

[Text version of database, created 10/12/2018].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Numic group (Uto-Aztecan family).

Languages included: Mono, Western [num-wmo]; Western Shoshoni [num-wsh]; Gosiute [num-gos]; Kawaiisu [num-kaw].

DATA SOURCES

Main sources

Bethel et al. 1993 = A Dictionary of Western Mono. Second Edition. Compiled and Edited by Rosalie Bethel, Paul V. Kroskrity, Christopher Loether, Gregory A. Reinhardt. Completely corrected, updated and revised by Cristopher Loether and Rosalie Bethel. 1993. // *A large dictionary of Western Mono with examples of sentences and morphological analysis.*

Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001 = Crum, Beverly, Earl Crum, Jon P. Dayley. 2001. *Newe Hupia: Shoshoni poetry songs*. Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press. // *A collection of Western Shoshoni songs with translations, accompanied by a 50-page Shoshoni-English glossary.*

Miller 1996 = Miller, Wick R. 1996. Sketch of Shoshone, a Uto-Aztecan Language. **In:** Handbook of North American Indians. Vol. 17. Languages. Ed. by Ives Goddard. Washington: Smithsonian Institution. Pp. 693-720. // *A sketch of Gosiute grammar, accompanied by a small wordlist.*

Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991 = Zigmond, Maurice L., Curtis G. Booth, and Pamela Munro. 1991. *Kawaiisu. A Grammar and Dictionary with Texts*. Edited by Pamela Munro. (University of California publications in linguistics; v. 119) Berkeley – Los Angeles – Oxford: University of California Press. // *A description of Kawaiisu, including a dictionary of circa 200 pages.*

Additional sources

Klein 1959 = Klein, Sheldon. 1959. Comparative Mono-Kawaiisu. In: International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 233-238. // *A comparative study of two Numic languages. The Kawaiisu material is from the author's own field notes.*

NOTES

I. Western Mono.

I.1. General.

Western Mono (also called Monache or Monachi) is a dialect of the moribund Mono language belonging to the Western branch of Numic. It is spoken on the western side of the Sierra Nevada. The variety documented in [Bethel et al. 1993] is spoken in the North Fork Rancheria reservation, located in Madera County, California.

I.2. Transliteration.

The following symbols of the Western Mono alphabet are transliterated into UTS:

b	β
g	ɣ
kw	k ^w
qw	q ^w
ts	c
'	ʔ
A	a
E	e
I	i
I	ɨ
O	o
U	u
VV	V:
V	'V

<s> is pronounced as [s] by some speakers and as [ʃ] by others. Short <e> is pronounced as [ɛ], long <ee> as [ei]. <d> is pronounced as [ð] after short /e/ and as [r] elsewhere. We do not reflect this in transliteration, because loanwords from Spanish clearly show that *d* is perceived by speakers as an obstruent, not as a sonorant. Western Mono *d* substitutes Spanish *d* (*masika:d'aʔ* ‘handkerchief’ < Spanish *mascada*), while Spanish *r* and *rr* are consistently substituted by *n* (*o:n'oʔ* ‘gold’ < Spanish *oro*).

II. Western Shoshoni.

II.1. General.

Western Shoshoni is a dialect of the endangered Shoshoni language belonging to the Central branch of Numic. The variety documented in [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001] is spoken in the Duck Valley Indian Reservation straddling the border between Idaho and Nevada.

II.2. Transliteration.

The following symbols of the Western Shoshoni alphabet are transliterated into UTS:

<u>ai</u>	e
e	i
kw	k ^w
(n) word-finally	n
ts	c
tts	cc
'	ʔ
VV	V:

III. Gosiute.

III.1. *General.*

Gosiute is a dialect of the endangered Shoshoni language belonging to the Central branch of Numic. It is spoken in Eastern Nevada and western Utah.

III.2. *Transliteration.*

The main issue with transliteration has to do with long vowels. Miller marks them with a raised dot (V·); the UTS transcription has a triangular colon (V:) instead. Nasalizing and aspirating final features of stems are written as *-n* and *-h* respectively; geminating final feature is not reflected in the transliteration, but is always mentioned in the notes.

IV. Kawaiisu.

IV.1. *General.*

Kawaiisu is a moribund language belonging to the Southern branch of Numic. It is spoken in Kern county, California.

IV.2. *Transliteration.*

The following symbols of the Kawaiisu alphabet are transliterated into UTS:

kw	k ^w
g	ɣ
ŋg	ŋg
gw	ɣ ^w
hw	h ^w
VV	V:

Database compiled by: M. Zhivlov (July 2018).

1. ALL

Western Mono *nas'imi-tu ~ nas'i?mi-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *oyon ~ oyosin* (2), Gosiute *oyo:n* (2), Kawaiisu *mono-yo, monoy=šu* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 95. Glossed as 'all of it, all of them'. Word class: adjective.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 194. Polysemy: 'always / every time / all / every'. Word class: adverb / quantifier. Other forms from the same root: *oyoin-tin* 'all' (quantifier) [ibid.], *oyoku(sin) ~ oyoku(sin) ~ oyoti(sin)* 'always / all / every / whole' (adverb / quantifier) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 230. Accusative: *mono-ko*. Morphological analysis: *-yo = -yu* same subject, contemporaneous [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 297], *-su* 'alone, only, still, yet' emphatic clitic [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 270].

2. ASHES

Western Mono *esiy'aβi ~ asiy'aβi ~ siy'aβi* (1), Western Shoshoni *ku=ttuhsi-ppih #* (2), Gosiute *ku=ttuhsi-ppih* (2), Kawaiisu *kuca-pi* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 20. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 180. Word class: noun. Objective form: *ku=ttuhsi-ppih-a*. Alternative candidate: *ku=si-ppih* 'dust / ashes / dusty' (noun / adjective; objective form *ku=si-ppih-a*) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *ku=ttuhsi-ppih-a*. Alternative candidate: *ku=si-ppih* 'ashes' [ibid.]. Both forms apparently contain the geminating instrumental prefix *ku=* 'by heat' [Miller 1996: 702]. This means that they are derived from verbal stems (suffix *-ppih* can form deverbal nouns).

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 218.

3. BARK

Western Mono *wo?oqaβi* (1), Western Shoshoni *poʔan* (2), Gosiute *poʔan* (2), Kawaiisu *ʔasiʔa-* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 296. Glossed as 'tree bark (generic)'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200. Polysemy: 'skin / bark / outer covering'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *poʔan-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Polysemy: 'skin / bark'. Objective form: *poʔan-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 186. Polysemy: 'bark / skin / peel'. Inalienably possessed noun.

4. BELLY

Western Mono *q'ohi* (1), Western Shoshoni *sappih* (2), Gosiute *sa:ppih* (2), Kawaiisu *sapi-vi* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 167-168. Glossed as 'stomach'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 202. Glossed as 'stomach, belly'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *sappih-a*. Plural *sa=sappih*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *sa:ppih-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 264-265. Glossed as 'stomach, tripe'.

5. BIG

Western Mono *paβ'a-tu* ~ *pa:β'a-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *pia* (2), Gosiute *pia* (2), Kawaiisu *?ive:- #* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 122. Glossed as 'big (of smaller objects)'. Word class: adjective. Plural: *pa=pa:β'a-tu*. Applied to such objects as 'toad' [Bethel et al. 1993: 118], 'man' [Bethel et al. 1993: 122], 'fish' [Bethel et al. 1993: 126], 'road' [Bethel et al. 1993: 153], 'garden worm' [Bethel et al. 1993: 175], 'hat' [Bethel et al. 1993: 176], 'water oak tree' [Bethel et al. 1993: 185], 'acorn granary' [Bethel et al. 1993: 191], 'fish hook' [Bethel et al. 1993: 230], 'rock (stone)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 244, 259]. Distinct from *ino?o-tu* 'big, large (of large objects)' (example: 'His house is very big') [Bethel et al. 1993: 39]. Cf. also the nominal and verbal prefix *q'aha-* 'big, much' (regarded as an archaic term) [Bethel et al. 1993: 16].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 198. Polysemy: 'big / large / tall / grand / great'. Word class: adjective. Plural *pi=pia*. Secondary synonyms: *pian-tin* 'big / large / tall' (adjective; objective *pian-t-i*, plural *pi=pian-tin*) [ibid.], *pia-ppih-tin* 'big / large / tall' (adjective; plural: *pi=pia-ppi-tin*) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 190. Polysemy: 'to be big / be fat'. Examples: 'I saw a big black dog' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 62], 'The rock the man threw was big' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 126]. Alternative candidates: *?i-voyo-* 'big / many' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 190] (example: 'It used to be big, but now it's little' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 23]), *woko-* 'to be big' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 294]. Cf. also the suffix *-višti* 'big / much / a lot' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 255].

6. BIRD

Western Mono *ci:p'a?* (1), Western Shoshoni *k^wi?na:* (2), Gosiute *k^wina:* # (2), Kawaiisu *wižiki-ži* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 254-255. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 180. Word class: noun. Distinct from *huiccu:* 'sparrow / small bird' [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 175].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Polysemy: 'big bird / eagle'. Objective form: *k^wina:-i*. Alternative candidate: *huiccu:* 'small bird' (objective form *huiccu:-a*) [ibid.].

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 292.

