

[Text version of database, created 20/11/2013].

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

Languages included: Cahuilla [tak-cah].

Sources:

Seiler & Hioki 2006 = Seiler, Hansjakob & Kojiro Hioki. Cahuilla Dictionary. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press. // *A medium-sized dictionary of Cahuilla language (a reprint of the 1979 edition). Word classes are marked rather inconsistently, and sometimes not marked at all.*

Notes on transcription.

The following symbols are transliterated into UTS:

| | |
|----|----|
| ĩ | ʌ |
| ñ | ɲ |
| v | β |
| VV | V: |
| ʷ | ʷ |

Compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (November 2013).

1. ALL

Cahuilla *ʔumun* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 225. Polysemy: 'all / all over'. Variant: *ʔumu*. Distributive: *ʔuʔmun*. The word means both 'all = totus' and 'all = omnis', cf. the following examples: *ʔumun ʔaxliswetem* 'all the people' [ibid.], *ʔumun k'elawat k'iβluqa ʔamiβa* 'all trees are stripped in winter' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 81], *neʔu:ya ʔumun ʔatalʔi* 'my olla is all smashed' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 196].

2. ASHES

Cahuilla *n'isxiš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 128. Glossed as 'ash'. Cf. *n'isxiš p'eŋki* 'ash-grey'.

3. BARK

Cahuilla *s'aβa-l* # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 177. Polysemy: 'bark / skin (of animals) / shell (of eggs, etc.)'. Word class: noun. Plural: *s'aβa-l-em*. Construct: *=s'aβa*. Alternative candidates: *ʔača-l* 'the bark of tree' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 194], *ʔašʔa* 'bark (of tree)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 199] (a construct state of *ʔača-l*?).

4. BELLY

Cahuilla *ʔiʔi-ʎ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 217. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach / waist'. Word class: noun. Construct: *=ʔiʔi*. Cited as *ʔeʔi-ʎ* in the English-Cahuilla section of the dictionary [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 260].

5. BIG

Cahuilla *ʔamna-wet* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 15. Glossed as 'big one / large one'. Word class: noun. Can be used as an attribute, cf. *k'iš ʔamna-wet* 'Big House (ceremonial)'.

6. BIRD

Cahuilla *w'ikikmal* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 241. Word class: noun. Plural: *w'ikikmal-em*. Variant: *w'ikitmal*. Cf. *w'ikiλ* 'feather' [ibid.].

7. BITE

Cahuilla *=k'eʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 77. Word class: transitive verb.

8. BLACK

Cahuilla *t'ul-nek* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 220. Word class: adjective. Derived from *t'uλ* 'coal' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 221].

9. BLOOD

Cahuilla *ʔew-iλ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 43. Word class: noun. Construct: *=ʔew*.

10. BONE

Cahuilla *t'eʔi-λ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 216. Polysemy: 'bone / bones for playing'. Word class: noun. Construct: *=t'eʔi*.

11. BREAST

Cahuilla *=taw* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 200. Meaning glossed as 'chest, breast'. Word class: noun (construct only). Distinct from *=pi-λ* (3 sg. *h'e=pi-λ*, construct *=pi*) 'breast' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 152]. Examples in the dictionary prove that *=pi-λ* means specifically 'female breast'.

12. BURN TR.

Cahuilla *=č'ut-* # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 37. Polysemy: 'to burn / to brand (e.g., animals)'. Word class: transitive verb. Alternative candidate: *=k'ina-ne-* 'to burn' (causative of intransitive verb *=k'ina-* 'to burn / to burn down') [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 79]. Cf. also *=n'aʔ-* 'to catch fire / to burn (object, fire)' (intransitive verb) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 125].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Cahuilla *s'alu-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 175. Glossed as 'fingernail'. Word class: noun. Construct: *=s'alʔu*.

14. CLOUD

Cahuilla *w'ewn-iš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 238. Polysemy: 'rain / clouds'. Word class: noun. Derived from the verb *=w'ewen-* 'to rain (intransitive) / to rain on somebody (transitive)' (see 'rain').

15. COLD

Cahuilla *y'uuy-ma* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 257. Polysemy: 'cold / cool' (the weather, water, etc.). Derived from the verb *=y'uuy-* 'to snow (intransitive) / to snow on somebody (transitive)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 256]. Cf. also *=če=t'axal-* 'to feel cold / to be cold' (intransitive verb) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 202], *=yuč'iwi-* 'to be cold / to feel cold' (intransitive verb) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 253].

16. COME

Cahuilla *=n'ek-en* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 126. Word class: intransitive verb. Allomorphs: *=n'ek-en* with suffixes [+realized], *=m'enβax-* with suffixes [-realized], *n'aβuk* imperative.

17. DIE

Cahuilla *=m'uk-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 112. Polysemy: 'to get sick, weak (with durative suffix) / to die (with suffixes [+realized])'. Word class: intransitive verb (singular subject suppletive stem). Plural subject suppletive stem: *=č'ex-*. Secondary synonym: *=č'uma-law-* 'to run out / to be gone / to die' (derived from *=č'umi-* 'to finish (intr.)') [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 35].

