lui šó:ki- ‘to scratch’ (cf. ró:ki- ‘to pinch’) (vowel is wrong); şulálaqi- ‘to claw s.th., as a cat does’; şukápi- ‘to scratch’

O’o hugkan ‘to sink one’s fingernails, claws, talons into obj., to claw obj. once’; hugkaş ‘to sink one’s fingernails, claws, talons into obj. reiteratedly’

Gua suhkuná (suhkimá)

Tar sukú

Cahita súde ‘arañar’

su-03 (*suCHaC (AMR))

to finish, use up / acabar, consumir, agotar

Mono suʔa ‘to eat up’

NP sua

Kaw so:kkʷe:- ‘to consume, eat up food’

SP šua- ‘to consume, usu. food’

Ute suwai ‘to eat up, gobble up, consume on and on’

Hopi soʔ|a (~~) ‘die (pl.)’; sowa (pl. soswa, sowan-) ‘to devour’; soʔiwma ‘to be dying out (of a group)’

Tbl suwa:l ‘year’

O'o huhug 'to vanish, disappear, pass away; to run out, get exhausted'

NT ugí- 'to eat'; -úú 'he ate, finished up'

ST hugí- 'to eat'; -hu: 'he ate, finished up'

Gua suenína 'acabar'; soáni (soamá) 'consumir'; sopá|ni (~ma) 'acabarlo'

Tar suwí ≈ suwína ≈ suwibáči 'acabarse, agotarse, morir'

Tubar suhi- ≈ zuwi- ≈ zuñwá 'acabarse'

Cahita súwa 'matar (obj. pl.)'

Huich ši= : ši: = 'acabar, agotar, terminar'

CNah se:w|i (pret. ~) 'to calm down, to take a rest, to cool off'

Pipil se:wi (pret. ~k) 'to go out, to die out, to become extinguished'

VVH 072 *suwi ≈ *suwa 'to consume, eat up, finish'

Bascom 075a *hugí- 'to eat'; 075b *hú: 'he ate, finished up'

Miller 1967 130 *sua, *suwa 'die'; 153 *suwa 'eat'

Iannucci 183 *suʔa 'to eat, consume, finish up'

C&L 054 *se:wi 'to extinguish'; 236 **cu- 'to go out (fire)'

Lionnet 266a *suwi 'agotarse'; 266b *suw-a 'agotar'

su-04

to disappear / desaparecer

Mono sumiʔat 'to forget' (cognate?)

WSh cumah 'to run out of, be out of' (why c-?)

Com cuʔma- 'to disappear, be used up, cease to be' (why c-?)

Kaw nasuma:- ≈ nasuma:kk^we:- ≈ nisuma:- 'to forget'

Ute sumuai 'to forget'

Ser hu:mq 'to disappear from sight'; hu:muʔq 'to be gone from sight, not to understand'

Miller 1967 134 *sum, *cum 'disappear'

su-05

corn ear, maize / mazorca de maíz

Hopi sojowu 'sand grass' (cognate?)

O'o hu:ñ

NT úúnui

ST hu:n

Eud sunút

Gua sunú

Tar su:nú

Cahita súnu 'milpa'

CNah sinλi ≈ senλi 'dried ear(s) of maize'

HuaN sinλi 'corn'; simo:lo:λ 'corn-cob' (note Yucatec Maya isiʔim 'corn')

Pipil sinti

VVH 093 *sunu 'corn, corn cob'

Bascom 081 *hú:nui 'corn'

Miller 1967 102 *sunu 'corn'

C&L 050 *sən- ‘dried corn, ear of corn’

Lionnet 263 *sunu ‘maíz’

su-06

maternal grandmother / abuela materna

Hopi so- ≈ -so ≈ soʔo- ≈ -soʔo ‘grandmother’

Ser -ču:r ≈ -ču:riʔ ‘maternal grandmother: MoMo, MoMoSi, MoMoF//Co; the reciprocal: woman’s maternal grandchild: WoDaCh, WoSiDaCh, WoF//CoCh’ (why č-?)

Ktn -curiʔ ‘grand-relative’ (why c-?)

Cah -su

Cup -şu ‘MoMo, MoMoSi’; -şúma ‘WoDaCh, WoSiDaCh’ (with ma-07)

Lui -yú’ (cognate?); -túʔmay ‘DaDa’ (cognate? with ma-07); -túʔpana ‘man’s mother-in-law, woman’s son-in-law’ (cognate?)

Gab -şúk

O’o huʔul ‘maternal grandmother: MoMo, maternal grandaunt: MoMoOISi’

NT úúli

ST huʔuli

Gua suʔsú ‘abuela: madre de la madre; hijo/a de la hija de una mujer’

Tar uʔsú ≈ suʔi-

Tubar zuú- ≈ su- ‘abuelo’

Cora-JM nʔíya:šú ‘my grandfather’; ya:šúhri ‘grandfather!’

Cora-MN-ST ya:šúhri ‘grandfather!’

CNah siʔʔi ‘grandmother, or sister of one’s grandfather’

VVH 140 *suʔu ‘mother’s mother, grandmother’

Bascom 083 *húʔuri ‘mother’s mother’

Miller 1967 497 *su ‘grandmother’

Lionnet 260 *su ‘abuela materna’

su-07

edge / orilla

O’o huglid (def. ~i) ‘to finish, end obj.’; hugit ≈ hugiwa ‘to end (vi.)’

NT ugídʔa-

ST hugdʔa-

Gua suéla ‘orilla, p.ej. de río, camino, tela’

Tar suwé ‘acabarle, orilla, ribera, margen’

Bascom 076 *hugída- ‘edge’

su-08

deer / venado

Hopi sowiʔʔiᶞᶞa (sowiʔiᶞᶞ-, pl. ~m) (cognate?)

Ser huk|aht (pl. ~a:m)

Cah súk|at (pl. ~tam)

Cup súqat, páşukat ‘horse’ (with pa-63)

Lui šú:kat, pá:šukat ‘elk, horse’ (with pa-63)

Gab šokát

Tbl sukant (AMR)

O’o huawí ‘blacktail deer, mule deer’ (cognate?)

Eud súpuc (gen. ~e, ac. ~i) ‘cierto venado pinto’ (cognate?)

Tubar suhát ≈ sukát

Miller 1967 124a *su, *suka ‘deer’; 124b *cu

Lionnet 261 *suha ‘venado bura’

Munro 032 *sú:ka-t ‘deer’

su-09 (*suʔu (AMR))

star / estrella

NP-McD pa:ttisupa ≈ pa:ttusupa (cognate?)

Hopi so:hi (so:-, pl. so:ti)

Ser hu:ʔ|ç (pl. ~m)

Ktn huʔč

Cah súʔwet (pl. ~em); -súʔwelu- ‘to become a star’

Cup súʔul

Lui šúʔla

Gab šoşyót ‘stars’

Tbl su:l

O’o huʔu (pl. huhuʔu)

Gua soʔpóri (vowel is wrong)

Tar seʔporí (L) / soporí (Ht)

Tubar sóo ≈ so-

Cahita čóki

Cora-JM-MN šúʔuraʔave

Cora-ST šúʔraʔve

CNah si:ʔalin (pl. si:si:ʔaltin) (with ta-32)

HuaN si:ʔalih

Pipil si:tal

VVH 071 *su ‘star’

Miller 1967 413 *su, *cu ‘star’

Lionnet 254 *so ≈ *sopori ‘estrella’ (vowel is wrong)

Munro 123 *šú:ʔu-la ‘star’

su-10 (*su:ʔit (AMR))

jackrabbit / liebre

Hopi sowi (pl. sowi:t) (cognate?)

Ser hʷi:ʔ|t (pl. ~m)

Cah súʔiš

Cup súʔiš

Lui šuʔiš

Gab ʃoʔít (pl. ~am ≈ ʃoʃúʔetam)

Tbl su:ʔit

CNah siʔ|ʌi (pl. si:siʔtin ≈ ~tin)

Miller 1967 335 *sui

Munro 066 *ʃuʔí-š ‘jackrabbit’

su-11

hot / caliente

Ser huʔkuʔq ‘to be warm’; huʔai ‘to burn (vi.)’; ma:h^waʔn ‘to burn (vt.)’ (what is ma:- here?)

O’o hu:k ‘to be warm, hot’

NT uukádʔi ‘to heat, warm up’

ST hu:kad ‘to heat, warm up’

Tar suká ≈ -sukí ‘calentarse al fuego’

Cahita súka ‘está caliente’ (C)

Cora-JM-MN šiká ‘sun’; wášika ‘it’s hot (weather)’

Cora-ST wášika ‘it’s hot (weather)’

Huich šiká = : šiká: = ‘caliente, caluroso, lleno de deseo’

Bascom 080 *hu:kád/i ‘to heat, warm up’

Miller 1967 237 *suk ‘hot’

B&H *sóx- ‘to heat’ (vowel is wrong)

Lionnet 262 *suka ‘estar caliente’

su-12 (moved to su-11)

su-13 (*sula- (AMR))

heart / corazón

Mono su” ‘with the mind, mentally’

NP su- ‘with mind’

Sho sua” ‘to think’

WSh sua” ‘to think, want, need, feel; to breathe; to seem’ (also at su-14, su-16)

Com sua-/h ‘to think’

TSh suwa” ‘to want, desire, think, feel’

SP šuai- ‘to be glad’; šummai ‘to have in mind’

Ute sumai ‘to think of, have in mind’

Hopi so:na ‘edible part of a seed; sustenance’; (à:)son- (with postp. -ve, -va, -mi, -ŋaq^w) ‘inside of (it)’

Ser hu:n|č (poss. ~) ‘inside, middle, center; heart’

Cah súnil^y (poss. -sun)

Cup -šú:n ‘heart’

Lui šúnla (poss. -šú:n) ‘heart; mind; soul; center, interior part’

Gab šúnar (poss. -šún)

Tbl su:na|l (poss. ~n) ‘heart, insides’; suna:wal ‘middle sibling’

O’o huḍ

NT úra ‘heart, integral part’; urádi ‘his heart’
ST hur ‘heart, integral part’; hura:d ‘his heart’
Eud surát (gen. súrte, ac. súrta) ‘grano, pepita’
Gua sulá; sulací ‘seno, pecho’
Tar surá
Cahita sú:la
Cora-JM šáihn^yu?ukari
Cora-MN siéhn^yu?ukari ‘heart, spirit of a living being (man)’
CNah ši:lo:-λ ‘tender ear of green maize before it solidifies’
VVH 098 *sula ‘heart’
Bascom 078a *húra ‘heart, integral part’; 078b *hurádi ‘his heart’
Miller 1967 222a *sula ‘heart’
Iannucci 184 *su(h)- (pref.) ‘with the mind, mentally’
Lionnet 264 *sura ‘corazón’
Munro 063 *šú:ni-la ‘heart’

su-14

to want / querer
NP suk^wai
Sho sua^{ih} ≈ suani
WSh sua” ‘to think, want, need, feel; to breathe; to seem’ (also at su-13, su-16)
Com suwa:i-/h
Cahita súale ‘creer’; suáya ‘cuidar’
Iannucci 185 *su(h)wa?i ‘to want’

su-15

to know, recognize / conocer
NP-Yer subbitagg^wattu
NP-McD suppitakk^wattu
Sho sumpanai^h
WSh sumpana?ih(kan)
Com supana?i-/ĩ
TSh sumpanai ‘to know, remember’
Iannucci 186 *sumpa ≈ *sumpi ‘to know, recognize’

su-16

to breathe / respirar
Mono suwakka
NP sonkaha
WSh sua” ‘to think, want, need, feel; to breathe; to seem’ (also at su-13, su-14)
Kaw so:kki-
SP šua”-
Ute soakkai ‘to breathe, rustle, swish’

Hopi somi 'to sniffle'

HuaN šošopa:ka 'to make an inhaling noise'

Iannucci 187 *su(w)ah 'to breathe'

su-17

to tie / amarrar

TSh summoʔa 'clothes'

Hopi soma; somi 'thing tied up, bound'

Cahita súma 'amarrar'

Huich širi = : širi = 'amarrar, encarcelar'

Miller 1967 439 *suma 'tie'

su-18

hair / pelo

TSh suwi: 'pubic hair'

SP mošoa- 'pubic hair'

Hopi sowicmi (sowicim-) 'facial hair'

Tbl su:wil (poss. ~n) 'pubic hair, body hair'

Miller 1967 211 *suwi 'hair'

su-19

to sting / picar

Hopi soya (pl. sóyakya) 'to get bewitched'

Cah súyilʸ 'scorpion'

Cup súyə-; súyilʸ 'gnat, biting insect'; -súyive 'stinger'

Lui šúyla 'scorpion'; šúyi- 'to itch'; súypiš 'sting of insect'

B&H *súyi- 'to sting'

Munro 116 *šú:yi-la 'scorpion'

su-20

afternoon / tarde

O'o huḍunk 'in the evening (when the sun is going down)'

NT urúnoko

ST hurnik

Bascom 079 *hurúnoko ≈ *hurúnika 'afternoon'

su-21

woman / mujer

Hopi siwa- ≈ -siwa 'younger sister of a boy or man' (cognate?)

Ser -šu:ŋ (pl. --am) 'man's daughter'

Cah -súnjama 'daughter (of a man)' (with ma-07)

Cup -šunjáma 'man's daughter' (with ma-07)

Lui šunjá:l (pl. šušjalum, poss. -šunjáki) 'woman; wife'; -šawá:may 'daughter' (with ma-07)

Gab -ʔáʂoŋ ‘wife’

O’o hi:g (pl. hi:g) ‘co-wife, lover (term formerly used in joking relationship between co-wives to refer to and/or address each other; it is now used to refer to either one of the mates’ lover)’
(vowel is wrong)

CNah siwa:λ ≈ sowa:λ (pl. siwa:ʔ ≈ sowa:meʔ, poss. -siwa:w)

HuaN siwa:λ

Pipil siwa:t ‘woman, wife’

Miller 1967 470 ‘woman’

B&H *ʂuŋámaʔ ‘daughter of man’ (apparently dim. of ‘woman’)

ta-01

to burn / arder, quemar

Hopi taq|ti (pl. ~toti)

Eud tah|án (pret. ~í, fut. téwce)

Gua tah|aní (~imá)

Tar rahá (Ht)

Cahita tá:ʔa ‘sol’; táya ‘quemar (vt.)’; táha ‘quemar (vi.)’

Cora-JM táih ‘fire, flame’; áhtá:sin ‘it is burning up’

Cora-MN táih ‘fire, flame’

Huich taʔá: =

CNah λaλa ‘(vi.)’

HuaN λaλa ‘(vi.)’; λatia ‘(vt.)’

Pipil tata (pret. ~k) ‘(vi.)’; tati|a (pret. ~h) ‘(vt.)’

Miller 1967 423d *tai ‘fire (burn)’

C&L 020 *λatia ‘to burn’; 021 *λaλa ‘to burn, be hot’; 309 **tata ‘hot’

Lionnet 268 *taha ≈ *tah-i ‘arder’

ta-02 (*tahi (AMR))

fire / lumbre, fuego

SP ta- ‘sun, heat’ (instrumental prefix)

Chm tasiánti ‘madrugada, dawn’ (cf. sianti ‘dusk’)

Ser ta:k^wč ‘Comet, Tahquitz, a supernatural being, a fireball living on Mt. San Jacinto’

Cah ták^wa ‘ceremonial official’; tákuš ‘Tahquitz, one of the spirits feared by people (appears in the creation myth as one of the first creatures)’

Cup tək^wəʔvaʔaš ≈ tək^wvəʔvəʔəš ‘fire tender (a type of ceremonial official’ (also at ti-10); ták^wiš ‘Tahquitz (a Cahuilla monster who appears as ball lightning)’

Lui tá:xku ‘ceremonial official’; tá:k^wiš ‘ball lightning; ‘Tahquitz’; the name of a supernatural being’

Gab táxk^wa ‘kind of religious officer’

O’o tai ‘fire; match(es)’

NT taí

ST tai

Eud te (gen. téte, ac. téta)

Gua taihénani ‘prender la lumbre’

Tubar tahamét

Cahita táhi; té:ko ‘patrón’

Huich táí

CNah λeλ ‘fire’; te:k^wλi (pl. te:te:k^wtin, poss. -te:k^wiyo:) ‘lord, member of the high nobility’

HuaN λiλ

VVH 150 *tahi ‘fire’

Bascom 215 *tái ‘fire’

Miller 1967 423d *tai ‘fire (burn)’

C&L 060 *λai(h)- ‘fire’; 307 **tahi ‘fire’; 107 *te:k^w- ‘master, father’

Munro 127 *tá:k^wi-š ‘Tahquitz (mythological figure)’

ta-03

sun, day / sol, día

Mono ta ‘sun’

NP tapa ‘sun’

Sho tapai (tapai) ‘sun’

WSh tapai

Com tape:ně/i ‘morning, day’

Kaw tapi

SP tapa-; tapi- ‘sun (used only in certain forms)’

Chm tavapici

Ute tapači ‘sun’; tapái ‘day, daylight’

Hopi ta:wa (tawa-); ta:la ‘light, day’; ta:vi ‘sunlight’

Ser ta:miat, ta:mi? ‘to be daylight’

Cah támit ≈ támyat

Cup támit

Lui timét

Gab támet

Tbl ta:l

O’o taş; tataw ‘for the sun to shine’

NT táσαι

Eud távi (gen. ~ke, ac. ~)

Gua tawé

Tar ra- ≈ tá- ≈ ratá ‘luz del día, sol, resplendor’; rayénari ‘sol’

Tubar tá- ≈ táta ‘sol, luz del día’; taimoalít ‘día’

Cahita tá:wari = taáwari (Hg); taʔáta ‘sun (acc.)’ (Hg)

Huich táo

CNah ilwiλ ‘day’; λa:wia: ‘to light a candle, to light the way for people with tabers or torches’

HuaN λa:wia ‘to shine’; λa:willi ‘light’; itta ‘to see’

Pipil ta:wil ‘candle, light’; ta:wilua ‘to light, illuminate’; tatwi ‘to dawn’; ita ‘to see’

Bascom 218 *tásai ‘sun, day’

Miller 1967 423a *ta ‘sun’

Iannucci 209 *tape ≈ *ta- (pref.) ‘sun, day’

Lionnet 267 *ta ‘sol’

Munro 125 *tamé-t ‘sun/day’

ta-04

summer / verano

Mono tacawano

NP taca

Sho taca

WSh taca

TSh taca; tacawani ‘summertime’

Kaw taca

SP taca”-

Ute tača

Cora-JM táca ‘to be transparent, clear (water)’; nʸí períʔitá mava? tácahme: ‘are you now gleaming brightly there in your eyeballs?’

Cora-MN-ST nʸí períʔitá mava? tácahme: ‘are you now gleaming brightly there in your eyeballs?’

VVH 027 *ta_uca ‘sun, summer’

Miller 1967 423c

Iannucci 211 *taca(h) ‘summer’

ta-05 (*taw- (AMR))

summer / verano

Hopi ta:laʔ

Cah táwpaʔ

Cup táwpa ‘summer, year’

Lui táwpaš ‘summer, year’

Miller 1967 422 *taupa ‘summer’

B&H *tawpa ‘summer’

ta-06

spring, springtime / primavera

Mono tawano

NP tamano

Sho tahma ≈ tahmani

WSh tahma

TSh tahma

Kaw tahmana

SP tamma ≈ tammanna

Ute tamatiʔitti

Hopi tamöŋ-

Cah táspaʔ

Cup tášpa

Lui tášpa ‘springtime; autumn’

B&H *taʃpa ‘springtime’

Iannucci 203 *ta(h)ma ‘spring (season)’

ta-07

thunder / trueno

Cah táwval, -táwvalu- ‘to thunder’

Cup táwʃənvəʔət ‘thunder autumn’

Gab táwvar (poss. -táveyaŋa)

B&H *táw- ‘thunder’

ta-08

to thunder / tronar

Ser taɪ̯ːʔç ‘thunder, thunder cloud’; taɪ̯ːʔçu? ‘to thunder, be or become cloudy with thunder clouds’

Gab táʔor ‘thunder (n.)’

O’o tataññi; tatañigĩ ‘thunder (n.)’

Gua taʔmaní (taʔnimá) ‘tronar; tronar, de cohete’

ta-09

to touch, to feel / tocar, tentar

O’o ta:tk ‘to feel a certain (specified) way; to have command over one’s senses, be in full control of oneself; to have a premonition (about); to be immune to sickness or tiredness’

Eud tékso|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘picar’

Gua tahkipúna ‘empujar muchas veces’

Tar rakí- ‘empujar’ (L) / rakibú ‘empujar’ (Ht)

Cahita táktia ‘tocar, picar’

ta-10

fruit (pit) / (hueso de) fruta

Eud takát (gen tákte, ac. tákta) ‘fruta’

Gua taká ‘hueso de fruta, semillas de palos que tienen muchas semillas’

Tar raká ‘fructificar, dar fruto o semilla’ (L) / raké ‘darse semilla o fruta, producir’ (Ht)

Tubar takarán ≈ takarát ‘fruta’

Cahita tá:ka ‘fruta en el árbol’

Huich tákari : taká:ri. ‘fruta que tiene la forma de una bola’

Lionnet 269 *taka ‘fruta’

ta-11 (moved to ta-33)

ta-12 (*tala (AMR))

foot / pie, pata

Mono ta”

NP ta-; to- ‘hoof’; tankaʔhu ‘to kick backwards’

Sho ta”- ‘with the foot’; tampiso:n (acc. ~a) ‘shoestring’; tappikkon (acc. ~a) ‘heel’ (also at ta-22)
WSh tammitikki ‘to turn over with foot’; tammuhka ‘shoestring’; tappana ‘sole of foot’;
tappikkoʔon (acc. ~na) ‘heel’ (also at ta-22)
TSh tappiŋkoʔo(cci) ‘heel’ (also at ta-22)
Kaw ta- ‘with the foot’
SP ta”- ‘with the foot’
Chm tak^wivi ‘center of sole of foot’
Hopi tana (pl. tatna) ‘hoof’ (with na-19?)
Ser -tamukpi? ‘heel’ (with mu-13) (also at ta-22)
O’o taḍ (pl. ta:taḍ)
NT tára (pl. taatára)
Eud tarát (gen. tárte, ac. tárta) ‘pie, rastro’
Gua talá ‘planta del pie’; talatémori ‘heel’
Tar rará ‘planta del pie, pie, pata, huella’
CNah λaloo: ‘to run, flee (vr.)’
HuaN moλaloo ‘to run’
Pipil mutalua (pret. mutaluh) ‘to run, flow’
VVH 028 *tala ‘foot’; 156 *ta_uŋa ‘to kick’
Bascom 217ab *tára (pl. *ta:tára) ‘foot’
Miller 1967 187 *ta, *to ‘foot’
Iannucci 202 *tah- (instr.pref.) ‘foot’
C&L 136 *-λalowa ‘to run’
Lionnet 276 *tara ‘pie’

ta-13

to extend, stretch out, spread out / tender, extender
NP-Yer middatappi ‘laying on back all stretched out (tappi = ‘lay’)’
O’o taḍ|(a)n (def. ~) ‘to spread open obj.’
Eud tekán (pret. téki, fut. tékce) ‘poner’
Gua taʔlá|na (~ma)
Tar raʔrá ‘extenderse, esparcirse’ (L) / ‘desparramarse, extenderse’ (Ht)

ta-14 (*taman (AMR))

tooth / diente
Mono tawa
NP tama
Sho taman (acc. ~a)
WSh taman (acc. ~na) ‘tooth, lip’
Com ta:mă ≈ tama
TSh taman
Kaw tawabi
SP taŋ^wan- : taŋ^wampi
Chm tawa ≈ tawampi

Ute tawappi

Hopi tama (tamà:-, pl. tatma)

Ser tam|ač (poss. ~)

Cah tám|al (poss. ~ʔa ≈ -tama) ‘mouth, tooth’

Cup -tamʔa ‘mouth, teeth, lips’

Lui tamát ‘mouth, tooth’

Gab -támen

Tbl tamant

O’o ta:tam ≈ ta:tami

NT taatámu ‘teeth’; taatámudi ‘his teeth’

ST ta:tam ‘teeth’; ta:tmud ‘his teeth’

Eud tamít (gen. támte, ac. támta)

Gua tamé

Tar ramé

Tubar tamór ≈ tamár

Cahita támi

Cora tamé

Huich tamé : ta:mé:.

CNah λanλi

HuaN λanλi ‘set of teeth’; λankočλi ‘tooth’; λankečia ‘to bite’

Pipil -tan, tameh (poss. -tan) ‘blade, sharp edge’

VVH 029 *ta_sma ‘tooth’

Bascom 214a *ta:támu/i ‘teeth’; 214b *ta:támudi/idi ‘his teeth’

Miller 1967 442 *tam ‘tooth’

Lionnet 272 *tami ‘diente’

Munro 133 *tamá-t ‘tooth’

ta-15

mockingbird (‘big mouth’)

Cah támawet, -támaw- ‘to mock’ (back formation?)

Cup tamáwət

Lui tamá:wut

Gab tamávet ‘hechicera’

H&H *tamá:wət ‘mockingbird’

ta-16

younger maternal uncle / tío materno menor

NP a:cci ‘maternal uncle’

Sho ata (acc. ~) ‘maternal uncle’

WSh ata (acc. ~ʔa) ‘maternal uncle; nephew/niece of a man’

Chm araʔ ‘uncle’

Ute a:či ‘uncle: FaYoBr’

Hopi taha ‘maternal uncle’

Ser -ta:|r (pl. --ham) 'cross uncle: MoBr, MoMCo, FaSiHu, Fa//CoHu'

Cah -tas 'maternal uncle'

Cup -tášma 'maternal uncle' (with ma-07)

Lui -tá:ʔaş 'maternal uncle'

Tbl to:han 'uncle' (cognate?)

O'o tatal (pl. ta:tal)

NT tatáli 'uncle'

ST tata:lʸ 'uncle'

Gua taʔtéi 'tío: hermano menor de la madre; sobrino/a: hijo/a de hermana mayor de un hombre'

Tar raʔté 'tío, hermano menor de la madre' (L) / raté 'tío, tía (hermano, hermana menor de la madre); primo, prima (hermano, hermana menor de la madre [sic])' (Ht)

Tubar tayí (cognate?)

CNah λaʔli (poss. --) 'uncle'

Bascom 220 *tatári 'uncle'

Lionnet 277 *tari 'hermano menor de la madre'

ta-17

to split / rajar(se)

WSh tappiyuih 'to break, shatter'

Hopi tà:pakna 'to knock on, hammer on, pound on (once)' (cognate?)

O'o ta:p|an (def. ~); ta:pañ 'split, crack (n.)'

