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

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

DATA SOURCES

Main sources


Additional sources


NOTES

I. Ineseño.


Ineseño (Samala) was documented by J. P. Harrington between 1911 and 1919. Harrington’s fieldnotes on Ineseño (more than 9000 pages), now available on the site of Smithsonian Institution (http://anthropology.si.edu/naa/harrington/manuscriptmicrofilm.html), were analyzed by R. B. Applegate, who wrote a grammar of the language [Applegate 1972] and a comprehensive dictionary, published by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians with the aim of language revitalization.

I.2. Transliteration.

Transliteration mainly involves issues with the glottalization and glottal stop. In [Applegate 1972], glottal stop is marked as ?, 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 ?. Additionally, x, used in both sources to represent the uvular fricative, is converted to ꭓ.
II. Barbareño.

II.1. General.

Barbareño Chumash was documented first by J. P. Harrington, whose fieldnotes are available on the site of Smithsonian Institution (http://anthropology.si.edu/naa/harrington/manuscriptsmicrofilm.html), and later, in 1954-1961, by Madison Beeler, who worked with the last native speaker of a Chumash language, Mary Yee (she was also one of Harrington’s informants). Beeler published a concise, but very informative sketch of Barbareño grammar [Beeler 1976]. On the basis of his lexical materials and Mary Yee’s own notes, Kenneth Whistler compiled a self-published Barbareño dictionary [Whistler 1980].

II.2. Transliteration.

The following symbols are transliterated into UTS:

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<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
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*Database compiled by:* M. Zhivlov (November 2017).
1. ALL
Ineseño yila? (1), Barbareño liy’a (1).

References and notes:

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 44. Polysemy: ‘all / every / everything / neither (with negative predicate) / none (with negative predicate)’. Whistler also adduces the 19th century Barbareño form yila.

2. ASHES
Ineseño ?alušpawat (1), Barbareño ?alušpawat (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Ineseño sʰol (1).

References and notes:

Barbareño: Not attested.

4. BELLY
Ineseño mut # (1), Barbareño mut # (1).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Ineseño noχ (1), Barbareño χqɨ’ (2).

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”.

**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 40. Polysemy: ‘big / great’.

6. BIRD
**Ineseño** wic’ (-1), **Barbareño** čw’iw ~ čw’iw’ (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.

**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 7. Plural: čw’iw=čw’iw’. The graphic sequence {ch’w} in {chwi’w ~ ch’wi’w} and {ch’wiwch’wí’w} can be alternatively interpreted as /čw/ or /čw’/.

7. BITE
**Ineseño** aχ=sil (1), **Barbareño** aq=sil ~ 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), **Barbareño** aχimay (2).

References and notes:


**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 5. Glossed as ‘to be black’. Cf. aχi ‘to be dark’ [ibid.].

9. BLOOD
**Ineseño** ?aχul’is (1), **Barbareño** ?aχul’iš (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 97.


10. BONE
**Ineseño** se (1), **Barbareño** sʰe (1).
References and notes:

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

**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 29. Morphophonologically, sʰe < s= 3rd person marker + se.

11. BREAST

Ineseño ʔusuy’ (1), Barbareño kɨw (2).

References and notes:


12. BURN TR.

Ineseño s=ух=patɨn (1), Barbareño nɨh-ɨn # (2).

References and notes:


13. CLAW(NAIL)

Ineseño siχway’ (1), Barbareño siχway’ (1).

References and notes:


**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 26. Polysemy: ‘fingernail / claw’. Plural: siχ=siχwɨynɨ. The graphic sequence {x’w} in {sixsix’wɨynɨ} can be alternatively interpreted as /χ’w/ or /χw/.

14. CLOUD

Ineseño ʔiχc’iʔ (1), Barbareño iχc’iʔ (1).

References and notes:


15. COLD

Ineseño ʔoχ=tokow (1), Barbareño ʔaχ=t’ataχ (2).

References and notes:


Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 6. Glossed as ‘to be cold’. Cf. also ʔaχ=t’awonun ‘to be very cool’ [ibid.].

16. COME

Ineseño akti=naʔ (1), Barbareño nan’ # (1).

