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SPANISH LOANWORDS IN ACOMA: I

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1. Introduction
2. Spanish and Acoma phonemic systems
3. Rules of substitution
- 4.1. List of loanwords

1.1. Acoma is spoken by about one thousand people at the Indian pueblo of Acoma located about sixty miles west of the Rio Grande, between Albuquerque and Gallup, New Mexico.¹ Acoma belongs to the Keres language family, which includes also six other closely related languages spoken in as many pueblos in New Mexico. Laguna, a Keres pueblo, is located a few miles to the east of Acoma, and is Acoma's closest neighbor; the remaining Keres pueblos are located in the Rio Grande Valley. Other language families represented in the pueblo area are Tanoan, Zuni and Uto-Aztecan. Tanoan, somewhat more diversified than Keres, is spoken in several pueblos in the Rio Grande Valley, from Taos in the north near the Colorado-New Mexico State Line, to Isleta in the south near Albuquerque. About ninety miles to the west is Zuni. Northwest of Zuni, in northeastern Arizona, Hopi, a Uto-Aztecan language, is spoken in several pueblos.

The first Spanish expedition came to New Mexico in 1539, headed by Fray Marcos de Niza, but the Spaniards had no lasting con-

tact with the pueblos until 1598 when Oñate led a small group of soldiers, missionaries and settlers to New Mexico. The first Spanish settlements were in the Rio Grande Valley. The missionaries concentrated their activities in this area and did not establish a mission at Acoma until 1628.

The Spaniards were driven out of New Mexico during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and did not return until almost two decades later. After that time the Spanish activity was more intense and spread out of the Rio Grande Valley somewhat. Sometime later two Spanish communities, Cubero and San Fidel, were established near Acoma.

The Spanish influence has been felt most keenly by the Rio Grande pueblos and it has been slighter in the western pueblos, particularly in Zuni and Hopi.

1.2. Spencer has made a study of Spanish loanwords in Keres.² His object was to make a preliminary statement about the nature of the linguistic borrowing. Unfortunately he tried to use one phonemic system for all seven of the pueblos, and there are a number of differences between the languages. Consequently he ignores some of the phonemic distinctions that are found in most or all of the Keres pueblos. Nevertheless, his study is useful in the cases where we suspect that a Spanish word has been spread by interueblo borrowing.

2.1. It is highly probable that the Spanish of the mission period was different from the Spanish of New Mexico today. Since we are not able to reconstruct the phonemic system of that period, we will use the analysis of Co-

¹ All the material for this paper was gathered in the San Francisco Bay Area from 1956 to 1958, under grants from the University Patent Fund and the Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley. Most of the material was obtained from Anne Hansen, an Acoma speaker about thirty years old who lives in San Francisco, California. Mrs. Hansen does not speak Spanish, but she recognizes most loans. Only the older Acomas speak Spanish.

Grateful thanks are due to Mary R. Haas and George V. Grekoff who offered many helpful suggestions.

² Robert F. Spencer, *Spanish Loanwords in Keresan*, SJA 3.130-146 (1947).

lorado Spanish by Trager and Valdez³ for all Spanish words regardless of period of borrowing. Only in one borrowing, the word for *Spaniard* (see 4.1, 4.2), do we find any evidence that the early Spanish was appreciably different.

A list of the Spanish phonemes follows.⁴ Consonants (p t ċ k; b d g; f s x; m n ñ; l y; r r'); vowels (i, e, a, o, u); stress (').

2.2. New features introduced by Spanish and English are not included in the following statement on Acoma phonemics. At the same time we do not mean to imply that these statements describe sixteenth century Acoma even though there can be little doubt that the phonemic system of that time was very similar.

Consonants: b d dʷ g; p t tʷ k; p̣ ṭ ṭʷ k; ʒ ʒ̣ ʒ̣; c ċ ċ; ċ ċ ċ; s š s; š š š; m n; ṃ ṇ; w r y; ẉ ṛ ỵ;?h.

