

[Text version of database, created 2/01/2012].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Seri group (Hokan family).

Languages included: Seri [ser-ser].

Sources:

Moser & Marlett 2005 = Comcáac quih yaza quih hant ihíip hac: cmiique iitom - cocsar iitom - maricáana iitom = Diccionario seri-español-inglés: con índices español-seri, inglés-seri. Compiladores: Mary Beck Moser, Stephen A. Marlett. Hermosillo, Son.: Editorial UniSon : Plaza y Valdéz Editores. // *A very large dictionary of Seri with many textual examples and a grammatical sketch. Available online at <http://www.sil.org/mexico/seri/G004b-Diccionario-sei.pdf>.*

Moser & Marlett 2010 = Comcaac quih yaza quih hant ihiiip hac: cmiique iitom - cocsar iitom - maricaana iitom = Diccionario seri-español-inglés: con índices español-seri, inglés-seri. Compiladores: Mary Beck Moser, Stephen A. Marlett. Hermosillo, Son.: Editorial UniSon: Plaza y Valdés Editores. 2a edición. // *Second edition of the Seri dictionary with minor additions and corrections. Available online at <http://www.und.nodak.edu/instruct/smarlett/StephenMarlett/PublicationsandPresentationsfiles/DiccionarioSeri2010.pdf>.*

Additional:

Kaufman 1989 = Kaufman, Terrence. A Research Program for Reconstructing Proto-Hokan: First Gropings. **In:** Papers from the 1988 Hokan-Penutian Languages Workshop. Compiled by Scott DeLancey. Eugene, OR: Department of Linguistics, University of Oregon, pp. 50-168. // *A comparative phonology of Hokan languages, accompanied by an extensive list of reconstructed Proto-Hokan grammatical and lexical morphemes, but without data from daughter languages.*

Marlett 2000 = Stephen A. Marlett. Quantification with 'all' in Seri. **In:** Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session. 2000. Volume 44. // *A paper dealing in detail with various Seri words meaning 'all'. Available online at <http://www.und.edu/dept/linguistics/wp/2000Marlett.PDF>.*

Marlett 2010 = 19th century Seri wordlists: Comparison and analysis. **In:** SIL-Mexico

Electronic Working Papers #8, pp. 1-61. // *A detailed examination of Seri wordlists collected in the 19th century. Available online at <http://www.sil.org/mexico/workpapers/WP008i-Seri-WordLists-sei.pdf>.*

Notes on transcription. The Seri alphabet is transliterated as follows:

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| a | a |
| c | k |
| cö | k ^w |
| e | ε |
| f | ϕ |
| h | ʔ |
| i | i |
| j | x |
| jö | x ^w |
| l | ɬ |
| l̄ | l |
| m | m |
| n | n |
| o | o |
| p | p |
| qu | k |
| r | r |
| s | s |
| t | t |
| x | χ |
| xö | χ ^w |
| y | y |
| z | š |
| VV | V: |
| VVV | V:V |

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

1. ALL

Seri *koχ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 230. Word class: pronoun. According to [Marlett 2000], there are three ways to express the notion of 'all' in Seri: 1) the intransitive verb *k=k'o:o* 'whole, entire / all' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 174], typically occurring in dependent adverbial clauses; 2) the pronoun *koχ* 'all', that may either stand alone or follow a noun phrase; 3) the adjective *koχ* 'all / every' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 229], that occurs inside the noun phrase. The adjective typically modifies a singular noun and is used mainly in fixed expressions like 'every day', 'all the world' etc. The verb and the pronoun may be used in paraphrase relationship, e.g. the sentence "All of the dogs will go" may be translated either with the verb or with the pronoun. Both the verb and the pronoun may express the 'singular' ('totus') and the 'plural' ('omnis') meaning, but the pronoun is more often associated with the plural noun phrase, which is why we choose it for the wordlist.

2. ASHES

Seri *?ant 'imak* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 329. Plural: *?ant 'imaxk*. Literally 'middle of earth' (cf. *?ant* 'earth / dirt / land' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 324], q.v. and *'imak* (possessed noun, plural: *'ima[x]k*) 'middle of' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 412]).

3. BARK

Seri *i=n'a:it* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 416. Polysemy: 'skin of a person / skin or hide of an animal / epidermis or bark of a plant or tree / skin or peel of a fruit or vegetable / shell of an egg / shell of a mollusk / exoskeleton of an arthropod / exterior part of a bottle or can / casing or shell of a bullet / body of an automobile'. The general meaning of this word is defined in the dictionary as 'the integral part of something that encases it'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=n'a:ax*. Same word as 'skin' q.v.

4. BELLY

Seri *yaχ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 605. Glossed as 'belly, abdomen'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *y'aχ-kox*. Secondary synonym: *i=sχam'on* 'abdomen, belly and soft underside' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 427].

5. BIG

Seri *k='a:kox* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 56. Glossed as 'large, big'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t=a:kox*, 3 pl. *t=a:k^{ox}*. Antonym: *k=isi^t* 'small, little, miniature' q.v.

6. BIRD

Seri *ši:k* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 614. Word class: noun. Plural: *ši:ka-^{tk}*.

