

[Text version of database, created 28/04/2013].

## **Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Maidu group (Penuti family).**

Languages included: Maidu [mai-mdu], Konkow [mai-kon].

### **DATA SOURCES**

#### **I. Maidu.**

ShIPLEY 1963 = Shipley, William F. Maidu Texts and Dictionary (University of California publications in linguistics; v. 33). Berkeley, Los Angeles: University of California Press. *// A medium-sized Maidu dictionary accompanied by a collection of texts with English translations. According to the author, «[t]he basic listings in the Maidu-English section are single morphs, morphophonemically written. Sublistings are phonemic.» [p. 85]. This means that we need to refer to the English-Maidu section for the underived words in phonemic transcription. Meanings given in the Maidu-English and in the English-Maidu sections do not always literally coincide.*

ShIPLEY 1964 = Shipley, William F. Maidu Grammar (University of California publications in linguistics; v. 41). Berkeley, Los Angeles: University of California Press. *// A descriptive grammar of the Maidu language.*

#### **II. Konkow.**

ULTAN 1961 = Ultan, Russell. [Konkow vocabulary]. *// A wordlist of Konkow, collected in October 1961 for the Survey of California Indian Languages. Represents a 17-page standard Survey vocabulary sheet, filled in by the Konkow data. Available online at <http://cla.berkeley.edu> (item number: Ultan.001).*

ULTAN 1967 = Ultan, Russell. Konkow Grammar. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley. *// A descriptive grammar of the Konkow language.*

## NOTES

### I. Maidu.

*Transliteration.* The Maidu alphabet is transliterated as follows:

b	ḃ
d	ḏ
p̣	p'
ṭ	t'
ç	ç'
ḳ	k'
ʔ	ʔ
p	p
t	t
c	ç
k	k
s	s
h	h
m	m
n	n
w	w
j	y
l	l
i	i
y	ï
u	u
e	e
o	o
a	a
Ŷ	V
Ẑ	V

## II. Konkow.

*Transliteration.* The Konkow alphabet is transliterated as follows:

b	ḃ
d	ḏ
ḥ	ḥ'
t'	t'
č	č'
k̄	k'
ʔ	ʔ
p	p
t	t
k	k
s	s
h	h
m	m
n	n
w	w
j	y
l	l
i	i
y	i
u	u
e	e
ə	ə
o	o
a	a
V̄	V:
Ÿ	V
Ṽ	V

**Database compiled by:** M. Zhivlov (last update: April 2013).

## 1. ALL

Maidu *?ip'e-k'an-i* (1), Konkow *?ipe-k'an-* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 208. Polysemy: 'all / every bit'. Derived from *?ip'e* 'just, only ... and no more' [Shipley 1963: 208, 239]. Cf. also *?ip'e-k'an-be* 'all of them / each and every' [Shipley 1963: 208, 211], *?ip'e-k'an-d'ik* 'all, every last one, every single...' [ibid.], *k'an-i* 'all, the whole of it, all there is' [Shipley 1963: 132, 211]. Textual examples in [Shipley 1963: 20-21, 32-33, 76-77] show that *?ip'e-k'an-i* is the basic word for "plural" 'all'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 94. Attested in the following sentence: *?ipek'animsa w'o:moβosin* 'they all died off'. *-im-* is the subject case ending [Ultan 1967: 145], *-sa* is an allomorph of neutral modal auxiliary *ha*, cliticized to the first constituent of the clause [Ultan 1967: 122-123]. Alternative candidate: *?ibe:* 'all' [Ultan 1967: 136]. We tentatively choose *?ipe-k'an-* because it occurs in a diagnostic context for 'all = omnis'.

## 2. ASHES

Maidu *p'i=d'us-i* (1), Konkow *s'am=p'ipi* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 165, 212. From *p'i-* (attested, e.g., in *p'i-β'u-* 'be charred, blackened, burnt' [Shipley 1963: 165, 216], *p'i-l'is* 'hot' [Shipley 1963: 166, 230]) and *d'us-i* 'powder' [Shipley 1963: 107, 242]. Cf. also the word *k'aw=dus-i* 'dust' (literally 'dirt powder') that means 'ashes' in the speech of one of the informants, Marie Potts [Shipley 1963: 138, 222].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7. A compound formation from *s'a* 'fire' and an unidentified root *pipi*.

## 3. BARK

Maidu *kap'u-m-i* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 131, 213. Glossed as 'thin-layered bark'. The Maidu language distinguishes between *kap'u* 'thin-layered bark', *kap'u-m-i* id. [Shipley 1963: 131, 213], on one side, and *hul'eki* 'thick heavy bark, as from a pine tree' [Shipley 1963: 121, 213] on the other. It is not easy to decide which word is the 'basic' one. We tentatively choose *kap'u-m-i*, because it occurs several times in the texts [Shipley 1963: 12-13, 46-47, 48-49, 62-63], whereas *hul'eki* (and *kap'u*) are found only in the dictionary. In [Shipley 1963: 131], *kap'u* and *kap'u-m-i* are listed as derived from the root *ka-* with unclear meaning, but, since no other derivatives of this root are attested, and the nature of the element *-pu* is unknown, the morphological segmentation remains tentative.

