

[Text version of database, created 11/10/2011].

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

Languages included: Karuk [kar-kar].

Sources:

Bright & Gehr 2005 = Bright, William; Gehr, Susan. Karuk Dictionary. Happy Camp, CA: Karuk Tribe of California. // *An extensive dictionary of the Karuk language with textual examples. Includes derivational information.*

Notes:

Peculiarities of the Karuk alphabet are transliterated as follows:

ch	č
r	ɾ
sh	š
th	θ
v	β
'	ʔ
ǂ	ǂ
ǃ	ǃ
VV	V:

Compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (September 2011).

## 1. ALL

Karuk *ko:-βúra* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 150. Polysemy: 'all (omnis) / all (totus)'. Apparently consists of *ko:* 'all / no more' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 149] and the emphatic particle *βúra* [Bright & Gehr 2005: 255].

## 2. ASHES

Karuk *ámta:p* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 13. Polysemy: 'ashes / dust / gray (as postpound)'.

## 3. BARK

Karuk *má:n* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 159. Same word as 'skin' q.v.

## 4. BELLY

Karuk *βišβa:n* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 251.

## 5. BIG

Karuk *kê:č* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 144. Polysemy: 'big / large'. Plural: *kê:č-as*. Cf. the bound stem *=ka:m* 'big / large' (Plural: *=ka:m-sa*) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 139], used in compounds instead of *kê:č*.

## 6. BIRD

Karuk *ačβi:β* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 5.

7. BITE

Karuk *=par* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 172. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *=para-*. Secondary synonym: *=ax* '(animal) to bite / to rend with the teeth / to kill' (not used of humans, snakes, or insects) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 31].

8. BLACK

Karuk *ikxácam-kuniš* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 81. Polysemy: 'black / dark'. Literally 'night-like': *ikxácam* 'night / darkness' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 81], - *kuniš* (suffix) 'like, similar to' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 153]. Secondary synonyms: *kíp ikxácam* 'black', literally 'like night', *kíp imnak* 'black', literally 'like charcoal' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 147]. Cf. the bound stem *=mi:f* 'black', used in a number of compounds [Bright & Gehr 2005: 162].

9. BLOOD

Karuk *á:x* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 4. Polysemy: 'blood / red (as a postpound)'.

10. BONE

Karuk *ípih* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 101.

11. BREAST

Karuk *iθβa:y* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 122. Polysemy: 'chest / breast / heart'. Distinct from *účič* 'teat / (woman's) breast' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 238]. Identical with 'heart' q.v.

## 12. BURN TR.

Karuk =*á:h-ka* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 1. Polysemy: 'to set fire to (something) / to burn (something) / to burn down (as a house)'. Derived from =*á:h* 'to handle or carry fire' with the suffix *-ka* 'onto'. Another candidate is =*i:n-kú-βaθ* 'to burn (something)', derived from =*i:n-ka-* 'to burn' with the causative suffix *-βaθ* [Bright & Gehr 2005: 61].

## 13. CLAW(NAIL)

Karuk *axpih* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 34. Glossed as 'nail (of finger or toe)'. Cf. *ixupk-ô:-č* 'something stuck on flatways (not edgeways) / flat feathering (of an arrow) / fingernail (old name)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 133-134].

## 14. CLOUD

Karuk *p=ikxáram-pa* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 186. Derived from =*p=ikxáram-pa* / =*p=ikxáram-pu* 'to get cloudy', lit. 'to be dark again' (= *p=* 'iterative', =*ikxáram-* 'night / dark', *-pa* / *-pu* 'denominative').

## 15. COLD

Karuk *áθi:k* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 28. Polysemy: 'cold / cold weather'.

## 16. COME

Karuk =*na:* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 164. Another candidate is *=áho*: 'to go / walk / travel / arrive (here)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 8], translated as 'come' in the English-Karuk index [Bright & Gehr 2005: 294].

## 17. DIE

Karuk *=iβ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 129. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *=im-*. Cf. also *=tá:nβa* '(du.) to die' [Bright & Gehr 2005: ], *=p=é:ru:n-pa* '(pl.) to die' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 180]. Secondary synonym: *=ta:níha* 'to be spoiled / (persons) to die / (the world) to come to an end' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 209].