7. BITE

Seri *k=k'atχ^{ta}* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 171. Glossed as 'bite in anger (like dog)'. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *i=t=k'atχ^{ta}*, 3 pl. *i=t=k'atχ^{tox}*. Secondary synonyms: *k=kaφš* 'bite (with front teeth)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 167], *k=kat* 'bite (large piece, as a shark does)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 171], *k=k'aχox* 'bite with the front teeth' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 171], *k=k'ašni* 'bite (snake) / pinch (crab)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 172]. We choose *k=k'atχ^{ta}* as the main synonym because it suits the diagnostic contexts better. All the above words may contain a fossilized prefix *ka=* with the meaning 'do smth. with teeth'. The former existence of such a prefix may be further confirmed by the following verbs: *k=k'a:o* 'chew / curse (with power to harm)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 166], *k=k'anax* 'chew with back teeth' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 169], *k=kapx^w* 'chew (something juicy)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 169], *k=kapχ* 'crack (hard thing, with teeth)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 170], *k=k'aš^ti^t* 'chew on to flatten' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 172]. It is worth noting that Terrence Kaufman reconstructs instrumental prepound **qa=* 'by biting/chewing, with teeth/jaws' for Proto-Hokan on the basis of Northern Hokan data [Kaufman 1989: 123]. According to Kaufman's tables of phonetic correspondences [Kaufman 1989: 84-93], Proto-Hokan **qa=* should have yielded *ka=* in Seri.

8. BLACK

Seri *k='o:po^t* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 226. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t='o:po^t*; 3 pl. *t=o:pt*, *t='o:pt-ox*. Secondary synonym: *k=?ε:p* 'deep black' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 179].

9. BLOOD

Seri *?a:it* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 303. Word class: noun. Plural: *?a:it-ʔox*. In 19th century word lists the word is attested as *avt ~ a ūt* [Marlett 2010: 37], with the phoneme *-w-* or *-v-* that has been completely lost in modern Seri. Secondary synonyms: *χ'i:ka 'ano m'oka* 'blood' (literally: 'substance that comes'), archaic [Moser & Marlett 2010: 587], *χ'i:ka isχ'ε:n o: ka:p* 'blood' (literally: 'substance that is in the abdomen'), archaic [Moser & Marlett 2010: 588].

10. BONE

Seri *'i=tak* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 429-430. Polysemy: 'bone / rib / petiole / limb / branch / stem / skeleton or rib (of boat)'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural forms: 3 sg. possessor *'i=ta[x]k*, 3 pl. possessor *'i=ta-x-ox*.

11. BREAST

Seri *'i:sax i:šk* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 409. Glossed as 'breast / chest'. Plural: *'i:stox 'i:šxox*. Composed of *'i=sa-χ* (possessed noun, plural *'i=s-to-χ*) (according to [Moser & Marlett 2010: 409], this word is no longer used as an independent noun, having been replaced by *i'ʔi:sax* 'breath / spirit / soul / life') and *i:šk* 'front of body' (possessed noun, plural forms: 3 sg. possessor *i=š[x]k*, 3 pl. possessor *'i=š-x-ox*) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 411]. Secondary synonyms: *i=mt* 'breast / milk' (apparently denotes only or mainly female breast) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 415], *i=sn'a:p* 'breastmeat / chest' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 426], *i=tʔ'ε:n* 'palm of hand / chest area' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 434].

12. BURN TR.

Seri *k=aʔ='itax* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 110. Polysemy: 'burn / turn on light, light (e.g., candle) / brand'. Word class: causative verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *i=t=aʔ='itax*; impf. 3 sg. *i=t=aʔ='itaʔ-im*, *i=t=aʔ='itaʔ-k*; pf. 3 pl. *i=t=aʔ='itaʔ-kox*; impf. 3 pl. *i=t=aʔ='itaʔ-am*. Derived from the intransitive verb *k='itax* 'burn' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 534]. Secondary synonym: *k=ak='anox* (causative verb) 'burn / light (e.g. candle) / fish by torchlight' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 87], derived from *k='anox* 'happen of a continuous and rather low sound, like the roaring of the sea; the hissing of a lantern; or the buzzing of a bee / burn with a hissing sound' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 131].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Seri *i=n'o:s-x* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 418. Polysemy: 'fingernail / claw'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=n'o:s-tka*.

14. CLOUD

Seri *?o:ka-ta* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 384. Glossed as 'cloud, especially small scattered clouds'. Word class: noun. Plural: *?o:ka-ta*. Cf. *?o:ka-χ* 'large thunder cloud' (plural *?o:k-ta-χ*) [ibid.]. *-ta* is tentatively considered a suffix due to comparison with *?o:ka-χ*.

15. COLD

Seri *k=a:pt* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 77. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic form: *t=a:pt*.

16. COME

Seri *m'o=k=a* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 445. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *m'o=t=a*; impf. 3 sg. *m'o=t=a-tim*; pf. 3 pl. *m'o=t=a-t*; impf. 3 pl. *m'o=t=a-toŋka*, *m'o=t=a-tox*. According to [Moser & Marlett 2010: 445], prefix *mo=* "[o]ccurs with only a few verbs to indicate that the subject is approaching".

17. DIE

Seri *?akχ k=m=i:?* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 186. Polysemy: 'lost (object) / die (person)'. Formed from the intransitive verb *k=m=i:?* 'scarce, rare' (basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *t=m=i:?*, pf. 3 pl. *t=m=i:?-tox*, impf. 3 pl. *t=m=i:?-toŋka*) [ibid.] with the adverb *?akχ* 'apart, alone' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 313]. According to [Moser & Marlett 2010: 186], *k=m=i:?* is historically related to *k=i:?* 'be' (*m=* is the negative prefix). Secondary synonym: *k=o:χi* 'die (especially animal) / fade' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 230]. This verb is also used in idiomatic expressions meaning '(to be) thirsty', '(to be) hungry', 'to be eclipsed (moon, sun)' etc. It is highly probable that *k=o:χi* is the original word for 'to die (of person)', replaced by *?akχ k=m=i:?*. However, textual examples in the dictionary leave no doubt that *?akχ k=m=i:?* is now the main synonym.