Vowels: i ə u

e

a · (length)

Tonal accents: ' (high), ^ (falling), ' (glottal) b d dʷ g, and ʒ ʒ̣ ʒ̣ are voiceless unaspirated stops and affricates; p t tʷ k, and c ċ ċ are aspirated stops and affricates. ʒ ċ ċ, and s š are retroflex affricates and fricatives. s is followed by a theta offglide, [sθ].

Only the vowels ə and u require any explanation since both show considerable variation. ə is unrounded and varies from central to back, the most common station being central. u is a back rounded vowel. Both vowels vary from high to high-mid, the most common station being high-mid. The only consistent feature distinguishing the two vowels is unrounding versus rounding.

³ G. L. Trager and G. Valdez, English loans in Colorado Spanish, *American Speech* 12.34-44 (1937). New Mexico Spanish is almost identical with Colorado Spanish.

⁴ We have made the following changes in Trager and Valdez's transcription: ċ for c, and y for intervocalic i. There are problems in the interpretation of Spanish [u] and [i], but the solution has no bearing on this study. Therefore we will use the Spanish orthography which represents these features by vowel combinations.

Unaccented vowels, especially in final position, are often voiceless. The conditioning factors are complex and will not be given here.

The syllable shape is (C)CV(V). The second vowel may be i, u, or the vowel phoneme of length written with a raised dot (·). Only one type of consonant cluster is found, s plus any stop. s in this environment is phonetically either [š] or [s], the variation in part being conditioned by the following stop and vowel, in part being free. The cluster sč [šč] is found in one morpheme, perhaps borrowed from another Keres language.

Unaspirated stops and affricates are not found after the last accent in a word. Retroflex consonants and dental stops are not found before front vowels.⁵ r is not found in initial position, and ṛ is found in initial position in only one word, ṛeũṛeũḅáša, name for a Kachina dancer.⁶ w is never followed by u. ʒ̣ is found in one word only, ʒ̣iʒ̣i, address form for sibling of the opposite sex.

Every word has one or more tonal accents. The glottal accent is found only with vowel clusters (vowel plus i, u, or length). The falling accent is rarely found with single vowels and then only in certain restricted environments. The high accent is found with both single vowels and vowel clusters. The glottal accent differs from the falling accent in that the vowels are rearticulated, and sometimes accompanied by glottal stricture.

There are two types of morphophonemic alternations that need to be mentioned. There is an accentual alternation, or accent ablaut, and an alternation between unaspirated and aspirated stops. The latter al-

⁵ This distributional fact is in part a function of the phonemic solution. The contrast between dental and palatal stops is neutralized in this environment; there is free variation between the two positions, but palatalized stops are the most common variant.

⁶ See Leslie A. White, *The Acoma Indians*, BAE-R 47.17-192. The Kachina in question is number 45 in the list (p. 80). The word is probably borrowed from an eastern Keres language which preserves initial r (and presumably initial ṛ as well).

ternation is in part conditioned by the accent ablaut. Compare ?ú-bú-búci *fan* and sáubú-puca *I fanned myself*.

2.3. It is necessary to point out that the symbols used in this article do not have the same values in Acoma and Spanish. Thus b d g represent voiceless unaspirated stops in Acoma but voiced stops and fricatives in Spanish. p t k represent voiceless aspirated stops in Acoma but voiceless unaspirated stops in Spanish. Prevocalic s in Acoma is [sθ] but [s] in Spanish. s before a stop in Acoma is [š] or [s] but [s] in Spanish. The acute accent indicates a tonal accent in Acoma but stress in Spanish.

3.0. The rules given below cover common and recurrent substitutions.⁷ Most irregular substitutions are listed under the individual items in **4.2**.