**Konkow:** Not attested.

## 4. BELLY

Maidu *k'am-i* (1), Konkow *k'am-i* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 138, 214. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5. Alternative candidate: *h'ayk'at'i* 'belly' [ibid.].

## 5. BIG

Maidu *tet'e* (1), Konkow *h'eli* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 176, 214.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12.

## 6. BIRD

Maidu *k'ut-t'it'i* (1), Konkow *y'e:m=k'ut-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 142, 214. Derived from *k'ut-i* 'creature' (a generic term for small animals, birds, etc.) [Shipley 1963: 142, 219].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 9. Literally 'winged animal' (*y'e* 'wing' [Ultan 1961: 6], *k'ut-i* 'animal' [Ultan 1961: 8]).

## 7. BITE

Maidu *d'o-* (1), Konkow *d'o:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 105, 214. Polysemy: 'taste (something) / bite'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 14.

## 8. BLACK

Maidu *s'iw=s'iw* (1), Konkow *?e=mul-i #* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 169, 214. A reduplicated form.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6. Another candidate is *?e=but-i* 'black' [ibid.].

## 9. BLOOD

Maidu *sed'e* (1), Konkow *s'ede:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 168, 215.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6.

## 10. BONE

Maidu *θ'im-i* (1), Konkow *θ'im-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 96, 215.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6.

## 11. BREAST

Maidu *nan'a* (1), Konkow *n'ana* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 155, 217. Glossed as 'chest of body'. Distinct from *m'in-i* 'milk / woman's breast' [Shipley 1963: 152, 215].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5. Glossed as 'chest'. Distinct from *m'in-i* 'woman's breast / nipple / milk' [Ultan 1961: 5, 15].

## 12. BURN TR.

Maidu *t'i-ti-* (1), Konkow *č'o:-ti-* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 178, 216. Glossed as 'burn (something)'. Derived with the causative suffix *-ti-* from *t'i-* 'burn (not as a fire, but the object that burns)'.  
**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 90. Derived with the causative suffix *-ti-* from *č'o:-* (morphophonologically [*čóH-*]) 'burn (intr.)'.

## 13. CLAW(NAIL)

Maidu *θ'it'-i* (1), Konkow *č'it'-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 90, 225. Polysemy: 'claw / nail / hoof'. Cf. also the compound form *m'a=θ'it'-i* 'fingernail' [Shipley 1963: 90, 225] (with *m'a* 'hand' q.v.).

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5. Polysemy: 'claw / fingernail'. The latter meaning can also be expressed by a compound form: *m'a:m=č'it'-i* [ibid.] (with *m'a*: 'hand' q.v.).

## 14. CLOUD

Maidu *y'a* (1), Konkow *y'a:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 123, 218.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7. Polysemy: 'cloud / sky'.

## 15. COLD

Konkow  $\text{ʔi:ti:k}^{\text{'}}\text{-i}$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Not attested properly. The dictionary lists only *d'upe* 'cold (physically, of a person)' and *d'upe-ti* 'cold (of the weather, but not freezing)' [Shipley 1963: 107, 218].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12. According to [Ultan 1967: 46], there are two variants of this word without any semantic contrast, *ʔi:ti:k-in* and *ʔi:ti:k-in*.

## 16. COME

Maidu  $\text{ʔi=y}^{\text{'}}\text{-}$  (1), Konkow  $\text{ʔi=y}^{\text{'}}\text{:}$  # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 207, 218.  $\text{ʔi=}$  is glossed as "a general morpheme occurring as first member of a large number of compound stems with meanings involving motion or location. The second member of these compounds (which supplies the specific meaning) is always one or a group of MLA" (motion-location auxiliaries) [Shipley 1963: 206].  $\text{=ye-}$  is a motion-location auxiliary meaning 'hither' [Shipley 1964: 42].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 13. Morphological analysis: empty prefix  $\text{ʔi=}$ , locative directional root  $\text{=ye:}$  ( $\text{t=jeH}$ ) in Ultan's morphophonological notation) 'continuous motion in an unspecified direction / come (hither) without implication as to goal' [Ultan 1967: 76]. Alternative candidate:  $\text{ʔi=d}^{\text{'}}\text{a}$ : 'come' [Ultan 1961: 13] (contains locative directional root  $\text{=d}^{\text{'}}\text{a}$ : 'off of or away from and toward a goal, come toward' [Ultan 1967: 73]).

## 17. DIE

Maidu  $w^{\text{'}}\text{ono-}$  (1), Konkow  $w^{\text{'}}\text{o:no}$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 194, 221.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 129.

## 18. DOG

Maidu  $s^{\text{'}}\text{i}$  (1), Konkow  $s^{\text{'}}\text{i}$ : (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 172, 221. Polysemy: 'dog / pet, domestic animal / horse'. Cf. also *w'epa-m s'i* 'dog', literally 'coyote pet' [ibid.].  
**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 8. Cf. *s'ukku* 'pet / master' [Ultan 1967: 161].

## 19. DRINK

Maidu *mo-* (1), Konkow *m'o* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 153, 222.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 14.

## 20. DRY

Maidu *p'i=k'al* (1), Konkow *?i:k'al-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 166, 222. Glossed as 'dried out, dry'. Compounded with the root *p'i-* (see under 'ashes').

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12.

## 21. EAR

Maidu *θon'o* (1), Konkow *θ'ono*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 93, 222.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4.

## 22. EARTH

Maidu *k'aw-i* (1), Konkow *k'aw-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 138, 228. Polysemy: 'ground / earth / dirt'. Distinct from *k'odo* ~ *k'odoy* 'district / country / area / place / time / year' [Shipley 1963: 140].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7. Polysemy: 'ground / dirt'. Distinct from *k'o:do* 'land / country / world' [ibid.].

## 23. EAT

Maidu *pe-* (1), Konkow *p'e* (1).

### References and notes:



**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 159, 222.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 14.

## 24. EGG

Maidu *p'ak=pak-a* (1), Konkow *p'ak=pak'-a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 157, 223. A reduplicated stem.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6. A reduplicated stem.

## 25. EYE

Maidu *h'in-i* (1), Konkow *h'in-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 116, 223. Polysemy: 'eye / any tiny seed'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4.

## 26. FAT N.

Maidu *h'it'-i* (1), Konkow *h'it'-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 123, 224. Glossed as 'fat, grease'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6.

## 27. FEATHER

Maidu *y'e* (1), Konkow *y'e*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 126, 224. Polysemy: 'feather / wing of an insect'. See also notes on 'fly'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6. Glossed as 'wing feather / wing'. Distinct from *p'o:ti* 'body feather' [ibid.].

## 28. FIRE

Maidu *s'a* (1), Konkow *s'a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 167, 225.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7.

## 29. FISH

Maidu *mak'o* (1), Konkow *m'ako:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 150, 225.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 9.

## 30. FLY V.

Maidu *k'ay-* # (1), Konkow *m'al-* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 131, 225. Another candidate is *y'e-y-* 'to fly', derived from *y'e* 'feather' q.v. [Shipley 1963: 126, 225]. The semantic difference between the two verbs is not clear. We tentatively choose *k'ay-* for representing an underived stem.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 13.

## 31. FOOT

Maidu *p<sub>1</sub>ay-i* (1), Konkow *p'ay-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 157, 226. Distinct from *t<sub>1</sub>ol-i* 'leg' [Shipley 1963: 177, 234].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5. Distinct from *l'u:l-i* 'leg (lower or entire)' [ibid.].

## 32. FULL

Maidu *ʔop<sup>n</sup>it-pe* (1), Konkow *ʔo:p<sup>n</sup>it-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 205, 226.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12.

## 33. GIVE

Maidu *m'ey-* (1), Konkow *m'ey-i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 151, 227.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 13.

## 34. GOOD

Maidu *yah'a* ~ *y'a* (1), Konkow *w'enne* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 124, 228. This stem also functions as a verb with the meaning 'like to, want to'. *y'a* is a rapid-speech variant of *yah'a*.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12.

## 35. GREEN

Maidu *t'it=t, it* (1), Konkow *?e=tit-i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 177, 228. Polysemy: 'blue, green'. A reduplicated form.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6. The following forms are glossed as 'green' in [Ultan 1967]: *?e=tit-i* [Ultan 1967: 20], *t'it-in* and *?e=tit-in* [Ultan 1967: 42].

## 36. HAIR

Maidu *but'u* (1), Konkow *butu* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 94, 229. Polysemy: 'hair / fur'. Cf. also *?on'o-m but'u* 'head hair' [ibid.].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4.

## 37. HAND

Maidu *m'a* (1), Konkow *m'a*: (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 148, 229. Distinct from *yim-i* 'arm' [Shipley 1963: 127, 212].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5. Distinct from *yim-i* 'arm' [Ultan 1961: 5].

## 38. HEAD

Maidu *?o-n'o* (1), Konkow *?o-no* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 205, 229. There is also a related morpheme *ʔo-* ~ *ʔos-* 'having to do with the head'. According to [Shipley 1963: 202], *ʔon'o* may consist of two morphs: *ʔo* + *n'o*.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4. Cf. the classifier prefix *ʔo=* 'head / top / end' [Ultan 1967: 63]. According to [Ultan 1967: 140], *-no* is a non-productive noun formant.

## 39. HEAR

Maidu *p'in-* (1), Konkow *p'in-i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 160, 230.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12.

## 40. HEART

Maidu *h'on-'i* (1), Konkow *h'on-i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 118, 230. According to [Shipley 1963: 118], possibly the same morpheme as in *hon-* 'breathe' (occurs in *h'on-we* 'breath, speech, words', *h'on-yewey* 'inhale', lit. 'breathe-return', etc.).

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5.

## 41. HORN

Maidu *y'onno* (1), Konkow *y'onno* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 129, 212. Polysemy: 'antler / horn'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6.

## 42. I

Maidu *n'i* (1), Konkow *n'i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 156, 231. Case forms: subject case *n'i*, object case *n'ik*, possessive case *n'ik'-i* [Shipley 1964: 29-31].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 134. Oblique stem: *n'ik-*.

## 43. KILL

Maidu *w'ono-ti-* (1), Konkow *w'o:no-ti* (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 194, 232. Derived from *w'ono-* 'die' with the causative suffix *-ti-*.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 14. Derived from *w'o:no* 'die' with the causative suffix *-ti*.

## 44. KNEE

Maidu *pok'os-i* (1), Konkow *p'ok'os-i* (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 162, 233.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5.

## 45. KNOW

Maidu *m'ak-kit-* (1), Konkow *h'ihč'e* (2).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 150, 233. Glossed simply as 'know' in the main text of the dictionary, but as 'know how' and 'know (a person)' in the English-Maidu glossary. However, textual examples show that this word is also applicable to knowledge of a situation. Cf. the following examples: "At that time, I scarcely knew that my mother was Indian and my father white" [Shipley 1963: 50-51]; "But I don't know that very well, that's just what they used to say" [Shipley 1963: 52-53]; "That's when I knew that that bad man was really sneaking up on me" [Shipley 1963: 60-61]. Secondary synonym: *y'ak-kit-* 'know (something)' [Shipley 1963: 125, 233]; this word is absent from the texts collected in [Shipley 1963].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 13.

## 46. LEAF

Maidu *θot'o* (1), Konkow *θ'ak'-a* (2).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 94, 233.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 16.

## 47. LIE

Maidu *wo-w'o-kinu-* (1), Konkow *n'in-* (2).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 192, 244. Glossed as 'be lying (someplace)'. Derived from the root *wo-* (also attested in *wo-d'a-* 'fall down', *wo-k'it-* 'put (something) down' etc.) [Shipley 1963: 192]. Analysis of textual examples (see, e.g., [Shipley 1963: 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 38-39, 40-41, 42-43]) leaves no doubt that *wo-w'o-kinu-* is the main word for 'to lie'. Secondary synonyms: *yo-k'os-* 'lie, recline' [Shipley 1963: 127, 234], *k'aṭ'o-* 'stretch oneself out, lie' [Shipley 1963: 138], *t'iy-* 'recline' [Shipley 1963: 180, 234].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 14.

#### 48. LIVER

Maidu *k'illa* (1), Konkow *k'illa* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 136, 234.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5.

#### 49. LONG

Maidu *l'am-pe* (1), Konkow *l'a=lam-i* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 144, 235. The word has a reduplicated variant *la=l'am-pe* [ibid.].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12. Polysemy: 'tall / long'. A reduplicated form.

#### 50. LOUSE

Maidu *d'i* (1), Konkow *d'i:* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 105, 235. Glossed as 'head louse'. Distinct from *ped'es-i* 'louse (body)' [Shipley 1963: 159, 235].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 9. Glossed as 'head louse'. Distinct from *p'ed'es-i* 'body louse' [ibid.].

#### 51. MAN

Maidu *y'ep'-i* (1), Konkow *y'ep'-i* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 127, 235. Polysemy: 'man (vir) / male animal / husband'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 2. Polysemy: 'man / husband'. Secondary synonym: *m'ayd'i* 'man / Indian' (see under 'person').

#### 52. MANY

Maidu *p'i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 160, 235. Glossed in the main text of the dictionary as 'group, crowd, bunch', but the English-Maidu glossary also gives the meaning 'many', supported by textual examples. Secondary synonym: *lok-* 'many, myriad' [Shipley 1963: 146].

**Konkow:** Not attested.

## 53. MEAT

Maidu *s<sub>i</sub>im-i* (1), Konkow *w'ak'-a* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 173, 236. Polysemy: 'deer / meat'. Secondary synonym: *w'ak'-a* 'flesh / meat' [Shipley 1963: 182, 225]. The English-Maidu section of the dictionary glosses *s<sub>i</sub>im-i* as 'meat (to eat)', and *w'ak'-a* as 'flesh (of human or animal)'.  
**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12. Occurs in the following sentences from the California Survey List: "she roasted the meat" and "she will boil that meat" [ibid.]. Glossed as 'flesh' in [Ultan 1967: 16]. Cf. also *s'imi-i* 'deer' [Ultan 1961: 8], translated as 'deermeat' in the sentence "I pounded the deermeat" [Ultan 1967: 119].

## 54. MOON

Maidu *p'ok'-o* (1), Konkow *p'ok'-o* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 162, 237. Glossed as 'luminary / month'. Specialized expressions for 'moon' are *kul'u-m p'ok'-o* 'dark luminary' and *p'o-m p'ok'-o* 'night luminary'.  
**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 37. Glossed as 'luminary'. Specialized expression for 'sun' is *p'o:m=p'ok'o*, literally 'night luminary' (*p'o:* 'night') [Ultan 1961: 7].

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Maidu *yam'an-i* (1), Konkow *y'aman-i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 125, 237.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7. Polysemy: 'hill / mountain'.

## 56. MOUTH

Maidu *s<sub>i</sub>im-i* (1), Konkow *k"ombo(:)* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 169, 237.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4.

## 57. NAME

Maidu *y'a* ~ *ya* (1), Konkow *y'a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 123, 237.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 24.

## 58. NECK

Maidu *k'uy-i* (1), Konkow *k'uy-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 141, 238.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4.

## 59. NEW

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Not attested.

**Konkow:** Not attested.

## 60. NIGHT

Maidu *p'o* (1), Konkow *p'o*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 161, 238. Secondary synonym: *kul'u-m ?ek-i*, literally 'dark day' [Shipley 1963: 199, 238].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7. Alternate allomorph: *p'oh-* [Ultan 1967: 154].

## 61. NOSE

Maidu *h'i-ki* (1), Konkow *s'imɪ* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 115, 238. Derived from the verb *h'i-* 'smell, perceive an odor' with the agentive suffix *-ki*.



**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4.

## 62. NOT

Maidu =*men-* (1), Konkow =*meh-* ~ =*me:-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1964: 44. Negative verbal suffix. After vowels, =*men-* is in free variation with =*n-*; after consonants, only =*men-* is used.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 95. Negative verbal suffix. Morphophonological form: {*meH*}.

## 63. ONE

Maidu *s'itti* (1), Konkow *w'ik-te* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 174, 239.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 1. Underlying form of the root is *w'ik'* [Ultan 1967: 68].

## 64. PERSON

Maidu *m'aydî* (1), Konkow *m'aydî* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 149, 240. Polysemy: 'person / Indian'.

**Konkow:** Glossed as 'man / Indian' in [Ultan 1961: 2, 4], as 'person' in [Ultan 1967: 2]. Morphophonological form in Ultan's notation: {*májdyK*} (i.e. *m'aydî* ~ *m'aydîk-*) [Ultan 1967: 41].

## 65. RAIN

Maidu *k'ad'ik-i* (1), Konkow *k"adî:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 138, 244. The stem *k'ad'ik-* functions also as a verb with the meaning 'to rain' [Shipley 1963: 244].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7. Morphophonological form in Ultan's notation: {*k'ádiK*} (i.e. *k'adî:* ~ *k'adik-*) [Ultan 1967: 41].

## 66. RED

Maidu *l'ak=lak-pe* (1), Konkow *?e=lak'-a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 143-144, 245. A reduplicated stem. The underlying form of the root ends in a glottalized stop: *lak'*.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6.

## 67. ROAD

Maidu *θ'o* (1), Konkow *θ'o:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 91, 245. Glossed as 'trail / path / way', but also as 'road' in the English-Maidu section of the dictionary.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 16, 143. Glossed as 'trail / road'. Morphophonological form: *{bóH}* [Ultan 1967: 143].

## 68. ROOT

Maidu *p'iw-i* (1), Konkow *p'iw-i #* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 161, 246.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 10. Polysemy: 'root / vine' [Ultan 1967: 136]. Alternate candidate: *p'umi* 'root' [Ultan 1961: 10].

## 69. ROUND (3D)<sub>1</sub>

Maidu *pil'ilim-pe* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 164, 251. Glossed as 'spherical'. Derived from *pil'im-i* 'sphere' [ibid.].

**Konkow:** Not attested.

## 69. ROUND (2D)<sub>2</sub>

Maidu *wat'a-m t'et'i-pe* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 184, 246. Glossed as 'round, disc-shaped'. Literally 'looking like a plate', from *wat'a* 'plate, any flat object used to eat from' [Shipley 1963: 184].

## 70. SAND

Maidu *θim'ik-i* (1), Konkow *t'oyt'o:* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 96, 246. Cf. *k'imʔik-i* 'sand' in the speech of one of the informants, Marie Potts [Shipley 1963: 143, 246].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7.

## 71. SAY

Maidu *ʔa-* (1), Konkow *ʔ'a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 197, 246. Glossed as 'call, in the special sense of "He is called (named) Bill"; say, in the special sense of "quote"'. This verb is undoubtedly the main means of introducing direct speech. Secondary synonyms: *kaʔa-y-* 'say / assert' [Shipley 1963: 133, 246], *m'a-y-* 'speak / quote / say' [Shipley 1963: 149, 246], *w'e-ye-* 'speak' [Shipley 1963: 184, 251].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 184. This verb is used to introduce direct speech or quotation.

## 72. SEE

Maidu *ʔ'e-* (1), Konkow *č'e* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 99, 247.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12.

## 73. SEED

Maidu *k'om-i* (1), Konkow *k'om-i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 140, 247. Secondary synonyms: *h'in-i* 'eye / any tiny seed' [Shipley 1963: 116, 247], *k'ok'-b* 'seeds, nuts, anything to crack' [Shipley 1963: 140, 247], *k'im-i* 'seed of fruit / pit' (in the speech of one of the informants, Marie Potts) [Shipley 1963: 143, 247].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 10.

## 74. SIT

Maidu *ʔi-d'oy-* (1), Konkow *k'i-* ~ *k'əh-* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 95, 249. Secondary synonyms: *ʔi-d'oy-ki-nu-* 'sit, be sitting down' [Shipley 1963: 95, 249], *w'ol-ki-nu-* 'be sitting down' [Shipley 1963: 193, 249].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 13.

## 75. SKIN

Maidu *po-s'ala* ~ *po-s'al-i* (1), Konkow *p'o-sal,a* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 161, 249. Polysemy: 'hide / skin / shell of a shellfish'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6. Glossed as 'skin / hide'. Another candidate is *p'o-tani* 'skin / hide' [ibid.].

## 76. SLEEP

Maidu *t'uy-* (1), Konkow *t'uy* (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 178, 249.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 13.

## 77. SMALL

Maidu *tib'i* (1), Konkow *n'ukti* ~ *n'ukti-pe* (2).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 176, 249.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12. Glossed as 'little'.

## 78. SMOKE

Maidu *s'uk'-u* (1), Konkow *s'uk'-u* (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 171, 250.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 16.

## 79. STAND

Maidu *t'is-woye-* # (1), Konkow *y'esik<sub>i</sub>t-* # (2).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 179, 252. The verb *t'is-woye-* contains the morpheme *-woye-* 'get to be (some way)' [Shipley 1963: 192] and is glossed as 'stand up, get to be in a standing position' [ibid.]. However, textual examples show that *t'is-woye-* can mean 'be in a standing position' as well, cf. 'Standing there, (Coyote) watched' [Shipley 1963: 22-23]. Other candidates are all different derivatives from the same root: *t'is-ki-nu-* 'stand', *t'is-weye-* 'id.' [Shipley 1963: 179, 252]. It is unclear if *t'is-* can function as an independent stem

without suffixes.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 13. Alternative candidate: *s'i-dô:-* 'stand' [ibid.] (*-dô:-* is a locative directional: 'up, upward' [Ultan 1967: 76]).

## 80. STAR

Maidu *l'il'i* (1), Konkow *p'ok'e:=l'il'i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 148, 252.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7. A compound with an unclear first component. Cf. the independent word *l'il'i* 'star' [Ultan 1967: 23].

## 81. STONE

Maidu *?o* (1), Konkow *?o:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 202, 245. Glossed as 'rock (stone)'.  
**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7. Glossed as 'rock'.

## 82. SUN

Maidu *p'ok'-o* (1), Konkow *p'ok'-o* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 162, 237. Glossed as 'luminary / month'. Specialized expressions for 'sun' are *?ek-'im p'ok'-o* 'day luminary' and *?ek-da-m p'ok'-o* 'dawn luminary'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 37. Glossed as 'luminary'. Specialized expression for 'sun' is *?ekim=p'ok'o*, literally 'day luminary' (*?ek-i* 'day') [Ultan 1961: 7].

## 83. SWIM

Maidu *p'i-y'eto-* (1), Konkow *p'i-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 164, 254. Glossed as 'swim (in the general sense, of people)'.  
**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 92, 95, 104, 115, 119, 124, 167.

## 84. TAIL

Maidu *θ'uk-'u* (1), Konkow *θ'uk-'u* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 94, 254.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 5.

## 85. THAT

Maidu *ʔan-i* (1), Konkow *h'udu* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 198, 255. Glossed as 'that yonder'. The system of demonstrative pronouns in Maidu includes *ʔun-i-m* 'this', *ʔan-im* 'that', *m'i-m* 'this; that' and *m'iy-im* 'this; that (person)' [Shipley 1964: 34].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 157. Konkow lists the following demonstratives of spatio-temporal reference: *h'ede* 'proximal: this, here, now', *h'odo* 'medial: that, there, then or later', *h'udu* 'distal: yon, yonder, much earlier or later'. Other demonstratives given in [Ultan 1967: 157] include *m'o-ye* 'deictic', *m'i-ye* 'general', *ʔa-ma* 'anaphoric', and *m'o* 'deictic'.

## 86. THIS

Maidu *ʔun'i* (1), Konkow *h'ede* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 206, 255. Glossed as 'this, this one'. See notes on 'that'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 157. Glossed as 'this / here / now'. See notes on 'that'.

## 87. THOU

Maidu *m'i* (1), Konkow *m'i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 152, 255. Case forms: subject case *m'i*, object case *m'in*, possessive case *m'in-k'i* [Shipley 1964: 29-31].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 134. Oblique stem: *m'in-*.

## 88. TONGUE

Maidu *ʔen-i* (1), Konkow *ʔen-i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 199, 256.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4.

## 89. TOOTH

Maidu  $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{ik}'\text{-i}$  (1), Konkow  $\text{č}^{\text{h}}\text{awa}$  (2).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 101, 257.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 4. Glossed as plural 'teeth'.

90. TREE

Maidu  $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{a}$  (1), Konkow  $\text{č}^{\text{h}}\text{a}$ : (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 97, 257. Polysemy: 'tree / wood / stick of wood'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 191.

91. TWO

Maidu  $p^{\text{h}}\text{ene}$  (1), Konkow  $p^{\text{h}}\text{:ne}$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 159, 257.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 1. Cited as  $p^{\text{h}}\text{:ne} \sim p^{\text{h}}\text{:n}$  in [Ultan 1967: 45].

