

[Text version of database, created 10/10/2015].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Chumashan group (Chumashan family).

Languages included: Ineseño (Samala) [chm-ins].

DATA SOURCES

Main source

Applegate 2007 = The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians in collaboration with Dr. Richard B. Applegate, Ph.D. and the Santa Ynez Chumash Education Committee. Samala-English Dictionary: A Guide to the Samala Language of the Ineseño Chumash People. // *A voluminous 608-page dictionary of the Ineseño (Samala) language, created by R.B. Applegate for purposes of language revitalization. Entirely based on J.P. Harrington's field notes, collected between 1911 and 1919. The main informant of Harrington was María Solares (1842-1923), one of the last fluent speakers of Ineseño.*

Additional source

Applegate 1972 = Applegate, Richard Brian. Ineseño Chumash Grammar. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley. // *A detailed (542 pages) descriptive grammar of Ineseño, entirely based on J.P. Harrington's field notes, collected between 1911 and 1919.*

NOTES

Transliteration.

Transliteration mainly involves issues with the glottalization and glottal stop. In [Applegate 1972], glottal stop is marked as ʔ, whereas all glottalized consonants (stops, fricatives and resonants) are written with an apostrophe above the consonant. According to UTS rules, we write apostrophe after the glottalized consonant. In [Applegate 2007], apostrophe marks both glottal stop and glottalization of consonants;

it is written after stops, but before fricatives and resonants. We write apostrophe after all glottalized consonants, whereas apostrophe marking glottal stop (i.e. word-initially before a vowel, word-internally between vowels and word-finally after a vowel) is converted to ʔ. Additionally, *x*, used in both sources to represent the uvular fricative, is converted to χ .

Database compiled by: M. Zhivlov (October 2015).

1. ALL

Ineseño *yilaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 454-455. Polysemy: 'all / every / everything'.

2. ASHES

Ineseño *ʔalušpawat* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 49.

3. BARK

Ineseño *s^hol* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 312. Polysemy: 'bark / husk'. Morphophonologically, *s^hol* may go back to **s^hol* or **s=sol* with fossilized third person possessor prefix *s=* [Applegate 1972: 242]. Secondary synonyms: *paχ* 'skin / bark (of tree when smooth) / shell (of egg) / complexion' [Applegate 2007: 268]; *šunay* 'bark, sheet of bark' [Applegate 2007: 347].

4. BELLY

Ineseño *mut #* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 230. Glossed as 'belly, stomach'. Alternative candidate: *ʔaqš*ʔ*iw* 'gut(s) / belly / innards / intestine(s)', derived from the verb *aqš*ʔ*iw* 'to gut, ream out' (glottalization of the final consonant marks nominalization) [Applegate 2007: 69].

5. BIG

Ineseño *noχ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 250. Glossed as 'something large or big'. According to [Applegate 1972: 191], "[t]he quantifier *nox* 'a large one, a lot' occurs occasionally in apposition with a noun".

6. BIRD

Ineseño *wic'* (-1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 432. According to [Applegate 1972: 156], borrowed from Yokuts *wic'* 'condor', a word attested in most varieties of Yokuts.

7. BITE

Ineseño *aχ=sil* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 92. Contains instrumental prefix *aχ=* 'with the mouth' [Applegate 2007: 59].

8. BLACK

Ineseño *šoy-in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 343. Polysemy: 'black / dark in color'.

9. BLOOD

Ineseño *ʔaχul'is* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 97.

10. BONE

Ineseño *se* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 304. Cf. *s^he* 'bone outside of the body' ('someone's bone': *s=* 3rd person marker + *se*) [ibid.], *is^he* 'a bone not as part of one's own body' (*is=* 'one's own' + *se*) [Applegate 2007: 305].

11. BREAST

Ineseño *ʔusuy'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 397. Polysemy: 'chest / breast / front'. Distinct from *kutet* 'breast, nipple' [Applegate 2007: 193].

12. BURN TR.

Ineseño *s=ux=pat'in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 331. Glossed as 'to burn, set fire to'. Derivation: *s=ux=pat'in* < *su=* causative prefix + *ux=pat'in* 'to blaze, burst into flame' < *ux=* 'of fire' + *=pat'in* 'flapping, flopping' [Applegate 2007: 409]. Distinct from the intransitive verb *iχut* 'to burn, be on fire' [Applegate 2007: 161].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Ineseño *siχway'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 309. Polysemy: 'nail / claw'. Cf. *tiχwan* 'to scratch, claw' [Applegate 2007: 377].