7. BITE

Western Mono *ki=yi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *ki=cci?ah* (2), Gosiute *ki=cci?a* (2), Kawaiisu *ki?i-di* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 51. Word class: transitive verb. Contains the instrumental verbal prefix *ki-* 'with the teeth, with/in the mouth' [Bethel et al. 1993: 47].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 178. Glossed as 'bite once'. Word class: transitive verb. Cf. *ki=so?ih* 'bite many times' (transitive verb) [ibid.]. Both forms contain the geminating instrumental prefix *ki=* 'with the mouth or teeth'.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Aspirating stem. Contains the geminating instrumental prefix *ki=* 'with the teeth or mouth' [Miller 1996: 702].

Kawaiisu: Klein 1959: 236. As noted in [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 143], this is one of the three words present in [Klein 1959], but absent from the dictionary in [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991]. Surprisingly, an example sentence with this word is found in the grammar section of [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991]: *ni?i puγuzi-ya-yu ki?i-gu-pi=mi* 'If I were a dog, I'd bite you' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 89].

8. BLACK

Western Mono *tumo?anigi-* ~ *tumu?anigi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *tuhu-pih-tin* ~ *tu:-pih-tin* (1), Gosiute *tu:n-* ~ *tu:-* (1), Kawaiisu *tuhu-ki-* ~ *tuhu-k^wi-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 265. Glossed as 'to be black'. Word class: intransitive verb. Cf. the morpheme *tuhu-* in *tuhu-t'ipi* 'black rock' [Bethel et al. 1993: 264].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 215. Polysemy: 'black / dark'. Word class: adjective. Combining form *tu:-* (geminating).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Miller only lists the combining form (the second variant is geminating).

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 286. Glossed as 'to be black'. Contains the adjectival suffix *-ki* ~ *-k^wi* [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 214].

9. BLOOD

Western Mono *p'a-pi* (1), Western Shoshoni *pi:-ppin* (1), Gosiute *pi:-ppin* (1), Kawaiisu *pi:-pi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 121. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 197. Word class: noun. Objective form: *pi:-ppi-tta*. Combining form *pi:-* (geminating).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *pi:-ppi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 256-257.

10. BONE

Western Mono 'oho (1), Western Shoshoni *cuhni* (2), Gosiute *cuhni* (2), Kawaiisu *?oho-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 115. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 220. Word class: noun. Objective form: *cuhni*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *cuhni-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 193.

11. BREAST

Western Shoshoni *ninka-ppih* ~ *ninna-ppih* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Not attested properly. The word *piz'i?* 'breast / milk' [Bethel et al. 1993: 147], judging by its cognates in other Numic languages, probably refers specifically to the female breast.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 191. Glossed as 'chest'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *ninka-ppih-a* ~ *ninna-ppih-a*. The word *pici* 'breast' [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 199], judging by its cognates in other Numic languages, probably refers specifically to female breast.

Gosiute: Not attested properly. The word *pici* 'breast' (objective form *pici-a*) [Miller 1996: 718], judging by its cognates in other Numic languages, probably refers specifically to female breast.

Kawaiisu: Not attested properly. The word *pihi-vi* 'breast' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 253-254], judging by its cognates in other Numic languages, probably refers specifically to female breast.

12. BURN TR.

Western Mono *ti=nai-* (1), Western Shoshoni *kotto:h* # (2), Kawaiisu *hiy^wa-* ~ *huy^wa-* # (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 221. Word class: transitive verb. Morphological analysis: *ti=* 'unspecified object' (verbal prefix) [Bethel et al. 1993: 210], *na?i-* 'to burn (of fire)' (intransitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 102]. Secondary synonym: *pida-* 'to burn (something) / make a fire' (transitive/intransitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 140].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 179. Polysemy: 'light a fire / make a fire / set on fire / burn'. Word class: transitive verb. Alternative candidate: *waihyankan* ~ *waihyankin* ~ *waihankan* 'burn' (transitive verb; plural *wai=waihyankin*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 222]. Distinct from *waihya* ~ *waiha* 'burn' (intransitive verb; geminating stem; plural *wai=waihya* (also geminating) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Not attested properly. Cf. *kotto:* 'to make a fire' (aspirating stem) [Miller 1996: 718], *waihya* 'burn (intr.)' (geminating stem) [ibid.].

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 204. Glossed as 'to burn'. It is not clear whether this verb is transitive. Other possible candidates are dubious as well: *ne?e-* 'to burn' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 239] is an intransitive verb; *ne?e-ti-*, causative from

ne?e- [ibid.], means 'to make a fire'; finally, *hina-ki-*, listed in the English-Kawaiisu section of the dictionary under 'burn, to' (together with *hiy^wa-* and *ne?e-*) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 311], is glossed as 'to spill' in the main section of the dictionary [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 204].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Western Mono *ma=s'ido* (1), Western Shoshoni *ma=sito:n* (1), Gosiute *ma=siton* (1), Kawaiisu *ta=šito?o-bi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 69. Glossed as 'fingernail(s)'. Word class: noun. Contains prefix *ma=* 'hand'. Distinct from *ta=s'ido* 'toenails' [Bethel et al. 1993: 203].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 182. Glossed as 'fingernail'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *ma=sito:n-a*. Contains the prefix *ma=* 'hand'. Distinct from *ta=sito:n* 'toenail / claw / hoof' (noun; objective form *ta=sito:n-a*; contains *ta=* 'foot') [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 208].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Polysemy: 'claw / fingernail'. Objective form: *ma=siton-a*. Contains prefix *ma=* 'hand'. Distinct from *ta=siton* 'claw / toenail' [ibid.] (*ta=* 'foot').

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 274. Polysemy: 'claw / fingernail / toenail'. Contains prefix *ta-* 'foot'.

14. CLOUD

Western Mono *t'o-pe* (1), Western Shoshoni *to:-ppih* (1), Gosiute *pa=kina-ppih* (2), Kawaiisu *kina-vi* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 235. Word class: noun. Cf. *to:na-* 'to be cloudy, be overcast' [Bethel et al. 1993: 234-235].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 214. Word class: noun. Objective form: *to:-ppih-a*. Combining form: *to:-* (geminating). Distributive plural: *to:=tompí*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *pa=kina-ppih-a*. Contains prefix *pa=* 'water'.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 215. Polysemy: 'cloud / fog'.

15. COLD

Western Mono *izi?i-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *ici?i* (1), Gosiute *icci* (1), Kawaiisu *šitu?i-* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 44. Word class: adjective. Derived from *izi?i-* 'to be cold' [ibid.].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 172. Word class: adjective, noun. Geminating stem.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 267. Glossed as 'to be cold'. Nominalized from: *šitu?i-di* 'cold'.

16. COME

Western Mono *kima-* (1), Western Shoshoni *kimma* (1), Gosiute *kimma* (1), Kawaiisu *waki-* # (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 46. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 178. Word class: intransitive verb. Geminating stem. Dual: *ki=kimma*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Singular form. Dual: *ki=kimma*. Plural: *kimma* (aspirating stem).

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 289. Singular form. Suppletive plural: *miya-*. Alternative candidates: *?i-do-* 'to come, arrive' (composed of *?i-* 'this' and *-duwa* 'to') [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 189], *?us-k^wi-* 'to come (singular)' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 195].

17. DIE

Western Mono *tiyaw-i-* # (1), Western Shoshoni *tiyaih* (1), Gosiute *tiai* (1), Kawaiisu *yuwe?e-k^we:-* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 210. Word class: intransitive verb. Alternative candidate: *eda-* 'to die' [Bethel et al. 1993: 17].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 213. Word class: intransitive verb. Suppletive plural: *koi* (geminating stem).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Singular form. Aspirating stem. Dual: *ko=koi* (aspirating stem). Plural: *koi* (aspirating stem).

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 299. Morphological analysis: *yuwe?e-*, *yuwai?i-* 'to be not; to be absent' (see 'not'), *-k^we-* resultative. Secondary synonyms: *?ana:?i-k^we:-* 'to die' (*?ana:?i-* 'to be hurt') [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 185]; *tupaki-k^we:-* 'to die' (more elegant word than *yuwe?i-k^we:-*) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 287].

18. DOG

Western Mono *p'uku* (1), Western Shoshoni *sati:* (2), Gosiute *sati:* (2), Kawaiisu *puyu-zi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 156. Polysemy: 'pet / totem (moiety symbol or personal spirit helper) / dog'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 202. Word class: noun. Objective form: *sati:-?a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *sati:-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 261. Plural: *puyu-zi-vi-mi*. Cf. the verb *puyu-* 'to have a pet' [ibid.].

19. DRINK

Western Mono *hi?i-* (1), Western Shoshoni *hipi* (1), Gosiute *hipi* (1), Kawaiisu *hivi-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 28. Word class: transitive / intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 175. Word class: transitive verb. Geminating stem. Durative: *hippi*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 697. Geminating stem.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 204.

20. DRY

Western Mono *pasa-* (1), Western Shoshoni *pasa-ppih* (1), Gosiute *pasa* (1), Kawaiisu *tavasi-k^we:-pi* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 129. Glossed as 'to be dry, dried out'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 196. Polysemy: 'dry / dried'. Word class: adjective. Derived from the intransitive verb *pasa* 'dry up' (geminating stem) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 195].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 274. Polysemy: 'dry / dried up'. Morphological analysis: *tavasi-* 'to dry' [ibid.], *-k^we:* resultative suffix [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 97-98], *-pi* nominalizer [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 88-89].

21. EAR

Western Mono *n'aqa* (1), Western Shoshoni *nankih* ~ *nenkih* (1), Gosiute *nenkih* (1), Kawaiisu *naya-vi-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 92. Polysemy: 'ear / type of mushroom (shaped like an ear)'. Word class: noun. Dictionary note: "some people pronounce this word as *naqa*' (with a final glottal stop) when referring to the mushroom in order to distinguish it from the meaning "ear"." [ibid.].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 187. Word class: noun. Objective form: *nankiha* ~ *nenkiha*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *nenkih-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 236. Derived from *naya-* 'to hear, to understand'.