References and notes:


17. DIE

Ineseño aqša-n (1), Barbareño aqš’a-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]; pleʔ ‘to disappear / to die, perish / to be bushed, exhausted’ [Applegate 2007: 277]; s=utti=peq’en ‘to die, breathe one’s last’ < su= verb prefix ‘applying; gathering’ + utti= 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), Barbareño čt’in’ (1).

References and notes:

19. **DRINK**

Ineseño *aq=mi-l* (1), Barbareño *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), Barbareño *aχwiwik* # (2).

**References and notes:**

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

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 6. Polysemy: ‘to dry (transitive) / to be dry, dried up’. Alternative candidate: *qiwin* ‘to be dry / (tide) to be out, (tide) to be low’ [Whistler 1980: 25]. This word is given by Whistler with a question sign in parentheses, which apparently means that its phonological shape is uncertain.

21. **EAR**

Ineseño *tuʔ* (1), Barbareño *tuʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**


22. **EARTH**

Ineseño *šup* (1), Barbareño *šup* (1).

**References and notes:**


23. EAT
Ineseño ʔuw (1), Barbareño ʔuw (1).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Ineseño tumun (1), Barbareño s=tumun ~ s=tum’un (1).

References and notes:


25. EYE
Ineseño tiχ (1), Barbareño tiq (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), Barbareño s=χil (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 446. Polysemy: 'oil / fat'. Cf. s=χil 'oil, fat', literally 'someone's oil'.
Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 40. s= is a 3rd person possessive marker. Cf. unaffixed χil 'grease / oil / to be fat' [ibid.].

27. FEATHER
Ineseño qap (1), Barbareño qap (1).

References and notes:

28. FIRE
Ineseño *ni* (1), Barbareño *ni* (1).

References and notes:

**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 20. Plural: *ni=*niʔ. See ‘burn tr.’.

29. FISH
Ineseño *ʔal*=ili=*muw* (1), Barbareño *ʔal*=ili=*muw* (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 43. Tentative derivation: *ʔal*= agent prefix + *ʔili* stem of unknown meaning + *muw* ‘coast, beach’.

30. FLY V.
Ineseño *χo=now-on* (1), Barbareño *χa=n’an* # (2).

References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 450. Derivation: verbal prefix *χal* = ‘through the air’ + *now-on* ‘to stand’.
**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 40. Contains the root *nan* ‘to go / to come’ (q.v.). Alternative candidate: *χo=yoyon* ‘to fly’ [Whistler 1980: 41].

31. FOOT
Ineseño *ʔil’* (1), Barbareño *ʔi’* # (1).

References and notes:


32. FULL
Ineseño *iyam* (1), Barbareño *il=iyam-*askan (1).

References and notes:

33. GIVE
Ineseño yik- (1) / ikš- (2), Barbareño yik-us (1) / =kš (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 aš-kš- ~ aš-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 aš-kš- ~ aš-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) aš-kš- ~ aš-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-avun a ton’ ‘give them water!’ [Applegate 2007: 139], tan-iyik-it ayiti ha pilišaš ‘please give me some more fry bread’ [Applegate 2007: 100], s=yik−i n a ton ‘she gives you water’ [Applegate 2007: 142], s-i=yik−i a talč’un ‘they give me money’ [Applegate 2007: 154]. We list both yik- and ikš- in the main field. As for aš-kš- ~ aš-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: aš-kš- ~ aš-akš- [Applegate 2007: 89] (derived from the same root as ikš-).
Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 42. Polysemy: ‘to give / transfer’. We include both yik-us and =kš for reasons that have been detailed in the notes to the Ineseño wordlist. Whistler 1980: 14. Alternate candidate from the same root: aš-kš ‘to give’ [Whistler 1980: 5].

34. GOOD
Ineseño čʰo ~ čʰo ho (1), Barbareño čʰ o (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 110. Glossed as ‘to be good, OK’. According to [Applegate 2007: 111], ‘[t]he augmented from čʰo ho is more likely to be used as an exclamation than a verb, in the sense of “OK!”’.

35. GREEN

12
Ineseño ʔa=qulapšan (1), Barbareño χulapšan (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 74. Glossed as 'to be green'. Related to ʔa=qulapšan 'plant, herb'.
Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 41. Polysemy: 'to be green / medicine'.