92. WALK (GO)

Maidu  $\text{ʔi=k}^{\text{h}}\text{oy-}$  (1), Konkow  $\text{ʔi=k}^{\text{h}}\text{:o}$ : (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 207, 227. Polysemy: 'go / go away'. The verb consists of the morpheme  $\text{ʔi=k}^{\text{h}}$  (see notes on 'come') and the motion-location auxiliary  $=k^{\text{h}}\text{oy-}$  'away from here, thither' [Shipley 1964: 42]. Secondary synonyms:  $\text{ʔi=k}^{\text{h}}\text{o-}$  'walk, go along / function, run (as a machine)' [Shipley 1963: 207, 227],  $y^{\text{h}}\text{i=no-}$  'go' [Shipley 1963: 130, 227]. These verbs contain the motion-location auxiliary  $=no-$  'along, general motion without implication of direction or attitude' [Shipley 1964: 42].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 13. Glossed as 'go (away) / leave'. Morphological analysis: empty prefix  $\text{ʔi=k}^{\text{h}}$ , locative directional root  $k^{\text{h}}\text{:o} \sim k^{\text{h}}\text{oy}$  ( $\{k^{\text{h}}\text{:o}\}$  in Ultan's morphophonemic notation) 'move away from in an unspecified direction' [Ultan 1967: 77]. Secondary synonym:  $\text{ʔi=k}^{\text{h}}\text{no}$  'go / go along / go upstream' [Ultan 1967: 78] (glossed simply as 'go' in [Ultan 1961: 13]; contains locative directional root  $=no$  'move along in an unspecified direction / move uphill, upstream' [Ultan 1967: 78]). Sentences that overtly state the goal of movement (marked by the allative case ending  $-nak$ ) usually have the verb  $\text{ʔi=k}^{\text{h}}\text{:o}$ , e.g.  $m^{\text{h}}\text{isa:msa s}^{\text{h}}\text{ewnak ʔik}^{\text{h}}\text{oy}^{\text{h}}\text{am}$  "they two used to go to the river" [Ultan 1967: 145],  $p^{\text{h}}\text{akannakay ʔik}^{\text{h}}\text{oyk}^{\text{h}}\text{:in}$  "I'm going to go to the lake" [Ultan 1967: 150],  $\text{ʔamanakay ʔik}^{\text{h}}\text{oy}^{\text{h}}\text{ehki:n}$  "I won't go there" [Ultan 1967: 157],  $m^{\text{h}}\text{:imante h}^{\text{h}}\text{ibo:nak ʔik}^{\text{h}}\text{:on}$  "he probably did go home" [Ultan 1967: 169],  $h^{\text{h}}\text{omonakw}^{\text{h}}\text{etepa ʔik}^{\text{h}}\text{:on}$  "wherever might they be going?" [Ultan 1967: 177],  $m^{\text{h}}\text{:im h}^{\text{h}}\text{ibo:nak ʔik}^{\text{h}}\text{oy}^{\text{h}}\text{bo}$  "let him go home" [Ultan 1967: 187]. Cf.  $m^{\text{h}}\text{:i ʔinonaxpeni ʔamanak}$  "could you go there?" [Ultan 1967: 107].

## 93. WARM (HOT)

Maidu *p'i-l'is* (1), Konkow *p"i-k'il-i* (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 166, 230. Glossed as 'hot (of things)'. Same root *p'i-* as in 'ashes' q.v.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12. Glossed as 'hot'. Cf. also *p"i?ok'on* 'hot / warm', cited in [Ultan 1967: 46] as an example of a sporadic development *y > ?*. Thus, this form apparently coexists with or goes back to *p"iyok'on*.

## 94. WATER

Maidu *m'o-m-i* (1), Konkow *m'o-m-i* (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 153, 259. Polysemy: 'water / stream'. Derived from *mo-* 'to drink' with the synchronically non-productive nominalizer *-m* (cf. *t'u-m-i* 'urine' from the root *t'u-* 'to urinate' [Shipley 1963: 102, 258]).

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6. Derived from *m'o* 'to drink' with the synchronically non-productive nominalizer *-m* (cf. *w'o-m-i* 'tears' from *w'o* 'to cry' and *c"u-m-i* 'urine' from *c"u* 'to urinate') [Ultan 1967: 138].

## 95. WE

Maidu *n'i-s'e* (1), Konkow *n'i-se* (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 156, 259. Glossed as 'we three or more'. Cf. the dual form *n'i-s'a* 'we two'. 'We' has the same root as 'I' q.v.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 134. Plural form. Cf. the dual form *n'isa:* [ibid.]. 'We' has the same root as 'I' q.v.

## 96. WHAT

Maidu *hes-i* (1), Konkow *hes-i* (1).

## References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 114, 259; Shipley 1964: 60. Probably related to the root *hes-* 'thing, things' [Shipley 1963: 114].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 16, 172. Polysemy: 'what / (some)thing'. According to Ultan, "[t]he /s/ is probably to be identified historically with the nominalizer [si]" [Ultan 1967: 172-173].

## 97. WHITE

Maidu *d'al=d'al* (1), Konkow *?e=waw-i* (2).

## References and notes:



**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 104, 260. A reduplicated form. Cf. *k'ok=k'ok* 'white' in the speech of one of the informants, Marie Potts [Shipley 1963: 134, 260].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 6.