18. DOG

Seri *?a=χs̃* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 363. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *ʔa=χa-ka*. Secondary synonym: *šiχ ʔeme 'ikot k'ataχ* 'dog' (archaic), literally: 'thing that walks between the houses' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 625].

19. DRINK

Seri *k='i=si* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 527. Polysemy: 'drink / bite and suck (e.g. mosquito)'. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *i=t=asi*, impf. 3 sg. *i=t=as-yat*, pf. 3 pl. *i=t=as-yox*, impf. 3 pl. *i=t=as-yoʔka*. Secondary synonym: *k=i=m* 'swallow / drink' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 512-513]. Cf. also the detransitivized verb *k=o=si* 'drink', derived from *k=i=si* [Moser & Marlett 2010: 227].

20. DRY

Seri *k^w=k=o:tix* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 285-286. Polysemy: 'dry / used up (liquid) / die (plant)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *k^w=t=o:tix*, 3 pl. *k^w=t=o:tiʔ-k*. Secondary synonyms: *k=ax^wk* 'dry' (intransitive verb), archaic [Moser & Marlett 2010: 121], *k=o:skʔ* 'dry / speckled or mottled without much color' (intransitive verb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 227], *k=paps* 'dry (lacking liquid for appropriate use) / rough (surface)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 244].

21. EAR

Seri *'i=sʔa* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 425. Glossed as 'outer ear'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *'i=sʔ-ox*.

22. EARTH

Seri *ʔamt* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 324. Polysemy: 'earth, dirt, land / world, earth / place / year / weather'. Word class: noun. Cf. *ʔamt* 'ground / loose soil / sand' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 322]. According to [Marlett 2010: 18], the distinction between *ʔant* and *ʔamt* is relatively recent: 19th century word lists have only *ʔamt* in all meanings, including 'year'.

23. EAT

Seri *k=i=ʔit* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 492-493. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *i=t=aʔit*, impf. 3 sg. *i=t=aʔit-im*, pf. 3 pl. *i=t=aʔit-ox*, impf. 3 pl. *i=t=aʔit-otka*. Cf. also the detransitivized verb *k=o=ʔit* 'eat', derived from *k=i=ʔit* [Moser & Marlett 2010: 218].

24. EGG

Seri *i=pχ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 407. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=pχ*. Secondary synonym: *ʃik ʔant ok'a:iχ* 'egg (of bird)', literally 'that which a bird lays' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 615].

25. EYE

Seri *i=to* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 434. Polysemy: 'eye / knothole / headlight (of automobile)'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural forms: 3 sg. possessor *i=to-x*, 3 pl. possessor *i=to-ʔkox*. Secondary synonym: *i=ʔ=i:xim* 'eye', archaic (derived from *k=i:xim* 'have sight') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 397].

26. FAT N.

Seri *i=ʔaχ #* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 396. Word class: deverbal noun (action/oblique). Derived from the intransitive verb *k=ʔaχ* 'stained with grease / full of grease or fat, greasy' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 178]. Another candidate is *i=pχom* 'firm fat (of animal)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 423].

27. FEATHER

Seri *i=na* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 415. Polysemy: 'hair (not on the head of humans) / fur / feather'. The general meaning of this word is defined in the dictionary as 'relatively soft structures that grow from the skin of animals'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural:

'i=na-ta.

28. FIRE

Seri ʔam'ak (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 318. Polysemy: 'fire / lamp / star (archaic)'. Word class: noun. Plural: ʔam'ak-x.

29. FISH

Seri šič=k'am (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 633. Polysemy: 'fish / a category of marine animals that includes fish, sharks, rays, dolphins, and whales'. Word class: noun. Plural: šič=k'am. Compound based on šič 'thing' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 616] and k=kam 'alive' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 168], literally 'thing that is alive'. Secondary synonym: šič kipχ'asi 'fish' (archaic), literally 'thing that has meat' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 631].

30. FLY V.

Seri k=kap (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 169. Glossed as 'fly, move through space'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. t=kap, impf. 3 sg. t=kap-tim, pf. 3 pl. t=kap-tox, impf. 3 pl. t=kap-toŋka.

31. FOOT

Seri i=t'oa: (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 434. Polysemy: 'leg and foot / hind leg (of animal) / toe'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural forms: 3 sg. possessor i=t'o:it, 3 pl. possessor i=t'oa:-tx. In 19th century word lists the word is attested as itóva, itoba [Marlett 2010: 40], with the phoneme -w- or -v-, completely lost in modern Seri. Secondary synonym: i=m'on-x 'foot' (archaic) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 414]. The meaning 'foot' (as opposed to 'leg') is expressed by it'oa: χatx [ibid.] (the second component is identical to χat-x 'reef' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 579]).

32. FULL

Seri k=pokt (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 247. Glossed as 'full (container)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *t=pokt*, impf. 3 sg. *t=p'okat-im*, pf. 3 pl. *t=p'okat-ox*. Secondary synonym: *k=kam* 'full' (intransitive verb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 169] (textual examples: 'I ate something and I'm full' [ibid.], 'When he eats and gets full, he burps' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 497]).

33. GIVE

Seri *'i:k=ε* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 407. Glossed as 'give (gift)'. Word class: irregular transitive verb. "The direct object is the recipient. The gift can be mentioned." Secondary synonyms: *k=i=kε* 'give (gift)' ("The direct object is the gift. The recipient cannot be mentioned.") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 525], *k=εkε* 'give (gift-wise)' ("Neither the item nor the recipient is mentioned.") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 480], *k^w=k=ak'o=s-χ-ot* 'give' (derived from *k=ak'o=s-χ-ot* 'help carry', itself derived from *k=a:ši* 'carry'. "This verb requires a singular indirect object that indicates the recipient of the object.") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 97], *k^w=k=ak'o=χεtoʔ* 'give (something, to someone)' (derived from *k=ε:χt* 'buy') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 279]. Analysis of textual examples in the dictionary leaves no doubt that *'i:k=ε* is the main synonym for 'to give'.