22. EARTH

Western Shoshoni *soko-ppih* (1), Gosiute *soko-ppih* (1), Kawaiisu *ti:-pi* # (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: The words for 'earth' and 'soil' are not attested in [Bethel et al. 1993]. Cf., however, the following two words, translated as 'ground' in example sentences: *tiβ'ipi* 'dirt' [Bethel et al. 1993: 213] ('In the summertime, the ground (*tiβ'ipi*) is hard' [Bethel et al. 1993: 90], 'Put it close to the ground (*tiβ'i-na-niya*)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 107]); *tiβ'opi* 'the environment / natural surroundings / country(side) / forest' [Bethel et al. 1993: 213] ('The ground (*tiβ'opi*) is soaked from the drizzle' [Bethel et al. 1993: 131], 'She threw the (black oak) acorns on the ground (*tiβ'o-na-tugu*)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 288]).

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 204. Polysemy: 'soil / ground / dirt / earth'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *soko-*

ppih-a. Cf. another synonym from the same root: *soko-pin* 'land / earth / ground' (noun; objective form *soko-pi-tta*).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *soko-ppih-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 277. Polysemy: 'dirt / earth / world / year'. Alternative candidate: *ti-bi* (archaic variant *ti-mbi*) 'stone, rock / earth' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 277-278]. Cf. the derivational prefix *ti-vi-* 'stone, rock / earth' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 281].

23. EAT

Western Mono *tika-* (1), Western Shoshoni *tikkah* (1), Gosiute *tikka* (1), Kawaiisu *ka?a-* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 219-220. Word class: transitive / intransitive verb. Cf. also the intransitive verb *eki-* 'to eat acorn' [Bethel et al. 1993: 18-19].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 210. Word class: verb.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Aspirating stem.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 210. Reduplicated form: *ka-ya?a-*. Secondary synonym: *?ayi-* 'to lick or eat (a mealy substance)' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 185].

24. EGG

Western Mono *n'oyo* (1), Western Shoshoni *noyo* (1), Gosiute *noyo* (1), Kawaiisu *nopa-vi ~ nopo-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 113. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 193. Polysemy: 'egg / testicle'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *noyo-i*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *noyo-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 244. Possessed form *nopo-ni?i-*. Cf. the verb *nohovi-* 'to set (on eggs)' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 243].

25. EYE

Western Mono *p'usi* (1), Western Shoshoni *puih* (1), Gosiute *puih* (1), Kawaiisu *pu?i-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 156. Polysemy: 'eye / seed / bulb'. Word class: noun. In [Bethel et al. 1993] the words for 'eye' and 'seed, bulb' are given as homonyms, but such polysemy is widely attested in the world's languages.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 201. Word class: noun. Objective form: *puih-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *puih-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 260-261. Polysemy: 'eye / seed'.

26. FAT N.

Western Mono *yuh'u-βi* (1), Western Shoshoni *yuhu* (1), Gosiute *yuhu* (1), Kawaiisu *yihu:-vī ~ yuhu-vī* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 304. Polysemy: 'fat / grease / fat person'. Word class: noun. Distinct from *t'uhu* 'solid fat (the fatty part from deer meat, etc.)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 264].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 225. Glossed as 'grease / oil'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *yuhu-i*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 706. Objective form: *yuhu-i* [Miller 1996: 714]. Cf. *yuhu-pin* 'grease' (objective form *yuhu-pi-tta*) [Miller 1996: 719].

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 296. Polysemy: 'fat / grease / lard'.

27. FEATHER

Western Mono *q'asa* (1), Western Shoshoni *sia-pin ~ sia-ppin* (2), Gosiute *sia-pin* (2), Kawaiisu *wiši?a:-vī* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 164. Polysemy: 'feather / leaf'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 204. Word class: noun. Objective form: *sia-pi-tta ~ sia-ppi-tta*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *sia-pi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 291.

28. FIRE

Western Mono *q'oso* (1), Western Shoshoni *kotto:-ppih #* (2), Kawaiisu *kuna* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 170. Polysemy: 'fire / matches'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 179. Word class: noun. Objective form: *kotto:-ppih-a*. Derived from the transitive verb *kotto:h* 'light a fire / make a fire / set on fire / burn'. Alternative candidates: *kuna* 'firewood / fire' (noun; geminating stem) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 179], *waihya-ntin ~ waiha-ntin* 'fire / burning' (noun / adjective; objective form *waihya-nt-i ~ waiha-nt-i*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 222], *waihya-ppih ~ waiha-ppih* 'fire / burned' (noun / adjective; objective form *waihya-ppih-a ~ waiha-ppih-a*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 222]. The two latter words are derived from the intransitive verb *waihya ~ waiha* 'burn' (geminating stem) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 222].

Gosiute: Not attested.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 218. Accusative: *kuna-na, kuna-ya*.

29. FISH

Western Mono *p'ak^wi* (1), Western Shoshoni *penk^wi* (1), Gosiute *penk^wi* (1), Kawaiisu *pa=yī:-zi* (1).

References and notes:

- Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 126. Glossed as 'fish (general term)'. Word class: noun.
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 197. Word class: noun. Objective form: *penk^{wi}*.
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *penk^{wi-a}*.
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 247. Includes prefix *pa-* 'water'.

30. FLY V.

Western Mono *yoci-* (1), Western Shoshoni *yici-kkin* (1), Gosiute *yici* (1), Kawaiisu *yozi-* (1).

References and notes:

- Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 303. Polysemy: 'to fly / get up / stand up'. Word class: intransitive verb.
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 225. Word class: intransitive verb. Plural: *yoti-kkin*. Derived from the intransitive verb *yici* (geminating stem) 'fly (off/away); get up, arise, rise up' (dual *yo=yoti*, plural *yoti* (geminating stem)) [ibid.].
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Polysemy: 'fly / get up / rise'. Singular form. Geminating stem. Dual: *yi=yici* (aspirating stem) or *yo=yoti* (aspirating stem). Plural: *yoti* (geminating stem).
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 297. Polysemy: 'to jump / to fly'. Plural stem: *yor-*. Momentaneous stem: *yoʔoči-*.

31. FOOT

Western Mono *k'ik̄i* (1), Western Shoshoni *nampe* (2), Gosiute *nampe* (2), Kawaiisu *nabi-vi* (2).

References and notes:

- Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 48. Word class: noun. Distinct from *h'uqa* 'leg' [Bethel et al. 1993: 35].
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 186. Word class: noun. Objective form: *nampe*. Distinct from *o:n* 'leg' (noun; objective form *o:n-a*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 193].
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *nampe* or *nampe-tta*. Distinct from *o:n* 'leg (lower)' (objective form *o:n-a*) [Miller 1996: 719].
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 235. Polysemy: 'foot / hoof'. Distinct from *yuʔu-vi* 'leg' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 298].

32. FULL

Western Mono *tuyuha-* (1), Gosiute *tippai* (2), Kawaiisu *ponoʔi-* # (3).

References and notes:

- Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 267. Glossed as 'to be full'. Word class: intransitive verb.
Western Shoshoni: Not attested. Cf. intransitive verb *tippaikia* 'fill' [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 212].
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719.
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 259. Glossed as 'to be full'. Alternative candidate: *tibe-* 'to be full' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 277].

33. GIVE

Western Mono *kiya-* (1), Western Shoshoni *uttuh* (2), Gosiute *uttu* (2), Kawaiisu *maya-* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 47. Glossed as 'to give (sg. obj.) to'. Word class: transitive verb. Suppletive plural object stem: *maqa-* 'to give (plural object) (to)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 68].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 220. Word class: transitive verb. Plural: *himi*. Secondary synonyms: *ca=?uhtuh* 'give' (transitive verb; plural *ca=himi*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 218] (contains geminating instrumental prefix *ca=* 'with the hand'); *maka* (geminating stem) 'feed, give (especially food)' (transitive verb; durative *makka*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 181]; *hanninkan ~ haminkin* 'do for, make for; give, provide' [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 174].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Aspirating stem.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 223. Polysemy: 'to give / to feed'. The meaning 'give' can also be expressed in Kawaiisu by a construction in which a pronominal base (signifying recipient) suffixed with the postposition *-do:* ~ *-duwa* ~ *-ro:* ~ *-ruwa* ~ *-to:* ~ *-tuwa* 'to' is used instead of the verb 'give' [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 58].

34. GOOD

Western Mono *c'au-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *ca:* (1), Gosiute *ca:n* (1), Kawaiisu *hi?i-* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 250. Polysemy: 'good / true'. Word class: adjective.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 216. Polysemy: 'good / nice / pretty / well / really / kindly / clearly / so'. Word class: adjective / adverb.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 703.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 205. Glossed as 'to be good, be well'. Imperfective: *hi?i-ti*.

35. GREEN

Western Mono *puhi-duwa-* ~ *puhi-du?a-* (1), Western Shoshoni *puhi-ttin* ~ *pui-ttin* (1), Gosiute *pui* (1), Kawaiisu *puhi-yi-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 155. Glossed as 'to be green'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200. Polysemy: 'green / greenery'. Word class: adjective, noun. Combining form *puhi-* ~ *pui-*. Cf. another synonym from the same root: *puhi-pihtin* ~ *pui-pihtin* 'blue / green / greenery' (adjective / noun) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 201].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Polysemy: 'green / blue'.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 262. Glossed as 'to be green'. Contains adjectival suffix *-yi* [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 214].