14. CLOUD

Ineseño *?iqc'i?* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 146. Secondary synonym: *s=ox=k'on* 'white cloud / thunderhead / cumulus cloud' < *s=* 3rd person prefix + *ox=k'on* 'to thunder', literally 'it thunders' [Applegate 2007: 260].

15. COLD

Ineseño *?ox=tokow* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 261. Glossed as 'to be cold (said of things)'. Apparently contains noun formative *?ax=* (> *?ox=* by vowel harmony) rather than the verbal formative *ax=*. Distinct from *ax=c'ac'ax* 'to be cold (said of weather)' [Applegate 2007: 84] and *toχom'* 'to be or feel cold (said of people)' [Applegate 2007: 383]. Related to noun *?ox=tokow* 'ice / hail / hailstone / cold(ness)' [Applegate 2007: 261].

16. COME

Ineseño *akti=na?* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 34. Glossed as 'to come, come to'. Derivation: verbal prefix *akti*= 'coming toward' + *=na?* 'to go'. Secondary synonyms: *kum* 'to come, arrive (at) / to be near (to) / to befall, overtake' [Applegate 2007: 188]; *yiti* 'to come, come back from' [Applegate 2007: 456].

17. DIE

Ineseño *aqša-n* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 67. Polysemy: 'to die / be dead'. Secondary synonyms: *kina=wil* 'to die' ("much less common a word than *aqšan*") < *kina*= verb prefix 'death or unconsciousness' + *wil* 'to be, exist' [Applegate 2007: 178]; *ple?* 'to disappear / to die, perish / to be bushed, exhausted' [Applegate 2007: 277]; *s=uti=peq'en* 'to die, breathe one's last' < *su*= verb prefix 'applying; gathering' + *uti*= verb prefix 'quickly, suddenly; of a fall, blow' + *peq'en* 'to stop, come to an end' [Applegate 2007: 327]. According to [Applegate 1972: 359], the prefix *kina*= 'of dying' is "evidently related to the verb *kinat*, attested once in /s-kinat-us/ 'he died along with her'".

18. DOG

Ineseño *huču* (-1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 128. This is an areal word, attested in a number of neighbouring languages: Mutsun *xučekniš* 'dog', Chalon *xučekniš* 'dog', Rumsen *xučiyis* 'dog', Esselen *hučumas* 'dog', Antoniaño Salinan *xuč* (pl. *xostén*) 'dog', Migueleño Salinan *xučai* 'dog'. Since other Chumash languages have a different word for 'dog', we mark this item as a loanword.

19. DRINK

Ineseño *aq=mi-l* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 64. The formative *aq=* in this verb possibly means 'with the mouth' [Applegate 1972: 257]. The word also contains an archaic derivative suffix *-l*, the remaining part *=mi-* being identical with the word for 'water' in Island Chumash (cf. *wi* 'deer', *wi-l* 'to hunt, shoot') [Applegate 1972: 282].

20. DRY

Ineseño *aqawan* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 60. Glossed as 'to be dry'. Secondary synonyms: *k'imín* 'to be dry' (in the dialect of the village of *kalawašaq*; *aqawan* is more common) [Applegate 2007: 181], *k'olowoy* 'to be dry' (less common than *aqawan*) [Applegate 2007: 184].

21. EAR

Ineseño *tuʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 384. Polysemy: 'ear / shell (of mollusk)'.

22. EARTH

Ineseño *šup* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 347-348. Polysemy: 'earth / world / year / soil / dirt / place / god, spirit, the Earth Mother'.

23. EAT

Ineseño *ʔuw* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 407. Glossed as 'to eat, consume'. Secondary synonym: *ašin* 'to eat (a meal)' [Applegate 2007: 30].

24. EGG

Ineseño *tumun* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 385. Cf. *š=tumun* 'egg', literally 'its egg' in the sense of 'someone's egg'; *tumun* 'to lay an egg' [ibid.]. Secondary synonym: *wewu* 'egg' (borrowed from Spanish *huevo* 'egg') [Applegate 2007: 431].

25. EYE

Ineseño *tɨχ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 380. Polysemy: 'eye / face'. In verb compounds this root has the form *=tiq*.

26. FAT N.

Ineseño *χil* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 446. Polysemy: 'oil / fat'. Cf. *s=χil* 'oil, fat', literally 'someone's oil'.