NT taapánai' taápai 'he split'

ST ta:pñi-; -ta:p 'he split'

Eud tapána|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce)

Gua taʔpá|ni (~ma)

Tar rapána 'rajarse, partir' (Ht)

Cahita étahtia

Huich tara = : ta:ra = . 'romper' (cognate?); tarime : tari:me 'pedazo roto' (cognate?)

CNah λapa:n|a (pret. ~) 'to break or split s.th. open, to break s.th. open, to hatch chicks'

Pipil tapa:n|a (pret. ~) 'to break open, explode (vt.)'; tapa:ni (pret. ~k) 'to burst, break open, explode (vi.)'

VVH 010 *ta_upa 'to split'

Bascom 213a *ta:pánai/i 'to split'; 213b *táhapai 'he split'

Lionnet 274 *tapa 'rajarse'

ta-18 (*tani (AMR))

to ask for / pedir

O'o ta:ñ (def. tai) 'to ask s.o. for obj., borrow obj. from s.o.; to be asked for obj.'

NT taañí-; taánii 'he asks for'; taí 'he asked for'

ST tañí-; -ta:n 'he asks for'

Gua ihta|ní (~má) (ih- = prefix?)

Tar taní (ráni-) 'tocar música, pedir, apostar' (L) / tána 'pedir' (Ht); táni 'rogar'

CNah λaʔlan|i (pret. ~) 'to ask questions, to inquire'

HuaN λaʔihλani ‘to ask’

Pipil tahtan|i (pret. ~) ‘to ask for, request’

VVH 092 *tani ‘to ask, beg’

Bascom 212a *tá:nii ‘he asks for’; 212b *ta:ní- ‘to ask for’; 212c *tái ‘he asked for’

Miller 1967 013 *ta ‘ask’

C&L 006 *λahλani ‘to ask’; 303 **tani ‘to ask’

Lionnet 273 *tani ‘pedir’

ta-19 (*tap (AMR))

sinew, tendon / tendón

Mono tammu ‘muscle’

NP tammu ‘thread, sinew, muscle’

Sho tammu (acc. ~i) ‘muscle’

WSh tammu

TSh tammu(pi)

Kaw tamupi

SP tammu- : tammupi

Chm tamuvi ‘sinew (after having been taken out of body of animal)’; tamuʔa: ‘sinew (while still in body of man or animal)’

Ute tamupi ‘muscle, sinew, ligament, thread’

Hopi tahi (tà:-, pl. tathì)

Ser -tap ‘muscle’

Cup -tə ‘sinew, nerve’

Lui -tá’

Gab -tán ‘nerve’

Tbl tap|t (poss. ~n)

O’o tatai ‘sinews’

NT tátai ‘nerve’

ST tata:ʔ ‘nerve’

Eud tavír|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘nervio’

Gua tawá ‘vein, tendon’

Tar rawá ‘nervio, tendón’

Tubar -tamwá- ≈ tatamwát

Cahita tátem

Cora tá:taʔa

Huich tatá : ta:tá:. ‘nervio, tendón’

CNah λalwaλ

VVH 125 *ta- ‘sinew’

Bascom 219a *tatága ‘nerve’; 219b *tátai ‘nerve’

Miller 1967 377 *ta ‘sinew’

B&H *ta- ‘sinew’

Iannucci 204 *tahmu ‘muscle, thread, sinew’

Lionnet 279 *tawa ≈ *tawi ‘nervio’

ta-20

hard / duro

Kaw cukk^waʔni- ‘to be stiff, rigid’

SP takk^waia- ‘to stiffen’

Ute čičiketi ‘hard, solid, difficult, tough, strict, mean’

CNah λak^wa:wa ‘to harden (vi.)’; λak^wa:w|a (pret. ~) ‘to harden s.th.’; λak^wa:wak ‘s.th. hard’

Pipil tak^wa:wak ‘hard, solid’; tak^wa:waya (pret. ~k) ‘to harden, become hard’

Miller 1967 216 *tak^wa ‘hard’

ta-21

roadrunner / correcaminos

O’o taɖai (distr. tataɖai)

Gua tecáwami (cognate?)

Miller 1967 351 *tal ‘roadrunner’

ta-22

heel / talón

Mono tapiqoʔ

NP tappi

Sho tappikkon (acc. ~a) (also at ta-12)

WSh tappikkoʔon (acc. ~na) (also at ta-12)

TSh tappiŋkoʔo(cci) (also at ta-12)

SP tampi”- : tampippi

Chm tampi

Ute tappi

Ser -tamukpiʔ (cognate? ta-12 + mu-13?)

Cah -ʔi tákʔa (with -ʔi ‘foot’) (cognate?)

Cup takáʔat ‘arrow point, peak, sharp thing’ (cognate?)

Tbl taŋhi|l (poss. ~n)

O’o či:m (cognate? vowel is wrong)

NT tikávo (pl. tiitíkapo) (cognate? vowel is wrong)

ST tikvo (pl. titkapo) (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Eud tenú|ka (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Gua talatémori, talá ‘sole’

Bascom 240ab *tikávo (pl. *tiitíkapo) ‘heel’

Miller 1967 224 *tanapi ‘heel’; 225 *tem ‘heel’

Iannucci 206 *tahpih ≈ *tampih ‘heel’

ta-23

chipmunk / especie de ardilla

NP-Yer tabba

NP-McD tappa

Sho tapanaih (acc. ~a) ‘kangaroo rat’

TSh tapai(cci)
Kaw tapaʔaci
SP tapaʔa- : tapaʔaci
Chm tavaʔaci
Tbl tapa:yal
Miller 1967 089 *tapa ‘chipmunk’

ta-24

to tie / amarrar
Mono wittoppissa ‘to tie a knot in’
NP tappi
Sho -tamah (cognate?)
Kaw tappiči-
SP tahpičča-
Ute tappičʔai
Cora nʔaraʔitápe ‘I tied the animal by the neck to toh pole’; tápiʔi ‘he is tied to the stake’
Huich tápie =
Miller 1967 438 *tapi ‘tie’

ta-25 (*taka (AMR))

man / hombre
Sho taka (acc. ~i) ‘partner, mate’
WSh taka (acc. ~i) ‘partner, pal, mate, cousin, twin’
TSh taka(sin) ‘self; all, entirety, completeness’
SP takappia- : takappiani ‘one who serves another’; takappiani ‘my servant’
Hopi ta:qa (pl. tà:taqt) ‘man, male’
Ser ta:qt (pl. ~am) ‘person, Indian’; -taq(a-) ‘self’; taqtqač (poss. -taqtqaʔ) ‘body; picture’
Ktn takat (pl. ~am)
Cah táxat ‘he, that guy (used by men as an intensifier); brave man’; táxaw|ilʔ (poss. ~) ‘body’
Cup ətáxʔa ‘person’; -táxʔi ‘body’
Lui -tá:x ‘self’; atá:x ‘person, Indian’; -tá:xaw ‘body’; tá:xan- ‘to cremate’; tá:xanaš ‘cemetery’
Gab táxat (pl. taráxat) ‘persona (gente)’; -táx ‘self’; -tátax ‘body’
Tbl tahambit (neutral); tahambil (affectionate) ‘old man’
Eud tákwa (gen. takáhte, ac. takáhta) ‘cuerpo’
Gua taká ‘semilla’
Tar raká ‘semilla’
Tubar takarán ≈ takarát ‘fruta’
Cahita taká ‘cuerpo, alma, veinte’
Cora-JM tʔá:taʔa (pl. tʔétʔaka)
Cora-MN tá:taʔa (pl. teteka [stress?])
Cora-ST tʔá:tʔi
CNah ʔa:ka|ʔ (poss. ~w, pl. ~ʔ)
HuaN ʔa:kaʔ ‘man, person’; ʔakayo:ʔ ‘body’

Pipil ta:ka|t (poss. -~w)
VVH 145 *taka ‘man’
Miller 1967 272 *taka ‘man’
B&H *tax ‘person’; *taxawi- ‘body’
C&L 105 *λa:ka- ‘man’; 252 **ta:ka ‘man’
Lionnet 270 *taka ‘cuerpo’

ta-26

man / hombre
Sho tenk^wa ≈ tenna” (acc. ~i); tennappi ‘man (slightly older)’
WSh tainna (acc. ~nna); tainnappi ‘old man’
Com tenahpi?
TSh taŋummi ≈ taŋ^wammi (acc. ~a)
Kaw taʔnippici
SP taʔŋ^wa- ≈ taʔŋ^waci
Ute taʔwači
Tbl ta:twal (collective ʔata:twal)
Gua teʔmarí
Tubar tami- ≈ tamirán ‘cuerpo, humano o de animal’
Cora-JM tʔam^wéih (pl. tʔá:m^wa) ‘young person’
Miller 1967 273a *tawa; 273c *tana, *ta
Iannucci 213 *teja ‘man’

ta-27

white man / blanco (de raza)
NP taipoʔo
Sho taipo (acc. ~a)
WSh taipo (acc. ~a)
Com taipo:
TSh taipoʔo ≈ tapepo
Iannucci 201 *ta(C)ipo(ʔo) ‘white man’

ta-28

to cough / toser
NP-Yer tacyaiپی ‘measles’
Eud táç|an (pret. ~i, fut. tatásce)
Cahita táse
CNah λaλas|i (pret. ~)
Pipil tatas|i (pret. ~ki)
Miller 1967 106 *tas ‘to cough’
Lionnet 278 *tasa ≈ *tas-i ‘toser’

ta-29 (*tawiC (AMR))

breast, chest / pecho

Cah -taw

Tar rawí (L) / rawé (Ht)

Cahita táwi (C)

Cora taví:ci ‘chest’; tabíh ‘breast’

Huich tawí : ta:wí:.

Miller 1967 059 *tawi ‘breast’

Lionnet 280 *tawi ‘pecho’

ta-30 (*ta:pun (AMR))

cottontail rabbit / conejo

Mono tapu?

NP-Yer tapu?u

Sho tapun (acc. ~a)

WSh tapun (acc. ~na)

TSh tapun ≈ tapucci

Kaw tapuci

SP tapu- : tapuci ≈ tapumpici

Chm tavuci; tavao:ci ‘young cottontail rabbit’

Ute tapiči

Hopi ta:vo (tap-, pl. ta:tapt)

Ser ta:vu|ht (pl. ~m)

Ktn tavu|ht (pl. ~m)

Cah táv|ut (pl. ~tem)

Lui tó:vit ‘brush rabbit’ (*a-u > o-i?)

Gab tóvet ‘smaller sp. of cottontail’ (*a-u > o-e?)

Tbl ta:punt

Eud távu (gen. ~ke, ac. ~)

Cahita tá:bu

Miller 1967 334a *tapu ‘cottontail rabbit’

Iannucci 210 *tapuN ≈ *tapu(?u) ‘cottontail rabbit’

Lionnet 275 *tapu ‘conejo’

Munro 105 [*tV:vV-t] ‘rabbit sp.’

ta-31

seven / siete

Mono ta:? simi

NP-Yer naddakk^waccigg^wi?yu

NP-McD nattakk^waccikk^wi?yu

Sho ta:ccihtin

WSh ta:cciwih^tin

Iannucci 200 *ta:(h)ciwih ‘seven’

ta-32

star / estrella

Mono tacinu?

Sho taciʔimpin (acc. ~tta)

TSh taciumpi

Ser taqöʔkam 'Pleiades' (cognate?)

CNah si:ʎalin 'star' (cognate? with su-09 as first syllable)

Iannucci 212 *taci 'star'

ta-33 (*takka (AMR))

flat / plano

WSh takkinahkantín

SP takka:- 'flat' : takka:pi 'flat country'; takka:kanti 'flat (country), spread out flat'; muttakka 'forehead' (with mu-12)

Cah -taqtáqa- 'to be flattened (vi.)'; tákiš 'pestle'

Cup táşuqa 'to straighten (vt.)' (cognate?)

Lui -ta:k 'palm of the hand'; táka/i- 'to be straight (vi.); to straighten (vt.)'; tá:kiš 'stone for smoothing pottery'

O'o matk 'palm of the hand' (with ma-13)

NT matáka 'palm of the hand' (with ma-13)

Eud takút (gen. tákte, ac. tákta) 'palma'

Gua tahkú 'palmilla'

Tar rakú 'palma'

Tubar takot ≈ tako-

Cahita táko 'palma'

Huich takí : ta:kí: 'palma'

Bascom 148 *matáka 'palm of the hand'

Miller 1967 314 ma-taka 'palm of the hand'

Lionnet 271 *taku 'palma'

Munro 132 *tá:ki-š 'tool'

ta-34 (*tapiC (AMR))

to put / poner

Hopi tavi 'to put it down, take it off (re clothing)'

Ser tavii (sg.obj.)

Cah -táv- (sg.obj.)

Cup tavə- 'to put down'

Lui taváni- (sg.obj.); cf. taváʔa- 'to sit down (pl.subj.)'

Gab tavó-

Tar tápa 'acarrear, traer (en las manos)' (Ht) (cognate?)

Tubar towi- ≈ tovi- 'quedar, flotar'

Cahita tá:wa 'quedarse'

B&H *tav- 'to put'

ta-35

bed / cama

Tar rapé 'laja' (Ht)

CNah λapečłi 'litter, stretcher, bed, platform'

HuaN λapečłi 'bed, raft'

Pipil tapeč (poss. ~) 'a frame woven or covered with rods or canes, used as a bed, door, attic, etc.'

C&L 012 *λapəč- 'bed, frame'

ta-36 (moved to ?o-19, wi-13)

ta-37

be night, be dark / ser de noche, estar oscuro

CNah λayo?wa 'to get dark'

HuaN λayowa 'be night'

Pipil tayuwa 'at night, night'

C&L 011 *λayowa 'to be night, be dark'

ta-38

end, run out

CNah λa|mi (pret. ~n) 'to come to an end, to finish, to bring an activity to an end'

HuaN λami 'to finish'

Pipil tami (pret. ~k) 'to end, run out, terminate'

C&L 053 *λami 'to end, run out'

ta-39

land, earth / tierra

CNah λa:lli 'earth, land, property'; λa:lia: 'to sit down (vr.); to settle, seat s.o., to put s.th. down, to set down statutes and ordinances, to set things in order (vt.)'

HuaN λa:lli, λa:lia 'to place, put'

Pipil ta:l (pos. ~) 'land, ground, earth, dirt'; ta:li|a (pret. ~h) 'to place, put, wear (clothes), set down'

C&L 096 *λa:l- 'land, earth'; 130 *λa:lia 'to put, place'

ta-40

to open / abrir

Tar irapa (vt.) (Ht)

Cahita étapo

CNah λapoa

HuaN λapoa, λapowi 'to be open'

Pipil tapuwa (or tapua?) (pret. tapuh)

C&L 122 *tapowa 'to open'

ta-41

to shout, to bark / gritar, ladrar

Hopi tayati ‘to laugh (sg.)’ (cognate?)

CNah caʔci ‘to shout, proclaim, bray, crow, etc.’

Pipil cahci (pret. ~k)

C&L 144 *cahci ‘to shout, bark’

ta-42

father / padre, papá

Hopi ta:ta ‘(babytalk)’

Cora nitá:ta ‘my father’

CNah taʔli

HuaN ta:ta

Miller 1967 484a *tata, *ta ‘father’

ta-43

root(s) / raíz

O’o tat̥k, tat̥kt ‘to become rooted, to shoot, grow roots’; takwa ‘to uproot obj.’

NT táka (pl. tatáka); tatákadi ‘its roots’

ST tak (pl. tatik̥i); tatkad ‘its roots’

Bascom 216ab *táka (pl. tatáka) ‘root’; tatákadi ‘its roots’

ta-44 (moved to ta-12)

ta-45

to contain (several things)

Hopi taŋa (-tŋa) ‘contained things’; patŋa ‘squash’ (with pa-07)

Ser taŋ|at (distr. ta:taŋat, poss. ~ ~ ~ ~t, pl. ~am) ‘sack’

Gab taŋár (poss. -táŋan) ‘sack’

ta-46 (moved to ta-08)

ta-47

to gamble

Ser taq^wpi? ‘to gamble’

Cah -táxpi- ‘to gamble’

ta-48

to be slippery

Ser tayuli? ‘slippery’

Cah -táyul- ‘to become smooth, slippery’

Cup táyuʔulə- ‘to slide out like a snake’

ta-49 (*taʔi (AMR))

up / arriba

O'o taʔi 'back, up, towards the north'

Gua te- 'up'

CNah λeʔko 'to ascend'

ta-50 (*tahV (AMR))

what, something

Gua ihta 'what' (< hitaC)

CNah λen 'what'; λeyo:λ 'fame'

ta-51

bird sp. / esp. de pájaro

Hopi tà:ki 'nest of a small bird' (with ki-01) (cognate?)

Cah táviš

Cup táviš

Gua tahiʔiwe

Tar rawiwi

Cahita tá:we

CNah λoʔtli 'sparrow hawk' (vowel is wrong)

Munro 013 *tá:vi-š 'bird sp.'

ta-53

knee / rodilla

Mono tannopoto

Sho tankappih (acc. ~a); tammin- 'with the knee, or foot with backward motion' (instr.pref.)

WSh tankappih ≈ tannappih (acc. ~a)

TSh taŋappih

Kaw tanapi

SP taŋa- : taŋapi

Chm taŋa; taŋagai 'to kick'; taŋaci 'kick'

Ute ta:pi

Hopi tamö (pl. ta:tamö)

Ser tamöʔ:ç (poss. -taʔ:möʔ ≈ -taʔ:m) 'knee, kneecap'

Cah tám|ilʔ (poss. ~ʔi ≈ ~i-)

Cup -támi

Huich temá : te:má 'pierna inferior'

CNah λankʷa:iλ 'knee' (with kʷa:iλ 'head')

Miller 1967 245 'knee'

Iannucci 108 *taŋa 'knee'

ti-01 (moved to ci-24, tu-10, ti-09)

ti-01

hail / granizo

Ser tihpuç

Ktn tihpuč

Lui tó:yi- 'to freeze'; tó:yit 'frost, ice'

Gab tóyet 'hielo'

O'o čia 'hail, ice pellets'

Eud tehét (gen. ~e, ac. ~a)

Gua tehé

Tubar tehét

Cahita téham 'granizo'

VVH 080 *tiha 'hail'

Lionnet 286 *tiha 'granizo'

ti-02 (*tiwaC (AMR))

to find, see / hallar, ver

Hopi tiwa (pl. titwa) 'to find, perceive it'

Ser ti:viŋ 'to find'

Cah -téw- 'to find, discover (vt.)'

Cup təwa- 'to see (vt.)'

Lui tów- 'to see, look at'; tó:wi- 'to see by second sight, be clairvoyant'

Tbl tiwat (i. i:tiw) 'to look for, find; guess'

O'o či:|ga- (def. ~, hort. ~gĩ) 'to find, notice, discover obj.'

NT tígai; tĩ 'he found, saw'

ST tígí-; ti: 'he found, saw'

Eud téw|an (pret. tévi, fut. ~ce) 'hallar'

Gua tew|aní (~imá)

Tar rewá ≈ -tewá 'sorprender, buscar, hallar'

Tubar tema ≈ temo-

Cahita téwa 'hallar'

Cora-JM -t^yau: 'to see'

CNah itwa 'to see (used in the hot country)'; (i)tta ((i)c-); ictok 's.th. visible'

Pipil ita ≈ ida (pret. ~k) 'to see, look at'

VVH 021 *tiwa 'to find'

Bascom 250a *tí:gai/i 'to find, see'; 250b *tí: 'he found, saw'

Miller 1967 365 *te 'see'

B&H *təw- 'to see, find'

C&L 140 *ihta 'to see, find'; 271 **t^ywa 'to see, find'

Lionnet 301 *tiwa ≈ *tiw-i 'hallar'

ti-03

sky / cielo

O'o čiwagĩ 'cloudiness, cloud'

NT tivági ‘sky, cloud’
ST tiva:ʔ ‘sky, cloud’
Eud teví|ka (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ≈ tewíka
Gua teweká ‘cielo; mundo’
Tar rewegíči (AMR)
Tubar temokalit ≈ tamwakalit (AMR)
Cahita té:ka
Cora-JM hútʔe ‘in the sky’; hútʔaʔimi ‘way up in the sky’
Cora-MN-ST hútʔaʔimi ‘way up in the sky’
CNah ilwikaλ (AMR)
Bascom 246 *tivágo ‘sky, cloud’
Miller 1967 384 *te ‘sky’
Lionnet 303 *tiwika ‘cielo’

ti-04

girl / muchacha
NP tihaʔaʔyu ‘child’
Gab tokór (pl. totókom ≈ totókorom) ‘woman’; tokúʔ ‘old woman’
O’o čihia (pl. čiččia) ‘girl, daughter’
NT tíhi ‘young girl’
ST tiya: ‘young girl’; ti:yaš ‘baby girl’
Bascom 238a *tihía ‘young girl’; 238b *ti:híasi ‘baby girl’
Miller 1967 195 *te ‘girl’

ti-05

mouth / boca
Mono tippe
Sho timpai (acc. ~)
WSh timpai (acc. ~)
TSh timpe ‘mouth; door’
Kaw tibipi
SP timpa- : timpapi
Chm timpa
Ute tippapi
Hopi tîmp ‘at the edge of a mesa, cliff’
O’o číñ (pl. čí:číñ) ‘mouth, beak, bill’ (vowel is unexpected)
NT tíñi; tíñídi ‘his mouth’; tíñívo ‘beard’
ST tʔíñ; tʔíñi:dʔ ‘his mouth’; tʔíñvo ‘beard’
Eud tenít (gen. ténte, ac. ténta)
Tar riní ≈ ren- ‘boca, fauces’
Tubar tinír
Cahita té:ni
Huich téta : té:ta:.. ‘labio, boca’ (cognate?)

CNah te:nλi 'lip, mouth, edge and (by extension) word'; a:te:nλi 'edge of a body of water' (with pa-07)

HuaN te:nšipalli 'lip'; te:nsomiλ 'mustache'; te:mpoloo 'to make a slip of the tongue'; te:namia 'to kiss'

VVH 019 *t_uni 'mouth'

Bascom 241a *t_ini 'mouth'; 241b *tinidi 'his mouth'; 241c *tinívo 'beard'

Miller 1967 293 *teni 'mouth'

Iannucci 242 *timpe 'mouth, lips'

Lionnet 293 *t_ini 'boca'

ti-06 (*tipu-ci (AMR))

flea / pulga

O'o či:pš 'tick'

Eud tepú (gen. ~ke, ac. ~)

Gua tehpučí

Tar ripučí

Cahita tép|put (pl. ~učim)

Cora-JM t'apí (pl. ~ci)

Cora-MN tepí (pl. ~ci)

Huich tepí : te:pí.

CNah tekpin ≈ tekpin|λi (pl. ~tin ≈ ~me?)

HuaN tekpi(mi)λ

Pipil tekpin

VVH 146 *t_upu 'flea'

Miller 1967 175 *tepu ≈ *tepuci 'flea'

Lionnet 298 *tipu 'pulga'

ti-07

to place (sg.obj.) / ponerlo (obj.sg.)

Mono tikit 'to put, place'

NP tiki 'to put (sg.)'

Sho tiki" 'to put'

WSh tiki" 'to put, place, locate, store'

Com tiki-/h 'to put s.th. away (sg.)'

TSh tiki" 'to put (away), locate, situate, place'

SP tika:- 'to measure; practice, imitate' (cognate?)

Tbl tahkina:- (i. atahkina:-) (AMR)

O'o čika- ≈ čiki- (def. či:, hort. či:kǐ) 'to put obj. s.wh.'

Eud tekán (pret. téki, fut. tékce)

Gua telkáni (~gimá) 'poner acostado (obj.sg.)'

Tar reká ≈ rik- ≈ -tegá 'poner acostado (sbj. sg.)'

Cahita té:ka 'acostarlo'

CNah te:ka 'to stretch oneself out, lie down, settle (vr.); to stretch s.th. out, spread s.th. on a flat

surface (vt.)'

HuaN te:ka 'to put down'; mote:ka 'to lie down'

Pipil te:ka (pret. ~k) 'to lay down, put on the ground, make tortillas'

VVH 018 *t₃ka 'to put, lay flat object down'

Iannucci 239 *tikV 'to put'

C&L 100 *te:ka 'to lie down'; 266 **ti:ka 'to put down'

ti-08

tortilla, tamale / tortilla, tamal

Kaw tiʔma- ≈ tuʔma- 'to roast, bake' (also at ti-54)

Hopi tima 'stone griddle'

O'o čimait

Gua reméi ≈ temei

Tar remé ≈ rimé

Cora tem^{wá}

CNah tamalli

Pipil tamal (poss. --)

ti-09

man / hombre

O'o čioj ≈ čioj (pl. čičoj) 'young male'

Gua tihoé ≈ rihoé 'hombre, ser humano'

Tar rehói

Cora-JM tʔévi (pl. tʔái:tʔe) 'person'

Huich téwí 'persona, indígena'

CNah te:lpokaλ ≈ te:lpó:čli 'youth, young man' (cognate?)

Miller 1967 273b *tewi 'person'

Lionnet 281 *tihoyi 'hombre'

ti-10 (moved to ta-02)

ti-11

long, tall / largo

NP-Yer oti

O'o čiw (pl. čičiw)

NT tiví- 'long'

ST tiv 'long'

Eud tevé|i (gen. ~ke, ac. ~i)

Gua tehpekúma

Cahita té:be

Cora-JM áhtʔe: 'he is tall'

Huich téwí=

Bascom 248 *tiví- 'long'

Miller 1967 268 *tep ≈ *te ‘long’

Lionnet 294 *tipi ‘largo’

ti-12 (*tin (AMR))

rock, stone / piedra

Mono ti” ‘rock, missile’; tippi”

NP-Yer tibbi; tibbuki ‘cave’

NP-McD tippi; tippuki ‘cave’

Sho timpin (acc. ~tta)

WSh timpin (acc. ~tta)

Com tipi (also at ti-36)

TSh timpin

Kaw tibi ‘stone, rock, earth’

SP timpi”-; tin- (pref.)

Chm timpi; ti- : tiniapi ‘rock-trap, deadfall’

Ute tippiiči

Hopi ti:ma ‘ground lime, kaolin’ (with ma-20?) (cognate?)