When an Acoma stop or affricate is substituted for a Spanish stop or affricate it is unaspirated before an accented vowel, aspirated before an unaccented vowel. We mark such substitutions by small capitals. There are three exceptions to this rule: *chili*, *mail carrier* and *spoon*. In part this reflects alternations within the Acoma morphophonemic system.

3.1. The treatment of single consonants follows.

/b/⁸ > w: *bishop*,⁹ *Christmas*, *cow*, *leather*, *penny* and many others. /p/ > p: *captain*, *pears*, *pie*, *St. Peter* and many others.

/d/ > r in medial position: *hunter*, *lieuten-*

ant governor, *Saturday*, *silk* and *sword*; and > t in initial position: *Sunday* (only example). /t/ > t except before Acoma i and e: *bench*, *bull*, *captain*, *Matachina dance* and several others; and > tʰ before Acoma i and e: *oil*, *store*, *tea* and a few others. These conditioning factors also hold true for /t/ and /d/ in clusters.

/č/ > č: *bullet*, *Christmas*, *curly*, *pig* and several others.

/g, k/ > κ: *Albuquerque*, *Cubero*, *St. James* and many others.

/f/ > w in medial position: *coffee* and *stove* (only examples); and > p in initial position: *fiscal* (only example). /s/ > s: *bench*, *cook*, *Friday* and many others; but > š in *cow*, *goat* and *Monday*. /x/ > h: *bacon*, *box*, *Christ* and *tin can*.

/m/ > m: *apple*, *butter*, *white man* and many others. /n/ > n: *apple*, *box*, *money*, *white man* and many others. /ñ/ > n: *wild animal* (only example).

/l, r, r/ > r: *beads*, *burro*, *Catholic*, *white man* and many others. /y/ > y: *bench*, *butter*, *foreman*, *lieutenant governor* and a few others.

Vowel initial > ? plus vowel: *bishop*, *hour*, *gold* and several others.

There are two loanwords that have h where w would be expected, *burro* and *California*. In both cases the following vowel is stressed /ú/ or /ó/. The consonant is altered to prevent the occurrence of the non-permitted sequence *wu.

3.2. There are not enough examples of consonant clusters to find more than a partial pattern. The examples given below are exhaustive.

In general, /r/ as first member of a cluster is dropped. /rd/ > r: *foreman* (note that medial /d/ also > r); and > t, tʰ: *bullet* and *Tuesday*. /rk/ > κ: *Albuquerque* and *apricot*; and rik: *Wednesday*. /rn/ > n: *Friday*; and rin: *California*.

/r/ as second member of a cluster shows a variety of treatments. /br/ > raw (metathesis): *goat*. /pr/ > p: *principal* and *Prot-estant*. /fr/ > r: *Francis*. /n fr/ > war: *St.*

⁷ We use the term 'substitution' rather than the term 'interference' used by Uriel Weinreich (*Languages in Contact*, Publications of the Linguistic Circle of New York—Number 1, 1953). In addition we use many terms common in historical grammar. The terms are unambiguous because the results of historical change and of borrowing are very similar. However, we do not mean to imply that the processes are similar; they are not.

⁸ Material between slant-lines (/ . . ./) indicates Spanish phonemes. When slant-lines are not used the material is understood to be Acoma unless otherwise stated.

⁹ The list of Acoma and Spanish forms is found in **4.1**.

Francis. /dr/ > r: *godfather*, *godmother* and *St. Peter*. /kr/ > k: *sexton*; and > gr: *Christ*.

/l/ as first member of a cluster is found in four loans. /lb/ > raw: *Albuquerque* and *apricot*. /ld/ > nd: *soldier*. /lč/ > ž: *matress*.

Clusters with /s/ as first member are seldom simplified. /sp/ > sp: *bishop* and *sword*. /st, str/ > st, str^v (see 3.1): *basket*, *Christ*, *pie*, *pistol*, *Protestant*, *ribbon*, *St. Stephen*, *sexton*, *sheep herder*, *stove*, *teacher* and *wild animal*. /sk/ > sk: *fiscal* and *St. Francis*. /sm/ > sim: *Easter*. /sn/ > s: *peaches*.