34. GOOD

Seri *k='i:pε* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 505. Polysemy: 'good / be well, get well'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *t='i:pε*, impf. 3 sg. *t='i:pε-tim*, pf. 3 pl. *t=i:p-t*, impf. 3 pl. *t='i:p-tox*. Variant: *k='i:pi*.

35. GREEN

Seri *k='o:iʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 219. Polysemy: 'blue, green / tender (like branch) / green (not ripe)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t='o:iʔ*, 3 pl. *t='o:iʔ-o*. In 19th century word lists the word is attested as *kovilch*, *kobslh* [Marlett 2010: 56], with the phoneme *-w-* or *-v-*, completely lost in modern Seri. Secondary synonym: *χpan'a:ms y'a:iʔ k^wko:iʔ* 'green', literally 'blue/green like blue/green colour of seaweed' [ibid.].

36. HAIR

Seri *i=t'it* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 411. Polysemy: 'head / hair of head'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=t'it-kox*. Secondary synonym: *i=t'ai* (possessed noun) 'hair of head', archaic [Moser & Marlett 2010: 428].

37. HAND

Seri *i=noŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 417. Polysemy: 'finger / hand / forearm / upper arm of a person / paw / foreleg of an animal / tentacle of a squid or octopus / cheliped of a crab or lobster / arm of a columnar cactus / thick branch of a tree / sleeve of an article of clothing / upper part of a boat'. All but the last meanings are summarized in the dictionary as 'relatively thick lateral extension of the upper of front part of something, such as the forelimb of an animal or person, or an important part of it'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural forms: *i=nŋ-aš* 'fingers', *i=nŋ* 'hands', *i=nŋ-ox* 'arms'.

38. HEAD

Seri *i=t'it* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 411. Polysemy: 'head / hair of head'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=t'it-kox*. Same word as 'hair' q.v.

39. HEAR

Seri *k=i* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 494. Polysemy: 'hear / understand'. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *i=t'i*; impf. 3 sg. *i=t'i-tim*, pf. 3 pl. *i=t'ii*.

40. HEART

Seri *i=moš* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 414. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=mx^wk*.

41. HORN

Seri *i=t'a:matka* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 428. Polysemy: 'antenna (of lobster or insect) / horn, horns / antler, antlers'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: 3 pl. possessor *i=t'a:maʔk-ox*.

42. I

Seri *ʔε* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 367, 838. Polysemy: 'I / we'. Word class: pronoun. In 19th century word lists the first person singular pronoun 'I' differs from the plural 'we' and is attested as *ive, ibe, ivve ~ ove, ivé* [Marlett 2010: 32]. Cf. *ʔaʔε*: 'I (emphatic), I think, as far as I'm concerned' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 356].

43. KILL

Seri *k=i=k^w* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 485. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *i=t=ʔak^w*, impf. 3 sg. *i=t=ʔako-tim*, pf. 3 pl. *i=t=ʔak^w-t*, impf. 3 pl. *i=t=ʔak^w-tox*. Secondary synonyms: *ʔakχ k=a=m=i:ʔit* 'kill (a person)' (causative of *ʔakχ k=m=i:ʔ* 'die', q.v.) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 126], *k=aʔ=inεx* 'kill, massacre, wipe out, make extinct' (causative of *k=inεx* '(be) empty') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 109], *k=o=i^w* 'kill' (detransitive of *k=i=k^w*) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 219], *ik'i:sax šo kak'apat* 'kill', literally 'make his spirit fly' (rare) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 89-90].

44. KNEE

Seri *i=ʔʔk* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 393. Word class: possessed noun. Plural forms: 3 sg. possessor *i=ʔʔk*, 3 pl. possessor *i=ʔʔk-ox*.

45. KNOW

Seri *k=i^wy=a* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 544. Polysemy: 'know / be able to / do repeatedly'. Word class: irregular transitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *i=t=a*, pf. 3 pl. *i=t=a-x*, impf. 3 pl. *i=t=a-xam*.

46. LEAF

Seri *i=stx* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 427. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=stx*, *'i=stat-ka*.

47. LIE

Seri *k=o:m* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 223. Polysemy: 'lie down, be lying down / be (lying down)'. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *t=o:m*; impf. 3 sg. *t=o:mam*; pf. 3 pl. *t=o:iti*; impf. 3 pl. *t=oi:tox*, *t=oi:to!ka*.

48. LIVER

Seri *'i=yas* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 437. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *'i=yas-ox*.

49. LONG

Seri *k='ak^wsχax* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 98-99. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t='ak^wsχax*, 3 pl. *t='ak^w!a*. Secondary synonym: *toχ k'iyat* 'long', from *toχ* 'far away' and *k='iyat* 'reach' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 545].

50. LOUSE

Seri *i:* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 400. Glossed as 'head louse'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i:-t*. Absolutive: *?a=i*. Distinct from *i=sk* 'body louse' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 425].

51. MAN

Seri *ktam* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 257-258. Polysemy: 'man / male / larger or longer item (such as long projectile point, tall boojum, or tall barrel cactus)'. Word class: noun. Plural: *ktam-k^w*, (archaic) *kt'amo-xox*.

52. MANY

Seri *k=^latχo* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 155. Polysemy: 'many / much / abundant'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t=^latχo*; 3 pl. *t=^latχo-x*, *t=^latχo-xam*.

53. MEAT

Seri *i=pχ^lasi* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 423. Polysemy: 'meat / flesh / soft part of plant'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=pχ^laš*.

54. MOON

Seri *i:š^la-χ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 410-411. Polysemy: 'moon / month / moonfish (Selene spp.)'. Word class: noun. Plural: *i:š^l-to-χ*.

55. MOUNTAIN

Seri *?ast* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 347. Polysemy: 'rock, stone / hill / mountain'. Word class: noun. Plural: *?asat-ox*. Identical with 'stone' q.v.

56. MOUTH

Seri *i=t^lε:n* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 432. Glossed as 'opening, inside of mouth'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=t^lε:n-kox*. Secondary synonym: *i=ta* 'mouth (of animal or thing)', archaic [Moser & Marlett 2010: 428]. The following example shows that the latter word

can also be applied to human mouth: *'Ita ?ant im'o:it 'i?a* 'He talks too much' (literally, 'His mouth doesn't close') [ibid.].

57. NAME

Seri *i=t'a:si* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 429. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=t'a:si-tox*.

58. NECK

Seri *ya:p* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 601. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *ya:p-kox*.

59. NEW

Seri *kma: ki:?* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 496. Literally 'to be now'. Cf. the adverb *kma:* 'now' (a variant of *kma:χ* 'id.' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 181]) and the intransitive verb *k=i:?* 'be' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 496]).

60. NIGHT

Seri *i=?amok* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 395. Word class: deverbal noun (action/oblique). Derived from the intransitive impersonal verb *k=?amok* 'become night' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 177-178].

61. NOSE

Seri *i:=φ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 403. Polysemy: 'nose / beak'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *'i:=φ-kox*. Absolute: *?a=φ*.

62. NOT

Seri *m-* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 441. Negative verbal prefix.

63. ONE

Seri *t=ašo* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 564-565. Word class: adjective. Cf. the intransitive verb *k=ašox* 'alone / be one' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 160-161] and the interjection *t'o:xom* 'one' (an archaic word, used only in counting) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 571].

64. PERSON

Seri *ši:χ k'i:sax* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 631. Plural: *χ'i:ka k'i:stox*. Literally: 'thing that has life' (cf. *ši:χ* 'thing' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 616] and *k=i:=sa-χ* 'have life' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 507]). Secondary synonyms: *km'i:kε* 'Seri (person) / person (in limited contexts)' (plural *komk'ak*) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 187], *k=o:=p-tim* 'person', archaic (subject noun, derived from *k=o:=p* 'dig out (using tool) / stitch a basket') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 225].

65. RAIN

Seri *i=pka* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 420-421. Word class: deverbal noun (action/oblique). Derived from the intransitive impersonal verb *k=a'pka* 'rain, precipitate' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 135].

66. RED

Seri *k=?ε:t* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 178-179. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t=?ε:t*, 3 pl. *t=?ε:t*. Apparently derived from *?ε:t* 'purple prickly pear (*Opuntia gosseliniana*)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 368-369]. In 19th century word lists the word is attested as *kevilch*, *kebls* [Marlett 2010: 56], with the phoneme *-w-* or *-v-*, completely lost in modern Seri. Secondary synonyms: *k=ki?x^w* 'red' (intransitive verb, basic forms: 3 sg. *t=ti?x^w*, 3 pl. *t=t'i?x^w-tka*) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 252], *k=aktox* 'red', archaic (intransitive verb, basic forms: 3 sg. *t=aktox*, 3 pl. *t=akto-tka*) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 98].

67. ROAD

Seri *ʔa:ʔo* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 302. Word class: noun. Plural: *ʔa:ʔo-ʔkam*.

68. ROOT

Seri *i=χ'a:i* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 436. Polysemy: 'root (of plant, of tongue) / base (of hill), foundation (of house)'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=χ'a:i-kox*, *i=χ'a:-koʔ*.

69. ROUND (3D)₁

Seri *k=t'oknix* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 261. Glossed as 'round, spherical'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t=t'oknix*, 3 pl. *t=t'okna-ʔka*.

69. ROUND (2D)₂

Seri *k=p'ε:tix* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 246. Glossed as 'circular, round'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t=p'ε:tix*, 3 pl. *t=p'ε:tit-k*.

70. SAND

Seri *ʔamt* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 322. Polysemy: 'ground / loose soil / sand'. Word class: noun. Etymologically identical to 'earth' q.v. Secondary synonyms: *ʔamt koχp* 'sand', literally 'white earth' [ibid.]; *ʔant k'a:itik* 'sand', literally 'soft earth' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 324].

71. SAY

Seri $t^{\varepsilon}:=k=\varepsilon$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 565. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. "Occurs with an indirect quote, typically with reduced accent". This is the only verb used in the diagnostic context "X says/said that Y". Secondary synonyms: $k=\varepsilon$: 'say / mean, signify' (intransitive verb, "Generally an addressee is not mentioned") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 472], $k=i=?$ 'put (soft thing, like clothing) / do (an action), make / say, pronounce, declare, talk about' (transitive verb, the direct object is the utterance or the addressee) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 487], $k=i$: 'say to, tell' (transitive verb, the direct object is the addressee, the utterance is indirectly presented as "thus") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 494-495], $k=i=m\chi$ 'say, tell' (transitive verb, does not allow an indirect object) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 517], $k^w=k=a:m\chi$ 'say (something, to someone) / promise (something, to someone)' (transitive verb, requires a singular indirect object, referring to the addressee) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 273].

72. SEE

Seri $k^{\varepsilon}:=i=?o$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 493. Polysemy: 'see / find / look at / recognize / have'. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. $i=t^{\varepsilon}a?o$, impf. 3 sg. $i=t^{\varepsilon}a?o-tim$, pf. 3 pl. $i=t^{\varepsilon}a?-t$, impf. 3 pl. $i=t^{\varepsilon}a?-to?ka$. Cf. also the detransitivized verb $k=ok^{\varepsilon}o=?o$ 'see', derived from $k^{\varepsilon}:=i=?o$ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 200].

73. SEED

Seri $i^{\varepsilon}=?ik$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 397. Polysemy: 'seed / pit (of a fruit)'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: $i^{\varepsilon}=?i[x]k$.

74. SIT

Seri $k=i:x$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 498-499. Polysemy: 'seated, sit / be (seated)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. $t=i:x$; impf. 3 sg. $t^{\varepsilon}:=i:ko?-im$; pf. 3 pl. $t^{\varepsilon}:=a?ka$; impf. 3 pl. $t^{\varepsilon}:=a?axka$ (human beings and animals), $t^{\varepsilon}:=o:\chi a?-tka$ (things).

75. SKIN

Seri $i=n^{\varepsilon}:=i? (1).$

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 416. Polysemy: 'skin of a person / skin or hide of an animal / epidermis or bark of a plant or tree / skin or peel of a fruit or vegetable / shell of an egg / shell of a mollusk / exoskeleton of an arthropod / exterior part of a bottle or can / casing or shell of a bullet / body of an automobile'. The general meaning of this word is defined in the dictionary as 'the integral part of something that encases it'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=n'a:ax* (*i=n'a:iŋ-k* for shells of mollusks).

76. SLEEP

Seri *k=i:m* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 500. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *t=i:m*; impf. 3 sg. *t=i:mam*; 3 pl. *t=i:ima*.

77. SMALL

Seri *k='isiŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 528. Glossed as 'small, little, miniature'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t='isiŋ*; 3 pl. *t='isiŋ, t=iŋt, t='iŋat*. Antonym: *k='a:kox* 'large, big' q.v. Secondary synonyms: *ʔe:kε* 'young (especially animal) / small' (adjective, plural: *ʔe:k-to*) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 371], *ko:ŋ* 'small' (adjective, archaic) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 223], *ša:k* 'small' (adjective, plural: *ša:ka-ŋk*) "This word is found only in a few expressions. It does not have a predicative usage" [Moser & Marlett 2010: 609].

78. SMOKE

Seri *ʔamk='a:χat* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 320. Word class: noun. Plural: *ʔamk='a:χata-ŋka*. Cf. *ʔam'ak* 'fire' q.v., and *k='a:χat* 'be with smoke or steam' (intransitive verb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 82].

79. STAND

Seri *k=a:p* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 74. Polysemy: 'be standing / be (standing)'. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *t=ap*; impf. 3 sg. *t=ap-tim*; pf. 3 pl. *t=oi*; *t=o:yox*, *t=o:yoŋ-kam*; impf. 3 pl. *t=o:yoŋ-ka*.

80. STAR

Seri *'ašox* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 52. Polysemy: 'star / planet'. Word class: noun. Plural: *ašt-k, ašt*. Variant: *'i:šox*. "Some people use the variant *'i:šox* when talking about less notable stars in the sky". In 19th century word lists the word is attested as *vasoh, bassojh, vashój, vassoglh* [Marlett 2010: 25], with the phoneme *w-* or *v-*, completely lost in modern Seri. Secondary synonyms: *'ašox k'anox* 'star / sea star (general term) (Asteroidea)' [ibid.] (cf. *k'anox* 'burn with a hissing sound'), *ʔam'ak* 'fire / lamp / star (archaic)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 318].

81. STONE

Seri *ʔast* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 347. Polysemy: 'rock, stone / hill / mountain'. Word class: noun. Plural: *ʔasat-ox*. Same word as 'mountain' q.v.

82. SUN

Seri *ša:ʔ* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 609. Polysemy: 'sun / sunshine, sunlight / day / clock / a venus clam similar to but larger than *kam'ašxix* (*Megapitaria aurantiaca*). Word class: noun. Secondary synonyms: *ʔant k^w'kiyoka* 'sun' (archaic, literally 'that which buds out of earth', from *k^w'iyoš* 'bud out') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 326], *šič ʔam'i:me k'ao* 'sun' (archaic (San Esteban dialect), literally 'thing which travels in the sky') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 622].

83. SWIM

Seri *k⁼'akat* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 90. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *t⁼'akat*, impf. 3 sg. *t⁼'akat-im*, pf. 3 pl. *t⁼'akat-ax*, impf. 3 pl. *t⁼'akat-aʔka*. "Conjugated as if the root began with a long vowel".

84. TAIL

Seri *i:=p* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 406. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *'i:=p-kox*. Absolutive: *ʔa:=p*. Cf. *'i:=pa-x^w* 'tail (of fish, bird or

airplane), caudal fin' (plural: 'i=*pa-o-tkam*) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 407].

85. THAT

Seri *tiχ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 566, 843-844. Glossed as 'that one'. Word class: demonstrative pronoun. Plural: *taχ* [Moser & Marlett 2010: 560].

86. THIS

Seri *ʔip'iχ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 381, 843-844. Glossed as 'this one'. Word class: demonstrative pronoun. Plural: *ʔiʂ'aχ*.

87. THOU

Seri *mε* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 443, 838. Polysemy: 'thou / you (pl.)'. Word class: pronoun.

88. TONGUE

Seri *i=pt* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 421. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *'i=pat-ox*.

89. TOOTH

Seri *i=t'a:st* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 429. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=t'a:sat-x*.

90. TREE

Seri $\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 372. Polysemy: 'plant / bush / tree / wood / stick / club / meter'. Word class: noun. Plural: $\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}\text{-t}$. Secondary synonyms: $\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}\text{ ʔant iʔiti}$ 'tree' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 374] (in the 2005 dictionary glossed as 'trunk of tree' [Moser & Marlett 2005: 373]) and $\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}\text{ʔ}^{\text{e}}\text{ ʔant k'iti}$ 'tree / large and well-established cactus' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 374] (cf. ʔant 'earth' q.v., and $k^{\text{=}}\text{iti}$ 'connected (something "standing")' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 536]).

91. TWO

Seri $k^{\text{=}}\text{o:kx}$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 216. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. $t^{\text{=}}\text{o:kx}$, 3 pl. $t^{\text{=}}\text{o:kak-kam}$. Cf. the interjection $k^{\text{=}}\text{axkom}$ 'two' (an archaic word, used only in counting) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 120].

92. WALK (GO)

Seri $k^{\text{=}}\text{o=nt}^{\text{=}}\text{i}^{\text{=}}\text{k}^{\text{=}}\text{a}$ # (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 214. Polysemy: 'go away / go'. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. $k^{\text{=}}\text{o=nt}^{\text{=}}\text{i}^{\text{=}}\text{t}^{\text{=}}\text{a}$, impf. 3 sg. $k^{\text{=}}\text{o=nt}^{\text{=}}\text{i}^{\text{=}}\text{t}^{\text{=}}\text{a-tim}$, pf. 3 pl. $k^{\text{=}}\text{o=nt}^{\text{=}}\text{i}^{\text{=}}\text{t}^{\text{=}}\text{a-t}$, impf. 3 pl. $k^{\text{=}}\text{o=nt}^{\text{=}}\text{i}^{\text{=}}\text{t}^{\text{=}}\text{a-to}^{\text{=}}\text{ka}$. The verb has the same root as $m^{\text{=}}\text{o=k}^{\text{=}}\text{a}$ 'come' q.v. According to [Moser & Marlett 2010: 454], the prefix $nt^{\text{=}}$ "[o]ccurs with only a few verbs to indicate motion away". Another candidate is $k^{\text{=}}\text{atax}$ 'go / walk / move' (intransitive verb, basic forms: pf. 3 sg. $t^{\text{=}}\text{atax}$, impf. 3 sg. $t^{\text{=}}\text{atax-im}$, pf. 3 pl. $t^{\text{=}}\text{at}^{\text{=}}\text{x}$, impf. 3 pl. $t^{\text{=}}\text{atax-o}^{\text{=}}\text{ka}$). Examples in the dictionary show that $k^{\text{=}}\text{o=nt}^{\text{=}}\text{i}^{\text{=}}\text{k}^{\text{=}}\text{a}$ is used when the goal of motion is explicitly mentioned, as in $\text{ʔant po}^{\text{=}}\text{ʔi: ta, ʔe Sok'a:ix kont'isa k'a}^{\text{=}}\text{a}$ 'Tomorrow morning I'm going to Punta Chueca' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 176], whereas $k^{\text{=}}\text{atax}$ occurs in phrases like $\text{ʔat}^{\text{=}}\text{e: somk'a:tax 'a}^{\text{=}}\text{a}$ 'I won't go' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 53].

93. WARM (HOT)

Seri $k^{\text{=}}\text{matx}$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 184. Glossed as 'hot'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. $t^{\text{=}}\text{matx}$, 3 pl. $t^{\text{=}}\text{m'at}^{\text{=}}\text{si}^{\text{=}}\text{t}$. Antonym: $k^{\text{=}}\text{ap}^{\text{=}}\text{t}$ 'cold' q.v. Distinct from $k^{\text{=}}\text{m'ek}^{\text{=}}\text{e}$ 'warm, lukewarm' (intransitive verb, basic forms: pf. 3 sg. $t^{\text{=}}\text{m'ek}^{\text{=}}\text{e}$, impf. 3 sg. $t^{\text{=}}\text{m'ek}^{\text{=}}\text{e-tim}$, pf. 3 pl. $t^{\text{=}}\text{m'ek}^{\text{=}}\text{-tox}$, impf. 3 pl. $t^{\text{=}}\text{m'ek}^{\text{=}}\text{-xam}$) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 186].

94. WATER

Seri $\text{ʔa}^{\text{=}}\text{x}$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 359. Polysemy: 'fresh water / superficial well'. Word class: possessed noun. 3 sg. possessor *i:=χ*. Plural: *?a=χa-xam*. Secondary synonyms: *χ'i:ka ?ap'am* 'water', archaic, literally 'substance that is swallowed' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 588], *χ'i:ka kos'i:in* 'water', archaic, literally 'substance that lies down near' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 587].

95. WE

Seri *?ε* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 367, 838. Polysemy: 'I / we'. Word class: pronoun. In 19th century word lists the first person plural pronoun 'we' differs from the singular 'I' and is attested as *o've*, *ove*, *ové* [Marlett 2010: 32].

96. WHAT

Seri *aš* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 51. Polysemy: 'what (question) / who (question)'. Word class: pronoun. "The usage in the sense of 'who' is not common". Variant: *?aš*.

97. WHITE

Seri *k=o:χp* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 231. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. *t=o:χp*; impf. 3 sg. *t='o:χap-im*; pf. 3 pl. *t='o:χap-ox*; impf. 3 pl. *t='o:χap-ołka*.

98. WHO

Seri *ki:?* (1).**References and notes:**

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 496. Glossed as 'who, whom, whose (question)'. Word class: pronoun. Secondary synonyms: *?a:ʔk^w* 'who (question)' (archaic) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 302], *aš* 'what (question) / who (question)' ("The usage in the sense of 'who' is not common") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 51]. Cf. also *?aki* 'which, which one, who (question)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 342].

99. WOMAN

Seri *kma:m* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 181. Polysemy: 'woman / female / kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* sp.) / an unidentified mollusk'. Word class: noun. Plural of 'woman': *kmax'ik*; (archaic) *kmax'ε:axox*. Secondary synonym: *šič kipn'a:it* 'woman' (archaic, literally 'thing with skirt') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 631].

100. YELLOW

Seri *k=m'asoʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 184. Polysemy: 'yellow / blond (hair)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t=m'asoʔ*, 3 pl. *t=masʔ*.

101. FAR

Seri *toχ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 571. Glossed as 'far away'. Word class: preposed adverb. Cf. *'amo* 'a bit far away, at an intermediate distance / for a long time' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 39] and *koʔχ* 'very high up / distant (on the sea)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 209].

102. HEAVY

Seri *k=m'otεt* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 190. Polysemy: 'heavy / difficult'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t=m'otεt*, 3 pl. *t=m'otεt-ax*. Variant: *k=m'otit*.

103. NEAR

Seri *?ant'aχʔ* # (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 332. Word class: preposed adverb. Another candidate is *i:kχ* 'near' (preposed adverb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 403].

104. SALT

Seri *ʔant'ip* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 333. Word class: noun. Secondary synonyms: *ši:χ 'i:ki ik'ai* 'salt', archaic, San Esteban dialect [Moser & Marlett 2010: 627] (from *'i:ki k'ai* 'sprinkle (e.g. salt)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 62-63]); *ši:χ 'i:ki ik'o:ʔit* 'salt', archaic [Moser & Marlett 2010: 627] (from *k=o:ʔit* 'eat') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 218].

105. SHORT

Seri *k='isiʔ* # (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 528. Glossed as 'small, little, miniature'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t='isiʔ*; 3 pl. *t='isiʔ, t=iχt, t=iχat*. Two words glossed as 'short' in the dictionary are not eligible: *k=o:xox* 'bajito / short (in stature)' (intransitive verb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 222] and *p'o:tsi* 'chaparro, que dejó de crecer / short, stunted' (adjective, rarely used) - a loanword from Southern Uto-Aztecan languages [Moser & Marlett 2010: 468]. Note that neither of these two words is glossed as 'corto' in Spanish. We tentatively choose *k='isiʔ* because this word is translated as 'corto / short' in the following two examples: *ʔap ki? kas'o:poʔka kap it'a:maʔka ki? ʔo:χ ins'o:pʔox, ʔo:χ o: tiχt*. 'Los cuernos de un venado bura con una punta en cada cuerno son muy gruesos y cortos. / The antlers of a spike horn mule deer are very thick and short' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 147] and *ʔakt'a:pa ʔy'ai ki? t'isiʔ ma, iʔm'a: š 'iyat iʔyoš'am*. 'Como el palo para recolectar fruta que hice es corto, puse otro en su punta (para alargarlo). / Since the pole that I made is short, I put another one on the end (to make it longer)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 313].

106. SNAKE

Seri *ši:χ kok'ašni ʔant k^wki:ʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 199. Glossed as 'general term for biting snakes'. Literally: 'thing similar to rattlesnake' (*k=o:k'ašni* 'rattlesnake, especially western diamondback (*Crotalus* spp., especially *C. atrox*)' [ibid.], derived from *k=k'ašni* 'bite (snake) / pinch (crab)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 172]). Cf. *ši:χ ko'i:max ʔant k^wki:ʔ* 'general term for non-biting snakes', literally 'thing similar to whipsnake' (*ko'i:max* 'coachwhip, whipsnake (*Masticophis* spp., including *M. bilineatus*, *M. flagellum*, *M. slevini*)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 207].

107. THIN (2D)₁Seri *k=χ'atkax* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 263. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t=χ'atkax*, 3 pl. *t=χatʔk*. The word is applied to animal skin [Moser & Marlett 2010: 244, 247], tree bark [Moser & Marlett 2010: 119] etc. In the first edition of the dictionary it is glossed as 'thin (like paper)' [Moser & Marlett 2005: 264].

107. THIN (1D)₂

Seri *k^ho:sot* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 228. Glossed as 'thin, narrow'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. *t^ho:sot*, 3 pl. *t^ho:sot-ox*. For the meaning 'thin (1D)' cf. the compounds *ʔnim ko:sot* 'wire / nail', literally 'thin metal' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 295] and *ka:sot ʔitak k^ho:sotox* 'slender burro brush', literally '*k^ho:sot* with thin stem' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 80].

108. WIND

Seri *ʔai* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 315. Polysemy: 'wind / breeze / north wind / air'. Word class: noun. In 19th century word lists the word is attested as *âve*, *abb*, *avbî* (*avü*) [Marlett 2010: 26], with the phoneme *-w-* or *-v-*, completely lost in modern Seri.

109. WORM

References and notes:

Seri: Not attested properly. No term for 'earthworm' is found in the dictionary and, perhaps, no such term exists, given the conditions of Sonoran Desert. Cf. *km^hi:ke k^hʔaškim* 'worm', literally: 'that which enters into a person' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 188]; *χ^hi:ka k^hʔamotam* 'worms', literally 'things with life' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 587] and *poʔa:* 'larva, maggot' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 468].

110. YEAR

Seri *ʔant* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 324. Polysemy: 'earth, dirt, land / world, earth / place / year / weather'. Word class: noun. Same word as 'earth' q.v. The polysemy 'earth / year' reminds of two similar cases: *ša:ʔ* 'sun / day' and *ʔi:šaχ* 'moon / month'.