27. FEATHER

Ineseño *qap* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 284. Polysemy: 'leaf / feather'. Distinct from *šoχš* 'down feathers' [Applegate 2007: 342].

28. FIRE

Ineseño *ní* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 247.

29. FISH

Ineseño *?al'=ili=muw* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 43. Tentative derivation: *?al=* agent prefix + *?ili* stem of unknown meaning + *muw* 'coast, beach'.

30. FLY V.

Ineseño *χo=now-on* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 450. Derivation: verbal prefix *χal=* 'through the air' + *now-on* 'to stand'.

31. FOOT

Ineseño *?il'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 165. Polysemy: 'foot / leg'. Secondary synonym: *tem'* 'foot / sole of the foot' [Applegate 2007: 365].

32. FULL

Ineseño *iyam* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 163. Polysemy: 'to be full / to be inflated / to fill'.

33. GIVE

Ineseño *yik-* (1) / *ikš-* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 454. Glossed as 'to give, give to'. There are three verbs with the meaning 'give' in Ineseño: *yik-*, *ikš-* [Applegate 2007: 139], and $a\chi=kš-$ ~ $a\chi=akš-$ [Applegate 2007: 89]. All of them require an object suffix that refers to the recipient. The bulk of example sentences in [Applegate 1972] and [Applegate 2007] show that *ikš-* and $a\chi=kš-$ ~ $a\chi=akš-$ are used with 1st and 2nd person recipients, while *yik-* is used with the 3rd person. Consider the following examples: 1) *ikš-*: 'give it to me!' [Applegate 1972: 104, 301], 'he turns his back on me, lit.: gives me his back' [Applegate 1972: 165; Applegate 2007: 224], 'he give[s] it to me' [Applegate 1972: 290], 'give me food!' [Applegate 1972: 468], 'give me my flint-tipped arrow!' [Applegate 1972: 516], 'give me the salt' [Applegate 2007: 25], 'give me more!' [Applegate 2007: 99], 'I will give you everything that you need' [Applegate 1972: 189], 'they give it to you' [Applegate 1972: 284], 'I give it to you' [Applegate 1972: 458, 494]; 2) $a\chi=kš-$ ~ $a\chi=akš-$: 'give me just a little bit!' [Applegate 1972: 190], 'what, you think he's given me something?' [Applegate 1972: 316; Applegate 2007: 120], 'please give it to me!' [Applegate 1972: 363], 'they always give me (something)' [Applegate 2007: 84], 'she gives me something' [Applegate 2007: 89], 'give me a piece of venison!' [Applegate 2007: 340], 'give me a piece of bread!' [Applegate 2007: 341], 'I give it to you' [Applegate 1972: 253]; 3) *yik-*: 'he gives them free rein, lit., gives them the road' [Applegate 1972: 165], 'I give it to them' [Applegate 1972: 168], 'they give it to the little one (i.e. to the baby)' [Applegate 1972: 190], 'I give it to them again; I give them some more' [Applegate 1972: 296], 'give him some more! give it to him again!' [Applegate 1972: 297], 'give it to them! give them more!' [Applegate 1972: 298], 'give it to him!' [Applegate 1972: 298, 392], 'even if I am going to give him piñon nuts' [Applegate 1972: 305], 'I go to give it to him' [Applegate 1972: 345], 'I give it to the little one (i.e. to the baby)' [Applegate 1972: 399], 'even though I am going to give him chia, he is not grateful to me' [Applegate 1972: 439; Applegate 2007: 163], 'they give it to the chief' [Applegate 1972: 467], 'And the sun gave him food, piñon nuts' [Applegate 1972: 537], 'you two give it to him' [Applegate 2007: 275], 'I'll give her half the food, some of the food' [Applegate 2007: 354], 'I'll give it to them' [Applegate 2007: 396], 'I give him/her something' [Applegate 2007: 396], 'give him some water!' [Applegate 2007: 408], 'I give her money' [Applegate 2007: 454]. There are only four counterexamples to this pattern, all of them in [Applegate 2007]: *?ikš-wun' a ?o?* 'give them water!' [Applegate 2007: 139], *tani=yik-it ayiti ha pililáš* 'please give me some more fry bread' [Applegate 2007: 100], *s=yik-in a ?o?* 'she gives you water' [Applegate 2007: 142], *s=i=yik-it a ?alč^hum* 'they give me money' [Applegate 2007: 154]. We list both *yik-* and *ikš-* in the main field. As for $a\chi=kš-$ ~ $a\chi=akš-$, this verb is derived from the same root as *ikš-*, thus its absence from the main field will not affect lexicostatistical calculations. Applegate 2007: 139. Used with 1st and 2nd person recipient. Alternative candidate: $a\chi=kš-$ ~ $a\chi=akš-$ [Applegate 2007: 89] (derived from the same root as *ikš-*).