Nasal clusters are normally retained. /mp, mbr/ > mp: *camp*, *godfather* and *wire*. /nt, ntr, nd/ > nt, ntr^v (see 3.1): *butter*, *coriander*, *Indian*, *lard*, *lieutenant governor*, *penny*, *Protestant*, *railroad tracks*, *saint*, *St. James*, *St. Mary*, *spots* and *window*. /nč/ > nč: *Comanches* and *ranch*. /ng/ > k: *Sunday*. /nk/ > nk [ŋk]: *bank*. /ns/ > nis: *apple*; and > ns: *Francis*, *Lawrence*, *principal*, *St. Francis* and *St. Lawrence*.

Spanish 'San' (*saint*) followed by a consonant sometimes develops irregular reflexes: /n xu/ > w in *St. John* and /n l/ > wur in *St. Lawrence*. The second form is particularly strange because it contains the sequence wu which otherwise is not found in Acoma. Further, there is nothing in the Spanish model that would lead one to expect wu.

3.3. Spanish stress is reflected in Acoma by tonal accent and vowel length. A few general rules may be formulated and some general tendencies may be observed, but for the most part it is not possible to predict which tonal accent a given word will have.

Unstressed vowels in Spanish become short unaccented vowels in Acoma. There are only two exceptions, *Spaniard* and *tin can*. Spanish stressed vowels have three developments in Acoma: short vowel and high accent; long vowel and high accent; and long vowel and falling accent. The last development is the most common, being found in over two thirds of the words.

When a stressed vowel of Spanish comes to stand in final position in Acoma, the final vowel is short and has the high accent: *coffee*, *corral*, *court*, *tea* and several others. There are only two exceptions, *ox* and *king*, and it will be noted that both these words are monosyllabic and have vowel clusters in the Spanish form. The same accent-vowel length pattern is found before a nasal cluster: *bank*, *camp*, *Indian*, *saint*, *St. Lawrence* and several others. In addition, *Albuquerque*, *California*, *Christ*, *goat*, *Thursday* and *Wednesday* show the same pattern.

The forms that have the high accent and long vowel are less easy to characterize. All the Spanish forms of the shape C^vVsV have the shape C^vV^sV in Acoma: *cat*, *cheese*, *mass* and *table*; *glass* is the only exception. The remaining forms show no pattern except that the accented syllable in the Acoma form is never followed by a consonant cluster: *gold*, *silk*, *sugar* and several others.

The majority of the loanwords have the falling accent and long vowel. Almost all the forms that show the change /-V̄C/ > -VCV (see 3.5) have this pattern: *coin*, *hunter*, *melon*, *rice* and many others. The remaining words, over half of all the loanwords, show no pattern, except in a negative sense; they seldom show patterns that are common for the high accent.

3.4. In discussing the vowel quality it is necessary to consider stressed and unstressed vowels separately.

The development of stressed vowels is quite regular. /i/ > i: *bishop*, *curly*, *spots* and many others; but > ə in *chili* and *Spaniard*. /é/ > e: *cowboy*, *pears*, *sheep*, etc. without exception. /á/ > a: *apple*, *corral*, *white man*, etc. without exception. /ó, ú/ > u: *box*, *burro*, *gold*, *sugar*, *whore*, etc. without exception.

The development of unstressed vowels is somewhat more complex. /i/ > i: *bench*, *butter*, *chili*, *cook*, etc. without exception. /e/ > i: *Albuquerque*, *Friday*, *number* and many others; but > e in *melon*, *penny*, *white*

man and *window*;¹⁰ > a in *beet* and *wire*; and > u in *Christmas*, *prayer* and *wild animal*. /a/ > a: *bench*, *foreman*, *leather* and many others; but > i in *apple*, and *sword*; > u in *mile* and *spoon*; > e in *sheep herder*; and i in *lard*.