36. HAIR

Western Mono *w'o:-pi* (1), Western Shoshoni *pamp̥i* (2), Gosiute *pamp̥i* (2), Kawaiisu *toci-vaʔa:-v̥i* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 294. Glossed as '(head) hair'. Word class: noun. Derived from *w'o:* 'head', q.v. Distinct from *s'uhi* 'body hair (other than facial hair)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 188].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 195. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *pamp̥i*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. Objective form: *pamp̥i-a* or *pamp̥i-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 283. Glossed as 'head hair'. Morphological analysis: *toci-v̥i* 'head', *-vaʔa* 'on', *-v̥i* absolutive. Distinct from *copi-v̥i* 'body hair' [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 200].

37. HAND

Western Mono *m'aya* (1), Western Shoshoni *moʔo* (1), Gosiute *moʔo* (1), Kawaiisu *moʔo-v̥i* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 71. Word class: noun. Distinct from *p'ita* 'arm' [Bethel et al. 1993: 149].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 184. Word class: noun. Objective form: *moʔo-i*. Distinct from *pita* 'arm' (noun; objective form *pita-i*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 198].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *moʔo-i* or *moʔ-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 229-230. Distinct from *pira-v̥i* 'arm' [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 257].

38. HEAD

Western Mono *w'o:* (1), Western Shoshoni *pamp̥i* (2), Gosiute *pamp̥i* (2), Kawaiisu *toci-v̥i* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 293. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 195. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *pamp̥i*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. Objective form: *pamp̥i-a* or *pamp̥i-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 283.

39. HEAR

Western Mono *naqa-* (1), Western Shoshoni *nankah* (1), Gosiute *nanka* (1), Kawaiisu *naya-#* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 92. Polysemy: 'to hear / listen to'. Word class: transitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 187. Polysemy: 'hear / listen / sound / echo / make noise'. Word class: transitive verb.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Aspirating stem.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 235-236. Polysemy: 'to hear / to understand'. Alternative candidate: *na-ke-* 'to hear, listen to' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 237] (derived from *naya-*).

40. HEART

Western Mono *p'iyu* (1), Western Shoshoni *pihyin* (1), Gosiute *pihyin* (1), Kawaiisu *pihyi-pi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 147. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 199. Word class: noun. Objective form: *pihyin-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *pihyin-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 256.

41. HORN

Western Mono *'awa* (1), Western Shoshoni *a:n* (1), Gosiute *a:n* (1), Kawaiisu *?a:-pi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 9-10. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 170. Polysemy: 'horn / antler'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *a:n-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *a:n-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 185.

42. I

Western Mono *n'i:* (1), Western Shoshoni *ni* (1), Gosiute *ni* (1), Kawaiisu *ni?i* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 108. First person singular subject pronoun. Word class: pronoun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 12. Word class: pronoun. Objective form: *ni-i ~ ni*, possessive form: *ni-an ~ ni*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 709. Objective form: *ni-a ~ ni-e ~ ni*, possessive form: *ni-an ~ ni*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 241. Accusative: *ni-ya-ya*. Postpositional base: *ni-ya-*. Clitic form: *-ni*.

43. KILL

Western Mono *paca-* (1), Western Shoshoni *pekkah* (1), Gosiute *pekka* (1), Kawaiisu *paka-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 132. Word class: transitive verb. Secondary synonym: *qoi-* 'to kill' (transitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 168]. The only illustrative sentence with *qoi-* ("A lot of valley quails were killed by the whiteman" [ibid.]) does not contradict the hypothesis that *qoi-* may be a suppletive plural object stem of *paca-*.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 196. Word class: transitive verb. Plural: *wasi* (geminating stem).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Singular object form. Aspirating stem. Dual object: *wasi* (geminating stem). Plural object: *wasi* (geminating stem).

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 248. Polysemy: 'to kill / to beat' (singular object). Suppletive plural object stem: *koʔi-*.

44. KNEE

Western Mono *tana-β'odo* ~ *tano-β'odo* ~ *tono-β'odo* (1), Western Shoshoni *tanna-ppih* ~ *tanka-ppih* (1), Gosiute *tanka-ppih* ~ *tanna-ppih* (1), Kawaiisu *tana-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 198. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 208. Word class: noun. Objective form: *tanna-ppih-a* ~ *tanka-ppih-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *tanka-ppih-a* ~ *tanna-ppih-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 273.

45. KNOW

Western Mono *sutaβihi-* ~ *sitaβihi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *sumpanaʔihkin* (2), Gosiute *sumpa:tu* ~ *sumpanai* (2), Kawaiisu *pucuyu-* ~ *pucuy^wa-* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 190. Polysemy: 'to know / be aware of / understand'. Word class: transitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 206. Polysemy: '(come to) understand / (come to) know'. Word class: transitive verb.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Both variants are aspirating stems.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 261. Polysemy: 'to know / to understand / to believe / to be wise, intelligent'.

46. LEAF

Western Mono *p'isi* # (1), Western Shoshoni *siki* (2), Gosiute *siki* (2), Kawaiisu *naya-vi* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 145. Word class: noun. Alternative candidate: *q'asa* 'feather / leaf' [Bethel et al. 1993: 164].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 203. Word class: noun. Objective form: *siki*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *siki*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 236. Related to *naya-vi-vi* 'ear', q.v.

47. LIE

Western Mono *haβi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *hapi* (1), Gosiute *hapi* (1), Kawaiisu *havi-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 23. Glossed as 'to lie down'. Word class: intransitive verb. Example: "My (paternal) grandfather is already lying down now" [ibid.].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 174. Polysemy: 'lie (down) / float'. Word class: intransitive verb. Geminating stem. Durative: *happi*. Suppletive plural: *k^wapi* (geminating stem).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Singular form. Geminating stem. Dual: *kopi* (geminating stem) or *k^wapi* (geminating stem). Plural: *kopi-kkan* or *k^wapi-kkan*. Inanimate plural subject: *ko=kkopi*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 203. Glossed as 'to lie down'. Singular stem. Plural stem: *kovi-*.

48. LIVER

Western Mono *n'iwɨ* (1), Western Shoshoni *nɨwɨn* ~ *nɨmɨn* (1), Gosiute *nɨmɨn* (1), Kawaiisu *nɨwɨ-bi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 110. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 191. Word class: noun.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *nɨmɨn-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 242. Polysemy: 'liver (the organ) / a little bird'. Archaic variant: *nɨwɨ-mbi*.

49. LONG

Western Mono *id'i-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *kɨpɨta:* ~ *kɨpɨta:-ntɨn* (2), Gosiute *kɨpata* (2), Kawaiisu *paʔa-toyo-* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 42. Polysemy: 'long / tall / lanky'. Word class: adjective.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 178. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Word class: adjective.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Polysemy: 'long / tall'.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 246. Polysemy: 'to be long / to be tall'. The suffix *-toyo*, lost in compounds, does not occur with any other adjectival root [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 72].

50. LOUSE

Western Mono *pus'iʔa* (1), Western Shoshoni *posia-(cci)* ~ *pusia-(cci)* (1), Gosiute *posia-ccih* (1), Kawaiisu *ʔaci-vi* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 156-157. Glossed as 'lice'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200. Glossed as 'louse, lice'. Word class: noun.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *posia-ccih-a*. The absolutive suffix *-ccih* is "used almost entirely with animals, mostly small ones, and bugs" [Miller 1996: 708].

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 183. Distinct from *poʔo-vi* 'body louse' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 258].

51. MAN

Western Mono *n'ana* (-1), Western Shoshoni *tenna* (1), Gosiute *tenk^wa* ~ *tenna* (1), Kawaiisu *taʔni-pizi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 88-89. Polysemy: 'man / male (of gender)'. Word class: noun. Plural forms: *na=n'a:na*, *na=na:n'a-wi*. Borrowed from Southern Sierra Miwok *naŋ:a-* 'man / husband / male'.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 209. Word class: noun.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *tenk^wa-i* ~ *tenna-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 271. Plural: *tani-mi*.

52. MANY

Western Mono *ew'a-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *so:n* (2), Gosiute *so:n* ~ *so:n-tin* # (2), Kawaiisu *ʔawa-vi* # (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 21. Polysemy: 'many / much / a lot of / lots of'. Word class: adjective.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 205. Polysemy: 'a lot / lots / much / many'. Word class: quantifier, adverb. Cf. also adjective *so:n-tin* 'many / much / a lot / lots' [ibid.].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 710, 719. Objective form: *so:n-t-i*. Alternative candidate: *tukkumpe* 'many' [ibid.].

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 187. Derived from *ʔawa-* 'to be much, be many' [ibid.]. Alternative candidate: *ʔi-voyo* 'big / many' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 190].

53. MEAT

Western Mono *t'i:na* (1), Western Shoshoni *tukku* # (2), Gosiute *tukku* (2), Kawaiisu *paʔa-vi* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 219. Word class: noun. Secondary synonym: *t'uku* 'flesh (of animals) / fruit, berries, nuts (of plants and trees)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 264].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 216. Polysemy: 'flesh / body / meat'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *tukku-i*. Alternative candidate: *pihich* 'meat' (noun; objective form *pihich-a*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 198].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Polysemy: 'flesh / meat / mountain sheep'. Objective form: *tukku-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 246. Takes animate agreement. Secondary synonym: *karne* 'meat' (borrowed from Spanish *carne* 'meat') [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 212].