Ser timit

Cah témal ‘earth’

Cup təmál ‘earth’

Lui tó:ta (poss. -tó?); to- in: tó:pal ‘mortar’

Gab tomónxa? ‘sordo, deaf’ (cf. Eng “stone-deaf”)

Tbl tint

O’o čimag ‘limestone’ (with ma-20?); čipa (pl. čičpa) ‘mortar; a hole in the rock used as a mortar’
(with pa-30)

NT típai ‘mano de metate’ (with pa-30)

ST topa: ‘mano de metate’ (with pa-30)

Eud tet (gen. ~té, ac. ~tá)

Gua tehté

Tar ré: ≈ re- ≈ ri-

Tubar te- ≈ tetát ≈ terát

Cahita téta

Cora-MN teté

Huich te:té:

CNah te|λ (poss. ~w)

HuaN teλ

Pipil tet ≈ te-

VVH 169 *ti_upa ‘mortar’

Bascom 242 *tipá ‘mano de metate’

Miller 1967 354b *te ‘rock’; 354a *tem, 287 *te-pa ≈ *tepu ‘mortar’

B&H *tə-mal ‘earth’

Iannucci 243 *timpih ≈ *timpin ≈ *tin- (pref.) ‘rock, stone’

C&L 162 *tə- ‘rock, stone’; 269 **ti- ‘rock, stone’

Lionnet 283 *ti ‘piedra’

ti-13 (*tin ‘rock’ + *so ‘burrow’ (AMR))

cave / cueva

Hopi tì:sö ‘rockshelter’

O’o čihō ≈ čihō (pl. čičio ≈ čičō, distr. čì:čio ≈ čì:čō)

NT t̥hōi

ST t̥’ioṽ

Gua tesó

Tar resó ‘haber cueva, estar acovado’

Cahita té:ho ‘echadero (de venados, conejos, etc.)’ (cognate?)

Cora-JM t̥’ástaʔa (cognate?)

Huich terí : te:rí (cognate?)

CNah tesonʎi ‘porous red volcanic rock used in construction’ (cognate?); o:sto:ʎ (cognate with metathesis)

Pipil ustut ‘ravine, cave’ (cognate with metathesis)

VVH 118 *tiso ‘cave’

Bascom 239 *t̥hōi ‘cave’

Miller 1967 081 *te-so ‘cave’

C&L 212 **tì:so ‘cave’

Lionnet 300 *tiso ‘cueva’

ti-14

rock stand for cooking / fagón

O’o čitto (pl. čičtto) ‘round rock formerly used to place pots on for cooking; cooking tripod’

Gua tehcóna ‘fogón de piedras, usualmente afuera de la cocina’

Huich tece = : tēcé: = . ‘poner piedras para hacer un muro’

CNah tenamasʎi ‘the configuration of three hearth stones for supporting pots over fire; by extension, triplets’

Pipil tenamas (poss. --) ‘hearth stones (rocks in fire to support pots, griddles, usually three)’ (cognate?)

ti-15 (*tinwa (AMR))

name / nombre

Hopi t̥iŋ^wni (pl. t̥i:t̥iŋ^wni); t̥iŋ^wa ‘to name it’

Ser tiwan|č (poss. --); tiwanʔkin ‘to name, call by name’; t̥i:ʔwan ‘to count, join’

Cah téwal (poss. -tew); -téwan- ‘to give s.o. a name, to name, call; to count, tell (vt.)’; téwan|il’ (poss. --ʔi) ‘counting’

Cup -tówʔa, tówluninə- ‘to give a name’

Lui túŋla, tuŋáni- ‘to name’

Gab -twáŋyan

Tbl ind̥iŋ^wa|l (poss. ~n); iŋd̥inwaʔan(at) ‘to give a name to’; ind̥iŋ^wa(ʔat) ‘to call names’

O’o čì:gig ≈ čì:gǐg

Eud tewát (gen. ~e, ac. ~a)

Gua tewá ≈ rewá, rewá|ni (~ma) ≈ rewá|ní (~má) ‘llamarse’

Tar rewá ‘nombrar, bautizar’

Tubar temwara ≈ temrak

Cahita té:wam

Cora-JM ánt^yawa: ‘he is named X’ (sg.subj); m^wá?ant^ya?aru ‘they are called X’ (pl.subj.)

Huich téwá = : té::wá:. ‘tener por nombre’

VVH 020 *t_nwa ‘to name’

Miller 1967 300a *tew ‘name’; 300b *te

Lionnet 302 *tiwa ‘nombre’

Munro 078 *t^é:wa-la ‘name’

ti-16

to ask a question / preguntar

Mono tipiwí ‘to ask (vt.)’

NP tipinki

Sho tipinkah ‘to ask for’; tipinia ‘to give s.o. a name’

WSh tipina

TSh tipinniah(an) ‘to name, call, give name to, read’

Kaw tipina-

SP tipi-

Chm tivicipi ‘request’

Ute tipiyui ‘to ask s.o. to do s.th.’

Hopi ti:viŋ|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to ask’; (with aw ‘to him/her/it’) ‘to ask for consent’

Cah -tépin- ‘to track, follow tracks’

Cup təpínə- ‘to follow, track’

Lui tópi- ≈ tupí:- ‘to track, follow tracks’

Miller 1967 012 *tep ‘ask’

Iannucci 246 *tipi ‘to ask (for)’

ti-17

to say, to tell / decir

NP-Yer -ti:nki ‘to tell to (verb suffix)’

Sho tiahwí” ‘to ask, to tell on or about s.o. or s.th.’

WSh tiahwaih ≈ ti?ahwaih; tia ‘to ask (to do)’

Com tia ≈ ria ‘it is said’

TSh titi:ŋ^wa” ‘to teach’

Kaw tiniya- ‘to tell’

SP tinnia- ‘to tell, tell on’

Ute tippatiniyai ‘to gossip about, tell rumors (about)’

Hopi tiŋla?y|ta (pl. ~yiŋ^wa) ‘to beg, ask for’ (cognate?); titap|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to instruct, tell s.o. what to do’; titiqayiwí ‘instruction, teaching’

Ser tií^r(ha-) ‘to tell’

Cah -tétiyax- ‘to tell (sbdy. sth.)’

Cup tútuči- ≈ tútučin- ≈ tútučimax- ‘to tell’ (cognate?)

Tbl tɪŋgi:n(at) 'to beg, ask for'

O'o čɪ|ʔi- (def. ~i, hort čɪ:ʔi) 'to make, emit, a certain sound, noise, utterance once or for the first time'

NT titídai 'to say to'; tíi 'he said to'

ST titda- 'to say to'; tii 'he said to'

Eud tečuba|n (pret. ~ri, fut. ~ce) 'aconsejar'

Gua tehco 'consejo'

Cahita té:wa 'dicen, cuotativo'; tía 'cuotativo'

CNah kilwia 'it is said to s.o.'

Pipil ilwia, ilwitia 'to show, teach'; te:ne:|wa (pret ~h) 'to speak against, speak ill of, criticize'

Bascom 244a *titídai/a 'to say to'; 244b *tíi 'he said to'

Miller 1967 434 *te 'tell'

Iannucci 234 *ti(:)(h)k^wi(:) 'to say, to tell (someone something)'

ti-18

to order / ordenar, mandar

O'o čɪ|hañ (def. ~a) 'to ask, order, hire sbdy to do s.th.'; čičia|ñ (def. ~) 'to ask, order, hire people from different places to do s.th.'

NT tiáñi, tiánai 'he orders'; tɪhai 'he ordered'

ST tʔiñí-; tʔian 'he orders'; tʔia 'he ordered'

Bascom 237a *tɪhanai 'he orders'; 237b *tɪhani(-) 'to order'; 237c *tɪhai/a 'he ordered'

ti-19

to dream / soñar

Hopi ti:moki 'dream'

Tbl tumu:ga (i. undumu:ga-)

O'o čɪ:č(ɪ)k 'to dream of'

Eud temúk|an (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce); temúk|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) 'sueño'

Gua temú|na (~ma)

Cahita té:nku

Cora-JM tʔíʔima:ra 'he's dreaming'

CNah te:mik|i (pret. ~) 'to have a dream about s.th.'

HuaN te:miki

Pipil te:miki (pret. ~k)

Miller 1967 140 *te-muki 'dream'

ti-20

to die / morir

Mono tiyawí 'to die'

NP tiʔai

Sho tiaih 'to die (sg.)'

WSh tiyaih 'to die (sg.)'

Com tiya:i-/h 'to die (sg.)'

SP ittiŋ^wa- ‘in one’s sleep’

Hopi ti:ʔami (pl. ti:tiʔami) ‘grave’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 131 *te ‘to die’

Iannucci 251 *tiya ‘to die’

ti-21

sickness / enfermedad

NP tiōiyai ‘sickness in body’

Sho tiwoi; timmailh ‘to be sick’

WSh timmailh(kan) ‘to be sick, ill’

Hopi ti:ya (tiy-)

ti-22

hell / infierno

Ser ti:t ‘devil, evil spirit’; ti:pieyka? ‘to land of the dead’; ti:pianu? ‘from the land of the dead’

Cah télmekiš ‘place where dead people live’; téwka(t) ‘deceased person’; tél’avel ‘spirit of the dead’

Cup tól^məkiš ‘land of the spirits, underworld, “hell”’; tówiš ‘Luiseño or Cahuilla deity’

Lui tólmul ‘land of the dead, hell’; tó:wiš ‘spirit, ghost, devil’; tó:tuwiš ‘guardian spirit; person who performs a certain dance, the tatahuila’

Gab tóvtoʔax ‘tatahuila (a kind of dance)’; tóvtoʔar ‘the tatahuila dancer’ (both with tu-21 ‘to dance’)

CNah teo:λ (pl. te:teoʔ) ‘god’

B&H *təlmik ‘hell’

ti-23 (*tikit (AMR))

to cut / cortar, picar

Mono tihe:ʔna ‘scissors’ (< Spanish *tijera*?)

NP tikaʔa ‘to cut cattle’

Sho tikoa (acc. ~i) ‘scissors’

SP tikani- ‘to cut up meat’

Hopi tiki ‘to cut’

Ser tihtii (tihtiyi-) ‘to work’ (cognate?); tihtiyič ‘work, job’ (cognate?)

O’o hikčk (hort. hikčkĩ) ‘to cut off a strip of, a piece of’ (with si-01)

Eud tékso|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Tubar tekipá- (pas. tekipanáy, fut. tékipasam) ‘trabajar’

CNah tek|i (pret. ~); tekiti ‘to work or to pay tribute’; tekiλ ‘work, tribute’

HuaN tekiti ‘to work’; tekiλ ‘work’

Pipil tek|i (pret. ~) ‘to cut, cut fruit’

VVH 113 *t_ski ≈ *t_ska ‘to cut’

Miller 1967 117 *tek ‘cut’

Iannucci 240 *tek... ‘to cut’

C&L 193 *təkiti ‘to work, cut’; 218 **tik- ‘to cut’

Lionnet 289 *tik-so ‘picar’

ti-24

deer / venado

Mono tihitta

NP-Yer tihidda

NP-McD tihitya

Sho tihyan (acc. ~a)

WSh tihya (acc. ~ʔa); tihyah (acc. ~a) ‘horse’

Com tih:ya ≈ tihya ‘horse (general term)’

TSh tihya(n); patihya ‘elk, moose’ (with pa-63)

Kaw tihya

SP tikia; ti- ‘deer, game’; patia ‘elk’ (with pa-63)

Chm tihia; pariya ‘elk’ (with pa-63)

Ute tiyi

Ktn timinač ‘antelope’ (cognate?)

Cah ténilʼ ‘antelope’ (cognate?)

Lui tónla ‘antelope’ (cognate?)

Tbl tiši:bat ≈ tiši:p ‘to scrape, “shave” a deerskin’ (cf. išiba:n(at) ‘to shave’ and others in si-05)
(cf. tohi:l ‘deer’; cognate?)

Cora-JM tʼáhkʷaʔa (pl. tʼáhkʷá:tʼe) ‘idol (guardian spirit residing in a rock)’ (cognate?)

Cora-MN tʼékʷaʔa (pl. tekʷáte) ‘idol (guardian spirit residing in a rock)’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 123 *te, *tek ‘deer’

Iannucci 237 *tíhi ‘deer, horse’

Munro 005 *tó:ni-la ‘antelope’

ti-25

to hunt, go hunting / cazar

NP tíhoawai

Sho tíhoih ≈ tikai”

WSh tikai”

Com tíhoi-/h

Kaw tinaha- ‘(pl.)’

SP tinna:-; tinna- ‘to pursue’; nantinna- ‘to follow a track’

Ute tina:i

Hopi tí:ni (pl. tí:tini) ‘game animal obtained on a hunt, kill, prey, carcass’; tí:vosi (pl. tí:tivosipt)
‘any game animal’

Cah -tépin- ‘to track, follow tracks’; -tépin- ‘to trip, to cause to stumble (stone, wood, etc.)’

Cup təpínə- ‘to follow, track’

Lui tópi- ‘to track, follow tracks’; tóma- ‘to go on a bear-hunting party’

Tbl tohat (i. otoh) (cognate?)

CNah temoa: (vt.) ‘to seek s.th.’

HuaN temoa ‘to look for’

Pipil te:mu|a (pret. ~h) ‘to look for’

B&H *təpi- ‘to track’

Iannucci 236 *ti(ho) ‘to go hunting’; 244 *tina ‘to pursue’

C&L 101 *te:mowa ‘to look for’ (cf. ti-02)

ti-26

hide, skin

SP tip̃i:- : tip̃i:pi ‘skin (owned), hide’

Iannucci 249 *tip̃ihi ‘hide, skin’

ti-27 (*tikka (AMR))

to eat / comer

Mono tikka

NP tikka

Sho tikkah

WSh tikkah

Com tihka- ≈ tikĩ-

TSh tikkah

SP tihka-

Chm tikapi ≈ tikapipi ‘food’

Ute tikkai

Tbl tik(at) (i. itik); tikil ‘food’

VVH 163 *t̥i_uka ‘to eat’

Iannucci 238 *tihka ‘to eat’

ti-28

below / para abajo

Ser ti:v|uka? (loc. ~uva?, abl. ~anu?) ‘down, down below (dat.)’

Cup tóyka ‘to down there’; tó?aw ‘down there’

Lui tó:ŋax ‘down, below, underneath’

Gab tónko

Cora-JM-MN het̚én ‘beneath it/him’; n̚ehet̚á ‘beneath me’

Cora-ST n̚ehet̚á ‘beneath me’

CNah temo: (pret. ~k) ‘to descend’

HuaN temo ‘to descend’

Pipil temu ‘to descend’; -tan ‘below, under, beneath, underneath (relational noun)’; tami (pret. ~k) ‘to end, to run out; then, afterwards’

Miller 1967 035 *ten ‘below’

C&L 044 *təmo(wa) ‘to descend’

ti-29 (*tipat (AMR))

pine nut, piñon nut, the nut of *Pinus monophylla*

Mono tipah?(a); tipa? ‘piñon’

NP tippa; tipape ‘piñon’
Sho tipa” (acc. ~i)
WSh tipa”
Com tipa”
TSh tipa(cci)
Kaw tipaci; tipappi ‘piñon’
SP tipa”- : tipaci; tipappi ‘piñon’
Chm tiva; tivapi ‘piñon tree’
Ute nu:tipiači; tipiači ‘nut, kernel’
Hopi tiva
Ser tivat ‘piñon’
Ktn tivat ‘piñon’
Cah tévat ‘piñon’
Cup tóvat ‘piñon, spruce(?)’
Lui tó:vat ≈ tuvát ‘piñon’; tuvót ‘incense cedar’
Gab tová?at ‘piñon’
Tbl tibat; tibatula:bal ‘Tübatulabal, pine nut picker’
HuaN tepe:wa ‘to broadcast seeds (vt.)’; tepe:wi ‘for seeds, leaves, flowers to fall’
Miller 1967 319 *tepa ‘pine nut’
Iannucci 245 *tipah ‘pine nut’
Munro 029 *təvá-t ≈ təvé-t ≈ *tə:va-t ‘conifer sp.’

ti-30 (moved to ti-29)

ti-31

grasshopper / chapulín
Sho a:ttainkih
Com ahtakí: ‘small grasshopper sp.’
TSh a:ttaŋki(cci)
Kaw a:ttakkappiči
SP a:taŋka”- : a:taŋkappici
Chm a:takapici
Ute a:tikkači
Iannucci 214 *((n)a(:))teŋkih ‘grasshopper’

ti-32

small, little / pequeño
Mono ti- in pititti- in pitittippi ‘new/young (object/being)’
NP ti:cci
Sho tiaih, tiaippi (acc. ~a, -i) ≈ tiaippitin ‘baby’
WSh tiiku
Com tie-
TSh titiccici

VVH 117 *tīma ‘small’

Iannucci 235 *ti(e)(h) ≈ *ti(:)(h) ‘small’

ti-33 (moved to ti-07)

ti-34

very, really / muy

Mono típici ‘great, important’

NP tipicci

Sho típici; tipisih ‘true’; típica:n ‘real good’

WSh töpici

Com tibicĩ- ≈ tibici ≈ tibicĩ-

TSh típici

Kaw tipišibi ‘really? is that so? it is so, it is true’

SP tipi- : típici; tipišu ‘sure enough’

Ute tipiči-

Cahita tépa

Iannucci 248 *tipici ‘very, really’

ti-35

to borrow

Kaw tiʔa

Ser ti:ʔin ‘to borrow’

Cah -téʔe- ‘to borrow, rent from’

Cup tóʔə- ‘to lend, borrow’

Lui tó:ʔ-; tóʔni- ‘to lend’

Tbl tiʔat (i. i:di:ʔ) ≈ tiʔinat (i. iti:ʔi:n) ‘to lend, borrow’

B&H *tóʔ- ‘to borrow’

ti-36 (*tip- (AMR))

earth / tierra

Mono ti; tipi” ‘earth, ground, dirt’

NP ti:ppi

Sho tipia (acc. ~i) ‘home country; land, property’; tipikkappih (acc. ~a) ‘clay’

WSh tipia ‘land owned, real property’

Com tipi ‘stone, rock’ (also at ti-12)

TSh tipi(ppih) ‘habitat, homeland’

Kaw ti:ppi ‘dirt, earth, world, year’

SP tipi”- : tipippi ‘earth, ground, country’

Chm tivipi; tiviwa ‘earth, land’

Ute tipippi ‘earth world, soil, dirt, ground, country, land’

Hopi tick^wa ‘ground, earth, land’ (cognate?); ti:wa ‘sand’ (cognate?); ti:ma ‘ground lime, kaolin’ (cognate?)

Ser tiɬvaɭç (loc. ~v) ‘earth, ground, land, world’

Cah tékiš ‘cave, hole’ (with ki-01) (also at ti-49)

Cup tákiš ‘burrow’ (with ki-01) (also at ti-49)

Lui tó:val ‘white clay’ (synonymous with tó:viš, at ti-51); tóvkiš ‘storage cave’ (with ki-01) (also at ti-49)

Gab továr

O’o ĵiwuɖ ≈ ĵiwɨɖ (pl./distr. ĵĵiwuɖ) ‘land, ground, country, earth, world’ (ĵ for expected č; also at yi-14)

Cora čʷátaʔa ‘soil’

CNah tepe:ɭ (poss. ~w, pl. ~meʔ) ‘hill, mountain, precipice’ (cognate?); teposɭi ‘workable metal, copper or iron’ (cognate?)

HuaN te:peɭ ‘mountain’; te:pepanɭi ‘holy mountain’; te:pešiɭ ‘rock spire’

Pipil tepe:t ‘mountain, hill, volcano’

Miller 1967 150 *te ≈ *tep ‘earth’

B&H *tə- ‘down’

Iannucci 247 *tipi(h) ‘earth, land, ground’

ti-37

north / norte

Ser timinim ‘west’

Cah témamka ‘north, toward the north’

Cup tāmám-; tāmámka ‘to the north’; tāmámkawičam ‘Serranos’

Lui tumá:mik ‘northward’

B&H *tāmám ‘north’

H&H *tāmá:m- ‘north’

ti-38

to close / cerrar

NP witima

Sho -timah ‘(sg.obj.)’; -timiih (pl.obj.) ‘to close in, lock in’

SP tiɲʷa-

Ute tuwai ‘to close, lock shut’

Ser timq ≈ timihq ‘(vi.)’; timkin ≈ timihkin ‘(vt.)’

Cah -tēmi- ‘to close (of doors, etc.), to lock up (vi.)’

Cup tāmə- ‘to cover, close, enclose (vt.)’

Lui tó:maviš ‘blind’

Miller 1967 090 *tem ‘close’

Iannucci 241 *tima ≈ *tama ‘to close’

ti-39

back, shoulder

CNah tepocɭi ‘back, shoulders’

Pipil -tepuc ‘hump, back’

C&L 009 *təpoc- ‘back, shoulder’

ti-40

supernatural

Hopi tiʔalaŋ^w ‘evil supernatural apparition’

Ser ti:ʔain ‘to poison’; ti:ʔaint ‘poison’; tiʔmq ‘fear’ (with ma-06; cognate?)

Cah tétiwiš ‘dreamer’

Cup tówiš ‘a Luiseño or Cahuilla deity’

Lui tó:wiš ‘spirit’; tówčani- ‘to hold the “image feast”, a mourning ceremony’; tówčaniš ‘image of a dead person, made for mourning’; tówvul ‘article belonging to a dead person’

Pipil tiyu: ‘holy, God (in compounds)’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 424 *te ‘supernatural’

Munro 034 *tə:wi-š ‘deity/spirit’

ti-41 (moved to pa-30, ti-12)

ti-42

wolf / lobo

Mono toʔoppi (cognate?)

Sho tipa- : tipaci ‘wolf, powerful one’

Kaw tipiči

SP tipa- : tipaci ‘wolf, powerful one’

Cora-JM hí:raʔave (pl. ~tʰe)

Cora-MN í:raʔave (pl. ~te)

Huich íráwe : írá:we

Miller 1967 469 *tepa ‘wolf’

ti-43

rope

NT tıró-

ST tırviñ

Bascom 243 *tíróvini ‘rope’

ti-44

to play / jugar

O’o čičwi ‘to play a game with obj.’ (vowel is wrong)

NT titívi

ST titvi-

Bascom 245 *titívi(-) ‘to play’

ti-45

to raise, ascend

Cahita tewéli ‘azul (como cielo)’ (C)

CNah λeʔko: ‘to ascend’

HuaN tleʔko ‘to climb, ascend’

Pipil tehku ‘to climb, ascend, go up, rise’

C&L 131 *təhko ‘raise, ascend’

ti-46

green/blue / verde/azul

O’o sč̣i:daḡĩ (pl. sč̣iḥidaḡĩ) ‘green, blue, blue-green’

NT ṭidógi

ST -tʰi:do’

Bascom 249 *ti:dógi ‘green, blue’

Lionnet 305 *tiyo ‘verde, azul’

ti-47

ground squirrel / ardilla de tierra

Hopi tikʷa ‘prairie dog’

O’o č̣i:kol (pl. č̣ič̣ikol) ‘squirrel’ (with ko-22)

NT tuukúli

ST ti:kulʷ

Tar č̣ikúri ‘ratón’

Tubar tikúl

Cahita tékut (pl. tékučim) ‘ardilla’

CNah tečaloλ (cognate?)

Bascom 251 *ti:kúri ‘ground squirrel’

Lionnet 290 *tikuri ‘ratón’

ti-48

gopher / tuza

O’o ǰiwho (pl. ǰǰiwho ≈ ǰiwp(h)o) (with ǰ instead of expected č̣)

NT ṭihóvi ≈ ṭivóki

ST tivúa

Eud tevós

Huich téoşa

Bascom 247 *ṭivóha/i ‘gopher’

Lionnet 296 *tiposi ‘topo’

ti-49

burrow / madriguera

Cah tékiš ‘cave, hole’ (ti-12 or ti-36 + ki-01)

Cup tókiš (ti-12 or ti-36 + ki-01)

Lui tóvkiš ‘storage cave’ (ti-36 + ki-01)

B&H *tókic (?) ‘burrow’

ti-50 (moved to ti-23)

C&L 193 *təkiti ‘work, cut’

ti-51

alder / aliso

Ser tikit

Cup tūkənət (vowel is wrong, unexpected stress)

Lui tukónla ≈ tukó:nut

ti-52

white clay

Ser ti:vič ‘white clay, cement’

Lui tó:viš (synonymous with tó:val, at ti-36)

Gab tóvey

ti-53

cottontail rabbit / conejo

Ser tiʔhaqt

Ktn tihok|t (pl. ~om)

Cup tísixat (vowel is unexpected)

Lui tó:šaxit ≈ tó:šiqat ≈ tó:šixit

Gab toşóxot ≈ toşókot

Miller 1967 334b *ta

ti-54

to roast, bake / asar

Kaw tiʔma- ≈ tuʔma- ‘to roast, bake’ (also at ti-08)

Hopi t̥i:pe (tipe- ≈ -tpe); t̥i:pa ‘hot water’ (with pa-07?)

Ser ti:ʔ ‘to roast, bake’

Miller 1967 353a *te ‘roast meat’

ti-55 (*tim- (AMR))

to ask / preguntar, pedir

Eud netéma|den (pret. ~di, fut. ~ice)

Cahita náteme ‘preguntar’

ti-56 (*tin- ‘rock’ + *kaliR ‘house’ (ka-06) (AMR))

cave / cueva

NP-Yer tibbuki (cognate?)

NP-McD tippuki (cognate?)

TSh tiŋkahni ‘cave house’

Kaw t̥ikahni

SP tiŋkani

Chm tɪŋkanʔni

to-01

oak / encino

Gab tómsar (pl. totómşar) ‘oak sp.’; tómsavet ‘oak grove’ (vowel is unexpected, /o/ < *o usually only after *k)

O’o doa ‘oak (old word)’ (with /d/ instead of expected /t/)

Eud tohá (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua tohá

Tar rohá ‘encina blanca’

Cora twah

Miller 1967 309 *tua ‘oak tree’

Lionnet 307 *toha ‘encino’

to-02

to place (pl.obj.) / ponerlos

NP-Yer tu:na

O’o toʔi|d (def. ~) ‘to put, pour obj. s.wh.’

Gua toʔ|áni (~amá) ‘poner acostados’

Cahita tóʔa ‘echar líquido, semillas, etc. en recipiente’

Huich tóa = ‘acarrear, colocar’

to-03

white / blanco

Mono tocci

Sho tosa

WSh tosakaih

TSh tosapi(tin)

SP toša- ≈ toša”- (toša”- in comp., toša- elsewhere)

O’o to(h)a (pl. to:ta) ‘to be white; to become white’

NT tóha, toháli ‘to whitewash’

ST -tʰua, -tualʰ ‘to whitewash’

Gua tohsánani ‘estar blanco’

Tar rosá ‘estar blanco’

Tubar tosár

Cahita tósali

Huich toşá = : toşá: = ‘blanco’; toşári : tó:..şá:ri ‘blanco’

CNah istak, istaλ ‘salt’

HuaN istaλ ‘salt’; istaktik ‘brilliant white’; istaliwi ‘to become brilliantly white’

Pipil istak, ista|t (poss. ~w) ‘salt’; istawia (pret. istawih) ‘to salt’; istaya ‘to whiten, turn white, become white’

VVH 031 *to_usa ‘white’

Bascom 222 *tóha ‘white’; 223 *tohári ≈ tohádi- ‘to whitewash’

Miller 1967 458 *tosa ‘white’

Iannucci 220 *tosa ‘white’

C&L 138 *ista- ‘salt, white’; 288 **tosa ‘salt, white’

Lionnet 315 *tosa ‘blanco’

to-04

cottontail rabbit / conejo

O’o to:bĩ (pl. totobĩ)

Gua toí

Tar rowí

Tubar owilá

Cora-JM tácu?u (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Cora-MN táciu?u (cognate? vowel is wrong)

Huich tácio (cognate? vowel is wrong)

CNah to:č|li ≈ to:č|in (pl. to:to:čtin ≈ ~me?) (cognate?)