36. HAIR
Ineseño ʔoq=won’ # (1), Barbareño ʔoq=won’ (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 258. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. According to [Applegate 1972: 195], contains noun formative ʔoq=. Related to ʔoχ=won ’forehead above hairline' [ibid.]. Alternative candidate: šuš 'hair (body hair) / fur' [Applegate 2007: 348]. Cf. the following example, showing that šuš can also be applied to head hair: maš’uš ikay kalihiy ‘his hair is long’ [Applegate 1972: 489].

37. HAND
Ineseño pu (1), Barbareño pu (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Ineseño ʔoq=won’ (1), Barbareño noqš # (2).

References and notes:

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 20. Possibly related to noqš ‘nose’, q.v. Alternative candidate: ʔoq=won’ ‘head / hair (of head)’. We tentatively choose noqš because ‘head’ is the only meaning of this word.

39. HEAR
Ineseño itaq (1), Barbareño itaq (1).

References and notes:


40. HEART
Ineseño ṭayapis (1), Barbareño ṭayapis # (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: sikwokon a ṭayapis = sikwokon a katik ‘my heart is palpitating’ [Applegate 2007: 140].

41. HORN
Ineseño hap (1), Barbareño ṭap (1).

References and notes:


42. I
Ineseño noʔ (1), Barbareño noʔ (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Ineseño sa=ni=weʔ (1), Barbareño sa=ni=w’e ~ sa=ni=weł (1).

References and notes:


44. KNEE
Ineseño ṭapam’ (1), Barbareño istukan (2).
References and notes:

**Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 54.


### 45. KNOW

*Ineseño* čamin (1), *Barbareño* čam'in (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 107.

**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 7. Polysemy: 'to know / to know how to'. Secondary synonym: *qut'iwałyik* 'to know, be acquainted with' [Whistler 1980: 25].

### 46. LEAF

*Ineseño* qap (1), *Barbareño* qap (1).

References and notes:

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

**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 24. Polysemy: 'leaf / feather'.

### 47. LIE

*Ineseño* o=toy’in (1), *Barbareño* ton’ ~ toʔon (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: *woʔón* 'to lie, be prone' [Applegate 2007: 439].

**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 34. Glossed as 'to lie down, to recline'. Cf. *toy’in* 'to lie down' and ali=toy’in ~ ali=toʔon 'to be lying down' [ibid.].

### 48. LIVER


References and notes:

**Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 37.

**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 2.
49. LONG
Ineseño ?ihiy (1), Barbareño ?ihiy (1).

References and notes:

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

50. LOUSE
Ineseño šik (1), Barbareño šik (1).

References and notes:


51. MAN
Ineseño ?ihiy (1), Barbareño ?ihiy (1).

References and notes:


52. MANY
Ineseño wahac (1), Barbareño ?ih’i? (2).

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: wahac’a ku ‘many people, lots of people’.

53. MEAT
Ineseño ?amin (1), Barbareño ?am’in (1).

References and notes:

not as common as ʔamin' [Applegate 2007: 122]; kalni 'meat', borrowed from Spanish carne 'meat' [Applegate 2007: 170].


54. MOON

Ineseño ʔaway' (1), Barbareño ʔaw'ay (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN

Ineseño mi=limol # (1), Barbareño ni=po=lomol (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH

Ineseño ʔik (1), Barbareño ʔik (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME

Ineseño ti (1), Barbareño ti (1).

References and notes:

58. NECK
Ineseño \(niʔ\) (1), Barbareño \(?οχtowɔl\) (2).

References and notes:


59. NEW
Ineseño \(?ikimin\) (1), Barbareño \(?ikimin\) (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 139. Polysemy: ‘to be new / to be young / to be fresh (in sense of recent)’.

60. NIGHT
Ineseño \(s=αχi=yi\) (1), Barbareño \(s=ulkuw\) (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 88. Derivation: \(s=\) noun marker + \(αχi=yi\) ‘to be dark, nighttime’ < verbal prefix \(αχi=\) ‘repetitive or intermittent action’ + \(yi\) ‘to go home, return home’. Cf. also the verb \(ulkuw\) ‘to be night / to be otherworldly, supernatural’ [Applegate 2007: 388].
Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 35. Derived from the verb \(ulkuw\) ‘to be night, to be early in the morning’ [ibid.].