54. MOON

Western Mono *tada=w'íʔa ~ tada=m'íʔa* (1), Western Shoshoni *mia* (1), Gosiute *mia* (1), Kawaiisu *mia-zi ~ mia* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 195. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 183. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Word class: noun.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *mia-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 228.

55. MOUNTAIN

Western Mono *toy'a-βi* (1), Western Shoshoni *toya-pin* (1), Gosiute *toya-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *ke:-vi* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 238. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 215. Word class: noun. Objective form: *toya-pi-tta*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *toya-pi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 214.

56. MOUTH

Western Mono *t'ipe* (1), Western Shoshoni *timpe* (1), Gosiute *timpe* (1), Kawaiisu *tibi-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 223. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 211. Polysemy: 'mouth / lip'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *timpe*. Cf. also *na=timpe* 'voice / mouth' [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 189].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *timpe ~ timpe-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 278.

57. NAME

Western Mono *na=n'iya-n* (1), Western Shoshoni *niha ~ nihya* (1), Gosiute *niha ~ nihya ~ na=nihai* (1), Kawaiisu *niya:-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 89-90. Word class: noun. Morphological analysis: *na=n'iya-n* < *na=niya-* + *-n* nominalizer suffix; *na=niya-* < *na=* passive voice prefix + *niya-* 'to name' [Bethel et al. 1993: 106-107].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 191. Word class: noun. Alternative candidates from the same root: *na=nihan* 'be named, be called' (intransitive verb), 'name' (noun) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 187], *na=nihanna* 'name' (noun; objective form *na=nihanna*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 187].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *nih(y)a-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 240.

58. NECK

Western Mono *k'uta* (1), Western Shoshoni *toyon* (2), Gosiute *toyom-pih* # (2), Kawaiisu *kura-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 55-56. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 215. Polysemy: 'neck / throat'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *toyon-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *toyom-pih-a*. Alternative candidate: *kuta* 'neck' (objective form *kuta-i*) [ibid.].

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 218-219.

59. NEW

Western Mono *pidit'ipit* (1), Western Shoshoni *iki* (2), Gosiute *iki* (2), Kawaiisu *?i:vi-* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 148. Polysemy: 'new (one) / young (one)'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 172. Polysemy: 'new / young / fresh / newly / just'. Word class: adjective / adverb.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Polysemy: 'new / young'.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 192. Glossed as 'to be new'. Imperfective: *?i:vi-ti*. Related to *?i:vi* 'now, today' [ibid.].

60. NIGHT

Western Mono *toyaw'ano* (1), Western Shoshoni *tuka* (1), Gosiute *tukani* (1), Kawaiisu *tuy^wa-nu ~ tuy^wa-no* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 231. Glossed as 'night-time, at night, during the night'. Word class: adverb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 216. Word class: noun.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 286. Derived from *tuy^wa- ~ tuy^w-* 'to be dark, be night' [ibid.].

61. NOSE

Western Mono *m'u-βi* (1), Western Shoshoni *mu-pin* ~ *mu:-pin* (1), Gosiute *mu-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *mu-vi-toʔo-bi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 78. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 184. Word class: noun. Objective form: *mu-pi-tta* ~ *mu:-pi-tta*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *mu-pi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 233-234. Polysemy: 'nose / nostril'. Morphological analysis: *mu-vi-* 'nose' (stem used in compounds) [ibid.], *toʔo-* 'hole' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 282], *-bi* absolutive.

62. NOT

Western Mono *q'aduʔ* (1), Western Shoshoni *ke* (2), Gosiute *ke* (2), Kawaiisu *yuw-a:-ti* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 160. Glossed as 'no / not'. Word class: adverb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 177. Glossed as 'no / not / don't / doesn't / didn't'.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 699.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 111, 298-299. "Kawaiisu main clauses are negated with the predicate **yuwaati** 'no' or 'it is not so' ..., which takes the clause it negates as a subject complement". [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 111]. A nominalized form of *yuweʔe-* ~ *yuwaʔi-* 'to be not; to be absent' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 299], containing also the negative suffix *-a-*. "Followed by nominalizing **-ti** ..., **-aa** is used to form derived nominals (nouns and adjectives), indicating the complete or nearly complete absence of the noun it follows" [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 133].

63. ONE

Western Mono *s'imɪʔ* (1), Western Shoshoni *simi* ~ *siwi* ~ *simmi* (1), Gosiute *simmi* (1), Kawaiisu *su:-yu* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 183. Word class: numeral.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 203. Polysemy: 'one / once / continuously / completely, once and for all'. Word class: numeral / adverb. Objective form: *simiʔa* ~ *siwiʔa* ~ *simmiʔa*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *simmi-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 271. Accusative: *su:-ku*.

64. PERSON

Western Mono *n'i:mɪ* (1), Western Shoshoni *nimi* ~ *nɪwi* (1), Gosiute *nɪwi* (1), Kawaiisu

níwí (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 108. Polysemy: 'person / Indian / Mono Indian / Mono language / body (of living and non-living objects) / torso / upper body'. Word class: noun. In [Bethel et al. 1993] words for 'person' and 'body' are given as homonyms, but from a diachronic point of view we deal here with polysemy.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 190. Polysemy: 'person / people / Indian / Shoshoni'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *ním-i* ~ *níw-i*. Plural: *nímínín*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Polysemy: 'Indian / person'. Objective form: *níw-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 242. Polysemy: 'person / Indian / Kawaiisu'.

65. RAIN

Western Mono *tí:k^wa-pe* (1), Western Shoshoni *íma-tín* ~ *pa=?íma-tín* (2), Kawaiisu *?uwa-rí* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 219. Word class: noun. Derived from *tí:k^wa-* 'to rain' [ibid.].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 173. Word class: noun. Objective form: *íma-ti* ~ *pa=?íma-ti*. Derived from *íma* (geminating stem) ~ *pa=?ímah* 'rain' (intransitive verb) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Not attested properly. Cf. the verb *íma* ~ *pa=íma* 'rain' (aspirating stem) [Miller 1996: 719].

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 195. Morphological analysis: *?uwa-* 'to rain', *-rí* nominalizer.

66. RED

Western Mono *aqaβana-gi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *enka-pihtín* (1), Gosiute *enka* (1), Kawaiisu *?aya-ki-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 8. Glossed as 'to be red (in color)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Contains auxiliary verb *-gi-* 'to be characterized by (a quality or state)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 22].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 171. Word class: adjective.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 184. Glossed as 'to be red'. Contains adjectival suffix *-ki* [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 214].

67. ROAD

Western Mono *p'oyo* (1), Western Shoshoni *po?i* (1), Gosiute *po?ai* (1), Kawaiisu *to:-ví* ~ *tovo-ví* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 153. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200. Polysemy: 'road / path / trail'. Word class: noun. Geminating stem.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Glossed as 'path'. Objective form: *poʔai-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 285. Glossed as 'trail, road'.

68. ROOT

Western Mono *ti=d'ina* (1), Western Shoshoni *ti=tinan* (1), Gosiute *ti=tina* (1), Kawaiisu *tina-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 214-215. Glossed as 'root, roots'. Word class: noun. Cf. suffixed variant *ti=din'a-pi* 'root / roots / sedge (*Carex* sp.)' (sedge roots are used for the tan-colored withes in baskets) [Bethel et al. 1993: 215]. Related to *ti=d'ina* 'deep' (adverb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 215].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 212. Word class: noun. Objective form: *ti=tinan-a* ~ *ti=tinan-i*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *ti=tina-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 279. Polysemy: 'root / bottom'. Inalienably possessed noun.

69. ROUND₁

Western Mono *itipono-gi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *ponopihtin* (1), Gosiute *pono* (1), Kawaiisu *mudu-ʔni-di* # (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 43. Glossed as 'to be round (in shape)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Contains auxiliary verb *-gi-* 'to be characterized by (a quality or state)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 22].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200. Glossed as 'spherical, round'. Word class: adjective. Related to *ponoʔih* 'be spherical, round' (intransitive verb) [ibid.]. Apart from this word and *puinui* 'round, circular' (see below), the vocabulary lists *popponcanitin* 'round' (adjective; objective form *popponcaniti*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200] and *punnunkaitin* 'spherical, perfectly round' (adjective) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 201]. We choose *ponopihtin* and *puinui* as main synonyms because their cognates are the main words for 'round' in the closely related Gosiute.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Glossed as 'round, spherical'.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 231. Related to the verb *mudu-ki-* 'to be spherical' [ibid.]. Alternative candidates: *turowa-aka tihini-* 'to be in a circle, be round' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 287], *wokotinihi-* 'to be round' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 294] (example: 'He taught me that the world was round' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 106]). It is impossible to decide from the available data what the difference is between these words.

69. ROUND₂

Western Shoshoni *puinui* (3), Gosiute *puinu* (3).

References and notes:

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 201. Glossed as 'round, circular'. Word class: adjective.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Glossed as 'round, circular'.

70. SAND

Western Mono *pa=siy'ap̄i* (1), Western Shoshoni *pa=siwam-pin* ~ *pa=siwom-pin* (1), Gosiute *pa=siwam-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *sih^wa-bi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 131. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 196. Word class: noun. Objective form: *pa=siwam-pi-tta* ~ *pa=siwom-pi-tta*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *pa=siwam-pi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 267. Archaic variant: *sih^wa-mbi*.