HuaN k^watočli (cognate?)

Pipil tuč|ti (poss. ~) (cognate?)

VVH 056 *tok^wi ‘rabbit’

Miller 1967 333 *to ‘rabbit’

Lionnet 318 *towi ‘conejo’

to-05

winter / invierno

Mono to: ‘winter, year’; to:wani ‘(to be) winter(time)’

NP tommo ‘winter, year’

Sho tommo

WSh tommo

Com tomō- ≈ tomo- ‘to be a winter, a year’

TSh tommo ‘winter(time), year; in the winter’; tomowani ‘in the wintertime’

Kaw tomo

SP tommo- ≈ tomma-

Chm to:vi ‘year’

Ute tomo

Hopi tōmō’ (tōmōl-) ‘during the winter’

Ser ta^rmō^ra?p ‘in the winter, every year’ (loc.); ata^rmō^ra? ‘year, age’

Cah támiva?

Cup támi?va

Gab tamévŋely (poss. ~n) ‘year, age’

O’o to:m ‘to bear fruits out of the regular season, give a second crop’; to:m(ĩ)dag ‘to have, bear a second crop’

Eud tomó (gen. ~ke, ac. ~)

Gua tomó

Tar romó

VVH 165 *to_umo ‘winter’

Miller 1967 467 *tomo ‘winter’

Iannucci 216 *tohmō ‘winter, year’

Lionnet 310 *tomo ‘invierno’

to-06

sun, to shine; to boil / sol, hacer sol; hervir

Hopi tō:ŋi ‘hot weather, heat of the day’

Ser tōʔ:ŋavaʔ ‘summer, in the summer’; tōʔ:ŋkič ‘brush house’ (with ki:č ‘house’; i.e., ‘hot weather house’)

Cah t́ŋma ‘warm’

Cup t́ŋə- ‘to be hot’

Lui itéŋvu ‘hot spring’

O’o ton|(o)ḍ (def. ~) ‘to shine’; ton(o)lid (def. tonol) ‘to light, give light to obj.’; stoñ ‘heat, hot; to be hot’

NT tóñi ‘hot’; tonóli ‘sunshine’

ST -t’oiñ ‘hot’; tano:ʔ ‘sunshine’

Eud tonón (pret. tóni, fut. tónce) ‘tener calentura, hervir’

Gua ton|oná (~imá) ‘hervir, estar hirviendo’

Tar ronó ‘hervir, fermentarse’; roné ‘hervir’ (Ht)

Tubar tonó (fut. tonoturák) ‘estar caliente, hacer calor’

CNah to:na ‘to be warm, for the sun to shine’; to:nal|li (pl. ~tin) ‘warmth of the sun, summertime, day’

HuaN to:nal ‘day; fate; luck; familiar spirit’; to:natih ‘sun’

Pipil tu:nal ‘sun’; tutu:nik ‘hot, heat (of the sun)’; tutu:niya ‘to get warm, to heat up’; tutu:nia ‘to heat’

VVH 155 *toŋa-la ‘to shine, sun’

Bascom 224 *tóni ‘hot’; 226 *tonóri ‘sunshine’

Miller 1967 238a ‘hot’

C&L 163 *to:nal- ‘sun’; 272 **toma ‘to shine (sun)’

Lionnet 312 *tono ≈ *ton-i ‘hervirse’

to-07

knee / rodilla

Mono to” ‘feet’

Hopi kiktönsi ‘heel’ (with ki-04)

Tbl toŋo:|l (poss. ~n); toŋoʔit (i. otoŋoʔ) ‘to kneel’

O’o to:n (pl. to:ton) ‘knee; knot, ring (of a reed)’

NT toóna ‘knee, lower leg’

ST to:n ‘knee, lower leg’

Eud tonót (gen. tónce, ac. tónce)

Gua tonó ‘pie, pata’; tonocírigo ‘pierna’

Tar ronó ‘pie, pierna, pata trasera’

Cahita tónom

Cora tunú

VVH 030 *toŋo 'knee'

Bascom 227 *tó:na 'knee, lower leg'

Miller 1967 245 'knee'

Iannucci 108 *taŋa 'knee'

Lionnet 311 *tono 'rodilla'

to-08

mouse / rata

Gua torí

Tar rorí

Tubar tolí

Cahita tó:ri

Lionnet 314 *tori 'rata'

to-09

belly / panza

Ser tōrʔ|č (poss. ~)

Cah tíʔi|ʔ (poss. ~) 'belly, stomach, waist'

Cup tíʔilʔ 'bone'

Lui té:ʔla

Eud tóa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua tohpá

Tar ropá

Cahita tópa

CNah iʔteλ ≈ iʔtiλ 'belly'; iʔtek ≈ iʔtik (postp.) 'within, inside' (cognate? with metathesis and prothetic vowel?)

HuaN i:ʔihtik 'in the middle of it'

Pipil ihti 'belly, abdomen'

Miller 1967 417 *to 'stomach'

C&L 092 *-ihti-k 'in, inside' (?? mentioned by C&L as possible cognate)

Lionnet 306 *to 'panza'

Munro 011 *té:ʔi-la 'belly/bone'

to-10

to bend / doblar

Cahita tótia

Cora -tuta

Miller 1967 037 *to 'to bend'

to-11

to copulate / copularse

Miller 1967 100 *to ‘copulate’

to-12

maternal grandfather / abuelo materno

Mono toqo’(a) ‘mother’s/grandmother’s father’

NP tokoʔo

Sho toko (acc. ~a) ‘grandfather, grandchild’

WSh toko (ac. ~ʔa) ‘maternal grandfather, man’s grandchild’

TSh toko(cci)

Kaw toko-

SP toko-

Ute tokoči

Cora-JM nʔatuʔurú (pl. nʔatuʔurú:mʷaʔa) ‘my great-grandfather’

Cora-MN netuʔurú ‘my great-grandfather’

Miller 1967 495 *to ‘grandfather’

Iannucci 218 *toko(ʔo) ‘grandfather, grandchild (by daughter)’

to-13

cloud / nube

Mono to:”

NP tomo ‘storm’

Sho to:ppih (acc. ~a) ‘thunder cloud’

WSh to:ppih (acc. ~a)

Com tomoa-/h ‘to cloud up’

TSh to:yakai” ‘to thunder’; to:yakaitin ‘thunder’

Ser töʔ:čuʔ ‘to snore’ (cognate?)

Ktn točaʔ ‘to snore’ (cognate?)

Gua tomóari, tomóa|ni (~ma) ‘to be cloudy’

Cahita topórom ‘incienso’ (C)

Cora-JM-MN háitiri

Cora-ST hé:tiri

Miller 1967 093 *to, *top, *tom ‘cloud’

Iannucci 215 *to(:)(h) ‘cloud’

to-14

hill / colina

O’o to:nk (pl. toʔotoʔonk) ‘ridge, dike’

VVH 167 *to_uno ‘hill, rise in ground’

Miller 1967 230 *ton ‘hill’

to-15

fish / pescado, pez

O'o watopĩ (pl. waptopĩ) 'worm, fish' (with pa-07 'water')

NT vatópa

ST vato:p (pl. voptop)

Bascom 263ab *vatópa/i (pl. vapátopi) 'fish'

Miller 1967 174 *top 'fish'

to-16

turkey, chicken / pavo

O'o towa (pl. totowa) 'turkey'

NT tóva 'turkey'

ST tova: 'turkey'

Gua toʔtorí 'chicken'

CNah to:to:|λ (pl. ~meʔ) 'bird'; to:tolin 'domestic fowl'

HuaN to:to:λ 'bird'; to:to:lih 'turkey'

Pipil tu:tut 'bird'

Bascom 229 *tová 'turkey'

Miller 1967 085 *totoli 'chicken'

C&L 015 *to:to:- 'bird'; 178 *to:tol- 'turkey'; 316 *totoli 'turkey'

to-17 (with ko-12)

rattlesnake / culebra

Mono toqoqq^{wa}

NP-Yer tokogg^{wa}

NP-McD tokokk^{wa}

Sho tokoa (acc. ~i)

WSh tokoa (acc. ~i)

TSh tokowa

Kaw tokowa

SP tokoa- : tokoapi

Ute tokoapi

Iannucci 219 *toko(h)wa 'snake, rattler'

to-18

mountain / cerro

Mono toya

Sho toyapin (acc. ~tta)

WSh toyapin (acc. ~tta)

Com toya:pĩ ≈ toya-

TSh toyapi(n)

SP toya- (found only in song; prob. borrowed from Shoshoni)

Chm toyompi 'granite' (cognate?)

Iannucci 221 *toya ‘mountain’

to-19

corn husk

CNah to:tomo:č̣li ‘dried corn husk’

HuaN to:tomo:č̣li ‘corn leaf, husk’

Pipil tu:tumič

C&L 035 *to:tomoč-

to-20 (moved to to-06)

to-21 (moved to to-06)

to-22

to be thirsty / tener sed

O’o stonom ‘to become thirsty’

NT tonómo

ST tano:m

Bascom 225 *tonóm/u ‘to be thirsty’

Miller 1967 238b ‘thirsty’

to-23

ant / hormiga

O’o totoñ (distr. tottoñ) ‘ants’

NT totóñi ‘ants’

ST tatóñ ‘ants’

Bascom 228 *totóni ‘ants’

to-24

tomatillo / tomate, tomatillo

CNah toma|λ (pl. ~me?)

HuaN tomaλ

Pipil tuma|t (poss. --w)

C&L 175 *toma- ‘tomato’

to-25

to cure, to doctor / curar

Cah -tíŋʔay-

Cup tíŋələ-

Lui téŋal-: téŋalaš ‘medicine’; téŋalkat ‘herb doctor’

B&H *téŋ- ‘to doctor’

to-26

to untie / desatar

NP-Yer catubba

NP-McD catuppa

CNah tom(a) ‘for s.th. to come loose, undo one’s clothing (vr.); to loosen, free, unwrap s.th. (vt.)’

Pipil tuhtuma (pret. tuhtun)

C&L 181 *toma ‘to untie’

to-27

spider / araña

O’o tokdhoḍ (pl. totkdhoḍ)

Eud tó|ka (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Tar roʔká ‘telaraña, araña’

Tubar tokwát

Huich toká : to:ká:

CNah tokaλ

HuaN tokaλ

Pipil tukat

Lionnet 308 *toka ‘araña’

to-28

water plant sp. / esp. de planta del agua

SP toʔoi- : toʔoipi ‘bulrush’

Cup tíʔiš ‘marsh plant’

Lui té:ʔiš ‘cattail rush’

Munro 096 *té:ʔi-š ‘plant sp. (water plant)’

to-29 (*tol- (AMR))

throat, voice / garganta, voz

Hopi tönaʔat ‘his throat, voice, larynx’

O’o toḍk ‘to snore, groan, growl’

Tar roróka ≈ rorógara ‘tráquea’ (Ht)

CNah ni-λa-toloa ‘I swallow’

tu-01

to ask a question / preguntar

O’o čuʔič|k (def. ~) ‘to ask a question of’

Gua tui|ná (~má) ‘decir’

Tar rú ≈ -tú ‘decir’

tu-02 (*tuku (AMR))

black, dark, night / negro, oscuro

Mono tummu ‘black’

NP tu- ≈ tuhu ‘black’
Sho tu:n ‘black’
WSh tu:” ‘black’
Com tuhupř- ≈ tu:h- ‘black’
TSh tu:”- ≈ tu”-; tu:ppin ‘black paint’; tu:nnika ‘black (person), negro’
Kaw tuhu- ‘black’
SP tu:”- ‘black’
Chm tu:pi ‘black paint’
Hopi toho ‘blackish pigment’
O’o sčuk (pl. sčučk) ‘black; to be black, in darkness’; čuku ‘to become black’
NT túku ‘black’
ST -tʸuk ‘black’
Tar ru- ≈ ro- ‘ser negro u oscuro’
Tubar tu- ≈ tukúr ≈ tokúr ‘negro, apagado’
Cahita čukúri ‘negro’
CNah tekolli ‘charcoal’ (cognate?)
Pipil tekunal ‘live coal’ (cognate?)
VVH 023 *tu_u(ku) ‘black’
Bascom 232 *tuku ‘black’
Miller 1967 045c *cuk ‘black’
B&H *tuk- ‘to pass the night’
Iannucci 224 *tu(h)u(h) ‘black’
C&L 213 **tuhu ‘charcoal’
Lionnet 320 *tuku ‘apagarse’; 320bis *cuku ‘oscurecerse’

tu-03 (*tul (AMR))

black / negro

Ser tiʼnaʼ:naʼʔn ‘be black’; tiʼnaʼ:ʔq ‘turn black’
O’o ču:ḍ- ‘charcoal’ : ču:ḍt ‘make embers of wood, etc.’; ču:ḍagǐ ‘embers, charcoal’
CNah λi:lli ‘charcoal, soot, black ink’
Pipil ti:l ‘soot’; ti:ltik ‘black’
Miller 1967 045a *tunu ‘black’
C&L 155 *ti:l- ‘soot’

tu-04 (*tukuR (AMR))

body, flesh, meat / cuerpo, carne

Mono tuku ‘flesh (of people and animals as well as fruits)’

NP-Yer ddukku

NP-McD tukku

Sho tukku (acc. ~i) ‘meat, flesh; mountain sheep’

WSh tukku

Com tuhku

TSh tukkua(cci) ≈ tukkuapin ‘meat, flesh, skin’

Kaw tukkuʔa:pi ≈ tukkuwa-

SP tukkua- : tukkuapi

Chm tukuavi ≈ tukuʔa; tivatukuʔa: 'piñon kernel'

Ute tikkuapi 'meat'

Hopi toko 'body; edible part of fruit'; tokò:pi 'protruding mole'

Cah -túkʔu

Cup -tukʔa 'skin'

Lui -tuká 'muscle, lean meat'

Gab -túken

Tbl tuguwa- (AMR)

O'o ču:kug 'flesh, meat'

NT tuukúga 'body, flesh'; tuukúgadi 'his body'

ST tu:kuʔ 'body, flesh'; tu:kgad 'his body'

VVH 022 *tu_uku 'meat'

Bascom 234a *tu:kúga 'body, flesh'; 234b *tu:kúgadi 'his body'

Miller 1967 279 *tuku 'meat'

Iannucci 225 *tuhku 'meat, flesh'

Lionnet 321 *tukuwa 'carne, cuerpo'

tu-05

wildcat / gato montés

Mono tono:wi

NP tuhuʔu 'bobcat' [also 'burrowing owl']

Sho tukkupiccih (acc. ~a) (cf. tukku 'meat; mountain sheep')

WSh tukkupiccih (acc. ~a)

TSh tukkupicci 'bobcat, wild cat'; tukkummi:nci 'mountain lion'

Kaw tukkuci

SP tukku"- : tukkuci ≈ tukkuppici

Chm tuku; tukumumunci 'mountain lion'; tukupí 'mountain lion or wildcat skin with fur on, mountain lion or wildcat fur or hairs'; tukupuku ≈ tukupukuci 'domestic cat'

Ute tukku 'mountain lion'

Hopi tohow ≈ toho ≈ tohò: ≈ tohowi (pl. tohò:t) 'mountain lion' (cognate?); tokoci (pl. totokoct) 'ill-tempered person; wildcat, lynx' (Numic loan)

Ser tukut (pl. tukutam)

Ktn tuku|t (pl. ~m); tukučuwa|t (pl. ~m)

Cah túkut, túkwet 'mountain lion' (with wi-01)

Cup túkut

Lui tú:kut, túkwut 'mountain lion' (with wi-01)

Gab tokút; tokúrot 'león'

Tbl tu:kt; tugu:kut 'mountain lion'

Miller 1967 460 *tuku 'wildcat'

Iannucci 226 *tuhku(h) 'wildcat'

Munro 137 *tú:ku-t 'wildcat'

tu-06

spider / araña

Gua tuʔlúsi ‘araña, probablemente tipo de araña’

Cahita tú:rus (pl. turúsım)

tu-07 (*tusi ≈ *tisi ≈ *tussu (?) (AMR))

to grind / moler

NP tusu

TSh tusu”

Kaw tusu-

SP tušu- ‘to grind seeds on a metate’

Ute tisui

Hopi to:si ‘flour’; to:ʔta (pl. ~tota) ‘to grind it down’

Cah -túlus- ≈ -tús- ‘to grind (acorn, etc.)’

Tbl tusut (utus)

Eud tusán (pret. túsi, fut. túsce)

Gua tusu|ná (~má) ‘moler granos’

Tar rusú- ≈ -tusú ‘moler, pulverizar’

Cahita tú:se, tú:si ‘masa’

Huich tíʃi = ‘molido’

CNah teʃ|i (pret. ~ki) ‘to grind s.th. like corn meal’; teʃʌi ‘flour’

HuaN tisi, tišilia ‘to grind for s.o.’; tišʌi ‘dough’

Pipil tiʃ|i (pret. ~ki); tiʃ|ti (pos. --) ‘dough, corn dough’

VVH 075 *tu_usu ≈ *tu_usi ‘to grind’

Miller 1967 206a *tusu, *tusi ‘grind’; 206c *tu ‘grind’

Iannucci 232 *tusi ‘to grind’

C&L 034 *tiš ‘corn dough’; 075 *tisi (or *təsi) ‘to grind’; 238 **tusu ‘to grind’

Lionnet 322 *rusu ≈ *rus-i ‘moler’

tu-08

flour, meal / masa

Chm tuhivi

Ser tuaʔt, tuʔai ‘pound, grind into flour’

Cah túʔat ≈ túlaʔat ≈ túlusʔat ‘flour, ground stuff, meal (acorn, bean)’; -túla- ‘to pound (acorn, mesquite beans in a mortar), to grind’

Tbl tuʔil ‘a type of flour’

O’o čuʔi (distr. čučui) ‘powder, flour’; čuʔa (def. ~i, hort. ču:ʔi) ‘to reduce a dry obj. to powder, to grind, pulverize obj.’

NT túi ‘flour’; túiʃapi ‘corn flour’

ST tuisap ‘corn flour’

Cora-JM tiʔisih^wa ‘it is ground up’ [are the vowels correctly i rather than iʔ]

Cora-MN ráʔatiʔiʃi ‘she is grinding corn’

Huich mitíʃi

VVH 133 *tuʔ-i ‘flour’

Bascom 236 *túʔi ‘flour’; 230 *túisapi ‘corn flour’

Miller 1967 206b *tuʔa, *tuʔi ‘flour’

tu-09

boy, young man / joven

Mono tuwa ‘child; son, son of sibling of same sex’

NP tua ‘son’

Sho tua (acc. ~i) ‘son, child’; tua” ‘to give birth to’; tutuah ‘to be born’

WSh tua” (acc. tuʔai ≈ tuaʔa) ‘son, child, baby’

Com tua ‘son’

TSh tua” ≈ tuacci ‘son’

SP tua”- ‘child, son; to give birth to’

Chm tua- ‘man’s son’ : tuani ‘my son’ (cf. tuʔa: ‘marrow’; tuʔa:ni ‘my son’)

Ute tuači ‘child, son’; tuai ‘to give birth to’

Tbl tuʔmu|l (poss. ~n) ‘body, offspring’; tuʔmupin ‘little offspring, child’

Cora nitĩʔiri:múa ‘my son (of a man)’

Miller 1967 054 *tu ‘boy’

Iannucci 233 *tu(w)ah ≈ *tu(w)a(ʔa) ‘boy, son, child’

tu-10

young man / joven

NP tuipicci ‘teenage boy (sg.)’

Sho tuini (acc. ~i) ≈ tuinippi ‘boy’; natuipicci ‘young man, boy’; tuicci (acc. ~a) ‘young man’

WSh tuipicci (acc. ~a) ≈ tuicci(cci) (acc. ~a)

Com tuinihpi ‘boy (sg.)’

TSh tuicci(cci) ‘young man, teenage boy; parallel nephew, stepson’

Hopi tiyo (pl. to:tim) ‘young man, boy’

Ser tiʔči|nt (tiʔči|ñt?) (pl. ~ñam) ‘young man’

Gab toćínet ‘hombre’

Tbl tuʔilam ‘boy’; tuʔibitam ‘little boy’

Huich tirí : ti:rí: ‘niños’

CNah te:lpokaλ ≈ te:lpō:čłi ‘youth, young man’

Iannucci 222 *tuipihci(ʔi) ‘young man’

tu-11

to carry / cargar

Ser tukai ‘to carry on the back, pack’

Cah -túk- ‘to carry s.th. on the back’

Cup túku-

Lui tuk^wáni- ‘to carry on one’s back’

Cora-JM tʔaʔantúʔutuʔu ‘take them! (small round objects)’

Cora-MN ráʔatinʔi ‘he is going to take it (sg., small round object)’

Huich t̥ki = : t̥ki = ‘acarrear, cargar, alzar maíz’

CNah itki ‘to carry s.th., govern people’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 078 *tu ‘carry’

B&H *tuk- ‘carry a load’

tu-12

fire, to go out / extinguish

Mono tukat ‘to extinguish, put out a fire’

NP tuka ‘to extinguish fire’

Sho tuki” ‘to put out the fire’

SP tuk^wa:- ≈ tuk^wi- ‘fire to go out’; tuk^wa- ‘to put out the fire’

Ute tuk^wami ‘to extinguish’

Hopi to:kiwma ‘for fire to be going out’

O’o ču:š (def. čui) ‘to blow out, put out, extinguish (a fire), turn off (a light)’

NT tuusá ‘to put out a fire’; tuú ‘he put out a fire’

ST tusa: ‘to put out a fire’

Huich ti = : pí:t̥ni ‘lo extingue (fuego, motor)’

VVH 121 *tu_s- ‘to extinguish’

Bascom 235a *tu:sá- ‘to put out a fire’; 235b *túi ≈ tú: ‘he put out a fire’

Miller 1967 172 *tu ‘fire, to go out’

Iannucci 230 *tuki ‘fire goes out’

tu-13

to spit / escupir

Mono tuhi

NP tuhi

Com tusi-/h

TSh tusi”

Hopi tōha (pl. tōhakya) ‘spit’ (vowel is wrong)

Tbl tuhat (i. utuh); tuhil ‘spit’ (n.)

Miller 1967 405 *tu ‘to spit’

Iannucci 232 *tusi ‘to spit’

tu-14 (*tukka? (AMR))

deep / hondo

Mono tuhe^h ‘under’

NP-Yer tukkappu

Sho -tukkan ‘under’ (postposition)

WSh tukkantín; tukkan ‘under’

Kaw tukk^wi ‘down (direction)’

SP tukk^wa ‘to be deep’; -tuhk^wa”- ‘under’

Ute tukk^watti ‘to be deep’

Tbl tuga:?(it) ‘to be deep’; tuga:ʔan(it) ‘to make deep’

O'o sju:k (pl. sju:jk) 'deep'
Eud téptu 'debajo'; téptukai 'por debajo'
Tar roʔkó 'estar hondo'
Cahita bétuku 'debajo'
Cora-JM tʰaʔutʃi 'where (the river) is deep'
Miller 1967 122 *tuk 'deep'
Iannucci 227 *tuh(k^w)e(h) 'under, below'
Lionnet 309 *toko 'ser hondo'

tu-15

owl / búho
NP-Yer tuhuʔu 'burrowing owl'
Hopi tokori (pl. totokort) 'screech owl'
Tbl tukluluh 'screech owl (it calls "tuklululu...")'
O'o čukuɖ (pl. ču:čkuɖ) 'screech owl, western horned owl'
NT tukúrai (pl. tutúkurai)
ST tuku:r
Cahita tek^wé 'zopilote'
Cora-JM tukurú:
CNah tekolo:|λ (pl. ~meʔ ≈ te:tekoloʔ) 'owl; louse'
HuaN tekolo:λ
Pipil tekulu:t
VVH 105 *tukur(i) 'owl'
Bascom 233ab *tukúrai (pl. *tutúkurai) 'owl'
Miller 1967 313 *tuku 'owl'
C&L 123 *təkolo:- 'owl'; 264 **tikul- (or **tukul-) 'owl'

tu-16

sky / cielo
Mono tukupa: 'above'
NP tukuppatti
Sho tukumpin (acc. ~tta)
WSh tukumpih ≈ tukumpin
TSh tukumpana(pin)
Kaw tuku
SP tukun- : tukumpa
Chm tugumpa, tugumpo: 'milky way, lit. sky-road'
Ute tukupaya
Hopi tokpela
Ser tukuhp|ç (loc. ~av) 'sky; iron'
Cah túkvaš ≈ túk^wiš ≈ túkiš; túkvaš ≈ túk^waš ≈ túkiš 'iron, knife'
Cup túkvaʔaš 'sky; iron'
Lui tú:paš

Tbl tugu:mbal 'sky; bead'
Miller 1967 383 *tuku 'sky'
B&H *tú ... ac 'sky'
Iannucci 229 *tukuN 'sky'

tu-17

cricket / grillo
O'o čukugšwad (pl. čučkugšwad) 'cricket; s.o. who takes care of a baby'
Eud tepósti (gen. ~ke, ac. ~) 'grillos, hierro para herrar'
Gua tuhkucúrumi
Cahita kí:čul (pl. kučúlim) (cognate?)
Huich típo : tí:po 'grillo' (cognate?)
HuaN cicikameλ

tu-18

short / corto
Mono toppo- : toppohci?(a)h(")ni
Sho topi"- ≈ topi"-
TSh toppocci(cci)
Kaw tope?eppi:či
Miller 1967 374 *tup 'short'
Iannucci 217 *tohpV 'short'

tu-19

to take, to pick up, to fetch
SP tu?umma- 'to take (pl.obj.)'
Ute ti?umai 'to pick up (off), take (off)'
Iannucci 223 *tu(?)u 'to take, pick up, fetch'

tu-20

to bear fruit / fructificar
Cah -tú-
Cup tú?a-; tú?iš 'fruitful'
Lui tú?aviš 'barren, sterile' (from tú:?- 'to stand of several inan. objs.; to grow, of plants')
B&H *tú- 'to bear fruit'

tu-21

to dance / bailar
Ser tuhtu?
Gab tóvto?ax 'tatahuila (a kind of dance)'; tóvto?ar 'the tatahuila dancer' (both with ti-22 'hell')
CNah i?to:tia: 'to dance (vr.); to get s.o. to dance (vt.)'
HuaN mihto:tia
Pipil ihtutia (pret. ihtutih)

C&L 041 *-ihto:tia ‘to dance’

tu-22

jaguar / tigre

Eud tucí (gen. ~ke, ac. ~k)

Tar ruʔčí ‘gato montés’

Lionnet 319 *tuci ‘tigre’

tu-23 (*tu (AMR))

black, charcoal / negro, carbón

Hopi toho ‘hematite’ (used for painting things black)

Ser tu:ɕ (loc. ~v) ‘charcoal, coals, embers’

Cah tulʷ ‘charcoal’; túlnek ‘black’

Cup tul (pl. ~im) ‘charcoal’; túla- ‘to get black, to get a tan’; túlninə- ‘to make black’; tultúlaxʷə ‘it is soiled’

Lui tú:la ‘charcoal’

Gab tur (poss. -twán)

Tbl tu:l ‘embers, charcoal’

Cora-JM tiʔi:skʷa ‘black’

Munro 021 *tú:-la ‘charcoal’

tu-24

hummingbird / chuparro

Hopi tò:ca (pl. to:tò:cam)

Cah túčilʷ (pl. túšlʷem)

Cup túčilʷ

Lui túšmal (with ma-07)

Huich tipína : tɛ́:pí:na (cognate?)