34. GOOD

Ineseño *č^ho* ~ *č^hoho* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 110. Glossed as 'to be good, OK'. According to [Applegate 2007: 111], "[t]he augmented from *č^hoho* is more likely to be used as an exclamation than a verb, in the sense of "OK!".

35. GREEN

Ineseño *ʔaqulapšan* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 74. Glossed as 'to be green'. Related to *ʔaxulapšan* 'plant, herb'.

36. HAIR

Ineseño *ʔoq=won'* # (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 258. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. According to [Applegate 1972: 195], contains noun formative *ʔaq=*. Related to *ʔoχ=won'* 'forehead above hairline' [ibid.]. Alternative candidate: *šus* 'hair (body hair) / fur' [Applegate 2007: 348]. Cf. the following example, showing that *šus* can also be applied to head hair: *mas^huš ikay kal'ihiy* 'his hair is long' [Applegate 1972: 489].

37. HAND

Ineseño *pu* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 280. Polysemy: 'hand / arm / branch / limb (of tree)'.

38. HEAD

Ineseño *ʔoq=won'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 258. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. According to [Applegate 1972: 195], contains noun formative *ʔaq=*. Related to *ʔoχ=won'* 'forehead above hairline' [ibid.].

39. HEAR

Ineseño *itaq* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 154. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen'.

40. HEART

Ineseño *ʔayapis* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 100. Polysemy: 'heart / core, pith (of plant)'. Distinct from *atik* 'soul / spirit / (emotional) heart / pulse / to recover, get well / to heal (on its own, on one's own)' [Applegate 2007: 82]. Cf., however, the following example, showing that *atik* can be applied to physical heart as well: *sikwokwon a k'ayapis = sikwokwon a katik* 'my heart is palpitating' [Applegate 2007: 140].

41. HORN

Ineseño *hap* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 122.

42. I

Ineseño *no?* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 248; Applegate 1972: 168-169. Emphatic form *no-kš*.

43. KILL

Ineseño *si=ni=we?* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 307. Derivation: *si=* 'causative' + *ni=* 'action directed toward some object' + *we?* 'to sleep'. Secondary synonyms: *tak=ti?* 'to hit / to beat / to kill (especially game) / one's catch, kill' < *tak=* verb prefix of uncertain meaning + bound root *=ti?* 'of encountering' [Applegate 2007: 356], *alawan* 'to murder / to kill' [Applegate 2007: 40].

44. KNEE

Ineseño *ʔapam'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 54.

45. KNOW

Ineseño *č'amɪn* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 107.

46. LEAF

Ineseño *qap* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 284. Polysemy: 'leaf / feather'.

47. LIE

Ineseño *otoy'in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 259. Polysemy: 'to lie down / to be lying down / (animal's ears) to be laid back'. Secondary synonym: *wok'oy* 'to lie, be prone' [Applegate 2007: 439].

48. LIVER

Ineseño *ʔal'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 37.

49. LONG

Ineseño *ʔihiy* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 164. Polysemy: 'to be long / to be tall'. According to the dictionary, derived from base element =*ʔiy-* 'to be larger, elder' augmented with *-h-*.

50. LOUSE

Ineseño *šik* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 339. Glossed as 'head louse'. Distinct from *ʔipšti* 'body louse' [Applegate 2007: 146].

51. MAN

Ineseño *ʔihiy* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 164. Polysemy: 'man / male'. Plural: *ʔihiy-hiy* 'men'. Derivation: *ʔihiy* 'to be long, tall' + noun marker -ʔ.

52. MANY

Ineseño *wahac* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 415. Polysemy: 'many / much / a lot'. Although the final consonant is given as -c, it is -č in many derived forms, as well as in the following example: *wahač a ku* 'many people, lots of people'.

