

[Text version of database, created 8/06/2012].

## **Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Jicaquean group (Hokan family).**

Languages included: Tol (Eastern Jicaque) [jic-tol].

### **DATA SOURCES**

#### **Main sources**

Dennis & Dennis 1983 = Dennis, Ronald K. y Dennis, Margaret Royce de. Diccionario Tol (Jicaque)-Español y Español-Tol (Jicaque). Tegucigalpa, Honduras: El Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en colaboración con El Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia. // *A small Tol-Spanish, Spanish-Tol dictionary (1000 words in each part) with many textual examples. The two sections of the dictionary have separate pagination. References to page numbers in the Tol-Spanish and Spanish-Tol sections are marked in our wordlist with TE and ET respectively.*

#### **Additional sources**

NT Tol 2010 = Dios tjevele jupj 'üsüs la qjuisiji Jesucristo mpes. El Nuevo Testamento en Tol. Segunda edición. Wycliffe Bible Translators, 2010 // *A Tol translation of the New Testament. Available online at <http://www.scriptureearth.org>*

### **NOTES**

#### *Transliteration*

The Tol orthography is transliterated as follows:

a	a
c	k
cj	k <sup>h</sup>

c'	k'
e	e
i	i
j	h
l	l
m	m
n	n
ñ	ɲ
o	o
p	p
pj	p <sup>h</sup>
p'	p'
qu	k
qju	k <sup>h</sup>
q'u	k'
s	s
t	t
tj	t <sup>h</sup>
t'	t'
ts	c
tsj	c <sup>h</sup>
ts'	c'
u	u
ü	i (before consonant)
ü	ɨ (before vowel)
v	β
w	w
y	y
'	ʔ

Database compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (last update: June 2012).

## 1. ALL

Tol *p<sup>h</sup>i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33. Word class: adjective. Used both as plural 'all' (translated as Spanish 'todos' in the textual examples) and as singular 'all' (translated as Spanish 'todo'). Distinct from *has tɨpʷes* 'all, entire' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 6].

## 2. ASHES

Tol *?i p<sup>h</sup>i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** There is no entry for 'ashes' in [Dennis & Dennis 1983]. However, the word is attested in one textual example in the dictionary [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 31] and in the Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010] (Matthew 11:21, Luke 10:13, Hebrews 9:13, 2 Peter 2:6).

## 3. BARK

Tol *lot'ot<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 14. Word class: noun.

## 4. BELLY

Tol *ŋ=kol* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18. Glossed as 'stomach' (Spanish 'estómago'). Word class: possessed noun. Textual examples: *c<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup> li piy'u kol βy'aha mpes* 'el niño está llorando porque le duele el estómago / the baby is crying because his stomach aches' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 13]; *c'ol te way, kol p<sup>h</sup>e way ?in* 'el pizote es negro con abdomen blanco / coati is black with a white belly' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 47]. There are no entries such as 'abdomen', 'barriga' or 'vientre' in the Spanish-Tol part of the dictionary.

## 5. BIG

Tol *p'in'e* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 30. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be big'. Suppletive plural: *noy-p'an* [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 26].

## 6. BIRD

Tol *cipy'aya* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 43. Word class: noun.

## 7. BITE

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Not attested properly. The dictionary has only *ny'ihii* 'pica (como avispa, hormiga) / bites (as wasp, ant)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: 27].

## 8. BLACK

Tol *te* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 38-39. Polysemy: 'black / dirty'. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb 'to be black / to be dirty'.

## 9. BLOOD

Tol *na=?'as* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Word class: possessed noun. Cf. *?as* 'raw' (adjective / stative verb) [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 53].

## 10. BONE

Tol *n=k<sup>h</sup>ele* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 17. Word class: possessed noun.

## 11. BREAST

Tol *na=h'as s'una* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Glossed in Spanish as 'pecho'. Word class: possessed noun. See notes on 'heart'. Distinct from *n=coc* 'female breast' (Spanish 'seno') [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 39].

12. BURN TR.

Tol *ʔyim* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 56. Polysemy: 'burn (tr.) / make tortillas / roast'. Word class: transitive verb (I).