71. SAY

Western Mono *mihe:-* # (1), Western Shoshoni *yik^{wi}* (2), Gosiute *ni:k^{wi}* # (3), Kawaiisu *me:-* (4).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 73. Word class: intransitive / transitive verb. Alternative candidate: *ine:-* 'say / tell / ask' (transitive / intransitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 38].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 225. Word class: transitive verb. Geminating stem. Durative: *yikk^{wi}*. Suppletive plural: *niwinih*. Secondary synonyms: *ni:k^{wi}* (geminating stem) 'say (to) / tell / mean / mention / remind' (transitive verb) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 191], *ninmapunni* ~ *ninmapui* 'explain / discuss / call / say / tell / mean' (verb) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 191], *nisua* (geminating stem) 'express / say / sound' (transitive verb) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 191], *ti?ahweh* 'say / point out / tell / explain' (transitive verb) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 209], *tinisua* (geminating stem) 'say / talk about (something uncertain) / express / ponder about / sound' (intransitive verb) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 211].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Alternative candidate: *yikk^{wi}*, found in the illustrative sentence "As they (dual) were getting water, one of the women said..." [Miller 1996: 716].

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 227. According to the analysis given in the dictionary, *me:-* is a contraction of demonstrative prefix *ma-* 'one' and root *-ya-* 'say' (also attested in *ha-ni-ya-* 'to say what, say something') [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 295]. Cf. *sa-me:-* 'to say, say thus' from *sa-ma-* 'the one' (definite marker *sa-* + demonstrative prefix *ma-*) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 263-264].

72. SEE

Western Mono *poni-* ~ *puni-* (1), Western Shoshoni *pui* ~ *punni* (1), Gosiute *pui* (1), Kawaiisu *pi-ke:-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 151. Word class: transitive / intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200. Polysemy: 'see / look (at) / deliver a child'. Word class: transitive verb.

Geminating stem (both variants).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Geminating stem.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 256. Polysemy: 'to see / watch'. Reduplicated form: *pi-pi-ke-*. Related to *puʔi-* 'eye'. Secondary synonym: *mehe-* 'to find; to see, notice' [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 227].

73. SEED

Western Mono *p'usi* (1), Western Shoshoni *pehe* (2), Gosiute *pehe* (2), Kawaiisu *puʔi-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 156. Polysemy: 'eye / seed / bulb'. Word class: noun. In [Bethel et al. 1993] words for 'eye' and 'seed, bulb' are given as homonyms, but such polysemy is widely attested in the world's languages.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 196. Word class: noun. Objective form: *pehe*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *pehe*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 260-261. Polysemy: 'eye / seed'.

74. SIT

Western Mono *qati-* (1), Western Shoshoni *kati* (1), Gosiute *kati* (1), Kawaiisu *kari-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 164-165. Polysemy: 'to sit / stay / live'. Word class: intransitive verb. Cf. *yik^{oo}itigi-* 'to sit down, be in a sitting position and idle' (intransitive verb; plural subject) [Bethel et al. 1993: 302].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 177. Polysemy: 'sit (down) / stay / remain / land'. Word class: intransitive verb. Geminating stem. Durative: *katti*. Suppletive plural: *yik^{oo}i* (geminating stem). Cf. another synonym from the same root: *katikkan* 'sit / stay' (intransitive verb) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Singular form. Geminating stem. Dual: *yik^{oo}i* (geminating stem). Plural: *yik^{oo}ikkan*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 212. Polysemy: 'to sit / stay / to live / be alive'. Singular stem. Reduplicated form: *ka=kari-*. Suppletive plural stem: *yuy^{oo}i-*.

75. SKIN

Western Mono *p'ih* (1), Western Shoshoni *poʔan* (2), Gosiute *poʔan* (2), Kawaiisu *?asiʔa-* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 148. Polysemy: 'skin / hide'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200. Polysemy: 'skin / bark / outer covering'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *poʔan-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Polysemy: 'skin / bark'. Objective form: *poʔan-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 186. Polysemy: 'bark / skin / peel'. Inalienably possessed noun.

76. SLEEP

Western Mono *iwi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *ippiih* (1), Gosiute *ippii* (1), Kawaiisu *?ipi-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 43. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 173. Polysemy: 'sleep / fall asleep'. Word class: intransitive verb. Plural: *ikkoih*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Singular form. Aspirating stem. Dual: *ikkoi* (aspirating stem). Plural: *ikkoi* (aspirating stem).

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 192. Singular stem. Suppletive plural stem: *?o=ko?i-* (related to *ko?i-* 'to kill (pl. obj.)').

77. SMALL

Western Mono *inocici?i-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *tii-tin* ~ *tiai-tin* (2), Gosiute *tiaih* (2), Kawaiisu *?i:ve?e-pi:-či* ~ *?i:vi?i-pi:-či* # (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 38-39. Glossed as 'little, small'. Word class: adjective. Cf. *ino?o-tu* 'big, large (of large objects)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 39] and diminutive suffix *-ci?* [Bethel et al. 1993: 259].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 210. Polysemy: 'small / little / child / infant'. Word class: adjective / noun. Objective form: *tii-t-i* ~ *tiai-t-i*. Plural: *tii-tii-tin*. Derived from *tii* 'be little' (intransitive verb, plural *tii*) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 192. Glossed as 'little, small'. Alternative candidate: *?akanu:-či* ~ *?akanu:-pi:-či* 'small' [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 185].

78. SMOKE

Western Shoshoni *k^wi:-ppiih* (1), Gosiute *k^wi:-ppiih* (1), Kawaiisu *k^wihi-pi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Not attested.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 181. Word class: noun. Objective form: *k^wi:-ppiih-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *k^wi:-ppiih-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 221. Cited in the dictionary after [Klein 1959]. Derived from *k^wihi-* 'to smoke / be smoky' [ibid.].

79. STAND

Western Mono *wini-* (1), Western Shoshoni *wini* (1), Gosiute *wini* (1), Kawaiisu *wini-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 287. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 223. Polysemy: 'stand (up) / be upright / stop'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Geminating stem. Durative: *winni*. Dual: *cacakki, topoʔih*. Plural: *caccakai, topoʔih*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Singular form. Geminating stem. Dual: *tacakkihkan*. Plural: *topoihkan*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 292. Polysemy: 'to stand / to stop'. Singular stem. Reduplicated form: *wi=wini-*. Suppletive plural stem: *wowi-*.

80. STAR

Western Mono *tazin'op̄i* (1), Western Shoshoni *tacim-pin* ~ *tacinnom-pin* ~ *taciyim-pin* (1), Gosiute *taciʔim-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *pu:ci:-v̄i* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 207. Glossed as 'stars'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 209. Glossed as 'star(s)'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *tacim-pi-tta* ~ *tacinnom-pi-tta* ~ *taciyim-pi-tta*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *taciʔim-pi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 261.

81. STONE

Western Mono *t'i-pi* (1), Western Shoshoni *tim-pin* (1), Gosiute *tim-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *ti-bi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 223. Glossed as 'rock'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 211. Glossed as 'rock'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *tim-pi-tta*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *tim-pi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 277-278. Polysemy: 'stone, rock / earth'. Archaic variant: *ti-mbi*.

82. SUN

Western Mono *ta=d'aβe* (1), Western Shoshoni *tape* (1), Gosiute *tape* (1), Kawaiisu *ta-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 195. Polysemy: 'sun / clock'. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 208. Polysemy: 'sun / day / daytime / clock / watch / timepiece'. Word class: noun.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *tape*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 274-275. Polysemy: 'sun / day / clock'.

83. SWIM

Western Mono *pa=haβi- #* (1), Western Shoshoni *pa=hapi* (1), Gosiute *pa=hapi* (1),

Kawaiisu $pa:=\gamma e=nuk^w i-$ (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 124. Word class: intransitive verb. Morphological analysis: $pa=$ 'with water' (instrumental prefix) [Bethel et al. 1993: 120], $ha\beta i-$ 'to lie down' [Bethel et al. 1993: 23]. Alternative candidate: $na=\beta a=kiya-$ 'to bathe (in water) / swim' [Bethel et al. 1993: 85] < $na=$ reflexive verbal prefix [Bethel et al. 1993: 82], $pa=$ 'with water' (instrumental prefix) [Bethel et al. 1993: 120], $kiya-$ 'to give (sg. obj.) to' [Bethel et al. 1993: 47].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 194. Polysemy: 'swim / float'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Geminating stem.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 247. Morphological analysis: $pa=$ 'water', $-\gamma e$ (also $-\gamma a$ in $pa:=\gamma a=nuk^w i-tia$ 'swimming pool') is apparently the existential suffix $-\gamma a / -\gamma e$, used on nouns to form 'be' and 'have' predications [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 23]; $nuk^w i-$ 'to run'.

84. TAIL

Western Mono $k^w i azi$ (1), Western Shoshoni $k^w asi$ (1), Gosiute $k^w esi$ (1), Kawaiisu $k^w asi-vi \sim kosi-vi$ (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 59. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 180. Polysemy: 'tail / tail feather'. Word class: noun.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: $k^w esi-a$.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 220.