Munro 065 *túči-l ‘hummingbird’

tu-25 (*tuka (AMR))

night / noche

Mono toqawano ‘nighttime’

NP tokano

Sho tukani

WSh tuka

Com tukani-/ɨ ‘to become night, get dark’

TSh tukʷanni ≈ tukʷawani ‘night, at night, last night, dark; to be night, dark’

Kaw tukʷanu ≈ tukʷano; tukʷa- ≈ tuku- ‘to be dark, be night’

SP tukʷa- ‘to be dark, night’

Chm tuga- ‘night’; tugarasiʔavi ‘big black ant sp., lit. night ant’

Ute tu:kkʷati ‘black, dark’; tukʷanatti ‘night, nighttime’

Hopi to:ki ‘last night’; to:kila (to:kil-) ‘nighttime’

Ser tu:k; atu:kav ‘all night’

Cah -túkmiyat; -túk- ‘to go to bed, to stay overnight (vt.)’

Cup túkmut

Lui tú:kumit ≈ tukva; tú:k- ‘to camp for the night’

Tbl tu:git; tu:git (i. udu:k) ‘to be dark black’

NT tukági

ST tuka:ʔ

Eud čúki (gen. ~ke, ac. ~ta); čukyén (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘hacer oscuro’; tukún (pret. túki, fut. túkce) ‘apagarse’

Gua tugaó; tugapá|ni (~ma) ‘to become dusk’

Tar rukáwari

Cahita tuká:ria

Cora watíkaʔa ‘it’s nighttime’

Huich tíkári : tíká:ri

CNah tikaλa ‘midnight’

VVH 144 *tu_ski ≈ *tu_ska ‘night’

Bascom 231 *tukága/i ‘darkness, night’

Miller 1967 045b *tuk ‘night’

Iannucci 228 *tuka ‘night’

tu-26 (*tuHi- (AMR))

to complain / quejar

Gua tui ‘to tell, accuse’

CNah (i)lwia: ‘to take council w/self’ < tuwi ‘make a complaint, etc.’

tu-27 (*tuHV (AMR))

strong / fuerte

Tbl tuwubil ‘fast, very’

Cahita túʔusi ≈ túʔisi ≈ túisi ‘mucho, muy, bien’ (C)

CNah ilwia: ‘to grow in strength, violence’; ilwis ‘much more, especially’

tu-28 (*tu (?) (AMR))

thick / grueso

SP tunnukki- ≈ tonnokki- ‘a hill rises’ : tunnukkici ≈ tonnokkici ‘knoll, swell in the ground’

O’o ču:l ‘corner, hip joint’

Tar ruʔnáami (Ht); ruʔná ‘estar grueso’ (Ht)

Cahita tu:rui

Huich -tíré ‘place of’ (?)

CNah λaʔλilli ‘wedge for splitting wood’ [not in Molina]; λatelli ≈ λatilli ‘small hill’ [in Molina]

wa-01

mosquito / zancudo

Gua wahó

Tar wahó

Cahita wó:ʔo

CNah mo:yo:λ (cognate?)

Lionnet 345 *wo ‘zancudo’

wa-02

to roast meat / asar

SP wai- ‘to roast in the ashes’

Ute wa:i ‘to roast, grill, barbeque’; waʔil ‘to roast, barbeque meat’

Cah -wáʔ-; wáʔat ‘roast meat’; wáʔiš ‘meat’ (Mt.Ca.)

Cup wáʔə- ‘to roast (vi.)’; wáʔət ‘roasted’; wáʔiš ‘meat’

Lui wá:wa- ‘to roast meat’; wá:ʔiš (poss. -wá:ʔ) ‘meat; cattle’

Tbl waʔat ≈ waʔit (i. awaʔ) ‘to bake, broil, barbecue, roast’; waʔil ‘to roast, barbecue meat’

O’o gaʔa (def. ~i, hort. ga:ʔi) ‘to roast obj.’; gaʔi ‘roast (one piece of meat roasted)’

Eud wáve|n (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Gua wahséna

Tar awé ‘asar, asado, carne seca’

Cahita wá:wa ‘asar elotes’; wákoʔori ‘comal’

Cora-JM wéʔiraʔa ‘meat’

Cora-MN wáʔiraʔa ‘meat’

VVH 162 *wa_sʔi ≈ *wa_sʔi ‘to roast’

Miller 1967 280 *waʔi ‘meat’

B&H *wá- ‘to roast’

Lionnet 330 *wawɪ ≈ *waw-i ‘asar’

Munro 070 *wá:ʔiš ‘meat’

wa-03

there / allá

O’o gaʔa(-) ‘over there; up there facing toward’

Eud awát ‘ahí’; áwai ‘por ahí’

Gua waʔá

Tar wamína (L) / wamí (Ht)

Cahita wáʔa ‘aquel’

wa-04 (*waki (AMR))

to be dry / estar seco

Hopi la:ki (pl. lak.ya) ‘to dry; to become thin’; lakhari (lakhar-) ‘thin’; lakiwya ‘skinny one’

Ser wa:k (wa:ki-) ‘to dry (vi.)’; wa:qan ‘to dry (vt.)’; awa:kiʔ ‘dry’

Cah -wáx- ‘to become dry (vi.)’

Cup wáxə- ‘to dry (vt.)’

Lui wáxa- ‘to dry up, to heal (vi.)’; wáxni- ‘to dry (vi.)’; awáxvu ‘dry’; wá:x- ‘go out, of the tide; give up hope’

Gab wáx- ‘to leach acorn meal’

Tbl wa:giṭ (i. awa:k); wa:ginat (awa:gin) ‘to dry (vt.)’; wa:gi:ʔit (i. awa:gi:ʔ) ‘to be skinny’
O’o sgaki (pl. sgakĩ) ‘dried out, skinny’; sgak(ĩ) (pl. sgak(ĩ)) ‘to be dried out, skinny’
NT gáki ‘dry’
ST -gaki ‘dry’
Eud wák|en (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce) ‘secarse, enflaquecerse’
Gua wagi|ná (~má)
Tar wakí (waké-) ‘secarse’ (L) / waké ‘secar’ (Ht); hakičé ‘secarse’ (Ht)
Cahita wá:ke ‘secarse’; wakía ‘seco’
Cora-JM wáči ‘dry’
Cora-MN wáhči ‘dry’
Huich wáki = ‘seco, flaco, delgado’
CNah wa:k|i (pret. ~) ‘to dry out, evaporate, wither’; wa:kki ‘dry, desiccated’
HuaN wa:ki ‘to be dry’; wa:ca ‘to dry (vt.)’
Pipil wa:ki (pret. ~k) ‘to dry’
VVH 099 *waki ‘dry’
Bascom 038 *gáki ‘dry’
Miller 1967 143 *waki ‘dry’
B&H *wáx- ‘to dry’
C&L 048 *wa:ki ‘dry’; 220 **wa:ki ‘dry’
Lionnet 325 *waki ≈ *wak-i ‘sacarse’

wa-05 (moved to wa-04)

wa-06

basket, rabbit net / canasta

Mono waʔna:qqa ‘net’

NP wana ‘net’

Sho wana (acc. ~i) ‘rabbit net’

WSh wana (acc. ~i) ‘net, trap, web’

TSh wana ‘net, web, screen, cloth, weaving’

Kaw wanapi ‘web, net’

SP wanna- ‘milkweed net for catching rabbits’

Chm wana ‘rabbit-net, fishnet, spiderweb’

Hopi la:na- ‘crisscrossed thing’; la:naʔiwta ‘to be crisscrossed’

Cah wáanal ‘ropelike thing’

Lui wá:nal ‘net for catching fish or rabbits’

Gab wánar ‘big rabbit net’

Tbl wa:nal ‘rabbit net’

Eud warít (gen. wárte, ac. wárta)

Gua warí

Tar wári (Ht)

Cahita wá:ri

Miller 1967 304 *wana ‘net’

Iannucci 269 *wana(h) ‘net, cloth’

Lionnet 326 *wari ‘cesto’

Munro 080 *wá:na-l ‘net’

wa-07

coyote / coyote

WSh wa:hni (acc. ~ʔa) ‘fox’

Hopi waha (rdp. wahahata) ‘to bark’

Ser wahi?

Ktn wahi?

Cora wá:beʔe

Miller 1967 110b *wa ‘coyote’

Lionnet 346 *woʔi ‘coyote’

wa-08

to flow, run / fluir, correr

SP waya:- ‘to hang, flow out’

Hopi wari ‘to run (sg.)’ (cognate?); wa:ya (pl. watqa) ‘to run away, flee, escape’ (cognate?)

Ser wanit ‘river’; wanitu? ‘to flow’

Cah -wáne- ‘to flow’; wáníš ‘river’; wáŋam ‘deep (water, ditch, etc.)’ (cognate?)

Cup wáníš ‘flood, river’ (unexpected /ñ/); wánəwət ‘Milky Way (“big river”)

Lui wáníš ≈ wání:ča ‘river, stream’; waníya- ‘to rise (river), flood’

Gab wanáwnaŋa ‘(placename: ‘un arroyo que corre’)

Tbl waʔadat (i. awat) ‘to run away’

Tar warína ‘ser muy ligero, veloz’ (Ht)

CNah wa:l- ‘this way’ : wa:lla: ‘to come hither’

Pipil wa:lah ‘to come’

Miller 1967 176 *wa ‘flow, run’

C&L 230 **wa- ‘to flow, run’; 031 *wa:lla:h- ‘come’

Munro 111 *waní-š ‘river’

wa-09 (moved to wa-08)

wa-10

two / dos

Mono waha

NP waha

Sho wahattiwih

WSh wahattin

Com waha- ≈ wahah-

TSh waha ‘two, second, twice’

Kaw wahayu

SP wa:-

Ute waini

Ser wa:h- ≈ wah- ‘twice’ : wa:h^{wč} ‘eight’ (wačah ‘four’); wahma^{fč} ‘ten’ (maha^{fč} ‘five’)

Ktn wah- ≈ weh- ‘twice’ : wahwaca ‘eight’ (waca ‘four’); wehmahač ‘ten’ (mahač ‘five’)

Gua wahá ‘other, companion’

Iannucci 267 *waha(h) ‘two’

wa-11

four / cuatro

Mono waci; wo:ssimi ‘eight’

NP-Yer wacci; wogg^waccigg^wai ‘eight’

NP-McD wacci

Sho wattiwihtin; wo:siwihtin (acc. ~ti) ‘eight’

WSh wacciwihtin

TSh wacciwi(tin)

Kaw wacu:yu

SP wačij^{wi-}; waʔaŋ^wašij^{wi-} ‘eight’

Ute wawhčuwini ‘eight’

Ser wačah; wačkovik ‘seven’; wa:h^{wč} ‘eight’ (‘two [times] four’) (also at wo-14)

Ktn waca ‘four’

Cah wíči^w ‘four, fourth, four times’

Cup wíči^w

Lui wasáʔ

Gab wačáʔ; wačáʔkavyaʔam ‘seven of them’

Cahita wosnáiki ‘eight’

Miller 1967 511 *wa ‘four’

Iannucci 268 *wa(h)ci ‘four’; 271 *wo:simih ≈ *wo:siwih ‘eight’

wa-12

frog / rana

Mono wacqaʔ(wa)

NP-McD wakasaʔa

Sho wa:ko (acc. ~i)

WSh wa:ko ≈ piawa:ko ‘bullfrog’

TSh wakaccata

Kaw wokata ≈ wakata

SP wa:ko: ≈ wa:ko:ci

Chm wagataci

Ser waqaʔt (pl. ~m)

Ktn wakataʔt (pl. ~m)

Cah wáxa|čil^y (pl. ~šl^yem)

Cup wáxačil^y

Lui waxáwʔkila ‘type of frog’; waxá:wut ‘type of frog’ (with wi-01)

Tbl waga:ʔišt; wawa:kanal ‘toad, toadfrog’

Tar wáka ‘rana verde chiquita’ (Ht)

Miller 1967 192 waka ‘frog’

B&H *waxa- ‘frog’

H&H *waxa:- ‘frog’

Iannucci 265 *wa:ko(:) ‘frog’

wa-13

finger / dedo

Hopi malaci (pl. mamlaci) (with ma-13)

Ser -waç (pl. --im) ‘claw, fingernail, toenail’; waçu? ‘to scratch’

Miller 1967 169 *wace ‘finger’

wa-14

to plant / sembrar

Cah -wála- ‘to send out roots and begin to grow’ (cognate?)

Cora rawást^yeʔe ‘he is planting it’

Miller 1967 325 *was ‘plant’

wa-15

affinal relative / pariente político

Ser wa:? ‘“friend”: a term of address’

Lui way ‘form of address used between men’

Gab way ‘amigo. I can’t say way to my son, uncle, etc.; only to my primos, hermanos, & my non-related amigos. Can say way to my wife, cuñada, etc.’

Eud wáse|wa (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) ‘suegro’

Gua wasí (rdp. waʔwasí) ‘suegra’

Tar wasí ‘suegra’

Cahita wawái ‘pariente’

CNah wesw|aʔli (poss. --i) ‘woman’s sister-in-law’

Pipil -wes ‘co-sister-in-law, term for women married to brothers, woman’s sister-in-law’

Miller 1967 506 *was ‘affinal relative’

Lionnet 328 *wasi ‘suegro’; *wasi ‘suegra’

wa-16

woman / mujer

NP piwapi ‘old woman (sg.)’

Sho waʔippi

WSh waʔippi

Com waʔihpi

TSh waʔippi

Kaw maʔappici ‘old woman’ (cognate?)

Iannucci 266 *waʔihpi(?i) ‘woman’

wa-17

to dig / excavar

Ser wa:naʔq ‘to dig (vi.)’; wa:nʔkin ‘to dig, dig up (vt.)’

Cah -wálin- ‘to dig, dig up’

Cup wálə- ≈ wálinə- ≈ lʔáwə- ‘to dig’

Lui láwa/i- ‘to be a hole, be deep (vi.); to dig a hole (vt.)’; lá:waqat ≈ lawá:yqat ‘hole’

B&H *wáli- ‘to dig’

wa-18

sagebrush, *Artemisia dracunculus* / artemisia

Cah wáčiš

Cup wáčiš

Lui wá:čiš

Munro 092 *wá:či-š ‘plant sp., *A. dracunculus*’

wa-19

ceremonial enclosure

Cah wámkiš

Cup wámkiš

Lui wámkuš ≈ wámkiš

B&H *wámkic ‘ceremonial enclosure’

wa-20

foxtail grass

Cah wáviš

Cup wáviš

Lui wá:viš

Munro 048 *wá:vi-š ‘foxtail (plant)’

wa-21

younger sister / hermana menor

NP-Yer wannkaʔa ‘younger brother’ [-nnk-?]

Tar wayé (Ht)

Cahita wá:yi

Cora-JM nʔeʔiwá:raʔa (pl. nʔeʔiwá:mʔaʔa) ‘my relative’

Cora-MN neʔiwa:ráʔa ‘my younger sister’

Miller 1967 493 *wa ‘younger sister’

wa-22

shoe(s) / zapato(s)

Hopi kiklaqvi ‘tracks all over’ (with ki-04, cognate?)

Ser waqa:t (pl. ~m, poss. -wa:qaʔ)

Cah wáqat

Cup -waqʔa

Lui wáčxat

Tbl wacat (i. awac) ‘to walk’; wa:cišt ‘walking aid (cane, shoe, etc.)’

B&H *wá...at ‘shoe’

wa-23

to stir / agitar

Hopi walàmti ‘to slosh (once)’; wálakna ‘to make it slosh’ (cognate?)

Lui wá:li- ‘to stir food, to beckon with a downward scooping gesture, to strike with forefeet as deer do’

B&H *wal- ‘to stir’

wa-24

to sweep / barrer

Hopi laq|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to sweep snow clear’

Ser wör:q ‘sweep, brush, comb’ (metathesis of *wa:qör-?)

Cah -wákaʔan- ‘to sweep, clean; to comb; to rake’

Cup wákə- ‘to brush, comb’

Lui wáqi- ‘to sweep, brush, comb hair’

B&H *wáq-? ‘to sweep’

wa-25 (*wa:ʔat (AMR))

juniper / sabina

Chm waʔapi

Hopi là:pi ‘shreddy bark, esp. of juniper’

Ser wa:ʔt

Ktn waʔt

Lui wá:ʔat

Gab wáʔat

Eud woá|t (gen. woaté, ac. ~ta) ‘sauce, árbol’

Cahita wáta ‘sauce’ (cognate?)

wa-26 (*was- (AMR))

to stretch / extender

Ser wa:sq ‘to stretch, spread apart (vi.)’; wa:skin ‘id.’ (vt.)’

Cah -wási- ‘to stretch (of rubber, or any elastic objects)’ (vi.); -wásin- ‘to stretch’ (vt.); wásiwet ‘that which is stretched’

Lui wáša/i- ‘to be stretched, torn (vi.); to stretch, tear apart (vt.)’

wa-27

rabbit stick, throwing stick

Cah wákat

Cup wák|at (poss. --ʔa)

Lui wá:kat (poss. -wá:k)
Gab wákat
Munro 106 *wá:ka-t ‘rabbit stick’

wa-28

horse / caballo
Chm waʔarovi
Ser waʔu:raviʔ

wa-29

wing / ala
Cah wák|at (poss. -~ʔa) ≈ wíkilʸ
Cup wíkilʸ ≈ wákilʸ
Lui kawít (poss. pówke ‘its wing’; pl. pomkawí ‘their wings’)
Munro 139 *wakí-t ‘wing’ (“...the Lu possessed form is conservative and the absolute form metathesized.)

wa-30

to sell / vender
O’o gagða
NT gagára- ‘he sells’
ST -gaʔara ‘he sells’
Bascom 037 *gagára(-) ‘he sells’

wa-31 (*wac- (AMR))

brush, comb / cepillo, peine
O’o gasva ‘to comb the hair of’
NT gašíúvikaroi ‘brush’
ST gašvukar ‘brush’
Bascom 039 *gasívukaroi ‘brush’

wa-32

bow / arco
Hopi awta (a:wat- ≈ awat-) (cognate?)
O’o ga:t (pl. gagt) ‘bow, gun’ (cognate?)
NT gaátoi ‘bow, gun’ (cognate?)
ST ga:t ‘bow, gun’ (cognate?)
Bascom 036 *gá:toi ‘bow, gun’
Miller 1967 053 ‘bow’ (also at ʔa-04)

wi-01

fat, grease, lard, oil / grasa
NP wisokko ‘greasy like a mechanic’

Sho wi”- ‘greasy’ : wikkamma ‘to taste greasy’
Com wihkkama-ŋ ‘to taste oily’
Chm wipusiavi; wiwavi
Ute winattappi ‘fat (on the animal’s body)’
Hopi wihi
Ser wip|t (poss. --) ‘fat, grease, fat one’
Cah wí|lʸ (poss. --)
Cup wí|lʸ (poss. --)
Lui -wíʔ; awíʔ (n. and adj.)
Gab wetá (pl. wewítam) ‘fat one’
Tbl wip|t (poss. ~n); wi:bít (i. i:wi:p) ‘to be fat’; wi:banat ‘to fatten’
O’o sgi:gí (pl. sgigig) ‘fat, to be fat’; giʔi (def. gi:, hort. gi:ʔi) ‘to put on weight’; giʔičud ‘to fatten obj.’
NT giígi ‘animal fat’
ST gi:gi ‘animal fat’
Gua wiʔí; wiʔi|ná (~má) ‘ser gordo’
Tar wiʔí
Cahita áwi ‘gordo’
VVH 102 *wi- ‘fat’
Bascom 041 *gí:gi ‘animal fat’
Miller 1967 166 *wi ‘fat’
B&H *wi- ‘fat’
Lionnet 331 *wiʔi ‘grasa’

wi-02

dibble, digging stick / coa
NP-Yer tuhiwi ‘to dig’
Hopi wi:kʸa (pl. wi:wikʸa)
Tbl wi:ginat (i. iwi:gin) ‘to stir’
O’o gi:kí (pl. gigk) ‘plow, digging stick’
NT giíkai ‘dibble stick, plow’
ST gi:k
Gua wíka ‘coa que se usa para sembrar; flecha’
Tar wiká
Cahita wíʔika ‘coa, estaca’
Cora-JM viʔiká
Huich wiká : wi:ká: ‘pichueca’
Bascom 042 *gí:kai/i ‘dibble stick, plow’
Miller 1967 326 *wika ‘planting stick’
Lionnet 334 *wika ‘coa’

wi-03

to owe / deber

O'o wiklaḁag 'debt'

Eud vikiryáve (pret. ~i, fut. ~ce)

Gua wiga|ní (~má) 'sacar fiado; deber'

Tar wiká

Cahita wikirí:ya

Huich wíkie = : piwíkie 'está casada' (cognate?)

CNah wi:kilia: 'to take, carry s.th. for s.o.; to owe s.th. to s.o.'

Pipil wi:kili|a (pret. ~h)

wi-04

to whistle / chiflar

Ser wi:k^{wi}iʔn

Ktn wik^{wi}iʔ

Gab wík- 'chupar'

O'o gikuʃ

NT gikúd^yi- ≈ vikúd^yi; gikúdai 'he whistles'

ST gikd^yi-; giku:d 'he whistles'

Eud bíkuda|wan (pret. ~hri, fut. ~wace)

Gua wikóani

Cahita bekwé

Cora-MN víkiʔe 'he is whistling'

Huich wikíari : wi:.kíari 'silbido'

Bascom 043a *gikúdai 'he whistles'; 043b *gikúdi(-) ≈ vikúdi 'to whistle'

Miller 1967 457a *wiku 'whistle'

Lionnet 338 *wiku 'chiflar'

wi-05 (*wicaC (AMR))

thorn, awl / espina, lezna

Mono wit(i) 'awl'

NP wicci 'awl'

WSh wihyupin ≈ wihupin (acc. ~tta) 'needle, bee stinger, syringe'

TSh wiyattampi 'cholla'

Kaw wiyaci 'awl'

Chm wiyi (vowel is wrong); wia 'colmillo [eyetooth]'; wiasi 'cholla sp.'; wiasivi 'plant of wiyasi, cholla sp.'

Ute wiyuči 'awl, large needle'

Hopi wiyavako ≈ wiyavako 'a type of saltbush, *Atriplex expansa*' (cognate?)

Ser wiha:ç 'thorn, needle'

Ktn wihač 'cholla cactus'

Cah wíyal 'pencil cactus, *Opuntia ramosissima*', íwyal 'thorn, sticker'

Cup íwyə|l (poss. --ʔa) 'spine, thorn'

Lui wiyá:la 'quartz crystal'

Gab wehár 'thorn'

Eud vecát 'espina'

Gua wehcá 'needle, thorn'

Tar wečá ≈ wiča- 'espina, aguja'

Cahita wíča (C)

Huich wíyé 'cuchillo de la sierra'

CNah wicłi 'thorn, spine'; i:cłi 'obsidian' (with unexplained loss of *w-)

HuaN wa:hłi 'amaranth'

Pipil wicłti (poss. ~yu) 'thorn'

Miller 1967 014 *wi 'awl'

C&L 167 *wic- 'thorn'; 202 **wi- 'awl, needle'

Lionnet 332 *wica 'espina, aguja'

wi-06

string

Mono wissi

NP wiha

Sho wisun (acc. ~a)

TSh wisipin

Kaw wiłipi

Chm wisiavi 'feather' (cognate?)

Ser wi:čuałt; wi:čuł 'to make string'

Ktn wicuł 'to twist fibers into string'

Cah wíčułat; wíčiw- 'to braid, as rope, thread'; wiš 'bark of a tree providing fiber'

Cup wíčiwat; wíču- 'to twist string, rope, twist a net'; wiš 'bowstring, willow fiber, willow sp.'

Lui wí:čat; wí:ča 'Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum*', wí:ču- 'to make string by rolling hemp fibers'

O'o giładag 'to put a handle on obj., to put a rope, string through two holes of' (cognate?)

Cora-JM mánpúká:vi 'the rope is hanging straight down from up there'

CNah i:čłi (pl. ~tin) 'thread made from maguey fiber' (with unexplained loss of *w-)

Miller 1967 419 *wi 'string'

Iannucci 280 *wisu(n) 'string'

Munro 043 *wí:-ča 'fiber plant'

wi-07

bird / pájaro

TSh wi:mpołi(cci) ≈ wi:mpoło(cci) 'sparrow'

Kaw wičikkiči [or wičikiči?]