61. NOSE
Ineseño \(nοχ^ς\) (1), Barbareño \(nοχ^ς\) (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Ineseño \(?ini-\) (1), Barbareño \(sɛ\) (2).

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.

**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 45. Glossed as 'no; not'. Cf. the verbal negative prefix -e- [Beeler 1976: 262].

63. ONE
Ineseño *pakas* (1), Barbareño *pak’a* (1).

References and notes:

- **Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 263.
- **Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 22. Polysemy: 'one / single / same, equally'.

64. PERSON
Ineseño *ku* (1), Barbareño *ku* (1).

References and notes:

- **Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 187. Polysemy: 'person / people'.
- **Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 14. Plural: *kub=k’uʔ* 'people'.

65. RAIN
Ineseño *tuhuy* (1), Barbareño *tuh’uy’* (1).

References and notes:

- **Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 384. Glossed as 'to rain' on p. 384, but as 'rain' (verb and noun) on p. 565.
- **Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 34. Polysemy: 'rain / to rain'.

66. RED
Ineseño *tas*ɨn (1), Barbareño *tasin* (1).

References and notes:

- **Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 363. Glossed as 'to be red'.
- **Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 32. Glossed as 'to be red'.

67. ROAD
Ineseño *č’ayaš* (1), Barbareño *č’alayaš* (1).

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

68. ROOT
Ineseño ʔaχ=pil-il' (1), Barbareño ʔaχ=pil-il (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND
Ineseño topokol'in (1), Barbareño toqoš'loq’ (2).

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

70. SAND
Ineseño χas (1), Barbareño χas (1).

References and notes:

71. SAY
Ineseño ʔip (1), Barbareño 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), Barbareño kuti (1).
References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 193. Polysemy: 'to see / to watch / to look'.
**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 14. Polysemy: 'to see / to look, look at, watch'.

73. SEED

**Ineseño** ʔamin’ (1), **Barbareño** ʔam’in # (1).

References and notes:

**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 2. Polysemy: 'body / flesh, meat (including flesh of a fruit) / seed (?)'.

74. SIT

**Ineseño** i=lik’in (1), **Barbareño** lek’en (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 165. Polysemy: 'to sit / to be situated, in a location'.
**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 16. Polysemy: 'to sit, be seated / to reside, stay'. Cf. also derived ali=lek’en 'to be sitting' [ibid.].

75. SKIN

**Ineseño** paχ (1), **Barbareño** 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), **Barbareño** =weʔ ~ =w’e ~ =wen’ (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 429. Allomorph wen’- is found before suffixes.
**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 38. Polysemy: 'to sleep / to rest / to lie down / to go to sleep'.

77. SMALL

**Ineseño** kiceʔ (1), **Barbareño** taniw (2).
References and notes:

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


**78. SMOKE**

Ineseño *tow* (1), Barbareño *tow* (1).

References and notes:


Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 34.

**79. STAND**

Ineseño *now-on* (1), Barbareño *now-on* (1).

References and notes:


Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 20. Polysemy: ‘to stand / to be erect / to cease, stop doing’. Cf. also the derived form *ali=now-on* ‘to be standing, to be vertical’ [ibid.].

**80. STAR**

Ineseño *ʔaq=iwo* (1), Barbareño *ʔaq=iwo* (1).

References and notes:

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


**81. STONE**

Ineseño *χip* (1), Barbareño *χip* (1).

References and notes:


82. SUN
Ineseño *qsi* (1), Barbareño *ʔal=išaw* (2).

References and notes:


83. SWIM
Ineseño *aqi=wiw-in* (1), Barbareño *aqi=wiw-in* (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 63.
**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 3.

84. TAIL
Ineseño *teleq* (1), Barbareño *tel’eq* (1).

References and notes:

**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 32. Glossed as ‘tail (of animal)’.

85. THAT
Ineseño *hek*’i (1) / *loʔ* (2), Barbareño *hoʔ* (3) / *hu-* (4).

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. *kwek*’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 *loʔ* is distal, has unmarked animacy, and is non-initial in the phrase. Cf. *koloʔ* ‘yonder, that one over there / yonder, over there’ (distal, inanimate, phrase-initial) [Applegate 2007: 184; Applegate 1972: 179].

**Barbareño**: Beeler 1976: 257. Glossed as ‘there, that (removed from the speaker)’. Barbareño demonstratives function as prefixes.Beeler 1976: 257. Glossed as ‘remote in time or space, not visible to the speaker’.