85. THAT₁

Western Mono $m'a-hu$ (1), Western Shoshoni $o-tin$ (2), Gosiute $a-$ (3), Kawaiisu $ma-$ (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 65. Polysemy: 'that (one) / he, she, it'. Word class: demonstrative pronoun. Morphological analysis: $ma-$ 'that', $-hu$ pronominal base. Oblique form: $ma-qa-h'o-na \sim ma-qa-h'u-na$ [Bethel et al. 1993: 68]. Morphological analysis: $ma-$ 'that', $-qa-$ accusative, $-ho-$ \sim $-hu-$ pronominal base, $-na$ oblique. Distinct from anaphoric $'u-hu$ 'the one, that one' ("used in reference to information that is already shared between the speaker and hearer(s)") [Bethel et al. 1993: 270]

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 13-14. Singular subjective form. Objective form: $o-kka$. Western Shoshoni has a complex demonstrative system. Shoshoni demonstratives are composed of an optional prefix $s=$ 'definite / given information', a demonstrative base indicating relative distance from the speaker or reference point, and a stem ending, indicating case and number. Demonstrative base $ma-$ 'this', indicating given and definite information and nearness, cannot be prefixed with $s=$. The remaining stems are $i-$ 'this right here', $e-$ 'this nearby' [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 13-14, 171], $o-$ 'that', $a-$ 'that (yonder)' and $u-$ 'that (not visible)'. We list $o-$ 'that' and $a-$ 'that (yonder)' as main synonyms for 'that' ($u-$ is rejected since it indicates an object out of sight).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 709. Gosiute demonstratives are composed of an optional prefix $s=$ 'definite / given information', a "proximal prefix" (= Western Shoshoni "demonstrative base") indicating relative distance from the speaker or reference point, and a "demonstrative stem" (= Western Shoshoni "stem ending"), indicating case and number (subjective singular $-tin$, dual $-tiwih$, plural $-tin$, objective singular $-kka$, dual $-tihin$, plural $-ti$; possessive singular $-kkan$, dual $-tihin$, plural $-tin$). The following "proximal prefixes" are listed in [Miller 1996: 709]: $s=i-$, $i-$ 'near' ($s=i-tin$ 'this'), $s=e-$, $e-$ 'not quite so near' ($s=e-tin$ 'this'), $s=a-$, $a-$ 'far, but in sight' ($s=a-tin$

'that'), *s=u-*, *u-* 'not in sight, usually far' (*s=u-tin* 'that'), *ma-* makes no distinction, so that it covers all the above (*ma-tin* 'this, that'). We choose *a-* for the Swadesh list, since *u-* indicates an object out of sight.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 46-47. Kawaiisu demonstratives are composed of an optional definite prefix *sV=* (the vowel copies that of the following morpheme), a deictic element (proximate *?i-*, neutral *ma-* or distal *?u-*), and a demonstrative base, distinguished for animacy, number, and case. We list neutral deictic element *ma-* and distal *?u-* as main synonyms for 'that'.

85. THAT₂

Western Shoshoni *a-tin* (3), Kawaiisu *?u-* (4).

References and notes:

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 13-14. Glossed as 'that (yonder)'. Singular subjective form. Objective form: *a-kka*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 46-47.

86. THIS

Western Mono *'i-hu* ~ *'i-hi* (1), Western Shoshoni *i-tin* (1), Gosiute *i-* (1), Kawaiisu *?i-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 37. Polysemy: 'this, this one / he, she, it'. Word class: demonstrative pronoun. Morphological analysis: *i-* 'this', *-hu* pronominal base. Oblique form: *i-qa-h'o-na*.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 13-14. Singular subjective form. Objective form: *i-kka*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 709.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 46-47.

87. THOU

Western Mono *ɛ:* (1), Western Shoshoni *in* (1), Gosiute *innin* ~ *in* (1), Kawaiisu *?imi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 43. Word class: pronoun. Glossed as 'you' (second person singular subject pronoun).

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 12. Word class: pronoun. Objective form: *immi* ~ *in*, possessive form: *in* ~ *immin*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 709. Objective form: *immi* ~ *in*, possessive form: *in* ~ *immin*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 189. Accusative: *?imi-ya*. Postpositional base: *?imi-*. Clitic form: *-mi*.

88. TONGUE

Western Mono *'eyo* (1), Western Shoshoni *ekon* (1), Gosiute *ekon* (1), Kawaiisu *?eyu-bi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 18. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 171. Word class: noun. Objective form: *ekona*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *ekon-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 188. Archaic variant: *?eyu-mbi*.

89. TOOTH

Western Mono *t'awa* (1), Western Shoshoni *taman* (1), Gosiute *taman* (1), Kawaiisu *tawa-bi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 206. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 207. Word class: noun. Objective form: *taman-a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *taman-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 275.

90. TREE

Western Mono *wiŋ'i-pi* (1), Western Shoshoni *hu:-ppin* (2), Gosiute *soho-pin* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 288. Word class: noun. Morphological analysis: *wiŋi-* 'to stand' [Bethel et al. 1993: 287], *-pi* absolutive suffix [Bethel et al. 1993: 120].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 175. Polysemy: 'stick / wood / log / tree / stand of trees'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *hu:-ppi-tta*. Secondary synonym: *sinna-pin* 'quaking aspen / tree' [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 203].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Polysemy: 'cottonwood tree / tree'. Objective form: *soho-pi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Not attested.

91. TWO

Western Mono *wah'a-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *waha-ttin* (1), Gosiute *waha-ttiwi* ~ *wa:-ttiwi* (1), Kawaiisu *waha-yu* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 274. Word class: adjectival numeral. Cf. *wah'a-i* 'two' (numeral) - a form apparently used only in counting.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 221. Polysemy: 'two / hermaphrodite'. Word class: numeral / noun.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 710, 720. Objective form: *wa:-ttihi*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 289. Accusative: *waha-ku*. Plural: *waha-yi-mi*.

92. WALK (GO)

Western Mono *miya-* (1), Western Shoshoni *mi?ah* ~ *miah* (1), Gosiute *mia* (1), Kawaiisu *?usa-k^we:-* ~ *?us-k^we:-* # (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 74. Glossed as 'to go'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 183. Polysemy: 'go / walk / leave'. Word class: intransitive verb. Dual: *mimiʔah*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Polysemy: 'go / walk'. Singular form. Dual: *mi=mia*. Plural: *mia* (geminating stem).

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 194-195. Polysemy: 'to go / leave'. Singular stem. Suppletive plural: *miya-γ^we:-* 'leave'. Alternative candidate: *ko-k^we:-* 'to go' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 216].

93. WARM (HOT)

Western Mono *idiʔi-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *it̄in-t̄in* (1), Gosiute *it̄i* (1), Kawaiisu *taruʔi-* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 42. Glossed as 'hot'. Word class: adjective. Cf. *idiʔi-* 'to be hot' (intransitive verb) [ibid.]. Distinct from *yūwi- ~ ȳiwi-* 'to be warm' (intransitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 304].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 173. Polysemy: 'heat / hot'. Word class: noun / adjective. Objective form: *it̄in-t̄i*. Derived from *it̄in* 'be hot' (intransitive verb) [ibid.]. Distinct from *yūʔaih* 'be warm' (intransitive verb) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 225].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Glossed as 'hot'. Aspirating stem. The word for 'warm' is not attested.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 273-274. Glossed as 'to be hot'. The word for 'warm' is not attested.

94. WATER

Western Mono *p'aya* (1), Western Shoshoni *pa:* (1), Gosiute *pa:* (1), Kawaiisu *poʔo* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 134. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 194. Polysemy: 'water / drink / liquid / liquor / juicy / liquidy'. Word class: noun / adjective. Objective form: *pa:-i*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *pa:-i*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 257. Polysemy: 'water / spring'.

95. WE₁

Western Mono *n'ɛ:q^wa* (1), Western Shoshoni *n̄imm̄in* (1), Gosiute *n̄imm̄in* (1), Kawaiisu *n̄imi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 109. Glossed as 'we (excluding the hearer)' (first person singular exclusive subject pronoun). Word class: pronoun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 12. Word class: pronoun (1st plural exclusive). Objective form: *n̄imm̄-i*, possessive

form: *nimmin*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 709. 1st person plural exclusive. Objective form: *nimm-i*, possessive form: *nimmin*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 241. Plural exclusive form. Accusative: *nimi-a*. Postpositional base: *nimi-*. Clitic form: *-nimi*.

95. WE₂

Western Mono *t'a:q^wa* (2), Western Shoshoni *tamm̄in* (2), Gosiute *tamm̄in* (2), Kawaiisu *tawa* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 192. Glossed as 'we (inclusive)'. Word class: pronoun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 12. Word class: pronoun (1st plural inclusive). Objective form: *tamm-i* ~ *ta-i*, possessive form: *tamm̄in*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 709. 1st person plural inclusive. Objective form: *tamm-i*, possessive form: *tamm̄in*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 275. Plural inclusive form. Accusative: *tawa-ya*. Postpositional base: *tawa-*. Clitic form: *-rawa*. Cf. *tami* 'we' (dual inclusive form) [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 272].

96. WHAT

Western Mono *him'a*: (1), Western Shoshoni *hi:n* ~ *hinni* (1), Gosiute *hi:n* ~ *hinni* (1), Kawaiisu *hi-ni* # (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 29. Word class: interrogative pronoun. Dictionary comment: "this term is used for both material and non-material things". Distinct from *h'i:p̄i* 'something (material object) / what (interrogative)' (pronoun; oblique form *h'i-pa*) [Bethel et al. 1993: 28-29] and *h'e:ti* 'what (of non-material objects, such as words and ideas)' (interrogative pronoun) [Bethel et al. 1993: 27].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 174. Polysemy: 'what / something / anything / thing(s) / some / any'. Word class: interrogative pronoun. Objective form: *hinna*, possessive form: *hinman*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 710-711. Polysemy: 'something / what?'. Objective form: *hinna*, possessive form: *hinman* ~ *hinnin*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 204. Polysemy: 'what? / who? / something / someone / whatever'. Accusative: *hi-ni-a*. Alternate candidate: *ha-ya* 'what? / where?' (accusative *ha-ya-ya*) [Zigmund, Booth & Munro 1991: 202].