## 18. DOG

Karuk *čiši:h* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 42. Polysemy: 'dog / horse'. Secondary synonym: *tiβárarih* 'hound / dog', lit. 'ear-hanging' (*tí:β* 'ear', *βárarih* 'to hang') [Bright & Gehr 2005: 231].

## 19. DRINK

Karuk *=iš* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 108.

## 20. DRY

Karuk *iβ=áxrah* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 129. Glossed as 'dry / dried up'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *iβ=axraha-*. Cf. *=iβáxrah* 'to be dry' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 129], *axrah* 'dead tree' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 34], *=suβáxrah* 'to spread out to dry' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 208], *=ixrah* 'to thirst for' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 133], *=taxráhiš* / *=taxráhišrih-* 'to dry up' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 218], *=θaráxrah* 'to be thirsty' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 222]. Morphological segmentation of these forms is not clear.

## 21. EAR

Karuk *tí:β* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 229. Cf. =*θitiβ* / =*θitim-* 'to hear' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 225].

22. EARTH

Karuk *iθíβ-θa:ne:n* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 121. Polysemy: 'country / earth / land / world'. Lit. 'lying-around' (=θ*iβ* '(one inanimate object) to lie / be' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 225], θa:nê:n 'around' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 220]).

23. EAT

Karuk =*aβ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 30. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =*am-*.

24. EGG

Karuk *úruh* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 237. Polysemy: 'round / egg / counter stick in Indian cards'. Cf. =*úru-* 'to swell'.

25. EYE

Karuk *yú:p* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 278.

26. FAT N.

Karuk *aθkúrit* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 29. Meaning glossed as 'fat, grease'.

## 27. FEATHER

Karuk *i:θka* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 61.

## 28. FIRE

Karuk *á:h* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 1. Polysemy: 'fire / lantern / electric light / electricity'. Cf. *=aha-* 'to burn' (bound stem) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 7].

## 29. FISH

Karuk *fĩš* (-1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 47. According to the dictionary, '[u]sed as a generic term'. An obvious English loanword.

## 30. FLY V.

Karuk *=ik=xip* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 83. Cf. *=iθ=xip* '(du.) to fly' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 124], *=i=xip-* '(pl.) to fly, to move through the air' (bound stem) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 132], *=ip=xip* 'to fly again / to fly back' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 106] (with the iterative prefix *=ip=*).

## 31. FOOT

Karuk *fĩθih* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 47. Polysemy: 'foot / toe / track / foot (measure word, twelve inches)'.

## 32. FULL





Karuk *tí:k* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 229. Polysemy: 'hand / finger'.

38. HEAD

Karuk *axβâ:h* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 35.

39. HEAR

Karuk *=θitiβ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 225. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *=θitim-*. Cf. *tí:β* 'ear' q.v.

40. HEART

Karuk *iθβa:y* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 122. Polysemy: 'chest / breast / heart'. A second candidate is *imyah* / *imyah-a-* 'breath / heart' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 96], derived from *=imyah* 'to breathe'. Textual examples available in the dictionary suggest that *iθβa:y* is the main word for 'heart' as an anatomical term. Contexts for *iθβa:y* include: "I'll make that your heart will be hanging out, striped downwards" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 106], "That was his heart that popped" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 122], "Shoot him there by his big toe, his heart lies there" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 122]. For *imyah* we only have "He holds him against his heart (traditional Indian embrace)" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 183] and "My heart must lie good. (Said when eating first plant food in spring)" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 92].

41. HORN

Karuk *βê:h-šur* ~ *βê:-šur* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 247. Meaning glossed as 'horn (as of deer)'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *βe:h-šur-a-* ~ *βe:-šur-a-*. Derived from *=βê:h-šur* / *=βê:h-šuru-* 'to stick outward', itself from *=βê:h-* 'to stick / to project' (bound stem). Cf. also *=ŕâhar-* / *=ŕahara-* 'horn' (according to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 7], an old term for *βê:h-šur*); the latter is apparently a bound stem, occurring in *itro:pa-ŕâhar* 'five-point buck', literally 'five-horn' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 128] and *itahara-ŕâhar* 'ten-point buck', literally 'ten-horn' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 118].

## 42. I

Karuk *ná:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 164.

## 43. KILL

Karuk =*iykar* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 136. Polysemy: 'to beat / to kill / to catch (fish)'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =*iykára-*. Cf. =*iyfip* 'to kill game' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 135].

## 44. KNEE

Karuk *páθak* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 175.

## 45. KNOW

Karuk =*á:punma* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 3. Polysemy: 'to know / to know about (a person or thing) / to find out'. Secondary synonyms: =*ítap* 'to know / to be familiar with / to recognize' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 119], =*p=ítap* 'to know / meet / recognize' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 191], =*xus* / =*xu-* 'to think / to know / to realize / to feel' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 266]. Analysis of textual examples in [Bright & Gehr 2005] shows that =*á:punma* is the basic synonym for the Swadesh meaning 'to know (of a situation)'.

## 46. LEAF

Karuk *sá:n* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 198. Homonymous with *sá:n* 'big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)' [ibid.]. Another candidate is *píriš* 'grass / leaf / bush / brush / plant (excluding trees) / "medicine", i.e. a preparation for magical purposes, not necessarily including plants' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 189].

## 47. LIE

Karuk =iyrú:h-riβ (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 136. Meaning glossed as '(sg.) to lie, to be in a lying position'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =iyrú:h-rim-. Derived from =iyruh 'to coil / to revolve (something) / to roll (something)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 136] with the suffix -riβ / -rim 'at rest' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 197]. Cf. also =iphi-riβ '(two) to lie, to be lying' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 100], =úru-riβ / =úru-rim- '(pl. anim.) to lie' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 238], =θá:n-iβ / =θá:n-im- '(inanimate object) to sit, be / (animal or person) to lie, to be dead' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 200].

## 48. LIVER

Karuk βáfiš (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 243.

## 49. LONG

Karuk βâ:ram (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 243. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Cf. the bound stem =xárah 'long (of spatial measurement) / tall' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 261], used in compounds instead of βâ:ram.

## 50. LOUSE

Karuk ačí:č (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 4.

## 51. MAN

Karuk áβan-sa (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 30. Meaning glossed as 'man (i.e. an adult human male)'. Derived from áβan 'husband'.

## 52. MANY

Karuk *tá:y* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 209. Polysemy: 'much / many / lots'.

## 53. MEAT

Karuk *í:š* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 61. Polysemy: 'meat / flesh / body'.

## 54. MOON

Karuk *kú:srah* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 157. Polysemy: 'sun / moon / month'. Cf. also the compound form *ikxarám=ku:sa* 'moon', literally 'night-sun' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 82].

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Karuk *t=ú:y-šip* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 233. Polysemy: 'mountain / hill'. Derived from *t=u:y* 'mound' with the suffix *-sip* 'up'. Another candidate is *u:y* 'hill / mountain' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 241]. The nature of the prefixed *t=* in *t=u:y* is not clear.

## 56. MOUTH

Karuk *apma:n* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 16. Polysemy: 'mouth / beak (of a bird)'.

## 57. NAME

Karuk *iθβuy* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 124. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *iθβuy-a-*. Derived from *=iθβuy* 'to be named / to be called / to be worth'.

58. NECK

Karuk *βú:p* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 257.

59. NEW

Karuk *pí:t* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 183. Polysemy: 'new / fresh'.

60. NIGHT

Karuk *ikxáram* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 81. Polysemy: 'night / darkness'.

61. NOSE

Karuk *yúfiβ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 274.

62. NOT

Karuk *pu-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 367-368. The regular expression of negation within a verbal form usually consists of the prefix *pu-* and the suffix *-ara*, although the suffix is not added in past tense and certain other forms. With adjectival predicates, the form of the "circumfix" may be *pu- ... -hara* (e. g. *pu=yáβ-hara* "it's not good").

### 63. ONE

Karuk *yíθa* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 273. Polysemy: 'one / a certain / (in compounds) all, the whole'.

### 64. PERSON

Karuk *ára:-r* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 18. Polysemy: 'human being, person / Indian'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *ara-ra-*. Cf. also *ára ~ árah* 'person'.

### 65. RAIN

Karuk *paθrih* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 176. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *paθrih-a-*. Derived from the verb *=paθrih* 'to rain'.

### 66. RED

Karuk *a:x-kúniš* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 4. Literally: 'like blood'. Secondary synonyms: *á:x-hič* 'red' (old word) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 4] (*h* may result from mistranscription), *á:x-ič* 'red', literally 'little blood' (used in a few expressions) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 33].

### 67. ROAD

Karuk *impa:h* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 91. Polysemy: 'trail / path / road'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *impaha-*. Secondary

synonyms: *impah-tícih* 'road', literally 'wide path' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 91]; *βekin-ʔimpa:h* 'road', literally 'wagon-trail' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 247].

## 68. ROOT

Karuk *é:pu:m* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 44.

## 69. ROUND

Karuk *úruh* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 237. Polysemy: 'round / egg / counter stick in Indian cards'. Cf. *=úru-* 'to swell'.

## 70. SAND

Karuk *yú:x* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 279. Polysemy: 'dirt / sand'. Secondary synonyms: *sáh=yu:x*, literally 'river dirt' (*sah*= 'downhill') [Bright & Gehr 2005: 199]; *yúx-na:m* 'sand', literally 'flat dirt' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 279].

## 71. SAY

Karuk *=pi:p* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 183. Irregular forms: *=ipíti* 'to be saying', *=ipa:t* 'said', *=ipáhe:n* 'had said', *=ipá:nik* 'said long ago', *=pê:s* 'will say'.

## 72. SEE

Karuk *=mah* (1).

### References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 159. Polysemy: 'to see / to find'.

## 73. SEED

Karuk *úh-iš* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 235. Derived from *úh* 'tobacco' with the diminutive suffix *-iš*. According to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 235], "[p]robably applied originally only to tobacco seed".

## 74. SIT

Karuk *=ikri:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 71. Polysemy: 'to live / to sit / to stay / to be / to be at home'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *=ikriβ-*. Cf. *=kú:r-* / *=kú:n-* 'to sit / to slide (on one's buttocks)' (bound stem, occurs with directional suffixes) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 157].

## 75. SKIN

Karuk *má:n* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 159. Same word as 'bark' q.v.

## 76. SLEEP

Karuk *=ikβít:ha* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 79. Polysemy: 'to sleep / to fall asleep / to be sleepy'. According to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 79], probably contains suffix *-ha* 'denominative'. Cf. *=ásiβ* / *=ásim-* 'to lie down to sleep / to go to bed' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 26], translated simply as 'sleep' in several examples [Bright & Gehr 2005: 26, 36]

## 77. SMALL

Karuk *nî:namič* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 165. Meaning glossed as 'little / small'. According to Bright & Gehr, "replaced after nouns by *=ʔanamahač*". Plural form: *tû:pič-as* (*=tunβêč-(asa)* after nouns).



## 78. SMOKE

Karuk *ámku:f* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 13.

## 79. STAND

Karuk *=ihyá-rih* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 58. Glossed as '(animate) to stand, be standing'. Derived from *=ihya* '(long object) to stand, be' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 59] with the suffix *-rih* 'up'.

## 80. STAR

Karuk *atáyra:m* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 28. Could be formally analyzed as *átay* 'roe, salmon eggs' [ibid.] + (?) *-ra:m* 'place' (locational morpheme) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 196], although the latter is normally used in verbals rather than nominals.

## 81. STONE

Karuk *as* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 22. Polysemy: 'rock / stone / pit of fruit / earth, dirt (in some compounds)'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *asa-*.

## 82. SUN

Karuk *kú:srah* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 157. Polysemy: 'sun / moon / month'. Same word as 'moon' q.v.

## 83. SWIM

Karuk *=ik=puh #* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 69. Cf. *=iθ=puh-* '(two people) to swim' (bound stem) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 122], *=ihtak-* '(several) to swim' (bound stem) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 57]. Another candidate is *=u:fiθ-βa* 'to swim' (never used with directionals) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 239].

## 84. TAIL

Karuk *ápβu:y* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 18.

## 85. THAT

Karuk *pay* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 179. Meaning glossed as 'this, that (referring to something designated by pointing)'. Another candidate is *βá:* 'that / that way / he, she, it' (usually refers to something designated elsewhere in the linguistic context) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 242].

## 86. THIS

Karuk *pay* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 179. Meaning glossed as 'this, that (referring to something designated by pointing)'.

## 87. THOU

Karuk *ím* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 60.