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Tol *m=pep<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 15. Word class: possessed noun.

14. CLOUD

Tol *mol* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 21. Word class: noun.

15. COLD

Tol *c<sup>h</sup>oh'ose* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44-45. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be cold'. Apparently related to *c<sup>h</sup>oh'oka* 'shadow' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44].

16. COME

Tol *kuw'i-s* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 3. Word class: intransitive verb (II). This verb has a high degree of allomorphy and suppletivism: pres. 1 sg. *kuw'i-s*, pres. 2 sg. *kuy*, pres. 3 sg. *hak'*, pres. 1 pl. *kil-'aka*, pres. 2 pl. *kul-'a*, pres. 3 pl. *hi=k'il*, fut. 1 sg. *ka η=kuw'i-s*, fut. 2 sg., 3 sg. *ka η=kuw'i-m*, fut. 1 pl. *ka η=kul-'aka*, fut. 2 pl. *ka η=kul-'a*, fut. 3 pl. *ka η=kul*. Morphological segmentation of the forms above is rather tentative.

## 17. DIE

Tol *ni piʔ'i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 26. Word class: causative verb (I) (sic! see below). This verb has separate stems in singular and plural: pres. 1 sg. *ni piʔ'i*, pres. 2 sg. *ʔi piʔ'i*, pres. 3 sg. *p'eʔe*, pres. 1 pl. *k[y]aʔle-k'ekʰ*, pres. 2 pl. *koʔli-k'e*, pres. 3 pl. *k[y]aʔli-η*. According to [Dennis & Dennis 1983], the following verbs belong to the so-called "causative" class: 'to die', 'to fall', 'to hiccup', 'to wake up' etc. These verbs all denote involuntary actions and have nothing in common with what is usually called causatives.

## 18. DOG

Tol *c<sup>h</sup>iy'o* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44. Word class: noun.

## 19. DRINK

Tol *miʔ'i-s* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 22. Word class: transitive verb (II).

## 20. DRY

Tol *p<sup>h</sup>a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 32. Polysemy: 'empty / dry'. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be empty / to be dry'. Secondary synonym: *c<sup>h</sup>ic'e* 'dry' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 46-47]. The difference between the two words is explained in the Spanish-Tol part of the dictionary: *p<sup>h</sup>a* can refer, e.g., to clothes, earth, places that formerly had water; *c<sup>h</sup>ic'e* - is only applied to vegetation [Dennis & Dennis 1983: ET 39].

## 21. EAR

Tol *m=p<sup>h</sup>ac'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 15. Word class: possessed noun.

22. EARTH

Tol *ʔam'a* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 52. Word class: noun.

23. EAT

Tol *l[y]a* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 15. Word class: transitive verb (I). The verb has two stems: =*la-* and =*lah-* (cf. pres. 3 sg. *l[y]ʔah-a*).  
Secondary synonym: *hi=p'is* 'to eat (meat, candy, juicy fruit)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 7].

24. EGG

Tol *peh'ey* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 28. Word class: noun.

25. EYE

Tol *na=n* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Word class: possessed noun. Paradigm of the possessed forms: 1 sg. possessor *na=n*, 2 sg. possessor *hi=n*, 3 sg. possessor *hu=n*, 1 pl. possessor *k<sup>h</sup>is hu=n*, 2 pl. possessor *his hu=n*, 3 pl. possessor *his hu=n*.

26. FAT N.

Tol *pan* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 28. Word class: noun.

## 27. FEATHER

Tol *p<sup>h</sup>is'is* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33. Word class: noun.

## 28. FIRE

Tol *?awa* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 53. Word class: noun.

## 29. FISH

Tol *k<sup>h</sup>ul* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 4. Word class: noun.