53. MEAT

Ineseño *ʔamin* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 50. Polysemy: 'body / flesh / meat / seed (of plant)'. Secondary synonyms: *ʔal=hap-uč* 'meat', literally 'something from a horned [animal]' < nominalizing prefix *ʔal=* + *hap-uč* 'to be horned, have horns' < *hap* 'horn' + stative verbalizer -Vč; not as common as *ʔamin* [Applegate 2007: 122]; *kalni* 'meat', borrowed from Spanish *carne* 'meat' [Applegate 2007: 170].

54. MOON

Ineseño *ʔaway* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 83. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

55. MOUNTAIN

Ineseño *mi=limol* # (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 221. Polysemy: 'mountain(s) / north'. Derivation: *mi=* locative prefix + *=limol* allomorph of bound root *=lomol* 'to be over, piled up' [Applegate 2007: 221]. Alternative candidates: *mi=po=lomol* 'mountain range' < *mi=* 'locative prefix' + *pal=* verbal prefix + bound root *=lomol* 'to be over, piled up' [Applegate 2007: 202]; *wošlo=lomol* 'hill / range of hills' < *wašla=* verb prefix 'encircling' + bound root *=lomol* 'to be over, piled up' [Applegate 2007: 440] (translated as 'hill, mountain' on p. 184); *típ* 'mountain(s)

/ forest / brush / chaparral' [Applegate 2007: 380].

56. MOUTH

Ineseño *ʔik* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 164.

57. NAME

Ineseño *tí* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 378.

58. NECK

Ineseño *niʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 241.

59. NEW

Ineseño *ʔikimin* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 139. Polysemy: 'to be new / to be young / to be fresh (in sense of recent)'.
[Applegate 2007: 139].

60. NIGHT

Ineseño *s=aχi=yiʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 88. Derivation: *s=* noun marker + *aχi=yi* 'to be dark, nighttime' < verbal prefix *aχi=* 'repetitive or intermittent action' + *yiʔ* 'to go home, return home'. Cf. also the verb *ulkuw* 'to be night / to be otherworldly, supernatural' [Applegate 2007: 388].

61. NOSE

Ineseño *noχš* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 251. Polysemy: 'nose / beak of bird / point (of tool)'. Related to the bound verbal root =*n'iχš* 'to do with the nose'.

62. NOT

Ineseño *ʔini-* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 143. Negative marker, usually attached to the verb as a prefix. Before nouns it functions as a separate word. After a word or prefix ending in a vowel, the allomorph *-ni-* is used.

63. ONE

Ineseño *pakas'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 263.

64. PERSON

Ineseño *ku* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 187. Polysemy: 'person / people'.

65. RAIN

Ineseño *tuhuy* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 384. Glossed as 'to rain' on p. 384, but as 'rain' (verb and noun) on p. 565.

66. RED

Ineseño *tasin* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 363. Glossed as 'to be red'.

67. ROAD

Ineseño *č'ayaš* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 108. Glossed as 'path / trail / way'.

68. ROOT

Ineseño *ʔaχ=pil-il'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 92. Polysemy: 'root / sinew / nerve / muscle / bowstring'. Derivation: noun formative *ʔaχ=* + root *=pil-* + final reduplication.

69. ROUND

Ineseño *topokol'in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 382. Glossed as 'to be round, rounded, circular'.

70. SAND

Ineseño *χas* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 445.

71. SAY

Ineseño *ʔip* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 145. Polysemy: 'to say (to someone) / to think (i.e. say to oneself)'.

72. SEE

Ineseño *kuti* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 193. Polysemy: 'to see / to watch / to look'.

73. SEED

Ineseño *ʔamin'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 50. Polysemy: 'body / flesh / meat / seed (of plant)'. Secondary synonym: *tokos* 'pit / seed (of fruit)' [Applegate 2007: 381].

74. SIT

Ineseño *ilik'in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 165. Polysemy: 'to sit / to be situated, in a location'.

75. SKIN

Ineseño *paχ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 268. Polysemy: 'skin / bark (of tree when smooth) / shell (of egg) / complexion'.

76. SLEEP

Ineseño *weʔ ~ wen'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 429. Allomorph *wen'* is found before suffixes.

77. SMALL

Ineseño *kiceʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 175. Glossed as 'a little one / small one / to be little or small'. Another word for 'small' is *muc'u?* 'small (one) / young (one)' [Applegate 2007: 229]. According to [Applegate 1972: 190-191], "the quantifier *kice?* 'a little one, a little bit' may occur in apposition with a noun, ... but it is nearly always used pronominally", while "the quantifier *muc'u?* 'a little one' is not attested in apposition with a noun".