SP wicił- : wiciłci

Chm wiciłici 'gen. term for smaller bird'

Ute wičiči

Ser wičit (pl. ~am)

Cah wíkilʸ ‘feather’; wíkikmal ≈ wíkitmal (pl. ~em)
Cup wík|ilʸ (poss. ~ʔi) ‘flight feather’
Eud víkíc (gen. víkce, ac. víkci) ‘pajarito’
Cahita wí:kit (pl. wikíčim)
Huich wíkí : wí:.kí:.
CNah wi:cilin ≈ wi:cikicin ‘hummingbird’
Pipil wi:lut ‘bird, dove’; wistumún ‘dove sp.’ (cognates?)
Miller 1967 040 *wici, *wiki ‘bird’
Lionnet 336 *wikici ‘pájaro’

wi-08

buzzard, turkey vulture / aura, zopilote
Mono wiho
NP wiʔho
Sho wikkumpiccih
TSh wihnumpi(cci)
Kaw wikkumaha:ci
SP wikkun- : wikkumpici
Chm wiku ≈ wikumpici
Ute whkkučiketti
Hopi wisoko (pl. wiwisokt)
Ser wirukt
O’o wişag (pl. wipşag) ‘hawk’
Tar wirú
Tubar wilú
Cahita wí:ru
Cora víški
Pipil wi:lut ‘bird, dove’
Miller 1967 067 *witu ‘buzzard’
Iannucci 277 *wi... ‘buzzard’
Lionnet 339 *wiru ‘aura’

wi-09 (*wiʔan (AMR))

oak, acorn sp. / esp. de roble
Mono wiya” ‘acorn’
NP wia ‘acorns’
TSh wiyān ≈ wiyampi ‘acorn’; wiyampippih ‘oak’
Kaw wiʔabi ≈ wiyabi ‘acorn’
Ser wiʔaht
Ktn wiʔaht
Cah wíʔat ‘*Quercus crysolepis*’
Cup wíʔat
Lui wiʔát ‘*Q. crysolepis*’

Gab weʔáʂar

Miller 1967 002 *wi ‘acorn’

Iannucci 281 *wiya(h) ‘acorn’

Munro 083 *wiʔá-t ‘oak sp.’

wi-10

knife / cuchillo

Mono wihi

NP-Yer wihi

Sho wi:n (acc. ~tta); wihi (wihi) ‘metal’

WSh wihin (acc. ~tta) ‘knife, metal’

TSh wihin

Kaw wihiči

SP wi(h)i”- (wi:”-) ≈ wii- : wi(h)ici

Chm wihi

Ute wi:či

Iannucci 278 *wihi(h) ‘knife’

wi-11

bucket, pot / olla

Mono wituwa ‘cooking pot’

NP-Yer witua ‘bucket’

NP-McD witua ‘drum’

Sho wittuhua (acc. ~i) ‘bucket’

WSh wittua (acc. ~i) ‘drum; pot, bucket’

Com wihtua ‘bucket’

TSh wittuʔa ‘kettle, pot’

Iannucci 279 *wihtua ‘bucket, pot’

wi-12

to tremble / temblar

O’o gigiw|k (def. ~)

NT gigívukui

ST giʔivuk

Bascom 040 *gigívukui ‘to tremble’

wi-13

to come / venir

CNah wi:c (defective verb)

Pipil wi:c (pret. wa:la(:)h)

C&L 032 *wi:c ‘to come’

wi-14

belt / cinturón

O'o giwuḍ (pl. giwpuḍ ≈ gigiwuḍ)

NT givúrai

Eud vikós|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) 'faja'

Tar wikó 'descortezar los árboles en cinturón' (cognate?)

Bascom 044 *givúrai 'belt'

Lionnet 337 *wiko 'faja' (cognate?)

wi-15

amaranth

Hopi wi:wa 'amaranth (pig weed)'

CNah wa:w̥li 'amaranth' (vowel is wrong)

wi-16

to rain / llover

NP pauma 'rain'

Ser wöṛ:ŋ (vowel is wrong); wöṛ:ŋt 'rain' (vowel is wrong)

Cah wéwen- ≈ wéwn- (vowel is wrong); wéwn-iš 'rain; clouds' (vowel is wrong)

Cup wəwə- (vowel is wrong)

Gab wakó- (vowel is wrong) (cognate?)

Cora mevi:ye 'it is raining'; ví:tʰe 'The Rains (rain gods)'; vi:yéri 'The Rains' (Casad reconstructs

Proto-Corachol as *ví:ye, *wi:yì.)

Huich wíwíye = : wíwíye = . 'lloviznar'

Miller 1967 338 *(w)ema

wi-17

acorn mush / atole de bellota

Ser wi:|č (poss. -wi, acc.poss. --hi)

Ktn wic

Cah wíwiš; -wíw- 'to make acorn mush'

Cup wíwiš; wíwə- 'to cook acorn mush, cook starch'

Lui wí:wiš; wíw- 'to make acorn mush'

Gab wiy

Tbl wi:wat (i. iwiw) 'to leach acorns'

Munro 002 *wí:wi-š 'acorn mush'

wi-18

to play a flute / tocar la flauta

Hopi le:na (len-, pl. le:lēna) 'flute' (cognate?)

Ser wi:ruiʔn, wi:ruiʔni|t (pl. ~m) 'reed flute'

Cah wí:ru-; wí:rupi|š (poss. -- ≈ -wí:ruki) 'flute'

Lui wí:ru-; wí:rulaš 'flute'

CNah wi:lo:|λ (pl. ~me?) ‘dove’ (cognate?)

wi-19

plant sp. / esp. de planta

Ktn wik^wat ‘plant sp. (good for burning piñon; looks like rosemary)’

Cah wik^wat ‘basin sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata*’

Cup wíkut ‘juniper’

Lui wí:kat ‘basin sagebrush, *A. tridentata*’

Munro 093 *wí:k^wa-t ‘plant sp., *A. tridentata*?’

wi-01

big / grande

SP wi:”- ‘to be long ago’

Ute wi:ttis ‘long ago, already’ (cognate?)

Hopi wiy (acc. wi:k^w) ‘old’; wi:yoqa ≈ wi:yoq (dl. wi:yoqam, pl. wi:wiyoyam; acc. wi:koq ≈ wi:koqat, dl. wi:koqmiy, pl. wi:wikoqmiy) ‘big’; wi:yaqa (distr. wi:wiyaya) ‘large in area, wide’; wi:- ≈ wi- ‘big’ (in compounds); wì:taqa ‘old man’

Ser wí:r (pl. ~am) ‘lot, much, many’

Cah -wet ‘augm. suffix’

Cup -wət ‘augm. suffix’

Lui -wut ‘augm. suffix’

Gab awé? ≈ awé?e ‘muy’ (cognate? vowel is unexpected)

O’o gi?i ‘big, a lot’; gi?i ≈ gi?iču ‘elder, oldest’; gi?iɖ ‘to become bigger, grow’; gika:čk ≈ giʃu:daɣi ‘sea, ocean’

NT gíí (pl. gíígi) ‘big’

ST gi’ (pl. gi?igir) ‘big’

Eud wé|i (gen. ~ke, ac. wek)

Gua werú ‘mucho’; werumá (rdp. wewéruma); weré (rdp. we?weré) ‘ancho’; weiká ‘mucho’; weisá ‘muchas veces’ (also at k^wi-01); wela|ní (~má) ‘ser una viejita’

Tar we ‘muy, mucho’ (also at k^wi-01); wa?rú ‘grande, mucho’ (L) / warú ‘grande, mucho, muy’ (Ht) (also at k^wi-01); wéri ≈ e?wéri ≈ o?wéri ‘grandes, largos’ (L) (also at k^wi-01); wékami ‘las viejas’ (sg. wiráami) (Ht) (also at k^wi-01)

Tubar weé- ≈ we- ‘alto, largo’

Cahita ó?ora ≈ ó?ola ‘viejo’ (cognate?)

Cora-JM vé?e

Cora-MN ve?é

CNah we:i ≈ we:yi, we:we? ‘old man’

HuaN we:i

Pipil we:y

VVH 100 *wi- ‘big’

Bascom 051ab *gí?i (pl. *gí?igiri) ‘big’; 052 *gí?iri ‘boy’

Miller 1967 039a *we ‘big’

B&H *wət? ‘augmentative suffix’

C&L 014 *wey(i) ‘big’; 203 **wiʔi ‘big’; 118 *we:wəh- ‘old’
Lionnet 340 *wi ‘mucho’

wi-02 (moved to wi-01)

wi-03 (*wiciC (AMR))

to fall / caer(se)

Mono wiʔi

NP wii ‘to drop, fall’

Kaw wiʔikku-

SP wiʔi- ‘to fall, drop’

Ute wiʔipiči ‘to drop, fall’

Hopi wi:ta ‘to pour it out’

Lui wíča/i- ‘to lie around (vi.pl); to throw away, waste, release (vt.pl.obj.)’ (vowel is wrong)

O’o gi:s (def. gi, hort. ~ ≈ gi:s) ‘to fall, get in, fall down (sg.)’ (cf. pl. şul(i)g)

NT gi:sii ‘he falls’; gi:šimi ‘he is falling’

ST -gi:šim ‘he is falling’

Eud wec|én (pret. ~í, fut. wéca)

Gua wihci|ná (~má) ‘estar cayendo’

Tar wičí

Tubar wece- ≈ mwece- (fut. mwecerak)

Cahita wéče ‘caerse (sg.)’

Cora akáhve ‘he fell down’

CNah wec|i (pret. ~)

HuaN weci

Pipil wec|i (pret. ~ki)

VVH 101 *wi_sci ‘to fall’

Bascom 053a *gí:sí: ‘he falls’; 053b *gi:sími ‘he is falling’; 053c *gí: ‘he fell’

Miller 1967 163 *we ‘fall’

B&H *wíc- ‘to throw away’ (vowel is wrong)

Iannucci 285 *wiʔi ‘to fall, drop’

C&L 057 *wəci ‘to fall’; 227 **wici ‘to fall’

wi-04

to empty / vaciar

Mono woqqata ‘to empty (many small objects) out of container (vt.)’

NP winai ‘to throw’

Sho wittaih ‘to empty, spill’

WSh wittai ‘to winnow’

Com wini:hkupa-/ĩ ‘to be knocked down by force, be thrown down’

Kaw wine:- ‘to throw down, drop’

SP winnai- ‘to throw down’

Ute winai ‘to throw’

Miller 1967 157 *wen ‘empty’

wi-05

to hit / pegar

Mono wi” ‘with whipping motion, with sidewise motion of long object’

NP wipakitta ‘to whip’

Sho wi”- ‘with a long instrument; with the body’ (instr.pref.)

Kaw wi- ‘with the length of a long object’ (instr. pref.)

SP wi”- ‘with the length of a long object’ (instr.pref)

Chm wiparugai ‘batir’; wiparupi ‘anything stirred up as one stirs up cake or dough’

Ute wiwikka?mi ‘to cover repeatedly, cover various objects’

Hopi wivà:pi ‘whip’; wivà:ta ‘to be hitting, striking’; wivi|ta (pl. ~tota) ‘to hit, strike’

Ser wi:v ‘to “dodge”: Men ride by on horses; women walk by the side of their men dragging cloth — or if they have horses, they ride them. The paxa:? [ceremonial clown] shoots at the men and they dodge’; wiqö’v ‘to hit’ (cognate?); wi’hkuv ‘to beat’ (cognate?)

Cup wówvə- ‘to hit with a stick’; wókə- ‘to cut, slice’

Tbl wibat ‘to hit, whip’; wibišt ‘whip’

O’o giw (def. gi:g, hort. gi:giwĩ) ‘to hit, thrash obj.’

NT gívai ‘to whip’

ST -giv ‘to whip’

Eud véw|an (pret. ~i, fut. vévehce) ‘azotar, castigar’

Gua wehp|aní (~imá) ‘pegar, golpear’

Tar wepá ≈ wipi- ≈ we- ‘azotar’

Cahita béba ‘pegar’ (cognate?)

Pipil witek|i (pret. ~) ‘to punish, whip, beat, hit’; wile:|wa (pret. ~h) ‘to destroy, take apart’;
wile:wi (pret. ~k) ‘to break down’

VVH 017 *wi_spa ‘to whip’

Bascom 050 *gívai ‘to whip’

Miller 1967 456 *wep ‘whip’

Iannucci 283 *wih- ‘whip’ (instr.pref.)

Lionnet 342 *wipa ≈ *wip-i ‘azotar’

wi-06 (*wiliC (AMR))

to be standing (sg.) / estar parado

Mono wini(”) ‘to stand’; winipi ‘tree’ (K)

NP wini ‘to stand’

Sho winih ‘to stand’

WSh wini” ‘to stand’

Com wini-/ĩ ‘to stand (sg.)’

TSh wini” ‘to stand, be upright, be in a certain position’

Kaw wini- ‘to stand, stop (sg.)’

SP winni- ‘to stand’

Ute winniwi ‘to get up, stand up’

Hopi *wini* ‘to stand (pl.subj.?)’

Ser *win* ≈ *wini-* ‘to stand (mass/pl.)’; *-win* in *čö^rnu[?]win* ‘to be standing (sg.)’ (resultative of *čö^rnu[?]q* ‘to stand up, stop (sg.)’), *čö^rnö^rnwin* ‘to be standing (pl.)’ (resultative of *čö^rnö^rnq* ‘to stand up, stop (pl.)’)

Cah *-wéwen* ‘to stand up, to be standing, stop, stand still (vt.)’; *-wén-* ‘put in place/order (with pl., sg.obj. of uncountables)’

Cup *wó[?]* ‘there it is’

Lui *wón-* ‘to be at a place (pl. inan.)’

Gab *wó* ‘hay’ [Spanish ‘there is’]

Tbl *iwinít* (i. *i:[?]i:win* ≈ *i:win*) ‘to stand up’; *winít* ‘to be located, exist’

Eud *wéhr|an* (pret. *~i*, fut. *wérace*) ‘parar’; *wéhr|en* (pret. *~i*, fut. *wewérce*) ‘pararse’

Gua *werí* (*werimá*) ‘estar parado (sg.)’; *weláni* (*welamá*) ‘to stand it up’

Tar *wirí* ≈ *wer-* ‘estar de pie uno, pararse, tener cargo, estar’

Cahita *wéyek* ‘estar parado (sg.)’; *wéye* ‘caminar’

VVH 161 **wili* ‘to stand’

Miller 1967 411 **we* ≈ **wene* ‘to stand’

Iannucci 287 **wini* (dur. **wihni*) ‘to stand’

Lionnet 343 **wiri* ≈ **wir-i* ‘pararse’

wi-07

to carry / llevar

Lui *wómi-* ‘to carry on one’s shoulder’

Cahita *wéria*

Miller 1967 077 **we* ‘carry’

wi-08

penis / pene

NP *wia*

Sho *wian* (acc. *~a*)

WSh *wi[?]a*”

TSh *wia*” ≈ *wiappih*

SP *wi[?]a*”- : *wi[?]appi*

Ute *wa[?]appi*

Cah *wí[?]il[?]* (poss. *-wé[?]i*)

Cup *wó[?]əl*

Lui *wó[?]la* ‘penis of adult male’

Miller 1967 315 **we* ‘penis’

Iannucci 284 **wi[?]ah* ≈ **wi[?]aN* ‘penis’

Munro 090 **wó[?]i-la* ‘adult penis’

wi-09

to comb / peinar

Mono *winaccu* ‘comb’

NP-Yer wiʔunki ‘to sweep, comb hair’

WSh wisunaih ‘to comb, sweep’

Com winua-/h ‘to sweep’

Kaw nawininibi ‘comb’

Hopi wi:si ‘brush, Hopi-style broom’

Tbl wiŋgal ≈ wiŋgišt ‘broom, rake, comb’; wiŋgit (i. iwiŋk) ‘to sweep’

CNah cikawasʌi ‘comb’

HuaN cihwa:sʌi ‘comb’; cihwa:swia ‘to comb the hair (vt.)’

Pipil ci:kuwas ≈ ciku:was ‘comb’

Miller 1967 095 *wes, *wen ‘comb’

Iannucci 282 *wi ‘to sweep, comb, brush’

C&L 030 *cika:wa:s- ‘comb’; 215 **wi:s ‘comb’

wi-10

man / hombre

Ser wiçiʔşç (pl. wiçiʔham); wiçiʔviʔç (pl. wiḥʷçiʔviʔm) ‘old man’ (with wi-02)

Gab woróyt (pl. worórom)

NT gíʔli ‘boy’

Bascom 052 *gíʔiri ‘boy’

wi-11

to bend down

Ser wi:yiʔq ‘to be bent over, swayed over (as of a tree), nod (as when dozing off)’

Cah -wéyi- ‘to incline, nod, sway back and forth’

Cup wáyə- ‘to collapse (vi.); to tear down (vt.)’

Lui wóya/i- ‘to bend down (as branches of a tree), be felled (vi.); to bend down (branches), fell (a tree) (vt.)’

wi-12 (moved to wi-11)

wi-13

to shell (corn) / desgranar

TSh wippuʔah ‘to winnow’

Hopi witaqa ‘corn gruel’; wihita ‘to be sifting (using wind), winnowing’

Huich oríyári : o:.ríyá:ri ‘desgranado’ (also at ʔo-19)

CNah ʌao:|ya (pret. ~š) ‘to shell s.th. (corn, peas, etc.)’ (also at ʔo-19)

Pipil tawi|ya (pret. ~ški) ‘to shell (corn), to be shelling’; tawiyal ‘maíz (desgranado)’

Lionnet 021 *ʔora ≈ *ʔor-i ‘desgranar’

wo-01

two / dos

WSh wo:siwihtin ‘eight’

Hopi lö:yöʔ; lö:yöm (acc. lö:qmiy) ‘two of them’

Ser wö'h; wö'hia 'twice'

Ktn woh

Cah wih

Cup wih

Lui weh

Gab wehé?

Tbl wo:; wo:ʔami 'twice'; wo:yo (acc. wo:k) 'two, both together'

O'o go:k (distr. goʔogok)

NT goóka

ST go:k

Eud wodúm (gen. wóke, ac. wok); wos 'dos veces'

Gua woká, wos ≈ wosá 'dos veces'

Tar ok^wá 'dos, pocos, poco'; nawósa 'cuatro' (Ht) (with na-25)

Tubar nyoho ≈ nyohór ≈ nyo ≈ nyór

Cahita wó:yi; wó:sa 'dos veces'

CNah o:me

HuaN o:me

VVH 103 *wo- 'two'

Bascom 046 *gó:ka 'two'

Miller 1967 509a *wo 'two'; 509b *woka, 509c *woy

B&H *wéh 'two'

C&L 180 *o:mə 'two'; 282 **wo:- 'two'

Lionnet 344 *wo 'dos'

wo-02

paternal grandfather / abuelo paterno

O'o wosk (pl. wopsk) 'paternal grandfather, paternal grandfather's brother'; reciprocal: wosmaḍ
'grandchild: MaSoCh, BrSoCh' (consonant is wrong: *w should give O'odham /g/; O'odham /w/
points to *p)

Eud vócwā (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta) 'abuelo'

Gua wocí 'abuelo: padre del padre; nieto/a: niño/a del hijo de un hombre'

Tar hočí ≈ očípari

wo-03

foot / pie

Tbl wigi:ʔit (i. iwigi:ʔ) 'to make tracks'; wigi:l (poss. ~n) 'tracks, trail' (vowel is wrong)

O'o go:kĩ 'track, footprints'

NT goókui 'track, footprint'

ST go:kui

Tubar nyokír 'pie, pata, huella'

Cahita wóki 'pie'

Bascom 047 *gó:kui/i 'track, footprint'

Miller 1967 257b *wok 'leg'

Lionnet 348 *woki 'pie'

wo-04 (*wokon (AMR))

conifer, pine / pino, ocote

Mono woqqopi 'ponderosa pine'

NP wokope 'bull pine'

Sho wonkopin ≈ onkopin (acc. ~tta) 'spruce'

WSh wonkopin (acc. ~tta) 'tall pine, spruce, douglas fir'

TSh woŋkopin

Kaw wohodibi 'bull pine, digger pine, *Pinus sabiana*'

SP okon- ≈ akon- : okompi 'fir tree'

Ute akoppi 'ponderosa pine'

Hopi löqö 'ponderosa pine'

Cah wéxet

Cup wəxítʔit

Lui wixéʔtut '*Pinus coulteri*', páwxit 'ponderosa pine' (with pa-63)

Tbl wo:ŋhal 'pine sp.'; wohombišt 'type of tree'; wohombit 'little pine tree, type of little hard acorns'

NT úkui 'pine tree'

ST huk

Eud vokót (gen. vókte, ac. vókta)

Gua wohkó ≈ ohkó

Tar okó

Tubar nyokót

Cahita wóko

CNah okoλ

HuaN okoλ

Pipil ukut

VVH 142 *wo_sko 'pine'

Bascom 077 *húkui 'pine tree'

Miller 1967 320a *woko, *hoko 'pine tree'

B&H *wexét- 'pine'

H&H *wəxé- 'pine'

Iannucci 275 *woŋko(N) 'pine tree, fir, spruce'

C&L 126 *oko- 'pine'; 265 **woko 'pine'

Lionnet 349 *woko 'pine'

wo-05 (moved to ʔo-27)

wo-06

hair of the head / cabello

Mono wo:” 'head, head hair'

NP-Yer k^wo

NP-McD k^wo 'head'

Tbl wo:d^ʔon 'place where the hair grows from, crown' (wo:dol in Voegelin)

Miller 1967 210 *wo 'hair of the head'

Iannucci 270 *wo:(h) 'hair/head'

wo-07

grasshopper / chapulín

Ser wö^rö^rht (pl. wö^rö^r:m)

Cah wí^ʔit

Cup wí^ʔət

Lui wi^ʔét

Gab we^ʔét

Gua wohcí

Tar o^ʔčí

Cahita wó^ʔoči

Cora-JM víci^ʔi (pl. ~ki)

Huich úcika : úci:ka. (cognate?)

Miller 1967 205 *wo^ʔa 'grasshopper'

Munro 054 *wi^ʔé-t 'grasshopper'

wo-08

worm / gusano

Mono wo^ʔapi

NP wo^ʔapa

Sho woapin ≈ oapin (acc. ~tta)

WSh wo^ʔapin (acc. ~tta)

Com wo^ʔa:pǐ ≈ wo^ʔapi ≈ wo^ʔa-

TSh woapin ≈ woapicci

Kaw wo^ʔopi

Iannucci 272 *wo^ʔa 'worm'

wo-09 (moved to ʔo-02)

wo-10

wood / madera

Mono wopikusǔ 'Modoc woodpecker'

NP wopi 'burnt wood'

Sho wopin (acc. ~tta) 'board; vehicle'

WSh wopin 'board, log; wagon, car'

Com wo:pǐ ≈ wopi 'board, wood'

TSh wopin ≈ wopimpi 'log, board, (cut) wood, pole'

Kaw wopi 'old timber, wood'

SP opin-

Cahita ówo ‘mata’ (C) (cognate?)

Iannucci 276 *wopi(n) ‘wood’

wo-11

to bark / ladrar

Mono wo: (Lamb says “as in woo ʔ..ki”)

NP wohi

Sho woʔai”

Kaw haʔa-

SP waʔauki

Cah -wésex- (cognate?)

Lui waʔúy- ‘to howl’

Tbl wo:wohat (i. owo:woh)

Eud vói ‘coyote’

Gua woʔn|aní (~imá); woʔí ‘coyote’

Tubar wo-; wonamyát ‘está ladrando’; woi ≈ goi ‘coyote’

Cora-JM híhwa ‘he is yelling out; to bray, crow’

CNah aʔwa ‘to scold, quarrel with, irritate’; waʔwaloa: ≈ waʔwalca ≈ waʔwanoa: ‘to bark at s.o.’

HuaN ahwa

Pipil ahwa ‘to scold, bark at, yelp at’

Miller 1967 022 ‘bark’ (vb.)

Iannucci 274 *wohi ≈ *woʔa ≈ *waʔa ≈ *woʔo ‘to bark, yell, howl’

Lionnet 346 *woʔi ‘coyote’

wo-12

dog / perro

Gab woʔí’ (pl. ~am ≈ ~om ≈ wowóʃeʔam) (vowel is unexpected; /o/ < *o usually only after *k)

O’o gogs (pl. gogogs)

NT gogóši (pl. goógoši)

ST gago:š (pl. goggoš)

Bascom 045ab *gogósi (pl. gogógosi) ‘dog’

Miller 1967 136 ‘dog’

wo-13

back / espalda

Mono woʔopi ‘backbone’

Kaw howa:pi

SP oa:- : oa:pi

Ute oa:pi

Tubar ovar ≈ owár ≈ ogo-

Cahita hó:ʔo

Iannucci 273 *woʔa(:) ‘back’

wo-14 (moved to wa-11)

wo-15

bird sp. / esp. de pájaro

Cup wísal ‘mud hen’

Lui wé:sal ‘white brant’

Munro 014 *wé:sa-l ‘bird sp.’

wu-01

to stand / pararse

O’o gígok ‘to stand, be in a standing position (for animate referents and inanimate referents when there are only a few of them)’ (cf. sg. kík, inanimate ču:č)

NT gúúka

ST gugu:k

Bascom 048 *gugúka ‘to stand (pl.)’

wu-02

strength / poder

O’o gívk ‘stiff, strong, hard’

NT guvúka-

ST -guvu:k

Bascom 049 *guvúka ‘strength’

ya-01 (*yansi (AMR))

to be seated / estar sentado

Hopi ye:se (yes-, sg. qatì) ‘to sit; to live, inhabit, dwell (ipf.) (pl.)’

Tbl yand’it (i. ayanc) ‘to sit down; to set (of the sun)’

O’o da|(ha) (def. ~, pl. ~ḍ(h)a) ‘to stay s.wh. for a short while in a sitting position’

NT dáha, dáíkaroi ‘chair’

ST da:

Eud dasén (pret. dási, fut. dásce) ‘sentarse’

Gua (kahtí) ≈ yas|a- (~imá) ‘estar sentado (sg.)’

Tar asá ≈ -yasá ≈ así ‘estar sentado o sentarse uno’

Tubar neca- ≈ nesa- ‘sentarse, estar sentado, asentar, poner’

Cahita yéste ≈ yé:sa ‘sentarse (sg.)’; yéča ‘ponerlo sentado (sg.)’

Cora-JM naʔavéʔeyeihša ‘I’m going to get on (the horse)’

Huich ya = : yá: = ‘sentarse’; yáše = : yá:še = . ≈ yaši = : ya:ši = . ‘empezar a estar sentado’

CNah ye (non-pres./pret. root of ka:) ‘to be’

VVH 076 *ya_nsa ‘to sit’

Bascom 017 *dáha ‘to be seated’; 018 *dáíkaroi ‘chair’

Miller 1967 380 *ya, *yas ‘sit’

Lionnet 351 *yasa ≈ *yas-i ‘sentarse’

ya-02 (*yansi (AMR))

to place (sg.obj.) in sitting position / ponerlo sentado (obj.sg.)

O'o da:ʃ (def. dai) 'to put obj. in a sitting position (s.wh.)'

NT daása 'to set down'; daásai 'he sets down'; daí 'he set down'

ST -dʷa:sa- 'to set down'; dai 'he set down'

Gua yahc|áni (~amá) 'ponerlo sentado (obj.sg.)'