Usually /o/ > u: *burro*, *cook*, *godmother*, *mattress*, *minute* and many others. There are, however, several examples of /o/ > a: *bishop*, *bull*, *Christmas*, *cowboy*, *drunkard*, *foreman*, *glass*, *gold*, *mule* (1), *number*, *penny*, *soldier* and *Sunday*. In *drunkard* and *penny* the change is to avoid the non-permitted sequence *wu. The change in many of the remaining words, as *bull* and *foreman*, could be explained as dissimilation from the u. However dissimilation is not found in other words of like phonetic structure, as *burro* and *mattress*. Nor can dissimilation account for the change in all the forms, e.g. *glass*. The situation with /u/ is very similar. /u/ usually > o: *Christ*, *negro*, *Lent* and a few others; but > a in *Albuquerque* and *peaches*. The change in *Albuquerque* can be attributed to the preceding w, but not so with *peaches*.

There are not enough examples of vowel clusters in the Spanish words to find any consistent pattern. Therefore we list the examples we have in traditional Spanish orthography except that stress is marked.

ié > é in *store* and *Wednesday*, > yê in *feast day* and *Friday*. iá > iyâ in *St. James*. ía > îya in *St. Mary*. ia > a in *California*. ió > yû in *God*. io > yu in *beads*, > u in *Indian* (the i conditions the change of the preceding dental stop to a palatal stop).

eá > yâ in *coin*. éi (éy) > âi in *oil* and *king*. éo > éyu in *mail carrier*.

ué > ê in *Christmas* and *ox*, > úwe in *Thursday*. uá > wá in *St. John*. ua > u in *curd* and *Easter*.

In four words, *beads*, *coin*, *God* and *Friday*, the Spanish model has a vowel cluster with a high front unstressed vowel as first member. In these words the vowel has become y

¹⁰ All four examples are preceded and/or followed by a nasal.

in the Acoma form and has replaced the preceding consonant. A similar phenomenon is found with u in *Christmas*, *ox* and *St. John*, except that the w found in the Acoma form in two of the three instances could be explained by the preceding /b/. Perhaps the development of *feast day* may be interpreted in an analogous fashion.

3.5. Since every word in Acoma ends in a vowel, Spanish words that end in a consonant have to be altered in some fashion to fit the Acoma canon. Either the final consonant is dropped, as in *corral*, *Lent*, *prayer*, *St. John*, *St. Stephen* and *song leader*, or more commonly the vowel i or a is added. i is always added to /s/: *cow*, *Friday*, *goat*, *God*, *Monday*, *rice*, *Thursday* and *Wednesday*. (The Acoma sequences -si and -ši are more similar to the Spanish /-s/ than it may seem. The final i is voiceless in this environment and sometimes is realized as a long [sθ] and [š] with unrounded lips and fronted articulation. Before a these consonants are made with unrounded lips and backed articulation, and before u with rounded lips and backed articulation.)

No rule can be stated for the remaining final consonants. /-n/ > -na in *box*, *captain*, *mattress*, *million*, *ribbon* and *sexton*, > -ni in *bacon* and *melon*. /-l/ > -ra in *beet* and *pie*, > -ri in *coin*, *fiscal* and *principal*. /-r/ > -ra in *hunter* and *sheep herder*, > -ri in *train*.

4.1. In the list given below the English translation is first followed by the Acoma form and then the Spanish model in the traditional orthography. The meaning of the Spanish word is given in single quotes, but only if it is sufficiently different from the Acoma meaning. NMSp. indicates New Mexican Spanish forms and glosses when they differ from Mexican Spanish.¹¹ (T.)