78. SMOKE

Ineseño *tow'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 383.

79. STAND

Ineseño *now-on* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 249. Polysemy: 'to stand / to be standing / to stop (moving, in sense of "stand still") / go out (said of flame)'. Distinct from *kuta?* 'to stand up / get up / arise' [Applegate 2007: 193].

80. STAR

Ineseño *?aq=iwo* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 63. Possibly contains noun formative *?aq=*.

81. STONE

Ineseño *χip* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 449.

82. SUN

Ineseño *qsi* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 294. Polysemy: 'sun / day'.

83. SWIM

Ineseño *aqi=wɨw-ɨn* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 63.

84. TAIL

Ineseño *teleq'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 365.

85. THAT

Ineseño *hek'i* (1) / *lo?* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 124; Applegate 1972: 178. Glossed as 'that, that one'. Ineseño has a very complex ternary system of demonstratives (proximal vs. medial vs. distal) with additional features of animacy (inanimate vs. unmarked animacy) and position in the phrase (initial vs. non-initial) [Applegate 1972: 178]. The demonstrative *hek'i* is medial, has unmarked animacy (that is, can refer both to animate and inanimate entities), and is non-initial in the phrase. Cf. *kvek'i* 'that / that one / there' (medial, inanimate, phrase-initial) [Applegate 2007: 196; Applegate 1972: 178]. Applegate 2007: 201; Applegate 1972: 179. Glossed as 'yonder, over there / that over there'. The demonstrative *lo?* is distal, has unmarked animacy, and is non-initial in the phrase. Cf. *kolo?* 'yonder, that one over there / yonder, over there' (distal, inanimate, phrase-initial) [Applegate 2007: 184; Applegate 1972: 179].

86. THIS

Ineseño *hen'i* # (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 124; Applegate 1972: 178. Glossed as 'this, this one'. The demonstrative *hen'i* is proximal, has unmarked animacy, and is non-initial in the phrase. Cf. *he?* 'this, this one' (proximal, inanimate, non-initial; does not occur in apposition with a noun) [Applegate 2007: 123; Applegate 1972: 178], *ken'i* 'this, this one' (proximal, of unmarked animacy, phrase-initial; always occurs in apposition with a noun) [Applegate 2007: 175; Applegate 1972: 178] and *ke?* 'this, this way, in this way, thus, so' (proximal, inanimate, phrase-initial; occurs in apposition with a noun) [Applegate 2007: 174; Applegate 1972: 178]. Alternative candidate: *heča?* 'this' (proximal, of unmarked animacy, non-initial) [Applegate 1972: 178], cf. *heči?* 'this, this one' (proximal, inanimate, non-initial; always occurs in apposition with a noun) [Applegate 2007: 123; Applegate 1972: 178]. The difference between *hen'i* and *heča?* is unclear.

87. THOU

Ineseño *piʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 271; Applegate 1972: 168-169. Emphatic form *pi-kš*.

88. TONGUE

Ineseño *ʔelew* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 144.

89. TOOTH

Ineseño *sa* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 298.

90. TREE

Ineseño *pon'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 278. Polysemy: 'tree / wood / stick'.

91. TWO

Ineseño *ʔiškóm'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 151.

92. WALK (GO)

Ineseño *nan'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 232. Glossed as 'to go'. An allomorph *=naʔ* occurs after some derivational prefixes.

93. WARM (HOT)

Ineseño *yí=c'í* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 456. Glossed as 'to be hot (said of things)'. Derivation: verbal prefix *yul=* 'of heat' + root *c'í* 'to be sharp / (food) to be hot, spicy / (smell) to be pungent'. Secondary synonyms: *yu=wil* 'to be hot (said of object or weather)' < verbal prefix *yul=* 'of heat' + root *wil* 'to be, exist' [Applegate 2007: 462] (examples in the dictionary mainly refer to weather), *yulu=wil* '(food) to be hot (in temperature)' < verbal prefix *yul=* 'of heat' + root *wil* 'to be, exist' [Applegate 2007: 460]. Distinct from *išaw* 'to be hot (said of weather)' [Applegate 2007: 151], *yul=klaʔ* 'to be or feel hot (said of people)' < *yul=* 'of heat' + *klaʔ* 'to crack / to break / to crumble' [Applegate 2007: 459] and *yulu=mon* 'to be warm' < *yul=* 'of heat' + *mon* (apparently an allomorph of the root *mol* 'to toast', cf. *oχ=mol* 'to warm oneself') [Applegate 2007: 459].