97. WHITE

Western Mono *tucida:gi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *tosa-piht̄in* (2), Gosiute *tosa* (2), Kawaiisu *se:-γi-* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 266. Glossed as 'to be white'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 214. Word class: adjective.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 265. Glossed as 'to be white'. Contains adjectival suffix *-γi* [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 214]. Secondary synonyms: *?avi-γi-* 'to be milky white in color' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 187]; *toso-k^{oo}i-* 'to be gray-white' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 285].

98. WHO

Western Mono *h'aye* (1), Western Shoshoni *haka-tin* (1), Gosiute *haka-tin* (1), Kawaiisu *ha-na* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 23-24. Word class: interrogative pronoun. Subject form. This pronoun can take the nominal plural suffix *-wi*. Oblique form: *haq'a*: [Bethel et al. 1993: 26].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 173. Polysemy: 'who / someone / somebody / anyone / anybody / whoever'. Word class: interrogative pronoun. Objective form: *hakke ~ hakki* (geminating stems), possessive form: *hakkan*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 710-711. Polysemy: 'someone / who?'. Objective form: *hakke*, possessive form: *hakkan*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 202-203. Polysemy: 'who? / someone / anyone'. Accusative: *ha-na-ya*. Plural: *ha-na-mi*. Morphological analysis: *ha-* interrogative marker, *-na* animate demonstrative base. Secondary synonym: *hi-ni* 'what? / who? / something / someone / whatever' (accusative *hi-ni-a*) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 204].

99. WOMAN

Western Mono *hi:p'i?* (1), Western Shoshoni *wa?i-ppi* (2), Gosiute *wa?i-ppi* (2), Kawaiisu *momo?o* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 31. Word class: noun. Plural: *hi:pi?i-wi*.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 221. Word class: noun. Objective form: *wa?i-ppi-?a*.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *wa?i-ppi-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 230. Accusative: *momo?o-na ~ momo?o-a*. Plural: *momo?o-mi ~ mo=momoo-mi*.

100. YELLOW

Western Mono *ohoβanagi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *oha-ppihtin* (1), Gosiute *oa* (1), Kawaiisu *hiv-i-γi-* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 115. Polysemy: 'to be yellow / tan / brown'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 193. Polysemy: 'yellow / golden'. Word class: adjective.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Geminating stem.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 206. Glossed as 'to be yellow'. Contains adjectival suffix *-γi* [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 214]. Secondary synonym: *?amariyu?u* 'yellow' (borrowed from Spanish *amarillo* 'yellow') [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 185].

101. FAR

Western Mono *q^wen'aʔa* # (1), Western Shoshoni *manakk^wah* ~ *ma:nakk^wah* # (2), Kawaiisu *miho* ~ *miho-ti* (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 172. Glossed as 'far away, a long distance (not as far in distance as *t'ahaniʔipa*)'. Word class: adverb. Alternate candidate: *t'ahaniʔipa*: 'far away, a long distance (farther in distance than *q^wen'aʔa*)' (adverb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 196]

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 182. Glossed as 'far away / far off / distant / on the other side'. Word class: adverb. Cf. *mananku* ~ *ma:nanku* ~ *manak^wa* 'far away / far off / distant / (on) the other side' (adverb / postposition / adjective) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Not attested.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 227. Glossed as 'a long way, far'. Contains *-ti* 'nominalizer'. Secondary synonyms: *ʔa:nayū-* 'to be far away, be unreachable' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 185]; *ha-γa-vi* 'far away' (*-vi* 'at') and *ha-γa-vi* 'far away / high / higher' from *ha-γa* 'what? / where?' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 202].

102. HEAVY

Western Mono *naʔnik^wi-* (1), Western Shoshoni *pittin-tin* (2), Gosiute *pittin* (2), Kawaiisu *pitaʔa-* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 103. Glossed as 'to be heavy (in weight)'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 198. Word class: adjective. Cf. *pitti:yun* 'be heavy' (intransitive verb) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 255. Glossed as 'to be heavy'.

103. NEAR

Western Shoshoni *mi:(sin)* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Not attested. Cf. postpositions *-βa*: 'by, near' [Bethel et al. 1993: 13], *-niya* 'near, close to' [Bethel et al. 1993: 107], *-kiwaʔaβ'a*: 'close to' (this postposition is not suffixed directly to nouns; the oblique case suffix is added to the noun, and the postposition takes a possessive prefix) [Bethel et al. 1993: 51].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 184. Glossed as 'near, close by'. Word class: adverb. Distinct from *tikammi*: 'close, near' (adjective) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 210].

Gosiute: Not attested.

Kawaiisu: Not attested. Cf. *čagici* 'nearness' (requires following postposition) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 197].

104. SALT

Western Mono *om'a-βi* (1), Western Shoshoni *oha-pin* (1), Gosiute *ona-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *ʔowa-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 116. Word class: noun. Cf. *oma-* 'to salt' (transitive verb) [ibid.].
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 193. Word class: noun. Objective form: *oha-pi-tta*.
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: *ona-pi-tta*.
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 193.

105. SHORT

Western Shoshoni *kipihtin* (1), Kawaiisu *tove?e-pi:-či* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Not attested properly. Cf. *tapocici?in'i-tu* 'very short in length or height' (adjective) [Bethel et al. 1993: 201].
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 178. Word class: adjective. Cf. also *kipi winitin* 'short' (adjective) [ibid.].
Gosiute: Not attested.
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 285.

106. SNAKE

Western Shoshoni *tokoa* (1), Gosiute *tokoa* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: The generic word for 'snake' is not attested. Cf. words for different kinds of snakes: *toγ'oqa* 'rattlesnake' [Bethel et al. 1993: 232], *o?nok'i?* 'kingsnake (Lampropeltis sp.)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 119], *pasiy'oqa* 'gopher snake' [Bethel et al. 1993: 130], *pas'ugu* 'water snake' [Bethel et al. 1993: 131], *patay'owa?* 'a type of water snake (which is long, black on the top and red on the underside)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 132], *wain'usu* 'a black snake (which lives in springs)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 274], *we?aq'ai* 'racer snake' [Bethel et al. 1993: 282].
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 214. Polysemy: 'snake / rattlesnake'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *tokoa-i*. Cf. *tipici tokoa* 'rattlesnake' (lit. 'real *tokoa*') [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 212].
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Polysemy: 'snake / rattlesnake'. Objective form: *tokoa-i*. Cf. *kokon* (objective *kokon-a*) 'bull snake'.
Kawaiisu: The generic word for 'snake' is not attested. Cf. words for different kinds of snakes: *toyowa* 'rattlesnake' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 283-284], *ka:ʔyayara* 'king snake' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 211], *koyo* 'gopher snake' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 216], *pa:=nahu-zi* 'watersnake' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 249].

107. THIN

Kawaiisu *?ani-γi-* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Not attested properly. Cf. *tagi?acici?i-* 'to be extremely thin (of solid objects), to be extremely sheer (of fabric)' (intransitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 195-196].
Western Shoshoni: Not attested properly. Cf. *pasam-pih* 'skinny, thin' (adjective) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 195]. This word, derived from intransitive verb *pasa* (geminating stem) 'dry up' [ibid.], apparently means specifically 'skinny'.

Gosiute: Not attested.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 185. Polysemy: 'to be thin / be frail'. Related to *ʔaniʔa* 'shell of a seed, egg, nut' [ibid.]. Contains adjectival suffix *-yi* [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 214]. Distinct from *ʔoho-yeʔe-* 'to be thin' (*ʔoho-vi* 'bone', *yeʔe-* 'suffer from') [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 193], which apparently means 'thin (of a person), skinny'.

108. WIND

Western Mono *hɨkʷa-pe* (1), Western Shoshoni *niai-ppih* (2), Gosiute *niai-ppih* (2), Kawaiisu *ne:-di* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 31. Word class: noun. Cf. *hikʷa- ~ hiqʷa-* 'to blow (of wind)' (intransitive verb) [ibid.].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 190. Word class: noun. Objective form: *niai-ppih-a*. Alternate candidates from the same root: *niai-ppin* 'wind' (noun; objective *niai-ppi-tta*) [ibid.], *niai-tin* 'wind' (noun; objective *niai-t-i*) [ibid.]. These words are derived from *niai* (geminating stem) 'blow' (intransitive verb) [ibid.].

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *niai-ppih-a*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 239. Derived from *ne-* 'to be windy' [ibid.].

109. WORM

Western Mono *woʔa-βi* (1), Western Shoshoni *woʔa-pin* (1), Gosiute *woa-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *woʔo-vi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 295. Polysemy: 'worm / maggot'. Word class: noun. Dictionary comment: "this is a general term which includes all types of worms, caterpillars, maggots, etc.". Cf. the specific term *k'iwaʔ* 'angleworm' [Bethel et al. 1993: 47].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 224. Polysemy: 'worm / maggot'. Word class: noun. Objective form: *woʔa-pi-tta*. Cf. the specific term *pahunkʷican* 'angleworm' (noun; objective *pahunkʷican-a*) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 194]

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *woa-pi-tta*.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 293.

110. YEAR

Western Mono *t'o:βe* (1), Western Shoshoni *tommo* (1), Gosiute *tommo* (1), Kawaiisu *ti:-pi* (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 234. Word class: noun.

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 214. Polysemy: 'winter / in the wintertime / year'. Word class: noun / adverb.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Polysemy: 'winter / year'.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 277. Polysemy: 'dirt / earth / world / year'.