## 98. WHO

Maidu *hom'o-ni* (1), Konkow *m'ene* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 260; Shipley 1964: 61.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1967: 172.

## 99. WOMAN

Maidu *k'il'e* (1), Konkow *k'ile* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 136, 260. Irregular plural: *kil'ok-non<sub>o</sub>*.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 2. Secondary synonym: *k'ono*: ~ *k'onoy* (the form is given by Ultan in morphophonological notation: *{k'ono}*) 'wife / woman' [Ultan 1967: 160].

## 100. YELLOW

Maidu *t'u-l'alak* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 102, 261. Polysemy: 'yellow / brown'. Literally 'urine (color)-reddish'. From the roots *t'u-* 'urinate' and *?e=l'alak* 'reddish' [Shipley 1963: 144] (see also 'red').

**Konkow:** Not attested properly. The positions for 'yellow' and 'gray' in the California Survey List are filled with *?e=dal-i* 'light-colored' [Ultan 1961: 6].

## 101. FAR

Maidu *had'a-di* (1), Konkow *p'e:la-di* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 109, 224. Glossed as 'far away'. *had'a-di* is the locative case form of the noun *had'a* 'the far-away place / deep (in water)'. Cf. also *had'a-daw* 'out of reach, far away' and *had'a-doy* 'far up high, high up' [ibid.], derived from the same noun with the motion-location auxiliaries *-daw-* 'down and away with no interest in the goal of movement' and *-doy-* 'upward' [Shipley 1964: 42].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 8. *-di* is the locative case form of the noun *p'e:la* 'far' [Ultan 1967: 20].

## 102. HEAVY

Maidu *wih'il-* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 189, 230. Glossed as 'be heavy'. Adjectival use is confirmed by the following example: 'Then I picked up a club, a heavy one' (*wih'il-pe*) [Shipley 1963: 26-27]. Another candidate is *he=h'ek-pe* 'heavy' [Shipley 1963: 113, 230].

**Konkow:** Not attested.

## 103. NEAR

Maidu *hed'en* # (1), Konkow *?att'e:* # (2).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 113, 238. Glossed as 'close, near'. Another candidate is *n'ak'-a ~ n,ak'-a* 'vicinity / near, nearby' [Shipley 1963: 155, 238].

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 8. Morphophonologically written as *{?attéH}* in [Ultan 1967: 151]. Alternative candidate: *?am-h'oy-i* 'near' [ibid.], containing the suffix *-hoy* 'near, close to' [Ultan 1967: 153].

## 104. SALT

Maidu *θ'a* (1), Konkow *θ'a* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 87, 246.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 11.

## 105. SHORT

Maidu *t'es* (1), Konkow *n'u=nus-pe* # (2).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 179, 248. Polysemy: 'short / brief'. The English-Maidu section of the dictionary also lists *t'es-pe* 'short (in stature)', *t'es-t'es-pe* 'id.'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 12. A reduplicated form. It is unclear whether the word means 'short (as opposed to long)', 'short (as opposed to tall)', or both.

## 106. SNAKE

Maidu *h'us-kí* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 122, 250. Cf. *h'us-billayto* 'snake' in the speech of one of the informants, Marie Potts [Shipley 1963: 122, 250].

**Konkow:** Not attested properly. The position for 'snake' in the California Survey List is filled in [Ultan 1961: 9] with the word *s'ola* in parentheses. The same word, but without parentheses, fills the position for 'rattlesnake'. In [Ultan 1967: 23], *s'ola* is glossed as 'rattlesnake', but the same word is translated as 'snake' in the following sentences: "a snake might bite you!" [Ultan 1967: 110] and "kill the snake!" [Ultan 1967: 113].

## 107. THIN

Maidu *t'ot=t'ot* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 180, 255. Glossed as 'thin (in dimension)'. A reduplicated form. A synonym with the same root is *t'ot'o* 'thin (in dimension)' [ibid.]. Cf. also *yim'o* 'thin, slim, as a man, a tree, etc.' [Shipley 1963: 131, 255].

**Konkow:** Not attested.

## 108. WIND

Maidu *b'i-wo* (1), Konkow *m'unu*: (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 95, 260. Derived from the verb *b'i-* 'blow (as breath)' [Shipley 1963: 95, 215]. The stem *b'i-wo-* also functions as a verb with the meaning 'blow, as wind'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7.

## 109. WORM

Maidu *k'ayh'i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 138, 261. Glossed as 'earthworm'.

**Konkow:** Not attested.

## 110. YEAR

Maidu *k'odo* ~ *k'odoy* (1), Konkow *k'um-men-i* (2).

### References and notes:

**Maidu:** Shipley 1963: 140, 261. Polysemy: 'district / country / area / place / time / year'. Distinct from *y'ok-men-i* 'springtime / year' [Shipley 1963: 128, 261]. The English-Maidu section of the dictionary glosses *k'odo* as 'year (of time)' and *y'ok-men-i* as 'year (of age)'.

**Konkow:** Ultan 1961: 7, 17. Polysemy: 'winter / year'.