94. WATER

Ineseño *ʔoʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 255. Polysemy: 'water / liquid / juice'.

95. WE

Ineseño *k-i-kíʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 176; Applegate 1972: 168-169. Contains 1st person plural prefix *k-iy-* (cf. 1st person singular *k-* and 1st person dual *k-iš-*) and a suffixed pronominal formative *-kíʔ*. Emphatic form *k-i-kí-kš*.

96. WHAT

Ineseño *suk'u* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 319. Polysemy: 'what / something / anything / what kind of'. Interrogative and relative pronoun. Secondary synonym: *suk'iku* 'what? / what is it?' (interrogative pronoun; far less common than *suk'u*) [Applegate 2007: 318]. Note also *ti* 'what' (less common than *suk'u*, but used in several idiomatic expressions) [Applegate 2007: 367]. In [Applegate 1972: 173-174] *ti-* is treated as a relativizing verbal prefix, whose function is "parallel in many ways to the independent relative-interrogative pronouns".

97. WHITE

Ineseño *ʔow'-ow* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 259. Glossed as 'to be white'. Formed by reduplication: *ʔow-ʔow > ʔow'-ow.

98. WHO

Ineseño *kuneʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 191. Polysemy: 'who (relative and interrogative) / somebody / someone / anyone'. Plural: *kun=kuneʔ*.

99. WOMAN

Ineseño *ʔeneq* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 115. Polysemy: 'woman / female / wife'. In the sense of 'wife' used with possessive markers. Plural: *ʔeneq-neq* 'women'.

100. YELLOW

Ineseño *swey-in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 332. Glossed as 'to be yellow'. Derivation: *swey* 'tarweed, a food plant with yellow flowers and edible seeds' + verbalizing suffix *-in*. Secondary synonym: *ʔamaliyu* 'to be yellow', borrowed from Spanish *amarillo* 'yellow' [Applegate 2007: 50].

101. FAR

Ineseño *mik* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 223. Polysemy: 'far / far away / to a great extent / to be coarse (said of weave)'.

102. HEAVY

Ineseño *χul=χul* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 451. Glossed as 'to be heavy'. A case of CVC-reduplication.

103. NEAR

Ineseño *mutey'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 230. Glossed as 'near / nearby / to be nearby, close to'. Secondary synonym: *naqti=kum* 'to be near (to)' < *naqti*= verb prefix of uncertain meaning + *kum* 'to come, arrive' [Applegate 2007: 237].

104. SALT

Ineseño *tip* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 371.

105. SHORT

Ineseño *aqun=k'ot* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 75. Polysemy: 'to be low (in height) / to be short (in stature or duration)'. Derivation: verbal prefix *aqul*= 'of a long, thin object' + root *k'ot* 'to be broken'.

106. SNAKE

Ineseño *nunašiš* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 253. Polysemy: 'supernatural being / demon / beast / snake / serpent'.

107. THIN

Ineseño *q^hap=q^hap #* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 285. Glossed as 'to be thin, slender'. Alternative candidates: *yuq=muc'u?* 'to be thin, slender' < verbal prefix *yuq=* + root *muc'u?* 'small' [Applegate 2007: 461], *maχ=walač* 'to be thin or gauzy (e.g. netting)' [Applegate 2007: 210], *ʔoq^ho* 'to be thin, lean' [Applegate 2007: 257].

108. WIND

Ineseño *s=aχta=k^hit* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 297. Literally 'it blows'. Derivation: *s=* 3rd person marker + *aχta=k^hit* '(wind) to blow' < verbal prefix *aχta=* 'through the air / of wind' + bound root *=k^hit* 'coming near / bringing near'.

109. WORM

Ineseño *č'iq^hiy #* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 110. Alternative candidate: *skon* 'worm / reptile / vermin' (with such derivatives as *iškonič* 'to be wormy, worm-infested' and *ʔuskon* 'to be worm-eaten') [Applegate 2007: 311]. Cf. also *šk'is'* 'beach worm' [Applegate 2007: 341].

110. YEAR

Ineseño *šup* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 347-348. Polysemy: 'earth / world / year / soil / dirt / place / god, spirit, the Earth Mother'. The polysemy 'earth / world / year' is quite typical for California.