¹¹ All such forms and glosses are taken from E. C. Hills, *El español de Nuevo Méjico* (1906), in *El español in Méjico, Los Estados Unidos y la América Central*, Instituto de Filología, Buenos Aires, Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Ed. (1938), p. 1-73; and from F. M. Kercheville, *Preliminary Glossary*

indicates that the word is a title of an officer in the pueblo. Additional discussion of some of the words is found in 4.2.

Albuquerque; ?arawagéki; Albuquerque.

Apaches; ?abâ·či; Apache (see 4.2).

Apple; manisâ·ni; manzana (see 4.2).

Apricot; ?arawagû; albarcoque (or albarcoán?), NMSp. (see 4.2).

Bacon; hamû·ni; jamón (de almuerzo), NMSp.

Bank; wánku; banco.

Basket (non-Indian, usually laundry basket); kanâ·sta; canasta.

Beads (silver only?); rusâ·yu; rosario, 'rosary'.

Beet; matawê·ra; betabel (see 4.2).

Bench (or stool); siyê·ta; silleta.

Bishop; ?uwî·spa; obispo.

Blond (or light complexion); wê·ru; huero.

Box (not coffin); kahû·na; cajón.

Bucket (or tub); kuwê·ta; cubeta.

Bull; dû·ra; toro.

Bullet; kadû·çu, kadû·či; cartucho.

Burro; hû·ru; burro.

Butter; mant·igî·ya; mantequilla.

Cacique (T.); kasî·ki; cacique.

California; karihúrina; California.

Camp; gámpu; campo, NMSp. (< Eng.).

Captain (T.); kapidâ·na; capitán.

Cat; mú·sa; musa (see 4.2).

Catholic; katû·ri; católico (see 4.2).

Cheese; gé·su; queso.

Chewing tobacco; tawâ·ku; tabaco.

Chili; čô·ri; chile (see 4.2).

Christ; hisugristu; Jesucristo.

Christmas; načuwê·na; Nochebuena, 'Christmas Eve'.

Coffee; kawé; café.

Coin; yâ·ri; real (see 4.2).

Comanches; kumánči, kumánču; Comanche (see 4.2).

Cook (T.); kusiñê·ru; cocinero.

Coriander; kurántu; culantro.

Corral; kurá; corral.

Court; kumanirá; comandancia? (see 4.2).

Cow; wá·kaši; vacas (plural, see 4.2).

Cowboy; wagê·ra; vaquero.

Crazy; rû·ku; loco.

Cubero; kuwê·ru; Cubero (place name).

Curd; kuhâ·ru; cuajada.

Curly (of hair); žî·nu; chino, NMSp.

Drunkard; warâ·çu, warâ·či; borracho.

Easter; kuré·sima; cuaresma, 'Lent'.

Feast day; hyê·sta; fiesta (see 4.2).

Fiscal (T.); pişgâ·ri; fiscal.

Foreman; mayarû·ma; mayordomo (see 4.2).

Francis; ransî·sku; Francisco.

Friday; yê·nisi; viernes.

Glass (for drinking); wâ·sa; vaso.

Goat; gárawaši; cabras (plural, see 4.2).

God; yû·si; Dios.

Godfather; kumbâ·ri; compadre.

Godmother; kumâ·ri; comadre.

Gold; ?ú·ra; oro.

Horse; kawâ·yu; caballo.

Hour; ?ú·ra; hora.

Hunter (T.); kasarû·ra; cazador.

Indian; ?int·u; indio.

King; râi; rey.

Kitchen; kusî·na; cocina.

Lard; mand·ê·ki; manteca (see 4.2).

Lawrence; rurénsu; Lorenzo.

Leather; wagê·ta; vaqueta, 'sole leather'.

Lent; ?ayunâ; ayunar, 'fast'.

Lieutenant governor (T.); ?ayuránt·i; ayudante.

Machine (or engine); má·kina; máquina.

Mail carrier; guré·yu; correo.

Mass; mí·sa; misa.