Tar ačá ≈ ačába 'poner o asentar una cosa'

Huich yáca = : yá:ca = 'poner, hacer parar'

CNah moyectika? 'está su merced en casa' (Molina)

Pipil miestuk ≈ muctuk 'seated'

VVH 040 *yaca 'to set it down'

Bascom 014a *dá:sai 'he sets it down'; 014b *dá:sa(-) 'to set down'; 014c *dái 'he set down'

ya-03 (*yakaR (AMR))

nose / nariz

Mono yoqa 'nasal mucus'

SP yaka:- 'edge, end'

Hopi yaqa

Tbl yaha:wi|t ≈ yaha:wi|l (poss. ~n) 'summit, point'

O'o da:k 'nose, nostril(s)'

NT daáka (pl. daadáka); daakádi 'his nose'

ST da:k (pl. da:dak); da:kad 'his nose'

Eud dakát (gen. dákte, ac. dákta) 'nariz, pico de ave'

Gua yahká

Tar aká

Cahita yéka

Huich yékaráu : yé:.karáu. 'pico de ave'

CNah yakaλ 'nose, point, ridge'

HuaN yakaλ, yekapanλi 'point'

Pipil -yak ≈ yaka-)

VVH 110 *y_ʷka 'nose, end'

Bascom 011ab *dá:ka (pl. *da:dáka) 'nose'; 011c *da:kádi 'his nose'

Miller 1967 308 *yaka 'nose'

C&L 117 *yaka- 'nose'; 260 **yaka 'nose'

Lionnet 350 *yaka 'nariz'

ya-04

to carry / llevar

Mono ya 'to put on, to wear'

NP yahita

Sho ya:” 'to get, carry, pick up (sg.obj.)'

WSh ya:”

Com ya: 'to carry (sg.obj.)'

TSh ya:” ‘to carry in the hands’

Kaw ya:- ‘to carry (sg.obj.)’

SP ya:- ‘to carry one object’; yaŋ^wi- ‘to carry’

Ute ya:ʔwai ‘to carry, take by hand’

Hopi ya:wi ‘s.th. carried or held in the hand’; yawma (pl. ya:wisa) ‘to go along with s.th. in the hand, take it’; yawnima ‘be carrying by the hand, go about carrying by the hand’

Ser ya:ʔ ‘to take, carry’; ye:i ‘to take, seize, catch’; ya:nim ‘to have’

Cah -yáw- ‘to catch, get hold of; to touch; to have, hold, take care of’; -yáwnemax- ‘to bring s.th. for sbdy.’

Cup yáwə- ‘to bring, carry’

Lui yá:w- ‘to have, hold’; yáwmona- ‘to carry, bring’

Gab yáw- ‘tener’

Miller 1967 079 *ya ‘carry’

B&H *yaw- ‘to bring’

Iannucci 289 *ya: ‘to take, fetch’

ya-05

to come / llegar

NP ya: ‘here’

WSh yaʔi ‘to enter, go in’ (cognate?)

Cahita yáha ‘llegar (pl.)’

Huich ya = : yá: = . ‘ir, empezar a ser’ (cognate?)

CNah ya ‘to go’

HuaN yawa ≈ yawi- ≈ yah- ‘to go’

Pipil yawi (pret. ya:hki) ‘to go’

VVH 082 *yahi_s(pa) ‘to come (pl.)’

Miller 1967 098 *ya ‘come’

ya-06

to die / morirse

Mono tiyawit

NP yai

Sho tiaih ‘to die (sg.)’

WSh tiyaih ‘to die (sg.)’

Com tiya:i-h ‘to die (sg.)’

TSh tiyaih ‘to die, suffer from (sg.)’

SP yaʔai-

Ute yaʔai ‘to die, have died’

Cahita -yá:te ‘sufijo terminativo’

Miller 1967 132 *ya ‘die’

ya-07 (*yaka (AMR))

to say / decir

NP yatua

TSh yakai” ≈ yake” ‘to cry, make noise (of animals)’

SP yaka- : yakai: ‘cries, (horse) neighs, (owl) hoots’

Hopi yaw ‘(quotative particle)’

Cah -yáx- ‘to be so, to say’

Cup yaxə-

Lui yá- ≈ yáx- ‘to say, tell’

Cora ye: ‘it is said (quotative)’

Huich hai = ‘hablar, decir’ (cognate?)

Miller 1967 363 *ya ‘to say’

B&H *ya- ‘to say’

ya-08

to run / correr

NP yapi ‘fast’

Sho yamasua ≈ yawisin ‘fast; soon; hurry up’

WSh yawisin ‘in a hurry; hurry up!’

TSh yawi(si) ‘quickly, fast, in a hurry; hurry up!’

SP yain- ‘to hunt’

Ute pi:yai ‘to run, jog, trot’

Ser yaʔi

Cah yáʔik ‘runner, good runner’; yaʔi ‘wind, air’

Cup yáʔə- ‘(sg.)’

Lui yáʔ- ≈ yáʔi ‘to run, be fast; to flow’

Gua yapí ‘pronto’; yapíri ‘muy pronto’; yapisína ‘apúrase’

Tar yá ≈ -yó- ‘luego, pronto, en seguida’

Cora nʔá: núyeʔive ‘I can really hoof it’

Huich yá/kí = : yá:/kí = . ‘ir’

CNah ya ‘to go’

Miller 1967 358 *ya ‘run’

B&H *yaʔ- ‘to run’

ya-09

to grow / crecer

Ser ya:ŋq ‘to grow, grow up’; ya:ŋkin ‘to raise (a child)’

Gua yaʔwiná (yaʔimá) ‘to sprout’

Miller 1967 208 *ya ‘grow’

ya-10

mockingbird

TSh yampa(cci) ≈ tokoyampa

SP yampa- : yampaci

Chm ya:mpa

Hopi yà:pa (pl. ya:yà:pam)

Miller 1967 285 *yapa ‘mocking bird’

ya-11

to cry / llorar

Mono yaqa

NP yaka ‘to cry (sg.)’

Sho yakai” ‘to cry (sg.)’

WSh yakai”

Com yake-/h ‘to cry (sg.)’

TSh yakai” ≈ yake” ‘to cry, make noise (animals) (sg.dl.)’

Kaw yaki- ‘to cry, sing (of a bird), crow (of a rooster), etc. (sg.)’

SP yaka-

Ute yakappasi?i ‘to cry, shed tears’

Iannucci 290 *yake ≈ *yaqa ‘to cry’

ya-12

to laugh / reírse

Mono yawi

Sho yahnai”

WSh yahnai” ‘to laugh (sg.)’

Com yahne-/h ‘to laugh (sg.)’

TSh yahi” ≈ yahe”

Ute kiya?ni (cognate?)

Tubar nawi-

Iannucci 288 *ya... ‘to laugh’

ya-13

yesterday / ayer

CNah ya:lwa

HuaN yelwaya

Pipil ya:luwa

C&L 197 *ya:lwa ‘yesterday’

ya-14

over, above / sobre

O’o da:m ‘on, on top (of), above, over obj.; sky’

NT daáma

ST da:m

Bascom 012 *dá:ma ‘over, above’

ya-15

smooth

O'o da:p(h)iu|n (def. ~) 'to smooth, iron, press obj.'; da:pk 'to be smooth, slippery, nude, bare'

NT daapáka

ST -d'a:pak

Huich ya: 'aguililla del llano'

CNah yama:nia: 'to soften s.th.'; yama:nki 's.th. soft, delicate'

Pipil yama:niya (pret. ~k) 'to soften, become soft, bland'; yama:nik 'bland, soft, mushy'

Bascom 013 *da:páka 'smooth'

ya-16

to leave alone

O'o dag(ĩ)to 'to let go of, turn loose, leave alone, to quit, drop (a habit) once'

NT dagít'yo

ST dogt'yo

Bascom 015 *dagíto 'to leave alone'

ya-17

to knead

NT -dá?aviñ, dagíviñai 'he kneads'

ST -da?aviñ

Bascom 016a *dagívinai 'he kneads'; 016b *dagávini 'to knead'

ya-18

to fly / volar

SP ya:ša- 'to fly off (pl.)' (cf. sg. nonci-)

Ute ya:si 'to flock, fly in a flock'

O'o da?a (def. da:, hort. da:?i)

Cora-JM watará?ara: 'it flew off'

Miller 1967 182 *ya 'fly'

ya-19

wild carrot

Mono ya:ppanna?(a) 'mushroom (grows in layers on willows)'

NP-Yer yabba

NP-McD yappa

Sho yampa (acc. ~i) 'wild carrot *Carum gairdneri*'

WSh yampa (acc. ~i)

TSh yampa

Kaw yabarabi 'yampah, carrot, *Perideridia pringlei*'

Tbl yambal 'wild carrots, wild radishes'

ya-20

mother / madre

O'o da:d (pl. da:daʔa ≈ da:daʔagĩ) 'MoOISi; godmother'

NT daáda

ST da:d

Bascom 010 *dá:da 'mother'

ya-21

to yearn after, cherish

Tbl ya:ʔ (i. a:ya)

O'o daʔa 'to hold on to, keep obj. to oneself, be reluctant to part with or share, be attached to'

VVH 129 *yaʔa 'to yearn after, cherish'

ya-22

alive / vivo

Ser ye:int (pl. yeiye:inam) 'living one, one who is alive'

Gab yayt (pl. yayáytom) 'one who is alive, awake'

O'o daʔa 'to beat (about the heart)' (cognate?)

ya-23

to germinate

Hopi yama (pl. nöŋa) 'to go or come out, emerge, come into view, turn out, rise (of sun, moon)'

Ser ya:mavaʔ 'spring, springtime'

Cah yámilʸ 'leaves'

Cup yəmíš 'forest; dense'

Lui yamí:ča 'forest, thick brush'; yamáqa/i- 'to be soft, tender (vi.), to soften (vt.)'

Gab yámamwár 'March, the month of germinating'

Munro 047 *yamí:-ča 'forest'

ya-24

enclosure

Ser ya:ŋ|ič ≈ ya:ŋ|č (pl. ~im, poss. --iʔ) 'enclosure with walls but no roof'

Cah yáŋi- 'to build an encircling fence or a roofless shed for gathering of people or keeping animals'; yáŋi|ʔat ≈ yáŋi|š (poss. --ʔa) 'encircling fence, roofless shed as windbreak'

Gab yáŋʔar 'Los Angeles'; (no)yáŋe(pe) '(in my) windbreak'

ya-25

lizard sp. / esp. de lagarto

Ser ya:ŋvaʔ

Cah yáŋvaʔ

ya-26

thin / delgado

Ser yeipq ‘to be, become thin, lean, skinny (as of a person)’; yeipka? ‘thin one (as a person)’

Cah -yáwi- ‘to get skinny, thin’; yáwiš ‘skinny one’

Gab yaróre’ (pl. ~am) ‘flaco’

ya-27

to believe / creer

Ser yawamin ‘to believe’

Gab yawáyno ‘believe it!’

ya-28

greasewood, creosote bush

Ser ya^r:ç

Gab yar ‘una clase de rama’

ya-29

far / lejos

Hopi ya:|p (dif. ~q, des. ~vo, abl. ~vaqw)

Ser piya:n (also at pi-16)

Ktn piyan (also at pi-16)

Gab pwan (also at pi-16)

yi-01 (*yik (AMR))

mother / madre

Hopi yi- ≈ -ŋi : yi?at ‘his/her mother’, yi?am ‘their mother(s)’, itaŋi ‘our mother’

Ser -yi? (gen. -yik, acc. -yiki, pl. -yikim)

Ktn -yi?

Cah -ye?, yet ‘female’

Cup -yə, ʔiyátu ‘to become a mother’

Lui -yó?, yot ‘big’

Gab nyok ≈ neók ‘my mother’

O’o ʃiʃi (pl./distr. ʃi:ʃ)

NT dǎdi ‘his mother’

ST diʔi:d ‘his mother’

Eud déw|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua yeʔyé ≈ yeyé ≈ yeʔé ‘madre; tía política, sobrino/a político/a: esposa de tecí o taʔté, niño/a de hermano/a mayor de esposo, madrina, esposa de Dios, mujer de Dios’

Tar yeyé (L) / iyé (Ht)

Cahita áye

Cora-JM nʔiya:šú ‘my grandfather’; nʔiyáʔak^wa ‘my grandmother’

Cora-MN neyé:k^wari ‘my grandmother’

HuaN yehna:nli ‘mother-in-law’; yehyohli ‘daughter-in-law’

VVH 106 *y_i?i ‘mother’

Bascom 033 *d_i?ídi ‘his mother’; cf. 010 *dá:da ‘mother’; 019a *disíka ‘aunt’; 019b *didísika ‘aunts’

Miller 1967 486a *ye ‘mother’

B&H B&H *-yə ‘mother’

C&L 254 **y_i?i ‘mother’

Munro 041 *yó-t ‘female’

yi-02

to open / abrir

O’o jiga (cognate?) ‘to pierce a hole through obj. by a single motion or blow such as when drilling, punching a hole through obj.’ (cf. yi-05)

Gua ye?epúna

Tar yepú (L); e ≈ ye ‘cerrar, cercar’ (L); yéachi ‘abierto’ (Ht)

Cahita étapo (cognate?)

Huich yepí = : ye:pí:.

Lionnet 353 *y_i ‘cerrar’

yi-03

to smoke tobacco / fumar tabaco

O’o j_i:ñ

NT d_iñni

ST -d_i:n

Gua yen_i|ná (~má)

Cahita yéna

Cora-JM meyá:na ‘they are smoking’

Cora-MN rayá:hna ‘he is smoking it’

Huich yená =

Bascom 034 *d_i:n_i/i- ‘to smoke’

Miller 1967 394 *yena ‘smoke tobacco’

Lionnet 357 *y_ina ‘fumar’

yi-04

to make tracks / hacer huellas

O’o j_i:kč ‘to find the tracks left by obj.’; j_ikia|m (def. ~) ‘to look for and recognize the tracks left by obj.’

Gua yehki|ná (~má)

Tar hiyé ≈ iwé ≈ -híwe ≈ -húwe ‘observar, espiar, huellar’; iyéto ‘seguir la huella’

yi-05

hole / agujero

O’o j_ig ‘hole, opening, clearing, open country’

NT díga, digára- ‘to make a hole’

ST -di?

Eud hidéw|a (gen. ~te, ac. ~ta)

Gua yewá, yewá|ni (~ma) ‘estar agujerado’

Tar ewá ≈ -híwa ‘agujerarse’

VVH 108 *yiwa ‘space, opening’

Bascom 029 *díga ‘hole’; 030 *digáva(-) ‘to make a hole’

yi-06

to close / cerrar

NP yihippi ‘doorway’

Sho yiwi”- ≈ yii”- ‘to enter’

SP yi(h)i ‘doorway’; yi(h)ipa ‘at the doorway’

Ute yi:ppi ‘doorway, opening, gap in wall’; yi:tuwappi ‘door, gate’

Hopi yi:p ‘way back in, farther back’; yi:mo ‘to a point way back in’; yi:povi ‘room towards the back’ (cognates?)

Ser yi:vanu? ‘from outside’; yi:vuka? ‘out, outside (dat.)’

Tbl yi?pat (i. i:yi?pa) ‘to close (vt.)’ (yihpa in Voegelin); yi?pal ‘door’

O’o ki:ǰig (pl. ki:k(i)ǰig) ‘door’ (with ki-01)

Gua ye?eténa ≈ ye:téna, ye?epúna ≈ ye:púna ‘abrir’

Tar e ≈ ye ‘cerrar, cercar’; yépu ‘abrir’

Huich yepí = : ye:pí = . ‘abrir’

Miller 1967 091a *ye ‘close’

Iannucci 295 *-yi- ‘doorway’

yi-07

to come / venir

Sho yinkah ‘to move (pl.)’

WSh yinka ‘to travel, wander, live (pl.)’

Com yiyimuhku- ≈ yiyimukĩ- ‘to move, have movement’

Ute yikái ‘to enter, come in’

Hopi yin’a ‘to enter (pl.)’

O’o jiwa ‘to get, arrive, s.wh. at a walk (on foot or on horseback)’

NT d’ívia ‘he comes’

ST d’ivía? ‘he is going to come’

Gua yegi|ná (~má) ‘to accept an invitation to a festival’

Cora ye?i (sg.subj. pres., tense)

Huich yei = ‘moverse, andar, caminar’

CNah e?ko: ‘to arrive’

Bascom 020a *d’ívia ‘he comes’; 020b *d’ívi ?agai ‘he is going to come’

Miller 1967 097 *ye ‘come (sg.)’

yi-08

to sit (pl.subj.)

Mono yikk^{wi}

NP yikk^{wi} 'to sit (pl.)'

Sho yik^{wi}”, yik^{wi}ikka 'to sit (dl.)'

WSh yik^{wi}”

Com yik^{wi}-/h 'to sit down (pl.)'

TSh yik^{wi} 'to sit, camp. stay; be positioned, located, situated (dl.)'

Kaw yuk^{wi}- 'to live, sit, stay (pl.)'

SP yuk^{wi}-

Ute yuk^{wi} 'to be sitting, sit'

Iannucci 297 *yik^{wi} (dur. *yihk^{wi}) 'to sit'

yi-09

to swallow

Mono yikk^{wi}

NP yik^{wi}

Sho yimi”

WSh yiwi”

Com yiwi-/h 'to swallow s.th., go out of sight'

Kaw yi?iki-

SP yi?iki- ≈ yi?ikki-

Ute yi?iki

Gua ye?ni|ná (~má) 'to suck, smoke'

Cora rayé?e 'he's drinking it'

CNah i 'to drink s.th.' (cognate?)

VVH 168 *y_i?i 'to swallow'

Miller 1967 425 *ye 'swallow'

Iannucci 299 *yi(h)wi 'to swallow'

yi-10

porcupine

Sho yihnín (acc. ~a)

WSh yihnín ≈ yihnicci (acc. ~na ≈ ~a)

TSh yihmi

SP yijín- : yijimpici

Chm yijí

Ute yi:ppiči

Iannucci 296 *yihniN 'porcupine'

yi-11

autumn / otoño

Mono yipa

NP yipano
Sho yipani
WSh yipani
TSh yipani
Kaw yipana
SP yipanna”-
Ute yik^wana ≈ yupwanatti
Iannucci 298 *yipa ‘autumn’

yi-12

to fly / volar
Mono yocci
NP yocci ‘to fly (sg.)’
Sho yici” ‘to get up; to fly (sg.)’; yoti” ‘to get up; to fly (pl.)’
WSh yici” ‘to fly, get up’
Com yici-/h ‘to fly (sg.)’
TSh yici” ‘to fly (sg.)’; yoti” ‘to fly (pl.)’
Kaw yoci- ‘to jump, fly (sg.)’
Ute yiči ‘to fly, alight, fly off’
Cahita yorériam ‘insectos que vuelan’ (C)
Iannucci 292 *yo(h)ci ≈ *yo(h)ti ≈ *yi(h)ti ≈ *yi(h)ci ‘to fly’

yi-13

rotten / podrido
O’o ĵiwa ‘to rot; to ferment’
NT diváliga
ST dʷiva:lʷiʔ
Bascom 031 *diváriga ‘rotten’

yi-14

earth, dirt / tierra
O’o ĵiwuḍ ≈ ĵiwıḍ (pl./distr. ĵĵiwuḍ) ‘land, ground, country, earth, world’ (also at ti-36)
NT divárai
ST divi:r
Bascom 032 *divırai ‘earth, dirt’

yi-15

tiger / tigre
NT didávili
ST didvalʷ
Cahita yó:ko
Bascom 028 *didáviri ‘tiger’

yi-16

to taste / saborear

Hopi *yiki* ‘to make, fix, finish; to taste’

O’o *ji:k-* (def. ~) ‘to taste s.th.’

VVH 107 **yiki* ‘to taste’

yi-17

aunt / tía

Ser *-yir* ‘younger parallel aunt: MoYoSi, MoYoF//Co, stepmother, FaYoBrWi, FaYo//CoWi’

Cah *-yes* ‘MoYoSi; stepmother’

Cup *-yəşma* ‘aunt: MoYoSi, MoFXCo, stepmother, FaYoBrWi’ (with ma-07)

Lui *-yósmay* ‘aunt: MoYoSi’ (with ma-07)

Gab (ny) *óʔoş* ‘(mi) tía (= S. *niyyorr* [= *niyi:r*])’

O’o *jik* (pl. *jijsi*) ‘MoYoSi or female relative’ (Cf. also *jiʔis* (pl./distr. *ji:jis*) ‘maternal uncle: MoOlBr’)

NT *dʔišika* (pl. *dʔidʔišika*)

ST *dʔiši:k*

Bascom 019ab **disíka* (pl. **didísika*) ‘aunt’

yi-18

for time to pass

Ser *yi:ŋiʔq* ‘to be a long time, be later’

Cah *-yéŋ-* ‘to pass just a while (of time), stay a while’

Cup *yəŋə-* ‘to last a long time, endure’

yi-19

to be pretty / estar bonito

Ser *yiʔa:yiʔaʔn*

Lui *yawáywa-*; *yawáywaš* ‘pretty’

yo-01

raw / crudo

O’o *doʔi* ‘raw, unripe, unbaked’

NT *dóí*

ST *doʔi:ʔ*

Eud *dohí* (gen. ~ke, fut. ~)

Gua *yo’í* ‘verde (de fruta), cruda (de carne)’

Tar *o’í* ‘crudo, clase de hierba matapescados’

CNah *yoksi* ‘to ripen, cook’; *yoksik* ‘s.th. ripe or cooked’ (semantic reversal?)

Bascom 022 **do’íga* ‘raw’

Lionnet 360 **yoʔi* ‘crudo’

yo-02

non-Indian / persona no indígena

Eud dor (gen. dóre, ac. dóri) ‘hombre, varón’

Gua yorí ‘Blanco’

Tar o’ri ‘blanco de raza’

Cahita yó:ri ‘persona no indígena’

Lionnet 361 *yori ‘blanco de raza’

yo-03

to copulate

Mono yoqqa ‘to copulate with’

NP yoko

Sho yoko”

TSh yoko”

Kaw yoko- ‘to copulate with’

SP yoko-

Ute yokoi ‘to make love to’

O’o do:m (hort. do:dom) ‘to copulate with obj.’

VVH 111 *yoma ‘to copulate’

Miller 1967 099 *yo ‘copulate’

Iannucci 291 *yo(h)ko ‘to copulate’

yo-04

to live / vivir

Eud dór (gen. ~e, ac. ~i) ‘hombre’ (cognate?)

Cahita yó:re ‘nacer’

Cora-JM rú: ‘he is alive’

Huich yori = $\approx$ yo:ri = ‘estar vivo, crecer’

CNah yo:l|i (pret. ~) ‘to live; to come to life, hatch’; yo:lli ‘heart’; yo:lloʔli ‘heart, pith, core’;

yo:llo:ʔ ‘heart, life, spirits’; ʔayo:lloʔli ‘core, center, pith’

HuaN yoli

Pipil -yu(:)l ‘heart’; yu(:)ltuk ‘alive’

Miller 1967 264 *yo ‘to live’

C&L 033 *ʔayo:-(?) ‘corn’

yo-05

many / muchos

Tbl yo:wi ‘many, plenty, a lot’

Gua yomá ‘all’

Cahita yáwa ‘hacer (no presente)’

Miller 1967 275 *yo ‘many’

yo-06

cure / curar

NP-Yer nattisuʔa ‘medicine’

O’o sdoa (pl. sdoda) ‘to be healthy’; doaʃ (def doa) ‘to get well, recover (vi.); to make obj. get well, recover (vt.)’; doaʃ(i)d (def. ~) ‘to cure, heal, revive (vt.)’

Gua iʔóa|ni (~ma) ‘to take medicine, cure (vi.)’; iʔóe|na (~ma) ‘to cure (vt.)’; iʔói ‘medicine’

Tar owí ≈ owé- ‘invitar, cps. curar, perseguir’

Huich yori = : pá:yó:rí. ‘se alivió’

Miller 1967 116 *yo, *yowa, *yoya ‘cure’

Lionnet 362 *yowa ‘curar’

yo-07

slow / despacio

O’o dodolma ‘to be quiet, peaceful, calm’

NT dodóli ‘quiet’

ST do:lʔim ‘quiet’

CNah yo:lik ‘tranquilly, gently, measuredly’; yo:lse:w(i) ‘to be calmed, placated, satisfied’; yo:laʔsi ‘to become bored, weary’ (with ha-09)

HuaN iyo:lik ‘slowly’

Pipil yu:lik ‘slow, soft’

Bascom 021 *dodóri- ‘quiet’

C&L 152 *yo:li:k ‘slow’

yo-08

night / noche

CNah yowalli, yowa ‘to get dark, for night to fall’; yowak ‘at night’

Pipil yuwaki ‘overcase, dark’; tayuwa ‘at night, night’

C&L 116 *yowa(l)- ‘night’

yo-09

quiet / quieto

O’o dodolma ‘to be quiet, peaceful, calm’

NT dodóli

ST do:lʔim

Eud dubacetéri (cognate?)

Bascom 021 *dodórimi ‘quiet’

yo-10

to vomit / vomitar

Hopi na:yö’a (with pv-01)

Eud dód|an (pret. ~oi, fut. ~oce)

Gua yoʔa|ní (~má) (rdp. cortada yoʔyóma)

Tar oʔyó

Lionnet 359 *yoa ‘vomitar’

yu-01

to bounce / (re)botar, (hacer) saltar

Cah -yúʔi- ‘to trot’

Cup yutyútə- ‘to trot’

Lui yúhi- ‘to trot’

O’o čuḍwua ≈ juḍwua ‘to bounce, land on one’s feet’

Gua yuʔri|ná (~má) ‘caer solo, mismo’

Cahita yúʔa ‘empujar’

yu-02

to rain / llover

Hopi yo:yaŋ^w ‘rain, rainstorm’ (also at yu-05)

Ser yuat ‘snow’; yui ≈ yua- ‘to snow’

Ktn yuat ‘snow’; yu ≈ yuy ‘to snow’

Cah yúyat ‘snow, cold’; -yúy- ‘to snow’; -yučíwi- ‘to be cold, to feel cold’

Cup ayúyʔa ‘snow’; yúy ‘cold (adj.)’; yúyə- ‘to snow’

Lui yú:yit ‘snow’; yúy(u)- ‘to snow’

Gab ywat ≈ yowát ‘snow’; yúyyok ‘está nevando’

NT duúdu ‘it rained’

ST -du:d ‘it rained’

Bascom 025 *dú:du ‘it rained’

Miller 1967 399 *yu ‘snow’

B&H *yuy ‘to snow’

Munro 120 *yú:ya-t ‘snow’

yu-03

rain / lluvia

Hopi yokva (pf.), yo:yoki (ipf.) ‘to rain’

O’o ju:kĩ; ju:k (def. ~, hort. ~kĩ) ‘to rain’

NT duúki

ST du:k

Eud dúki; dúkun ‘to rain’

Gua yuʔkí; yuʔk|uná (~imá) ‘to rain’

Tar ukuí (Ht); ukú ‘llover’ (Ht)

Cahita yúku; yúke ‘to rain’

VVH 109 *yuku ‘to rain’

Bascom 027 *dú:ki ‘rain’

Miller 1967 337 *yuk ‘to rain’

Lionnet 363 *yuku ≈ *yuk-i ‘llover’

yu-04

to be able / poder

Eud dúkun (pret. dúnhri, fut. dumáce)

Gua yumébaní

Tar umé ≈ uméro ‘poder con algo, ser capaz’

Cahita yú:ma

Huich yi= ≈ yi:= ‘poder’

Lionnet 364 *yumi ≈ *yum-a ‘poder’

yu-05 (moved to yu-02)

yu-06

to fall

WSh yummah ‘to fall (from tree)’

Com yuma-/ĩ ‘to fall, be born, attack (sg.)’