## 30. FLY V.

Tol *hum* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** There is no entry for the verb 'to fly' in [Dennis & Dennis 1983]. Nevertheless, there are several textual examples showing that the notion 'to fly' is rendered by the verbs *hum* 'to go (ir)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 7-8] and *win'is* 'to walk (andar)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 50]: *cipy'aya ma h'ama, pom la t<sup>h</sup>i?y'ula* 'el pájaro no puede volar porque se quebró el ala / the bird can't fly, because its wing is broken' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18] (*h'ama* - pres. 3 sg. of *hum*); *cipy'aya hil la m'ena n'a* 'los pájaros vuelan en el cielo / birds fly in the sky' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 10] (*hil* - pres. 3 pl. of *hum*); *mu p'iste w'ina hup<sup>h</sup>* 'el buho vuela por la noche / the eagle-owl flies at night' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 21] (*w'ina* - pres. 3 sg. of *win'is*); *c'uluc<sup>u</sup>ul p'iste lyaw'unj* 'los murciélagos vuelan por la noche / bats fly at night' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 47] (*lyaw'unj* - pres. 3 pl. of *win'is*). We tentatively choose the verb *hum* 'to go' as more "basic".

## 31. FOOT

Tol *n=c<sup>h</sup>am* (1).



**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 17. Word class: possessed noun.

## 32. FULL

Tol *pit'* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 29. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be full'.

## 33. GIVE

Tol *?ya* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 55. Word class: transitive verb (I).

## 34. GOOD

Tol *?is'is #* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 55. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be good' and as an adverb: 'well'. Another candidate is *?ik<sup>h</sup>* 'to be good' (stative verb) / 'well' (adverb) [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 55]. In the textual examples, *?is'is* is found more frequently than *?ik<sup>h</sup>*.

## 35. GREEN

Tol *c<sup>h</sup>u* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 45. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be green'.

## 36. HAIR

Tol *n=c'il* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 17. Word class: possessed noun. Same word as 'root' q.v.

## 37. HAND

Tol *na=m'as* (1).

## References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Word class: possessed noun.

## 38. HEAD

Tol *n=ay p<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>* (1).

## References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Word class: possessed noun. Paradigm of the possessed forms: 1 sg. possessor *n=ay p<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>*, 2 sg. possessor *hey p<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>*, 3 sg. possessor *hay p<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>*, 1 pl. possessor *k<sup>h</sup>is k=ay p<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>*, 2 pl. possessor *s=ey p<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>*, 3 pl. possessor *s=ey p<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>*. The word is obviously a compound, but the meanings of its components cannot be established.

## 39. HEAR

Tol *p<sup>h</sup>ok-'as* (1).

## References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33. Polysemy: 'hear / understand'. Word class: transitive verb (II). The underlying form of the root is *=p<sup>h</sup>ak-*.

## 40. HEART

Tol *na=h'as* (1).

## References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Word class: possessed noun.

## 41. HORN

Tol *c<sup>h</sup>[i]'eme* (1).

## References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18. Word class: possessed noun.

## 42. I

Tol *nap<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 59-62. Subject form. Direct object forms (the choice between them depends on the particular verb): *nap<sup>h</sup>*, *nin*, *ɲkap<sup>h</sup>*, *nus*, *ne*. Indirect object form: *ne*.

43. KILL

Tol *ʔ[y]in'an* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 56. Word class: transitive verb (I). The verb has two stems: *=ʔinan-* and *=ʔin-*. Pres. 1 sg. *ʔ[y]in'an*, pres. 2 sg. *ʔ[y]in'an*, pres. 3 sg. *ʔ[y]iʔn-a*, pres. 1 pl. *ʔ[y]in-'ak<sup>h</sup>*, pres. 2 pl. *ʔin-a*, pres. 3 pl. *ha=ʔin'an*, fut. 1 sg. *ka mi=ʔin'an*, fut. 2 sg. *ka mi=ʔin-'an*, fut. 3 sg. *ka mi=ʔin-'as*, fut. 1 pl. *ka mi=ʔin-'ak<sup>h</sup>*, fut. 2 pl. *ka mi=ʔin-a*, fut. 3 pl. *ka mi=ʔin-'ak<sup>h</sup>*.

44. KNEE

Tol *n=tik'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 17. Word class: possessed noun.

45. KNOW

Tol *sel'e* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 36. Word class: transitive verb (I).

46. LEAF

Tol *lo* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 14. Word class: noun.

47. LIE

Tol *piʔ-'is* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 31. Polysemy: 'lie (down) / live'. Word class: intransitive verb (II). The word means both 'to lie down' and 'to be in a lying position'. This verb has separate stems in singular and plural: pres. 1 sg. *p*i*ʔ-is*, pres. 2 sg. *piʔ*, pres 3 sg. *p*i*ʔ-i*, pres. 1 pl. *p[*y*]at<sup>h</sup>a-k*e*k<sup>h</sup>*, pres. 2 pl. *po<sup>h</sup>a-k*e**, pres. 3 pl. *p*a*t<sup>h</sup>a*, fut. 1 sg. *ka m=p*i*ʔ-is*, fut. 2 sg. *ka m=p*i*ʔ-im*, fut. 3 sg. *ka m=p*i*ʔ-im*, fut. 1 pl. *ka m=pat<sup>h</sup>a-k*e*k<sup>h</sup>*, fut. 2 pl. *ka m=pat<sup>h</sup>a-k*e**, fut. 3 pl. *ka m=pat<sup>h</sup>a-m*.

## 48. LIVER

Tol *ŋ=k*om** (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18. Word class: possessed noun.

## 49. LONG

Tol *k*a*mpa* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 1. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be long' and as an adverb: 'far' q.v.

## 50. LOUSE

Tol *t*i*t*' (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 40. Word class: noun.

## 51. MAN

Tol *y*om** (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 51. Word class: noun. Plural form: *n*i*y*om** (see, e.g., [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 9]). This word, glossed as 'hombre' in Spanish, apparently means both 'man' and 'person'. For the meaning 'man', cf. the following contexts from the Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010]: 'Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning made them male (*n*i*y*om**) and female (*n*e*k*e*m*)' [Matthew 19:4], '...they were baptized, both men (*n*i*y*om**) and women (*n*e*k*e*m*)' [Acts 8:12], '...that if he found any of this way, whether they were men (*n*i*y*om**) or women (*n*e*k*e*m*), he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem' [Acts 9:2].

## 52. MANY

Tol *pil'ik<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 30. Word class: adjective.

53. MEAT

Tol *pis* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 29. Word class: noun. Related to *hi-p'is* 'to eat (meat, candy, juicy fruit)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 7].

54. MOON

Tol *mim'iy* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 22. Polysemy: 'moon / female'. Word class: noun. With possessive affixes this word means 'grandmother': *na=mim'iy* 'my grandmother' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18].

55. MOUNTAIN

Tol *hok'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 7. Word class: noun.

56. MOUTH

Tol *n=l'ala* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 17. Word class: possessed noun.

57. NAME

Tol *n=la* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 26. Word class: possessed noun.

## 58. NECK

Tol *ne=m'en* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16-17. Word class: possessed noun. Cf. *nu=?ulup'ah* 'neck (upper part)' (possessed noun) [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18].

## 59. NEW

Tol *sy'asa* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 38. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be new'.

## 60. NIGHT

Tol *p'iste* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 30. Word class: noun.

## 61. NOSE

Tol *ne=m'ik<sup>h</sup>* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 17. Word class: possessed noun.

## 62. NOT

Tol *ma* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 19. Word class: adverb. This is the basic negation used with a verb. The use of the other negative word, *tul'uk<sup>h</sup>* 'not' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 39], can be illustrated by the following examples: *nan tul'uk<sup>h</sup>* 'No me sirven los ojos / My eyes fail me' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16], *sap'ato tul'uk<sup>h</sup>* 'no tiene zapatos / he doesn't have shoes' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 27], *nat<sup>h</sup>am tul'uk<sup>h</sup>* 'el no es mi hijo / he is not my son' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 39].

## 63. ONE

Tol *p<sup>h</sup>an'i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 32. Polysemy: 'one / some (algunos, pocos, unos)'. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as an indefinite pronoun: 'some (algunos, pocos, unos)'.

## 64. PERSON

Tol *yom* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 51. Word class: noun. Plural form: *nii'yom* (see, e.g., [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 9]). This word, glossed as 'hombre' in Spanish, apparently means both 'man' and 'person'. For the meaning 'person', cf. the following context from the Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010]: 'How much then is a man (*yom*) better than a sheep?' [Matthew 12:12].

## 65. RAIN

Tol *h*̣*w'*̣** (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 9. Word class: noun. Related to the verb *h'iβe* 'to rain' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 7].

## 66. RED

Tol *he* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 6. Word class: adjective.

## 67. ROAD

Tol *him'ik<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 8. Polysemy: 'path / road'. Word class: noun.

## 68. ROOT

Tol *c'[i]il* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 48. Word class: noun. Same word as 'hair', but with the 3 person sg. possessor infix.

## 69. ROUND

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Not attested.

## 70. SAND

Tol *sus* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 38. Word class: noun.

## 71. SAY

Tol *βel'e* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 49. Word class: intransitive verb (I). Numerous examples in the Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010] show that this word, glossed in Spanish as 'hablar', means both 'say' and 'talk'.

## 72. SEE

Tol *n[y]uk<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 27. Word class: transitive verb (I).

## 73. SEED

Tol *set'el* (1).

**References and notes:**



**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 36. Word class: noun.

#### 74. SIT

Tol *ʔo-s* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 53-54. Word class: intransitive verb (II). This verb has a high degree of allomorphy and suppletivism: pres. 1 sg. *ʔo-s*, pres. 2 sg. *hak'*, pres. 3 sg. *haʔas-a*, pres. 1 pl. *hyat<sup>h</sup>a-k'ek<sup>h</sup>*, pres. 2 pl. *hot<sup>h</sup>a-ke*, pres. 3 pl. *h'at<sup>h</sup>a*, fut. 1 sg. *ka mo=ʔo-s*, fut. 2 sg. *ka ma=ʔah-am*, fut. 3 sg. *ka ma=ʔah-am*, fut. 1 pl. *ka ma=hat<sup>h</sup>a-k'ek<sup>h</sup>*, fut. 2 pl. *ka ma=hat<sup>h</sup>a-ke*, fut. 3 pl. *ka ma=hat<sup>h</sup>u-m* (morphological segmentation of the forms above is highly tentative). Glossed as 'to sit down', but this word apparently means 'to sit, to be sitting' as well, cf. the following example: *C<sup>h</sup>oh'oka nt'a ʔos, c<sup>h</sup>ay ʔy'awa mpes* 'estoy sentado en la sombra porque hace mucho calor / I'm sitting in the shade because it's very hot' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44].

#### 75. SKIN

Tol *m=p'iy* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Polysemy: 'skin / body'. Word class: possessed noun. Secondary synonym: *p<sup>h</sup>ol'ok'* 'skin' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33]. The difference between the synonyms can be illustrated by the following examples: 'me pica mucho la piel / my skin (*mp'iy*) itches badly' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16], 'el cose una bolsa de piel de perico ligero / he sews a bag out of sloth skin (*p<sup>h</sup>ol'ok'*)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33], 'la piel del armadillo es como hueso. / armadillo skin (*p<sup>h</sup>ol'ok'*) is like bone' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 52], 'yo hago sandalias con cuero de vaca / I make sandals from cow leather (*p<sup>h</sup>ol'ok'*)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 2].

#### 76. SLEEP

Tol *h[y]a* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 9. Word class: intransitive verb (I).

#### 77. SMALL

Tol *c<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be small', an adverb: 'little', and the noun 'child'. Secondary synonym: *ʔin laʔ way* 'small, little' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 53]. Textual examples in the dictionary show that *c<sup>h</sup>ik<sup>h</sup>* is the main synonym for 'small'.

#### 78. SMOKE

Tol *mus* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 22. Word class: noun.

79. STAND

Tol *hi-s* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 8-9. Word class: intransitive verb (II). The verb has a high degree of allomorphy and suppletivism: pres. 1 sg. *hi-s*, pres. 2 sg. *ton*, pres. 3 sg. *t'onk-a*, pres. 1 pl. *lihi-k'ek<sup>h</sup>*, pres. 2 pl. *lih-i-k'e*, pres. 3 pl. *leh'e-ŋ*, fut. 1 sg. *ka mi=h'i-s*, fut. 2 sg. *ka n=toh-'om*, fut. 3 sg. *ka n=toh-'om*, fut. 1 pl. *ka n=lihi-k'ek<sup>h</sup>*, fut. 2 pl. *ka n=lih-i-k'e*, fut. 3 pl. *ka n=lih'i-ŋ*.

80. STAR

Tol *p<sup>h</sup>ul* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33. Word class: noun.

81. STONE

Tol *pe* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 28. Word class: noun.

82. SUN

Tol *loc<sup>n</sup>ak<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 14. Word class: noun. Secondary synonym: *kokoy* 'sun / male' (when used with possessive prefixes, this word means 'grandfather') [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 2, 19]. The dictionary [Dennis & Dennis 1983] does not give enough contexts to decide which word is the main synonym for 'sun', but the Tol version of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010] translates 'sun' only as *loc<sup>n</sup>ak<sup>h</sup>* (NB: consistent spelling with a final glottalized stop, as opposed to a final aspirated stop in [Dennis & Dennis 1983]).

83. SWIM

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Not attested.

## 84. TAIL

Tol *sok'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18. Word class: possessed noun. *sok'* is the form with the 3 sg. possessor. The underlying form of the root may be either =*sak'* or =*sok'*.

## 85. THAT

Tol *nen'em* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 24. The dictionary lists two demonstrative pronouns glossed in Spanish as 'aquél, éste': *nen'em* and *n'empe* [ibid.]. The difference between them is unclear. The choice of *nen'em* is therefore arbitrary.

## 86. THIS

Tol *nin'a* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 25. Word class: demonstrative pronoun. Glossed in Spanish as 'éste, ésta'.

## 87. THOU

Tol *hip<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 59-62. Subject form. Direct object forms (the choice between them depends on the particular verb): *hip<sup>h</sup>*, *hin*, *kyap<sup>h</sup>*, *his*, *ʔe*. Indirect object form: *ʔe*.

## 88. TONGUE

Tol *m=pe'l'am* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 15. Word class: possessed noun.

## 89. TOOTH

Tol *m=βis* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Glossed as 'tooth / molar'. Word class: possessed noun. Variant form: *ne=w'is* [Dennis & Dennis 1983: ET 28].

## 90. TREE

Tol *yo* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 51. Polysemy: 'tree / log / branch'. Word class: noun.

## 91. TWO

Tol *m'a-t'e* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 20. Word class: adjective.

## 92. WALK (GO)

Tol *hum* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: 7-8. Glossed as 'go'. Word class: intransitive verb (II). The verb has a high degree of allomorphy and suppletivism: pres. 1 sg. *hum*, pres. 2 sg. *hay*, pres. 3 sg. *h'ama*, pres. 1 pl. *l'eke*, pres. 2 pl. *l'owa*, pres. 3 pl. *hil*, fut. 1 sg. *ka m=i-s*, fut. 2 sg. *ka m=i-m*, fut. 3 sg. *ka m=i-m*, fut. 1 pl. *ka n=l'aka*, fut. 2 pl. *ka n=law'u*, fut. 3 pl. *ka m=al*.

## 93. WARM (HOT)

Tol *ʔ[y]'awa* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 56. Glossed as 'hot'. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be hot'.





Tol *sal* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 35. Word class: noun. A Spanish loanword.

105. SHORT

Tol *ʔum<sup>h</sup>ul* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 54. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb 'to be short'.

106. SNAKE

Tol *lac<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 11. Word class: noun.

107. THIN

Tol *c<sup>h</sup>ac<sup>h</sup>* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb 'to be thin'.

108. WIND

Tol *lip<sup>h</sup>i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 15. Word class: noun.

109. WORM

Tol *pelec<sup>h</sup>ey* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tol:** Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 28. Polysemy: 'earthworm (Spanish *lombriz*) / helminth'. Word class: noun. Cf. also *c'ih'iy*, glossed in

Spanish as 'gusano' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE]. It is not entirely clear whether the latter word has the meaning 'worm', 'caterpillar', or both.

## 110. YEAR

Tol *'año* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tol:** The word for 'year' is not attested in [Dennis & Dennis 1983]. The Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010] consistently renders the notion 'year' with the Spanish loanword *año*.