## 88. TONGUE

Karuk *ápri:h* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 16.

## 89. TOOTH

Karuk *βuh* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 253. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *βuha-*.

## 90. TREE

Karuk *ípaha* ~ *ípa* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 98. Cf. *=ip* 'tree / bush' (only in compounds) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 61].

## 91. TWO

Karuk *áxak* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 32.

## 92. WALK (GO)

Karuk *=áho*: # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 8. Polysemy: 'to go / to walk / to travel / to arrive (here)'. Other possible candidates: *=u:m* / *=u:mu-* 'to arrive (there) / to go (to a place)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 239]; *=βâ:ram* / *=βâ:ramu-* 'to go / to go away / to leave' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 243].

## 93. WARM (HOT)

Karuk *imfir* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 89. Meaning glossed as 'hot (of objects)'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *imfira-*. Cf. also *=impuk* '(objects) to be warm' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 91].

## 94. WATER

Karuk *íš-aha* (1) / *ás* (2).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 108. Polysemy: 'water / juice'. Literally 'that which is drunk', from the verb =*íš* 'to drink', q.v. Another candidate is *ás* 'water / juice' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 3]. According to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 3, 108] the two words are equivalent. This is a clear case of "transit-synonymity": the "new" word *íš-aha* is in the process of replacing the "old" one, *ás*. Bright & Gehr 2005: 3. Polysemy: 'water / juice'.

## 95. WE

Karuk *nú:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 166.

## 96. WHAT

Karuk *fâ:t* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 45. Polysemy: 'what? / something'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *fata-*.

## 97. WHITE

Karuk *čánčã:f-kuniš* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 38. Literally: 'like foam', from *čánčã:f* 'foam'. Replaced in compounds by =*ta:hko*: 'white' (derived from *tá:h* 'snow') [Bright & Gehr 2005: 208]. Secondary synonym: *ta:h-kúniš* 'white', literally: 'like snow' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 208].

## 98. WHO

Karuk *akâ:y* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 9. Polysemy: 'who? / anyone'. Cf. also the phonetic variant *akáray* 'who' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 10], according to the dictionary, equivalent to *akâ:y*.

## 99. WOMAN

Karuk *as=iktáβ-a:n* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 25. Polysemy: 'woman / female'. Literally: 'water-carrier', from *ás* 'water', q.v., and *=iktaβ / =iktam-* 'to hold or carry in the hand / to carry (water)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 76].

## 100. YELLOW

Karuk *θúkin-kuniš* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 228. Polysemy: 'blue / green / yellow'. Literally: 'like bile', from *θúkin* 'gall / bile / blue, green, yellow (in compounds)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 228]. Secondary synonym: *kasčip-kuniš* 'yellow', literally 'like porcupine quills (which are dyed yellow for basketry)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 143], from *kasčip* 'porcupine / porcupine quills / yellow' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 143].

## 101. FAR

Karuk *yi:β* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 272. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *yiβu-*.

## 102. HEAVY

Karuk *má:θ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 159. Cf. *=ipšék* 'to be heavy' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 103].

## 103. NEAR

Karuk *û:mukič* (1).

## References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 239. Meaning glossed as 'near / close by'.

## 104. SALT

Karuk *yúfiš* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 274.

105. SHORT

Karuk *ipšû:nkinač ~ ipšû:nkinič* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 103. Polysemy: 'short / low'.

106. SNAKE

Karuk *ápsu:n* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 17.

107. THIN

Karuk *xútnahič* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 266. Polysemy: 'thin (as of fabric) / loose'. Secondary synonym: *βa:s-kič* 'thin', derived from *βa:s* 'blanket' with the suffix *-kič* 'like'. In the only textual example given in the dictionary, *βa:s-kič* is translated 'as thin as a blanket'. Possibly just a nonce word.

108. WIND

Karuk *ikré:myah* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 70. Polysemy: 'wind / air'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *ikre:myaha-*. Cf. the verb *=ikré:myah* '(wind) to blow'.

109. WORM

Karuk *βákay* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 243. Polysemy: 'worm / angleworm'.

## 110. YEAR

Karuk *hári-nay* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 48. Cf. *há:ri* ~ *há:ri* 'sometime / at various times'. The nature of the element *-nay* is not clear.