Matachina dance; mataʒiːna; Matachina.
Mattress; kuʒiːna; colchón.
Melon; meruːni; melón.
Mill; míːyu; milla.
Million; miyûːna; millón.
Minute; minuːtu; minuto.
Monday; rûːniʃi; lunes (see 4.2).
Money; ninêːru; dinero (see 4.2).
Mule (1); mûːra; mulo.
Mule (2); mâːçu; macho, 'male animal' (esp. mule).

Negro; murâːtu; mulato, 'mulatto'.
Number; nûːmira; número.

Oats, oatmeal; ʔawêːna; avena.
Oil; asâitːi; aceite.
Ox (?); wêː; buey (see 4.2).

Peaches; maráːsi; durazno? (see 4.2).
Pears; béːra; pera.
Penny (or *small coin*); sendâːwa; centavo.
Pie; pasdʔêːra; pastel.
Pig; kuʒiːnu; cochino.
Pistol (lit. *pistol-gun*); pisdûːra ʔúːčáyúci; pistola.
Prayer; rusá; rezar (see 4.2).
Principal (T.); pinsibâːri; principal.
Protestant; putʔistántːi; protestante.

Railroad tracks; yánta; llanta 'rim (of tire)' (also yanta, 'train', NMSp.).
Ram (wild?); čiwâːtu; chivato, 'kid'.
Ranch; ránču; rancho.
Ribbon; risdûːna; listón.
Rice; ʔarûːsi; arroz.
Rich; rîːku; rico.
Rug (*Navajo rug* or *Chimayó blanket*); sarâːpi; sarape, 'shawl'.

Saint; sântu; santo.
St. Ann (or *Santa Ana*, place name); sandâːna; Santa Ana.
St. Francis (or *San Francisco*, place name); sawaransîːsku; San Francisco.
St. James; santʔiyâːku; Santiago.
St. John (or *San Juan*, place name); sawá; San Juan.

St. Joseph; sahusé; San José.
St. Lawrence; sawururénsu; San Lorenzo.
St. Mary; santamaríːya; Santa María.
St. Peter; bêːru; (San) Pedro.
St. Stephen; sanisdʔêːwa; San Esteban.
Saturday; sâːwaru; sábado.
Sexton; sakisdâːna; sacristán.
Shawl; dâːparu; tápalo, NMSp.
Sheep; kanêːru; carnero.
Sheep herder; pesdûːra; pastor.
Silk (or *rayon*); séːra; seda.
Soldier; sandâːru; soldado (see 4.2).
Song leader (T.); mayú; mayor.
Spaniard (or *Spanish American with light complexion*); kasdʔrá; Castilla, 'Castile' (see 4.2).
Spoon; kučâːru; cuchara.
Spots (or *freckles*); bíntu; pinto.
Store; dʔénta; tienda.
Stove; ʔisdûːwa; estufa.
Sugar; ʔasûːkara; azúcar, NMSp.
Sunday (or *week*); tamîːku; domingo (see 4.2).
Sword; ʔisbâːri; espada.

Table; méːsa; mesa.
Tea; dʔé; té.
Teacher; mêːstu; maestro, NMSp. (see 4.2).
Thousand; mîːri; mil.
Thread; ʔîːru; hilo.
Thursday; šúwewesi; jueves (see 4.2).
Tin can (empty, only); háːrú; jarro, 'pitcher, jug'.
Train; wabûːri; vapor, 'steam'.
Tuesday; mâːtʔisi; martes.

Virgin Mary; maríːya; María.

Wagon; karêːta; carreta.
Wednesday; mérikusi; miércoles (see 4.2).
White man (or 'Anglo'); merigâːna; americana (see 4.2).
Whore; bûːta; puta.
Wild animal (of those that are normally domesticated); musdʔêːna; mesteña.
Window; mendâːna; ventana (see 4.2).
Wine; wîːnu; vino.
Wire; arámpa; alambre.