86. THIS
Ineseño *hen’i* # (1), Barbareño *heʔ* (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. *heʔ* ‘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 *keʔ* ‘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: *hečaʔ* ‘this’ (proximal, of unmarked animacy, non-initial) [Applegate 1972: 178], cf. *hečiʔ* ‘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 *hečaʔ* is unclear.

**Barbareño:** Beeler 1976: 257. Glossed as ‘here, this (near the speaker)’.

87. THOU
Ineseño *piʔ* (1), Barbareño *piʔ* (1).

References and notes:


**Barbareño:** Beeler 1976: 255.

88. TONGUE
Ineseño *ʔelew* (1), Barbareño *ʔel’ew* (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 144.

**Barbareño:** Whistler 1980: 8.

89. TOOTH
Ineseño *sa* (1), Barbareño *sʰa* (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño:** Applegate 2007: 298.


90. TREE
Ineseño *pon’* (1), Barbareño *pon’* (1).
References and notes:

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

91. TWO

Ineseño *ʔiškom’* (1), Barbareño *ʔišk’om’* (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 151.
**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 11.

92. WALK (GO)

Ineseño *nan’* (1), Barbareño *nan’ ~ =n’a* (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 232. Glossed as 'to go'. An allomorph *=na?* occurs after some derivational prefixes.
**Barbareño**: Whistler 1980: 18. Glossed as 'to go / to come'.

93. WARM (HOT)

Ineseño *yi=c’i* (1), Barbareño *yin=c’i* (1).

References and notes:

**Ineseño**: Applegate 2007: 456. Glossed as 'to be hot (said of things)'. Derivation: verbal prefix *yul=* 'of heat' + root *c’i* '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 *ʔisaw* 'to be hot (said of weather)' [Applegate 2007: 151], *yul=kla* 'to be or feel hot (said of people)' < *yul=* 'of heat' + *kla* 'to crack / to break / to crumble' [Applegate 2007: 459] and *yulu=mun* 'to be warm' < *yul=* 'of heat' + *mun* (apparently an allomorph of the root *mol* 'to toast', cf. *ox=mol* 'to warm oneself') [Applegate 2007: 459].

94. WATER

Ineseño *ʔo?* (1), Barbareño *ʔo?* (1).

References and notes:

95. WE
Ineseño k-i-ki? (1), Barbareño k-iy-ki (1).

References and notes:

96. WHAT
Ineseño suk’u (1).

References and notes:
Barbareño: Not attested.

97. WHITE
Ineseño ʔow'-ow (1), Barbareño ʔow'-ow (1).

References and notes:

98. WHO
Ineseño kuneʔ (1).

References and notes:
Barbareño: Not attested.

99. WOMAN
Ineseño ʔeneq (1), Barbareño ʔeneq (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Ineseño swey-in (1), Barbareño wontot-in (2).

References and notes:


101. FAR
Ineseño mik (1), Barbareño mik (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 223. Polysemy: ‘far / far away / to a great extent / to be coarse (said of weave)’.
Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 17. Glossed as ‘to be far, far away, a long way off / a long time’.

102. HEAVY
Ineseño χul=χul (1), Barbareño χul=χul (1).

References and notes:

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 41. Glossed as ‘to be heavy’.

103. NEAR
Ineseño mutey’ (1), Barbareño mut’ey-(us) (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].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 18. Glossed as 'to be near / to get near'.

104. SALT
Ineseño tip (1), Barbareño tip (1).

References and notes:


105. SHORT
Ineseño aqun=k’ot (1), Barbareño qlo=wowon (2).

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'.
Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 24. Glossed as 'to be short'.

106. SNAKE
Ineseño nunašiš (1), Barbareño ciqʰiy’ (2).

References and notes:


107. THIN
Ineseño qʰap=qʰap # (1), Barbareño qʰap=qʰap # (1).

References and notes:


108. WIND
Ineseño s=aχta=kʰit (1), Barbareño s=qχ=kʰit (1).
References and notes:


109. WORM

Ineseño č'iqʰiy # (1), Barbareño skisʰ # (2).

References and notes:


110. YEAR

Ineseño šup (1), Barbareño šup (1).

References and notes:
