

[Text version of database, created 18/12/2012].

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

Languages included: Shasta [sha-sha].

DATA SOURCES

Main source

Silver 1961 = Silver, Shirley. [Shasta vocabulary]. // *A wordlist of Shasta, collected in July 1961 for the Survey of California Indian Languages (informant Sargent Sambo). Consists of a 14-page standard Survey vocabulary sheet, filled in by Shasta data in phonemic transcription. Available online at <http://cla.berkeley.edu> (item number: Silver.002).*

Additional sources

Bright & Olmsted 1959 = Bright, William, & D. L. Olmsted. A Shasta Vocabulary. *Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers* 20. P. 1-55. // *A 55-page vocabulary containing Shasta words collected by the authors, as well as data from XIXth century wordlists. W. Bright's data are in phonemic notation, but he does not distinguish between hissing and hushing affricates. D. L. Olmsted's data are in a non-phonemic notation.*

McLendon 1964 = McLendon, Sally. Northern Hokan (B) and (C): a Comparison of Eastern Pomo and Yana. In: W. Bright (ed.). *Studies in Californian Linguistics*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. P. 126-144. // *Lexical comparison of two Hokan languages with additional data from other members of Hokan family. Shasta data are from unpublished field notes by S. Silver.*

Silver 1964 = Silver, Shirley. Shasta and Karok: a Binary Comparison. In: W. Bright (ed.). *Studies in Californian Linguistics*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. P. 170-181. // *Lexical comparison of two Hokan languages. Contains unpublished field data on Shasta, collected by the author.*

Silver 1966 = Silver, Shirley. *The Shasta Language*. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley. // *A descriptive grammar of the Shasta language, based on the author's field work with two informants: Sargent Sambo and Clara Wicks*.

Silver 1980 = Silver, Shirley. *Shasta and Konomihu*. In: K. Klar, M. Langdon, S. Silver (eds.) *American Indian and Indoeuropean Studies. Papers in Honor of Madison S. Beeler*. The Hague, Paris, New York: Mouton Publishers. P. 245-263. // *An analysis of data on the extinct Konomihu language and its comparison with closely related Shasta*.

NOTES

1. General.

Our morphological analysis of Shasta forms is based on [Silver 1966]. Names of Shasta informants are abbreviated as follows: **SS** – Sargent Sambo, **CW** – Clara Wicks, **FW** – Fred Wicks. Since Sargent Sambo and Clara Wicks were the main informants of both Sh. Silver and W. Bright, data from Silver's publications and Bright's data from [Bright & Olmsted 1959] can be used as complementing each other. We do not use D. L. Olmsted's data because of their phonetic unreliability. Data from XIXth century word lists are adduced only when they significantly differ from the more modern sources.

2. Transliteration.

According to [Silver 1966: 33], after *u* or *w*, *k* and *k'* are labialized or followed by a non-phonemic *w*. When transcribing data from [Bright & Olmsted 1959; Silver 1961; Silver 1964], we omit this non-phonemic labialization. In all other cases Silver's transcription remains unchanged, except that, according to UTS rules, glottalized consonants are written with an apostrophe after the consonant, whereas in Silver's transcription the apostrophe is written above the consonant. The following symbols in Bright's transcription were transliterated into UTS: 1) following S. Silver's phonemic analysis, we write *kw* and *k'w* instead of Bright's *k^w* and *k'^w* (except cases when labialization is non-phonemic, see above); 2) geminated consonants are written as *C*: instead of *CC*; 3) long vowels are written as *V̄*: instead of *Vː*.

Database compiled by: M. Zhivlov (December 2012).

1. ALL

Shasta *ʔwi:wa:wahúʔ* ~ *ʔwi:wawáw* # (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 33, 227. Glossed as 'everything'. Also attested as *ʔi:wawaw* 'all' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 7].

2. ASHES

Shasta *máhawá* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Also attested as *máhawá*: (SS), *máawá*: (CW) 'dust / ashes' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 19].

3. BARK

References and notes:

Shasta: Not attested properly. W. Bright records several terms for various kinds of bark: *k'isiʔ* 'cedar bark' (SS); *citeʔe:rar* (SS), *cite:rar* (CW) 'fir bark'; *ʔan:ár* 'pine bark' (SS, CW); *ha:hiʔ* (SS), *ʔa:hiʔ* (CW) 'white oak bark' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 8].

4. BELLY

Shasta *ʔičnit* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Also attested as *ʔicnit* 'belly' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 10].

5. BIG

Shasta *k'=impíʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Also attested as *k'=impíʔ* 'large' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 30]. *k'=* is probably a deverbative nominalizing prefix.

6. BIRD

Shasta *č'i:č'a:x* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 9. Also attested as *c'í:c'a:x* 'bird' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 10].

7. BITE

Shasta *t=á?u=xáw-i:k* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 14. Glossed as 'he bit him'. Morphological analysis: *t=* 3rd person near past reportative prefix; *=á?u=* root 'mouth'; *=xáw-* root (same as in 'to kill', q.v.); *-i:k* momentaneous aspect suffix. The verb has a suppletive "collective plural", cf. the following examples: *k'w=á?u=xáw-ik* "He bit once" (*k'w=* 3rd person near past inferential prefix); *k'w=e:p=xáw?:-ik* "He bit every once in a while" (*=e:p=* suppletive form of the root 'mouth') [Silver 1966: 112]. Cf. also the forms adduced by Bright: *kúx:awik* 'he bit it' (FW) and *káw?ík'a?* 'he bit me' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 10].

8. BLACK

Shasta *?e:pxú-táraxi?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *?e:pxú?-táraxi?* 'black' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 10], cf. also *?e:pxú?* 'black / dark' (SS, CW) [ibid.]. *-táraxi-* is a "perception attributive" suffix meaning 'black' [Silver 1966: 140], also occurring in *ma-táraxi?* 'black paint for face' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 37].

9. BLOOD

Shasta *?áxta* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *?áxta* 'blood' [Silver 1964: 171] and *?áxta* 'blood' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 11].

10. BONE

Shasta *?á:k'* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *?á:k* 'bone' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 11].

11. BREAST

Shasta *?íčwat* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Glossed as 'chest'. Also attested as *?ícwat* 'chest (of body)' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 13]. Distinct from *?impá* 'nipple / woman's breast' [Silver 1961: 5].

12. BURN TR.

References and notes:

Shasta: Not attested.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Shasta *?é:raxa* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Glossed as 'fingernail'. Also attested as *?é:raxa* 'nail (of finger or toe)' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 34].

14. CLOUD

Shasta *?í:pa:kú?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7.

15. COLD

Shasta *?is:ík'* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Also attested as *?is:ík'* 'cold (adj.)' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 15].

16. COME

Shasta *k'=ú:huy-ik:a* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 13. Glossed as 'he came'. Tentative morphological analysis: *k'=* same as *k'w=* 3rd person near past inferential

prefix; =ú:huy- root; -ik'a same as -ik'a directional suffix 'hither'. Cf. *k'w=é?=ihí:y-ik'a* 'they came' [Silver 1961: 13] (nature of the morpheme =é:? is unclear); *k'w=ihí:y-i:k'a?* ~ *k'w=i:y-i:k'a?* 'he came to visit me' [Silver 1966: 89] (-i:k'a? directional suffix 'hither'); *st'=uhú:y-ák'* 'Come again!' [Silver 1966: 232] (*st'*= subjunctive prefix; -ak' directional suffix 'hither'). =ú:huy- ~ =uhú:y- and =ihí:y- are probably allomorphs of the same root; their distribution is unclear. Cf. also *k'w=ú:y-ika:* '(a man) came here' (FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 15].

17. DIE

Shasta *k'w=írik-ik* # (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Bright & Olmsted 1959: 17 (CW, FW). Glossed as 'he died'. Tentative morphological analysis: *k'w*= 3rd person near past inferential prefix (expected form of this prefix is *k'w=*, but glottalization is often absent in data collected from FW); =*írik-* root (see below); -*ik* momentaneous aspect suffix. Cf. the adjective *k'=írik* 'dead' [Silver 1961: 12; Bright & Olmsted 1959: 17 (SS, CW)] with the same root. Cf. also *ʔát'u:k'ik* 'he died' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 17].

18. DOG

Shasta *ʔá:psu* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 8. Also attested as *ʔá:psu* 'dog' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 18].

19. DRINK

Shasta *k'w=íc:i-k* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 14. Glossed as 'he's drinking'. Morphological analysis: *k'w*= 3rd person present inferential prefix; =*íc:i-* root 'drink'; -*k* momentaneous aspect suffix. Also attested as *k'w=íc-i-k* 'he's drinking' (CW, FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 18].

20. DRY

Shasta *k'=íc:úr* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Morphological analysis: *k'*= deverbative nominalizing prefix; =*íc:úr* verbal root 'to dry' [Silver 1966: 92].

21. EAR

Shasta *ʔísa:k'* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4. Also attested as *?ísak* 'ear' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 19].

22. EARTH

Shasta *t'áarak* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Polysemy: 'land / ground / dirt / country'. Also attested as *t'áarak* 'earth / dirt / ground / land' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 19].

23. EAT

Shasta *kw=ičku-k* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 14. Glossed as 'he's eating'. Morphological analysis: *kw=* 3rd person present inferential prefix; *=ičku-* root 'eat'; *-k* momentaneous aspect suffix. Also attested as *kw=ičku-k* 'he's eating' (CW, FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 19].

24. EGG

Shasta *sumpit'irir* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *sumpit'irir* 'egg' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 19].

25. EYE

Shasta *?úy* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4. Also attested as *?wi* 'eye' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 20]. Sh. Silver notes a variation between *?uyi:ta* 'eye' (instrumental case) and *?wi:ta?* 'id.' [Silver 1966: 79, 93].

26. FAT N.

Shasta *?i:na?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Glossed as 'fat / grease'. Also attested as *?i:na?* 'grease' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 25]. Cf. *k=in:ú?* 'fat

(adj.)' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 20].

27. FEATHER

Shasta *ʔáp:aʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *ʔáp:aʔ* 'feather' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 21].

28. FIRE

Shasta *ʔim:á* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Also attested as *ʔim:á* 'fire' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 21].

29. FISH

References and notes:

Shasta: Not attested. Neither Sh. Silver, nor W. Bright have recorded a general word for 'fish', despite the presence of this word in the "Short California word list", on which [Silver 1961] is based. D. Olmsted records *kit ɛ* 'fish' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 41], but this word is identical with *kit:árʔ*, glossed by W. Bright as 'salmon' [ibid.] and by Sh. Silver as 'summer salmon' [Silver 1961: 9]. Some other designation of a particular species of fish may underlie *{kwai-ti-din-ni}* 'fish', recorded by George Crook in 1856 [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 21]. The absence of a general designation for 'fish' is probably not accidental. Among the neighbouring languages, the word 'fish' is not attested for Chimariko (at least by R. Dixon and E. Sapir), and in Karuk this meaning is expressed by the English loanword *fíš*.

30. FLY V.

Shasta *r=ú:hu-kaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 13. Glossed as 'it's flying (crawling)'. Morphological analysis: *r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *=ú:hu-* root (singular allomorph; glossed as 'along in space' in [Silver 1966: 110]); *-kaʔ* 'progressive suffix'. Also attested as *r=ú:hu-kaʔ* 'it's flying' (CW, FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 22]. Plural: *r=áha-kaʔ* 'they're flying (crawling)' [Silver 1961: 13]. Morphological analysis: *r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *=áha-* root (plural allomorph; glossed as 'along in space (coll.)' in [Silver 1966: 110]); *-kaʔ* 'progressive suffix'.

31. FOOT

Shasta *ʔák':us* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Also attested as *ʔák'us* 'foot' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 22]. Distinct from *ʔárawáy* 'leg' [Silver 1961: 5].

32. FULL

Shasta *k'ahutíknaʔ* # (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Morphological analysis unclear. Initial *k'* may be a deverbative nominalizing prefix, present in many other adjectives. W. Bright adduces a completely different form: *kúpaknaʔ* 'full' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 23].

33. GIVE

Shasta *t=áwi:-k* # (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 13. Glossed as 'he gave it to him'. Morphological analysis: *t=* 3rd person near past reportative prefix; *=áwi-* root; *-k* momentaneous aspect suffix. Another example of the same verb is *k'w=áw-i:k'áʔ* 'They gave it to me' [Silver 1966: 176, 190], attested in the following sentence: "They are the ones that gave me a boat" (*k'w=* 3rd person near past inferential prefix; *-i:k'áʔ* "directional transitive" suffix, marking 1st singular and 2nd person object). Also attested as *kw=aw-á:* 'I give' (SS) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 24] (*kw=* 1st person singular near past prefix; *-a:* durative aspect suffix) and *kú:wika:* 'he gave it to me' (FW) [ibid.] (apparently the same form as *k'w=áw-i:k'áʔ* above). Another candidate is the verb *=i:ču-*, represented by the following forms: *č=i:ču-t-a:ʔ* "He gave it to him" [Silver 1966: 73] (*č=* 3rd person passive prefix; *-t-* "transitive marker"; *-a:ʔ* momentaneous paucal suffix); *kwicu:tik* 'he gave (something large) away' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 24].

34. GOOD

Shasta *k'=áris:áʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Also attested as *k'=árisáʔ* 'good' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 24]. *k'=* is a deverbative nominalizing prefix; this is clear from the verbal form *k'=áris:áʔ* "You (sg.) be good!" [Silver 1966: 45], where initial *k=* is a 2nd person hortative prefix. Cf. the verbal attributive suffix *-rí:ʔi-* 'good, correct' [Silver 1966: 140] and the enclitic particle *rí:ʔay* 'good' (occurs with substantives) [Silver 1966: 226].

35. GREEN

Shasta *ʔé:r=ičúmpaxiʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *ʔer=icumpaxiʔ* 'grass' (SS) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 25]. Cf. *ʔicumpaxiʔ* 'grass' [Silver 1961: 10]; *ʔicumpaxiʔ* 'grass / green' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 25] and the verbal attributive suffix *-icumpaxi* 'yellow, green' [Silver 1966: 140]. The nature of the element *ʔér* is unclear.

36. HAIR

Shasta *ʔí:nax* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4. Also attested as *ʔí:nax* 'hair' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 26]. One of the XIXth century records of Shasta (wordlist collected by Edward Ross) has *{itt-chik}* for 'hair' and *{in-nauh}* for 'head' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 26].

37. HAND

Shasta *ʔápka* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Glossed as 'hand / fingers / arm' in [Silver 1966: 209]. Also attested as *ʔápka* 'hand' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 26]. Distinct from *ʔá:čar* 'arm' [Silver 1961: 5], *ʔá:car* 'arm' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 7].

38. HEAD

Shasta *ča:ráw* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4. Also attested as *ca:ráw* 'head' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 27]. See also notes on 'hair'.

39. HEAR

Shasta *kʔw=ikhyaw-ik* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Glossed as 'he hears it'. Morphological analysis: *kʔw=* 3rd person present inferential prefix; *=ikhyaw-* root; *-ik* momentaneous aspect suffix. Also attested as *ya=t=ikwaaw-á:* 'do you hear it?' (FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 27] (*ya=* enclitic question marker; *t=* 3rd person interrogative prefix; *-a:* durative aspect suffix); *t=ikyaw-ik ya:* 'did you hear it?' (CW) [ibid.]; *r=ikyaw-a:* 'he heard it' (FW) [ibid.] (*r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *-a:*? momentaneous paucal suffix); *kʔw=ikyaw-ik* 'he heard it' (CW) [ibid.] (*kʔw=* 3rd person near past inferential prefix).

40. HEART

Shasta *ʔíwa:súrʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Also attested as *ʔiwa:súrʔ* 'heart' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 27].

41. HORN

Shasta *wá:paʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *wá:paʔ* 'horn' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 28] and *wáʔapʰáʔ* 'horns' (from J. P. Harrington's field notes) [Silver 1980: 249]. The latter form suggests that the first vowel in *wá:paʔ* is due to contraction.

42. I

Shasta *ya:ʔa* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 201. Allomorph used with the possessive marker: *yap:- ~ ya:p'-* [ibid.]. Also attested as *ya:ʔa:ʔ* 'I' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 28].

43. KILL

Shasta *kʷ=ička=xáw-i:k* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 14. Glossed as 'he killed him'. Morphological analysis: *kʷ=* 3rd person near past inferential prefix; *=ička=* root; *=xáw-* root (same as in 'to bite', q.v.); *-i:k* momentaneous aspect suffix. Also attested as *kʷ=ička=xáw-i:k* 'he killed him' (CW, FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 29]. The first root apparently also occurs in *kwicka:xtik* 'he put out the fire' (FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 39].

44. KNEE

Shasta *ʔíč:ipka* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Also attested as *ʔíčipka* 'knee' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 30].

45. KNOW

Shasta *t=i:wá:y-k'aha:ʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 13. Glossed as 'he knew it'. Morphological analysis unclear. *t=* is the 3rd person near past reportative prefix. The morpheme *=i:wáy-* is apparently identical with the root *=i:way-* 'perceive', mentioned in [Silver 1966: 106]. Also attested as *má: t=i:wey-k'a:* 'I don't know' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 30] (*t=* 1st person singular negative prefix); *r=i:wéy-ka?* 'he knows' (CW, FW) [ibid.] (*r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *-ka?* progressive aspect suffix).

46. LEAF

Shasta *xan:ár* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1964: 173. Also attested as *xan:ár* 'leaf' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 30].

47. LIE

Shasta *r=íc-a:?* # (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Bright & Olmsted 1959: 30 (SS). Glossed as 'lie (rest): it's lying'. Morphological analysis: *r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *=ic-* root (since Bright does not distinguish between hissing and hushing affricates, this root may in fact contain *č*); *-a?* durative aspect suffix. Also attested as *kw=ic-a?* 'it's been lying for some time' (SS) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 30] (*kw=* 3rd person present inferential prefix). The form *kw=ik'way-ik* 'he's lying' in [Silver 1961: 14] is dubious: it is not clear whether we deal here with the verb 'to lie (recline)' or 'to lie (tell lies)'. Cf. also *râte:kwaya?* 'he's lying down' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 30] and *skára:ka?* 'You (sg.) are lying down' [Silver 1966: 43]. The choice between these alternative candidates is arbitrary.

48. LIVER

Shasta *ʔé:psi* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Also attested as *ʔé:psi?* 'liver' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 31].

49. LONG

Shasta *ʔúk:ax-áwhi?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Also attested as *ʔúk:axú:hi?* (SS), *ʔúk:axú:i?* (CW) 'long' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 31]. The same root is found in *ʔúk:ax-ma:* 'far away', lit. 'a-long-way hither' (*-ma:* 'hither') [Silver 1966: 198].

50. LOUSE

Shasta *č'i:ták'* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 9. Glossed as 'head louse'. Also attested as *ci:ták* 'louse' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 31]. Distinct from *?iwiwi?* 'body louse' [Silver 1961: 9], *?iwiwi?* 'grayback louse' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 31].

51. MAN

Shasta *?awatíkhwa:* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 2. Polysemy: 'man / husband'. Also attested as *?awatíkwa:* 'man / husband' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 32].

52. MANY

Shasta *uk:arí* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 76 (SS). Glossed as 'a lot of'. Variant form: *ak:wará* 'a lot of' (CW) [ibid.]. Also attested as *?uk:arí?* (SS), *?ak:wará?* (CW) 'many' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 32].

53. MEAT

Shasta *?aráw?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 8, 12. Polysemy: 'deer / meat'. Also attested as *?aráw?* 'deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*)' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 17]. The meaning 'meat' is attested only in the following sentence: *kwípxik ?in:á? ?aráw?* "She roasted the meat" [Silver 1961: 12]. The polysemy 'deer / meat' is commonplace in Californian languages. Secondary synonym: *?úpsi* 'flesh' [Silver 1966: 45].

54. MOON

Shasta *č'ú:war* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Polysemy: 'sun / moon'. Also attested as *c'úwar* 'sun / moon' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 33, 48].

55. MOUNTAIN

Shasta *wák:we* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Also attested as *wák:wey* 'mountain' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 34].

56. MOUTH

Shasta *ʔáw* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4. Also attested as *ʔáw* 'mouth' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 34]. In nominal and verbal compounds this root has allomorphs *-ahu-* and *-aʔu-*: cf. *ʔahú=čuč:uʔ ~ ʔáw=čuč:uʔ* 'beard' [Silver 1966: 90], *=ahu=s:a-* 'to talk' [Silver 1966: 119], *=aʔu=xáw-* 'to bite' [Silver 1961: 14].

57. NAME

Shasta *kʰ=e:kwáy-ik* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 214. Tentative morphological analysis: *kʰ=* deverbative nominalizing prefix; *=e:kwáy-* root (see below); *-ik* unidentified suffix. Apparently related to the verb 'to name': *t=é:kʰway-a:y-ik* 'He did the naming' [Silver 1961: 14] (*t=* 3rd person near past reportative prefix; *=é:kʰway-* root; *-a:y-* "transitive marker"; *-ik* momentaneous aspect suffix). The word is attested in the following sentence: *makáy kwač:ú kʰ:kwáyik kwántu:me*: "I mentioned his name" [Silver 1966: 214]. Also attested in one of the XIXth century Shasta wordlists (recorded by William B. Hazen in 1857) as *{ka-kwai-ee}* 'name' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 34]. Another wordlist (recorded by George Crook in 1856) has *{kau-shik}* 'name' [ibid.], a form we were unable to identify with anything in the more modern data.

58. NECK

Shasta *ʔík:uk* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4. Also attested as *ʔík:uk* 'neck' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 35].

59. NEW

References and notes:

Shasta: Not attested in any of the available sources.

60. NIGHT

Shasta *ʔapxá:* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Also attested as *ʔapxá:* 'night' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 35].

61. NOSE

Shasta *ʔé:r* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4. Also attested as *ʔé:r* 'nose' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 36].

62. NOT

Shasta *má:* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 215. Negative particle, occurs both in indicative and prohibitive function. Also attested as *má:a* 'no' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 36].

63. ONE

Shasta *č'é:ʔaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 1. Also attested as *c'á:ʔaʔ* 'one' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 36]. According to [Silver 1966: 75], the two principal informants used different forms: *č'a:ʔa* (CW), *č'e:ʔa* (SS) 'one'.

64. PERSON

Shasta *ʔis* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1964: 175. Polysemy: 'Indian / person'. Also attested as *ʔis* 'person / Indian' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 37].

65. RAIN

Shasta *ʔistúk'* # (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Cf. the verbal stem =*uč:i-* 'precipitate as rain does' [Silver 1966: 76]. The forms from the XIXth century Shasta word lists are all different: {*o-chee*} (William B. Hazen, 1857), {*i-dur-ka*} (George Crook, 1856), {*da -keh*} (Stephen Powers, 1872), {*útsbik*} (Dana, 1841) 'rain' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 39]. The first of these forms is related to the verb =*uč:i-*, but we were unable to identify the remaining forms with anything in the more modern data.

66. RED

Shasta *ʔéʔextiʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *ʔéʔextiʔ* 'red' [Silver 1964: 175] and *ʔé:xtiʔ* 'red' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 40].

67. ROAD

Shasta *ʔíç:a* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: McLendon 1964: 137; Silver 1966: 131. Glossed as 'trail'. Also attested as *ʔíç:a* 'trail / road' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 50].

68. ROOT

Shasta *ʔará:ʔiʔ* # (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Bright & Olmsted 1959: 40 (SS, CW). S. Silver's wordlist has *wátik'um:ar* 'root' [Silver 1961: 10], but W. Bright gives an apparently identical word with a more specialized meaning: *mát:ikum:ar*, *ʔít:ikum:ar* 'root of Ponderosa pine' (SS) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 41].

69. ROUND

Shasta *ʔík'ank'an* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Bright & Olmsted 1959: 41 (SS, CW).

70. SAND

Shasta *t'ác:u* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Also attested as *t'ác:u* 'sand' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 41].

71. SAY

Shasta *k'w=ís:i-k* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 158. Glossed as 'he said'. Morphological analysis: *k'w=* 3rd person near past inferential prefix; *=ís:i-* root; *-k* momentaneous aspect suffix. Other attested forms: *?w=ís:i-k ~ ?w=ís:i-k* 'he said' [Silver 1966: 86] (*?w=* gerundial prefix); *k'w=ís:-á:?* 'I said' [Silver 1966: 139] (*k'w=* 1st person singular near past prefix; *-a:?* momentaneous paucal suffix). The root is *=ís:i-* ~ *=ís:a* [Silver 1966: 85, 138].

72. SEE

Shasta *k'w=ím:i-k #* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 77. Glossed as 'He sees it'. Morphological analysis: *k'w=* 3rd person present inferential prefix; *=ím:i-* root; *-k* momentaneous aspect suffix. Other attested forms: *r=ím:a?* 'Let him see it!' [ibid.] (*r=* 3rd person hortative prefix); *sw=ím:i-k* 'I see it' [Silver 1964: 175] (*sw=* 1st person singular present prefix); *k'w=ím:-á:?* 'I see' (SS) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 42] (*k'w=* 1st person singular near past prefix; *-a:?* durative aspect suffix); *k'w=ím:i-k* 'he saw it' (FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 42]. The root is *=ím:i-* ~ *=ím:a* [Silver 1966: 77]. Another candidate is the verb represented by the following forms: *r=é:wa?* 'he sees it' [Silver 1961: 12; Bright & Olmsted 1959: 42 (CW, FW)] (*r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix); *s=é:wa?* 'I see it' [Silver 1966: 43] (*s=* 1st person singular present prefix), *p'=é:wa* 'I saw it' [Silver 1966: 45] (*p'=* 1st person singular distant past prefix). The semantic difference between the two verbs is unknown, so the choice is arbitrary.

73. SEED

Shasta *mákak'* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 10. Glossed as 'seed (pit)'.

74. SIT

Shasta *r=ís:-aw-k* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 13. Glossed as 'he's sitting down'. Morphological analysis: *r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *=ís:-*

root; *-aw-* unidentified morpheme; *-k* momentaneous aspect suffix. The verb has a suppletive plural (cf. [Silver 1966: 111]): *r=ár-a:k-e?* 'they're sitting down' [Silver 1961: 13] (*r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *=ar-* root; *-a:k-* collective suffix; *-e?* collective perfective aspect suffix). Also attested as *r=is:-aw-k* 'he's sitting down / he's at home' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 44]; *kwis:áyka*: 'he sat down' (FW) [ibid.]; *kwác' kwís:ik* 'there he sits' (SS) [ibid.]. The root is *=is:a-* sg., *=ará-* pl. [Silver 1966: 111].

75. SKIN

Shasta *ʔíčka* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Polysemy: 'skin / peeling'. Also attested as *ʔicka* 'skin (of person)' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 44].

76. SLEEP

Shasta *r=ícma-s-a:ka?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 13. Glossed as 'he's sleeping'. Morphological analysis: *r=* 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *=icma-* root; *-s-* root; *-a:ka?* progressive aspect suffix. Also attested as *kw=ícma-s-a:ka?* 'He's sleeping' [Silver 1966: 108] (*kw=* 3rd person present inferential prefix); *k=ícma-sí* 'go to sleep!' (SS) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 45] (*k=* 2nd person hortative prefix); *r=ícma-s-a:ka?* 'he's sleeping' (CW, FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 45]. The verb has a suppletive plural: *r=iwan:-aka?* 'they're sleeping' [Silver 1961: 13]; *kw=iwan:-aka?* 'They are sleeping' [Silver 1966: 108]. The root is *=icma-si-* (sg.), *=iwan:i- ~ -iwan:a* (pl.) [Silver 1966: 108, 110].

77. SMALL

Shasta *ʔát'uk* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Glossed as 'little'. Also attested as *ʔát'uk* 'small' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 45]. Secondary synonym: *ʔáni:ni* 'little' [Silver 1966: 26].

78. SMOKE

Shasta *k'u:cá* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Bright & Olmsted 1959: 45 (SS, CW). W. Bright does not distinguish between hissing and hushing affricates in Shasta, so the root may actually contain č.

79. STAND

Shasta *r=ák'-a:wa?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 13. Glossed as 'he's standing'. Morphological analysis: *r*= 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *=ak'*- root; *-awa?* imperfective aspect suffix. Also attested as *r=ák'-awa?* 'he's standing' (CW, FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 47]. The verb has a suppletive plural: *r=é:ruk'-awa?* 'they're standing' [Silver 1961: 13]. The root is *=ak'a-* (sg.), *=e:ruk'a-* (pl.) [Silver 1966: 110].

80. STAR

Shasta *xak:wé:sur* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Also attested as *xak:wé:sur* 'star' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 47].

81. STONE

Shasta *ʔíc:a?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Glossed as 'rock'. Also attested as *ʔíc:a?* 'rock' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 40].

82. SUN

Shasta *č'ú:war* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Polysemy: 'sun / moon'. Also attested as *c'úwar* 'sun / moon' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 33, 48].

83. SWIM

Shasta *r=ump-aka?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 44. Glossed as 'he's swimming'. Morphological analysis: *r*= 3rd person present direct evidential prefix; *=ump-* root; *-aka?* progressive aspect suffix. Also attested as *r=úmp-aka?* 'he's swimming' (CW, FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 48]. The verb has a suppletive plural: *y=é:w-e:k-ir-a*: 'we are swimming around (dur.)' [Silver 1966: 69] (*y*= 1st person plural prefix; *=e:w-* root (plural allomorph); *-e:k-* collective suffix; *-ir-* distributive suffix; *-a*: durative aspect suffix). The root is *=umpi-* ~ *=umpa* (sg.), *=e:w-* (pl.) [Silver 1966: 112]. Secondary synonym: *st'=í:pu* 'You (sg.) are going to bathe' [Silver 1966: 44] (*st'*= subjunctive prefix); *k=í:pu?* 'You (sg.) bathe!' [Silver 1966: 66] (*k*= 2nd person hortative prefix); *kw=ípu-k* 'he's swimming' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 48] (*kw*= 3rd person present inferential prefix; *-k* momentaneous aspect suffix).

84. TAIL

Shasta *?ihíwa* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 5. Also attested as *?ihíwa* (SS), *?ííwa* (CW) 'tail' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 48].

85. THAT

Shasta *mi:* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 219. Shasta has three demonstratives, whose meaning is summarized by Sh. Silver as follows: "<we> specifies relative immediacy, <mi> specifies relative remoteness, and <in-á> specifies, as it were, the absence of immediacy or remoteness" [Silver 1966: 219].

86. THIS

Shasta *we:* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 219. See notes on 'that'.

87. THOU

Shasta *ma:?i* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 201. Allomorph used with the possessive marker: *ma:m-* [ibid.]. Also attested as *máy?:i* 'you (sg.)' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 55].

88. TONGUE

Shasta *?éhena* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4. Also attested as *?éhena* (SS), *?éena* (CW) 'tongue' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 50]. Related to the verb =*eheni-* 'to lick' [Silver 1966: 76; Silver 1980: 249]. Extremely interesting is the form from the Shasta wordlist collected in the mid XIXth century by Edward Ross: *{ip-huah}* 'tongue' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 50].

89. TOOTH

Shasta *ʔič:aw* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 4; Silver 1964: 176. Glossed as 'teeth'. Also attested as *ʔič:aw* 'tooth' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 50].

90. TREE

Shasta *ʔáka:ha:* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 187. Also attested as *ʔák'a:ha* (SS), *ʔák'a:a* (CW) 'tree' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 50].

91. TWO

Shasta *xúk:a* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 203. Also attested as *xúk:a?* 'two' [Silver 1961: 1; Bright & Olmsted 1959: 51 (SS, CW)]. The variant without glottalization is probably a misrecording: in her later works Sh. Silver cites only *xúk:a* [Silver 1964: 176; Silver 1966: 203].

92. WALK (GO)

Shasta *k'w=át:a?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 13. Glossed as 'he's gone'. Morphological analysis: *k'w=* 3rd person near past inferential prefix; *=át:a?* root. Cf. the following example: *kurá: t=atí:-ma* 'where are you going?' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 24] (*t=* 2nd person singular interrogative prefix; *-ma* directional suffix 'thither'). The verb has a suppletive plural: *k'w=é?á?* 'they're gone' [Silver 1961: 13]. The root is *=at:i- ~ =at:a* (sg.), *=e?:i- ~ =e?:a* (pl.) [Silver 1966: 110].

93. WARM (HOT)

Shasta *ʔá:tit':ú?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Glossed as 'hot'. Also attested as *ʔatit':ú* (SS, CW), *ʔit':ú* (SS), *tut':ú* (CW) 'hot' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 28]. Morphological segmentation of these forms is unknown.

94. WATER

Shasta *ʔá:c:a* (1).**References and notes:**

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *ʔá:c:a* 'water' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 53].

95. WE

Shasta *ča:k'á* (1).**References and notes:**

Shasta: Silver 1966: 201. Allomorph used with the possessive marker: *ča:k'*- [ibid.]. Also attested as *c'a:ká?* 'we' (CW, FW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 53].

96. WHAT

Shasta *ku:č'á* (1).**References and notes:**

Shasta: Silver 1966: 68. Also attested as *ku:c'á* 'what?' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 53]. Dialectal variant: *tu:č'á* [Silver 1966: 68]. According to S. Silver, "SS identified the t-variant as indicative of the speech of the Shasta Valley Shasta" [Silver 1966: 5].

97. WHITE

Shasta *ʔit'a:yú* (1).**References and notes:**

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. Also attested as *ʔit'a:yu?* 'white' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 53]. Related to *ʔit'ay* 'white earth for face-paint' (SS) [ibid.].

98. WHO

Shasta *táka:* (1).**References and notes:**

Shasta: Silver 1964: 176; Silver 1966: 42. Polysemy: 'who / someone'. Also attested as *táka:* 'who?' (CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 53].

99. WOMAN

Shasta *tari:č'i?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 2. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'. Also attested as *taríc'i?* 'woman / wife' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 54]. Cf. *ʔárapxa*: 'woman (used with nationality)' [Silver 1961: 2].

100. YELLOW

Shasta *xan:ár k'é:ʔe:ki k'árik* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 6. *xan:ár* is 'leaf', but we cannot at present translate other parts of the phrase. XIXth century wordlists have the following word(s): *{e-ho-tik}* (recorded by George Crook in 1856), *{ik-kwoi-too}* (recorded by William B. Hazen in 1857) 'yellow' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 55].

101. FAR

Shasta *ʔuk:áx* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 8. Also attested as *ʔukáx* 'far' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 20].

102. HEAVY

Shasta *ʔičkák'* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1966: 105, 197. Polysemy: 'heavy / strong'. Also attested as *ʔičkak'* 'tough / strong' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 50].

103. NEAR

Shasta *ʔam:áx* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 8. Also attested as *ʔam:áx* 'near' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 35].

104. SALT

Shasta *ʔá:tax* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 11. Also attested as *ʔá:tax* 'salt' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 41]. Variant form: *ʔámtax* (identified by SS as belonging to K'a:mát'wa: dialect) [Silver 1966: 93].

105. SHORT

Shasta *ʔehék':u* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 12. Also attested as *ʔihíku* (SS), *ʔi:ku* (CW) 'short' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 43].

106. SNAKE

Shasta *núhu:su* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1980: 250. Also attested as *núhusu* (SS), *núusu* (CW) 'snake / blue racer snake' [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 45].

107. THIN

References and notes:

Shasta: Not attested in any of the available sources.

108. WIND

Shasta *ʔá:ska* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7. Also attested as *ʔá:ska* 'wind' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 54]. Related to the verb *kw=á:ski-k* 'wind's blowing' (CW) [ibid.].

109. WORM

Shasta *ʔámta:wa* # (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1964: 172. Glossed as 'earthworm'. Also attested as *ʔámta:wa* 'angleworm' (SS, CW) [Bright & Olmsted 1959: 55]. Another candidate is *c'u:pír?* 'worm' (SS) [ibid.].

110. YEAR

Shasta *čik:su?* (1).

References and notes:

Shasta: Silver 1961: 7.