SP yunnia-

Gua yuʔri|ná (~má)

Miller 1967 164 *yu ‘fall’

yu-07

to crush

NP yihaʔyu ‘to chew it’

Tbl yu:dinat (i. uyu:din) ‘to crush (vt.)’; yu:dat (i. uyu:da) ‘to be crushed’

Miller 1967 112 *yu ‘to crush’

yu-08

to make, to do / hacer

Hopi yiki ‘to finish, finish doing or making; to make into, transform’ (vowel is wrong)

O’o ʃuñid : hab/has ʃuñ|id (def. ~) ‘to do a certain thing for sbdy’

Cahita yáwa ‘hacer (no presente)’

Cora-JM aʔinʔí pariki ‘what are you doing’

Huich yáa= ‘hacer’; yiane= : yáne:= . ‘hacer, actuar en cierta manera’

Miller 1967 271 *yu ‘make’

yu-09

warm / caliente

Mono yuwi ‘to be warm’

NP yui

Sho yuaih

WSh yuʔaih ‘to be warm’

Com yuʔa- ≈ yuʔah- ‘to be warm (of the weather)’

SP yu:ttui- ‘to be warm’; yuʔmi- ‘warm (of water)’; yuʔata- ‘warm (of weather)’

Hopi yonji ‘to be warm’

Miller 1967 453 *yu 'warm'

Iannucci 293 *yuʔa ≈ *yuʔi 'warm'

yu-10

cactus fruit / fruta de cacto

Hopi yōñö 'prickly pear cactus of the Hopi region' (vowel is wrong)

O'o juñ (distr. ju:juñ) 'dry saguaro fruit formed into a cake'; jui 'fruit of one variety of prickly pear cactus'

Huich yícíki : yí:cíki. 'tuna (fruta)'

Miller 1967 071 *yun 'cactus fruit'

yu-11

grease, fat / grasa

Mono yuhu

NP yuhu

Sho yuhu (acc. yuhi)

WSh yuhu

Com yuhũ ≈ yuhu

TSh yuhupin

Kaw yihu:pi ≈ yuhupi

SP yu(h)u- : yu(h)upi

Chm yuhuvi 'fat: fat, tallow, or suet before being tried out'; yuhuʔa: 'fat when still in the body'

Ute yiipi

Iannucci 294 *yuhu 'grease'

yu-12

buzzard / aura

Cah yúŋav|iš (pl. ~čem (S) ≈ ~ičem (S&H))

Cup yuŋáviš

Lui yuŋá:viš 'turkey buzzard, vulture'

B&H *yuŋávic 'buzzard'

H&H *yuŋá:viš 'buzzard'

yu-13 (moved to co-06)

yu-14

to put on

Cup yúlə- 'to gather on a stick or string, to thread needle, put on stockings'

Lui yúla/i- 'to wear a shirt or coat (vi.); to pen up, imprison, to lasso; to put on clothes, thread a needle (vt)'; yú:lapiš 'rabbit net'; yulí-ʔ- 'to be imprisoned'; yúliš 'prisoner'

B&H *yú(l)- 'to put on'

yu-15

lizard sp. / esp. de lagarto

Cup yúʔəl 'large lizard'

Lui yulú'

B&H *yu...l 'lizard sp.'

yu-16

conifer sp. / esp. de conífero

Kaw yivibi 'yellow pine'

SP yipin- : yipimpi ≈ yupimpi 'long-leafed pine'

Chm yuvimpi 'pine sp.'

Ser yuha:ç 'pine'

Cah yúyilʸ 'juniper'

Cup yúyilʸ 'fir'

Lui yúyla 'spruce'

Munro 029 *yú:yi-la 'conifer sp.'

yu-17

low / bajo

O'o ʃumaɖ ≈ ʃumal

NT ðimáliko

ST duma:lʸ

Bascom 030 *dumári 'low'

yu-18

loose

O'o ʃuʂaɖk 'to be loose'

NT dusáarakai

ST -dʸusa:rak

Bascom 024 *dusáarakai 'loose'

yu-19

official / oficial

O'o ʃu:kam (pl. ʃuʃkam) 'Mexican'

NT duukámi

ST du:kam

Bascom 026 *du:kámi 'official'

yu-20

little ant / hormiga chiquita

Ser yukaʳ:|ç (pl. ~m)

Gab yoxár 'hormiga chiquita amarilla, hormiga picadora'

yu-21

to cry / llorar

Ser yu:ʔ ‘to cry, weep, strike (clock)’; yu:ʔnin ‘to play (a musical instrument)’

Ktn yuʔ ‘to cry, sound, buzz, sing’

Gab yúʔ- ≈ yú- ‘llorar, tocar (violín o campana)’; yoyún- ‘estar llorando’

yu-22

wet / mojado

Ser yuʔa:|ç (pl. ~m) ‘water turtle’ (with ʔa-14 ‘turtle’?)

Cah yúʔailʔ (pl. ~em) ‘small turtle’ (with ʔa-14 ‘turtle’)

Cup yúʔiš

Lui yúʔa- ‘to get wet’

yu-23

plain / llano

SP yua:- ‘level, plain’ : yua:pi ‘desert’

Chm yiwa: ≈ yiwa:vi ‘plain’

Ute yua:kkakka:tiči ‘quail, sage-hen’

Ser yua:kaiam ‘Chemehuevi’ (Numic loanword?)

Ktn yuakayam ‘Panamint, western Shoshone’ (Numic loanword?)

yu-24 (moved to co-06)

yu-25

to quiver

Ser yu:yk ‘to be, get dizzy’

Cah -yúyi- ‘to quiver (legs, e.g., when climbing down a steep road)’

yu-26

to go out (re fire) / ahogarse, extinguirse

Ser yupq ‘to go out (re a fire)’

Ktn yupk ‘to extinguish a fire or lamp’

Lui yú:pa- ‘to go out (of a fire), not burn’; yupáqa/i- ‘to go out, of a fire (vi.); to extinguish, put out a fire (vt.)’

Gab yopí- ‘ahogarse’; yopíxaʔ ‘black’

yu-27

to be dark colored / estar oscuro

Cah -yúpi- ‘to be overcast (of the sky), to become cloudy’; color term base + yúpi- ‘to turn into a colored appearance’

Cup yúpiš ‘brush, paintbrush’

Lui yú:va- ‘to be dark’; yuváta/i- ‘to become black (vi.); to blacken (vt.)’; yuvátaxunat ≈ yuváta:(n)t ‘black’

Gab yopíxa? (pl. yopínom) ‘prieto, color of a black dog, black horse or cow’; yovínkomok ‘está oscureciendo’

Huich yivi = : yí:vi = . ‘negro’

yu-28 (moved to co-06)

Pronouns

pr-01 (*ni? (AMR))

I / yo

WSh ni (acc. nii)

TSh ni ≈ ni: (acc. nia)

Hopi ni? (acc. niy)

Ser ni:? (acc. ni:i)

Ktn ni? (acc. niy)

Cah ne?

Cup ná? (acc. ná?iy)

Lui no: (acc. ney)

Gab nóma?

O’o a:ñi(?i)

NT aáni

ST a:ñi?

Eud nee (pospuesto ne, gen. no, ac. nect)

Cahita ne (clítico) (ac. ne:)

Huich né : né:

CNah ne? ≈ ne?wa: ≈ ne?wa:λ; acc. verb prefix: ne:č-

Pipil naha

Bascom 295 *ʔá:ni?i ≈ *ʔá:nii ‘I’

B&H *nə ‘I’

Iannucci 118 *ni ‘I’

C&L 089 *nəh ‘I’; 247 **ni? ‘I’

pr-02

you sg. / tú

O’o a:pi(?i)

NT aápi

ST a:pi?

Eud nap (gen. amo, ac. eme)

Huich á

CNah te? ≈ te?wa: ≈ te?wa:λ

Pipil taha

Bascom 296ab *ʔá:pi?i (pl. *ʔa:pí?imi) ‘you’

pr-03 (moved to pr-05)

pr-04

you (sg.) / tú

Mono i: ≈ ih ‘you, your (sg.)’

NP i

TSh i

Kaw imi

Ute imi

Hopi im (acc. iŋ; dl./pl. ima, acc. imiy)

Ser imi? (pl. i:m, acc.sg./pl. imi)

Cah ét ≈ ?é?e ≈ ?é

Cup ʔə ≈ ʔ (pl. ʔmə ≈ ʔməm)

Lui óm ‘you (sg.)’

Gab ó? (pl. omóma? ≈ omóm)

Tbl imbi

B&H *?ə ‘you’

Iannucci 022 *ih ≈ *iN ‘you (sg.)’

pr-05

we / nosotros

Mono taq^wa ‘we (excl.)’

NP tammi ‘we (incl.)’

Com tami ‘we (incl.)’

TSh tammi ‘we (incl.)’

Kaw tami

Ute tami ‘we (dl. incl.)’; tawi (pl. incl.)’

Hopi itam (acc. -iy)

Ser ačam ≈ ičam

Ktn icam

Cah čémem

Cup čámə

Lui čá:ʔum, čá:ʔam, čáʔam. čám

Gab eyómoma

O’o a:čim

NT aatí-

ST a:tʔiʔ

Eud tamíde

Tubar ité ≈ ití ‘nosotros, nuestro’

Cahita te

Huich tá:me

CNah teʔwa:n

Pipil tehemet

Bascom 297 *ʔa:tiʔi ≈ ʔá:tiʔi ‘we’

B&H *c...m ‘we’

Iannucci 205 *ta(h)-mV ≈ *ta(h)-nV ‘we (incl.)’

pr-06 (moved to pr-01)

pr-07 (moved to pr-05)

pr-08

they / ellos

NP imi ‘you (pl.), them’

Kaw imi ‘these, they (an.)’

Ute umis ‘they’

O’o higam ‘those’

NT igáa

Pipil yehemet

Bascom 085 *higáma ‘they’

pr-09 (moved to pr-05)

pr-10

you pl. / ustedes, vosotros

O’o a:pim

NT aapímu

ST a:pib

Bascom 296b *ʔa:píʔimi ‘you (pl.)’

Adverbial suffix

av-01 (*-s ≈ *-is)

time(s) / vez, veces

Com -si : simšiši ‘once’

Hopi -s : lö:s ‘twice’; pa:yis ‘three times’; na:lös ‘four times’; iyis ‘during planting time’

Ser -ia ≈ -i : wö'hia ‘twice’; haukpi(a) ‘once’

Ktn -i : hawkupi ‘once’

Lui -iš : súpliš ‘once’

Gab -ş : ayóʔeş ≈ ayóheş ‘many times’

Eud -s ≈ -sa : wos ≈ wosá ‘dos veces’; márkis ‘cinco veces’; mákois ‘diez veces’

Gua -sa : wosá ‘dos veces’

Tar -sa : baisá ‘tercero’ (Ht)

Tubar -sa : vayisá ‘tres veces’; narisá ‘cuatro veces’

Cahita -sa : wó:sa ‘dos veces’

Demonstratives

dm-01

this / este

Mono ihu ≈ ekahuna

NP isu

WSh itin (acc. ikka, pl. it̪i:n) ‘this right here’

Com isi

Kaw ina

Chm ic(i) (pl. im(i)) (P)

Ute in, ič ‘this, these’

Hopi i? (acc. it, pl. ima)

Ser ivi? (acc. ivi(i-), pl. i:m); i:p ‘here’

Cah í?i (acc. ív?i)

Cup í?i (acc. iví-, ivínax)

Lui iví’; ivá? ‘here’

Tbl ih ‘here’

O’o i:a?a ‘here’

NT ídʸi

ST dʸi:ʔ

Cahita i?i

Huich ó:va ‘aquí (limitado)’

CNah i:n (proximal particle) ‘this, these’

Pipil ini

VVH 116 *?i ‘this’

Bascom 306 *?idá ≈ *?idí?i ‘this (one)’

B&H *?i(ví) ‘this’

H&H *?iví- ‘this (obj. case)’

dm-02

that / ese

NP-Yer usu

Com usi ‘that, that one (removed, definite)’

Ute u, uru ‘that, those, it’

Tbl undugal ‘that, that one’

Cahita hu?

Pipil uni (vowel is wrong)

Iannucci 018 *u(si(N)) ‘that’

dm-03

that / aquél

NP pi ‘him, her, it’

Com pi ‘him, her, it’

Hopi pam (acc. pít; pl. pima, acc. pimiŷ) ‘that, he, she, it’; pan ‘like that, that way’
Ser pat, pi- ‘3P prefix on postpositions’ (e.g., piŷpa? ‘on him/her/it’; pimia? ‘with him/her/it’);
pi:-/piʔ:-/pu:- ‘their’ (possessive prefix); pana? ‘like that, that way’
Cah pe? ‘the, that’
Cup pǎ? ‘he, she, it (pointing to s.th. remote from the speaker)’
Lui pó:? (acc. póy, pl. pomóm) ‘that; he, she, it’
Gab paráma? (acc. pára, pl. pámo) ‘aquél’
CNah (y)e? ≈ (y)e?wa: ≈ (y)e?wa:λ (pl. (y)e?wa:n ≈ (y)e?wa:ntin ‘that one, he, she, they, etc.’
B&H *pə ‘that’

dm-04

that one / ése

O’o higaʔi ≈ hiɡʔai ≈ higi ≈ hiɡʔi ≈ hig

NT ígai

ST gai?

Bascom 084 *higái ‘that one’

dm-05

this, that / este, ese, aquel

Hopi mi? (acc. mit; pl. mima, acc. mimiŷ) ‘that (far from speaker and hearer)’

Gab mené? ‘this’; pl. memó ‘these’

dm-06

that / este

Hopi a- ≈ à:- (pl. ami- ≈ amì:-) ‘third person pronominal prefix’

Ser ama? (acc. amai; pl. a:m) ‘that one, he, she, it’; a- ‘third person sg. pronominal prefix’

Indefinites

in-01

who, which, what / quién, cuál, qué

Mono haqisa? ‘who?’

NP hakka ‘who’

Sho hakai ‘what? (of saying)’; hakaittin ‘what kind?’; hakatín ‘who?’ (and many other derivatives)

WSh hakatín

Com haki ‘who’; hakai ‘what, how’; hakahpu ‘which way’; hakari ‘who’

TSh haka

Kaw hana ‘who?, someone, anyone’ (only /ha-/ ‘indefinite’; in the first syllable, is cognate)

SP aka ‘what?’

Hopi hak (acc. -iy; pl. -im, acc. -imiŷ) ‘someone; who’

Ser hami? (acc. hami ≈ hami-) ‘someone, anyone, who’ (only /ha-/ ‘indefinite’; in the first syllable, is cognate)

Cah háx ‘who’

Cup háxʔi ≈ háx ‘who?’

Lui háx ‘who?’

Gab hakí ‘quién’

Tbl agi ‘who’

Tubar hakí ≈ hakipé ≈ hakípu ‘quien’

Cahita hábe ‘¿quién?’

CNah a:k ≈ a:kin ‘(one) who, who?’

HuaN a:ka ‘who’; a:ki ‘someone’; a:kahya ‘someone (emphatic form)’

Pipil kah ‘who, who?’

VVH 138 *ha(ki) ‘who’

B&H *hax- ‘who’

Iannucci 030 *hake ‘who, which, what’

C&L 191 *a:k ‘who’; 289 *haka ‘who’

in-02

what, who / qué, quién

Mono hima: ‘what? (of people, things, living and non-living)’; he:ti(saʔ) ‘what? (of non-material objects, like ideas, words)’

NP hi: ‘what’

Sho hi:n (acc. hina) ‘what?, something’

WSh hi:n ≈ hinni ‘what; something’

Com hina ≈ hini ‘what, what thing, something’

Kaw hini ‘what?, who?, something, someone, whatever’

SP inni- ‘who?, what?’

Ute ini:sappa ‘whoever’; ippisappa ‘whatever’

Hopi himi (acc. hì:ta) ‘what’

Ser hi:t (acc. hi:ti) ‘s.th., anything, what’; hai:- ‘somewhere, anywhere, where’ plus postpositional suffix, e.g., hai:p ‘(at) somewhere, anywhere, where (loc.)’

Cah híčʔa ≈ híčeʔa ≈ híčaxa ‘what, something’; hiš ‘what’

Cup hiš ‘what, something’; -híkus- ‘what?’

Lui hí:ča (acc. híš) ‘what?’; hík ‘how much?’; hí:ɲay ‘why?’

Gab hetá ‘qué’; hamí- ‘¿ónde?’ (plus postpositional suffix)

Eud hit (gen. híte, ac. ~á) ‘¿qué?’

Tubar hatep- ≈ haték- ‘qué’

Cahita híta ‘¿qué?’

CNah λe ‘what’

Iannucci 039 *hi(:) ‘what, who’

C&L 188 *λa- ‘what’; 287 **hita ‘what’

Munro 136 *hí:-ča ‘what/something’

in-03

where / dónde

Com hakĩ

Tubar hakám ≈ hákom

Huich haké:pai

CNah ka:n

HuaN ka:nke

Pipil ka:n

C&L 189 *ka:(n) ‘where’

in-04

how / cómo

Tubar hacom ‘qué dice, cómo’

Huich kómo (probably from Spanish cómo)

CNah ke:n ≈ ke:nin ≈ keme? ‘how? in what manner’

HuaN ke:nihki

Pipil ke:n

C&L 086 *ke:m ‘how’

in-05

how much?, how many? / ¿ cuánto(s)?

CNah ke:ski

HuaN ke:ski

Pipil ke:ski

C&L 087 *ke:ski ‘how much, how many’

in-06

wh- / qu- (formativo interrogativo o indefinido)

Cah mípa ‘when’; mi? ≈ mí?vi (pl. mívim) ‘which’

Cup mí- ‘wh-, base for post-positional locatives’; e.g., mípa ‘when’

Lui míkiŋa (Hd) ≈ mí:kiŋa (B) ‘sometimes, when?’; mičá? ‘where?’; mičát ‘which?’

Gab meyi? ‘what?’; meyiha? ‘how?’

Instrumental prefixes

ip-01

with the head / con la cabeza

NP ko- ‘with face’

Sho ku-

Pipil ku- ‘head (in compounds)’

ip-02

with a rock / con una piedra

Sho ta”-

ip-03

with the hand / con la mano

Mono to- ‘with an instrument’

NP to- ‘with fist, shoulder, hoof, tractor’

Sho to”- ‘with the hand or fist, away from the body’ (instr. pref.)

ip-04

with the foot / con el pie

NP ta-

Sho ta”-

Kaw ta-

SP ta”-

Miller 1967 187 *ta, *to ‘foot’

Iannucci 202 *tah- (instr.pref.) ‘foot’

ip-05

with the hand / con la mano

Sho ca-

Miller 1967 234 *ca ‘hold’

Iannucci 253 *ca(?) ≈ *ce(:) ‘to hold’

ip-06

with a sharp point / con una punta aguda

Mono ci-

NP ci-

Sho ci”-

SP ci”-

VVH 164 *ci- ‘point’

ip-07

with the head / con la cabeza

NP co-

Sho co”-

WSh co”-

TSh co-

SP čo”-

Miller 1967 219a *co ‘head’

Iannucci 256 *coh- ‘head’ (prefix)

ip-08

with the elbow / con el codo

Sho ki:”-

TSh ki:(”)-

ip-09

with the teeth or mouth / con los dientes o con la boca

NP ki-

Sho ki”-

Kaw ki-

SP kiʔi- ≈ ki-

Miller 1967 042 *ke, *key ‘bite’

Iannucci 072 *kih- ‘with teeth, by biting’ (instr. prefix)

ip-10

by means of heat, fire / con el calor o fuego

NP ku- ‘fire’

Sho ku-

SP ku”-

VVH 137 *ku ‘fire, firewood’

Miller 1967 170a *ku, *koʔ ‘fire’

Iannucci 064 *kuh- ‘fire, heat’ (instr. pref.)

ip-11

with the hand / con la mano

Sho ma- ‘with the hand, not grasping (instr. pref.)’

Kaw ma-

SP ma-

Chm ma- (prefix found in many words having to do with the hand: makiwa: ‘little finger’; mancivi ‘lower arm’; masi: ‘finger’; masicoʔo ‘fingernail’; matogo ‘thumb’; maʔuravi ‘middle finger (early)’ [sic])

O’o ma- ‘(prefix on verbs having to do with the hands)’

Gua ma- es parte de matála ‘palma’; makúsa ‘dedo de la mano’; marikí ‘cinco’; y otras palabras.

VVH 128 *ma ‘hand’

Miller 1967 215 *ma, *moʔ ‘hand’

Iannucci 090 *ma(h)- (instr. pref.)

ip-12

with the nose / con la nariz

NP mu-

Sho mu-

TSh mu- ≈ mo-

SP mu-

Miller 1967 162a *mu ‘face’

Iannucci 100 *mu- (pref.) ‘nose, mouth, face’

ip-13

with the buttocks, behind / con las nalgas

Sho pi”-

SP pi”-

Miller 1967 017 *pi ‘back’

Iannucci 162 *pih- (pref.) ‘back, behind, buttocks’

ip-14

with a long instrument / con un instrumento largo

Sho wi”-

Kaw wi-

SP wi”-

Iannucci 283 *wih- ‘whip’ (instr.pref.)

Noun suffixes

ns-01

absolutive suffix / sufijo absoluto

TSh -tta ‘accusative’

Hopi -t(a-) ‘absolutive accusative singular’

Ser -t(a-) ≈ -ç(a-) ≈ -č(a-) ‘singular’

Cah -t(e-) ≈ -l(e-) ≈ -lʸ(e-) ≈ -š ≈ -če-

Cup -t(ə-) ≈ -l(ə-) ≈ -lʸ(ə-) ≈ -č(ə-)

Lui -t(a-) ≈ -l(a-) ≈ -š ≈ -ča

Gab -t ≈ -r ≈ -y

Cahita -ta ‘accusative’

CNah -λ ≈ -λi ≈ -li

B&H *-ta ≈ *-la ≈ *-ca ‘absolutive suffix’

ns-02

possession / posesión

Lui -mí:x ‘property, thing possessed (poss. only)’; mí- ≈ míx- ‘to be’

B&H *míx- ‘possession’ (cp. ma-02)

ns-03

possessed suffix / sufijo de posesión

Cah -wʔa

Cup -w

Lui -w

CNah -w ≈ -wi ≈ -wa:- (-kone:-w ‘child’; -oʔ-wi ‘road’; -kone:-wa:-n ‘children’)

Pipil -w (-o:mi-w ‘bone (poss.)’)

ns-05

plural suffix / sufijo plural

Hopi -m ≈ -mi- ‘nonsingular suffix’

Ser -m ≈ -mi-

Ktn -m

Cah -m

Cup -m

Lui -m

Gab -m

CNah -me? ‘absolutive plural suffix’; -tin ‘absolutive plural suffix’ (with ns-01); -wa:n ‘possessed plural suffix’

ns-06

plural suffix / sufijo plural

Hopi -t ≈ -ti- ‘dual/plural suffix’

CNah -tin ‘absolutive plural suffix’ (with ns-05)

ns-07

nominative suffix / sufijo nominativo

Kaw -yu (frozen form?) : su:yu ‘one’

SP -yu- (Sapir p. 264)

Hopi -y ≈ -yo- ≈ -yö? ≈ -yö- : wi:y ‘old (nom.)’; wi:yoq ‘big, large’; lö:yö? ≈ lö:yöm ‘two’

Eud -i (frozen form) : wé|i (gen. ~ke, ac. wek) ‘grande’

CNah -i ≈ -yi (frozen form) : we:i ≈ we:yi ‘big’

ns-08

accusative suffix / sufijo acusativo

Hopi -y ≈ -yi-

Ser -i ≈ -ii-

Ktn -y

CNah -č- ≈ -c- : ne:č- ‘me’; te:č- ‘us’; mic- ‘you (sg. acc.)’; ame:č- ‘you (pl. acc.)’

ns-09

accusative suffix / sufijo acusativo

SP -kku- (Sapir p. 264)

Hopi -kw ≈ -ko- ≈ -q(ö-) : wi:kw ‘old (acc.)’; wi:koq ‘big, large (acc.)’; lö:q ≈ lö:qöm ‘two (acc.)’

O’o -k (frozen form) : waik ‘three’

Eud -k : wé|i (gen. ~ke, ac. wek) ‘grande’

CNah -k ≈ -ki ‘adjectival suffix’ : kostik ‘yellow’; wa:kki ‘dry’

ns-10

suffix of place / sufijo de lugar

Hopi -vi : Orayvi ‘Oraibi; native of Oraibi’

Gab -ve : xaxámovet ‘verdugueño’ (cf. xaxámoña ‘placename: Rancho de los Verdugos’)

Postpositions

pp-01

with / con

Sho -ma ‘with (instr.)’; -maʔin ‘with, accompanying’

TSh maʔi ≈ mai ≈ maʔe

SP -ma ‘with (instr.)’; -maʔai- ‘with, accompanying’

Ser -miaʔ ‘with, accompanying’ (cognate? Also at mi-05.)

Cah máŋax ‘on/by the side of, near’

Lui mán ‘or, but’

B&H *ma- ‘and’

pp-02

with / con

Cup páč̣i ‘with, about’

O’o wi:m (distr. wiʔiwim) ‘with obj.’; wi:maj ‘together, together with’

NT iimádo

ST vi:mad

Bascom 291 *vi:má(du) ‘with’

Verb prefixes

vp-01

reflexive / reflexivo

Hopi na:- ≈ na-

CNah no- ‘myself’ (also: to- ‘ourselves’; mo- ‘(reflexive)’) (cognate?)

vp-02

indefinite object / objeto indefinido

Hopi ti:-

CNah te:- ‘(indefinite human object)’

Verb suffixes

vs-01 (*-tua)

causative suffix / sufijo causativo

Hopi -ta (pl. -tota) : ki:ta ‘to build a house’

Ser -tuʔ(a-) ≈ -čuʔ(a-) ≈ -čuʔ(a-) : ki:čuʔ ‘to build a house’

O'o -t : ki:t 'to build a house'

CNah -tia : kaltia 'to build a house'

vs-02 (*-na ≈ *-ina)

causative suffix / sufijo causativo

WSh -na : kahninai 'to build a house'

Hopi -ina ≈ -in- ≈ -na

Ser -in(a-)

vs-03 (*-tu)

pregressive suffix / sufijo pregresivo

Hopi -to : pitito 'to arrive (imperfective)'

Ser -çuʔ(a-) : piçu:çuʔ(a-) 'to arrive'