18. DOG

Cahuilla *?'awal* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 18. Word class: noun. Plural: *?a?wal-em*. Construct state formed with classifier: *=laš ?'awal*.

19. DRINK

Cahuilla *=p'a-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 137. Word class: intransitive and transitive verb. Related to *p'a-l* 'water / river' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 139].

20. DRY

Cahuilla *w'ax-iš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 233. Glossed as 'that which is dry'. Word class: noun. Derived from the intransitive verb *=w'ax-* 'to become dry' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 232].

21. EAR

Cahuilla *n'aq-al* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 121. Word class: noun. Plural: *n'aq-al-em*. Construct: *=n'aq-ʔa*.

22. EARTH

Cahuilla *t'ema-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 207. Polysemy: 'land / ground / dirt / earth / world'. Word class: noun.

23. EAT

Cahuilla *=k^waʔ-* (1) / *=w'ayiki-* (2).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 91. Word class: transitive verb. Cahuilla distinguishes between transitive and intransitive verbs for 'to eat'. We list both verbs as synonyms. Seiler & Hioki 2006: 234. Polysemy: 'to eat / to take a meal'. Word class: intransitive verb.

24. EGG

Cahuilla *w'e:βuʔ* (-1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 237. Word class: noun. Plural: *w'e:βu-m* ~ *w'e:βu-ʔum*. Borrowed from Spanish *huevo* 'egg'.

25. EYE

Cahuilla *p'uč-iλ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 157. Polysemy: 'eye / face / seed'. Word class: noun. Construct: *=p'uš*.

26. FAT N.

Cahuilla *w'i-λ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 241. Polysemy: 'grease / fat'. Word class: noun. Construct: *=w'i*.

27. FEATHER

Cahuilla *w'ikiλ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 241. Word class: noun. Cf. *w'ikimal* 'bird' [ibid.].

28. FIRE

Cahuilla *k'u-t* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 87. Word class: noun. Construct: *=ku?*. Secondary synonyms: *k'ina-qal-et* 'that which is burning / fire' (derived from the intransitive verb *=k'ina-* 'to burn / to burn down') [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 80], *n'a-qal-et* 'fire' (derived from the intransitive verb *=n'a?-* 'to catch fire / to burn (object, fire)') [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 125].

29. FISH

Cahuilla *k'iyul* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 82. Word class: noun. Plural: *k'iyul-em*. Construct: *=k'iyul-ki*.

30. FLY V.

Cahuilla *=h'iη-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 55-56. Polysemy: 'to fly / to jump / to kick / to bark'. The meaning 'to bark' is peculiar to Mountain Cahuilla dialect. Word class: intransitive verb. Secondary synonyms: *=pe=?ewi-* 'to fly, to run with wavelike motion' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 43], *=w'aye-* 'to flap (of wings in flying, of arms in swimming), to fly' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 234] (see 'to swim').

31. FOOT

Cahuilla *=?i* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 63. Polysemy: 'leg / foot / footstep / track'. Word class: noun (construct only).

32. FULL

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Not attested properly. Cf. adjective *m'ača-ma* 'crowded, full (of place, house, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 99], intransitive verb *=m'uye-* 'to flow out / to fill up' (of water, fog, smoke) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 117], intransitive verb *=t'emi-* 'to fill (of solids) / to crowd in' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 208].

33. GIVE

Cahuilla *=m'ax-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 103. Glossed as 'to give (money, clothes)'. Word class: intransitive verb (object prefix refers to indirect object). Distinct from *=ʔekamax-* 'to give somebody (food, drinks)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 39]. Cf. the following examples: *p'aʔli ne=m'ax-qa piš newel'awalipi* 'he gives me water to irrigate' vs. *p'aʔli ne=ʔekamax-qa* 'he gives me water to drink' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 103].

34. GOOD

Cahuilla *ʔ'ača-ʔe* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 13. Polysemy: 'good / fine'. Word class: adjective. Plural: *ʔaʔča-am*. Also functions as an adverb: 'well / very'.

35. GREEN

Cahuilla *t'ukβaš-nek-iš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 220. Polysemy: 'green / blue'. Word class: adjective (attributive and predicative). Cf. *t'ukβaš-nek* ~ *t'uk^miš-nek* 'id.' (predicative only). Derived from *t'ukβaš* ~ *t'uk^miš* ~ *t'ukiš* 'sky' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 219-220].

36. HAIR

Cahuilla *y'uluka-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 254. Polysemy: 'hair / head'. Word class: noun. Plural: *y'uluka-l-em*. Construct: *=y'ulukʔa*. Distinct from *p'i:-λ* (construct *=p'ih-ʔi*) 'hair / fur / down (of birds)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 152]. English-Cahuilla section of the dictionary glosses

y'uluka-l as 'hair of head' and *p'i-λ* as 'hair of body' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 271].

37. HAND

Cahuilla *h'e=ma-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 99. Polysemy: 'arm / hand / finger'. Word class: noun. Construct: *=maʔ*.

38. HEAD

Cahuilla *y'uluka-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 254. Polysemy: 'hair / head'. Word class: noun. Plural: *y'uluka-l-em*. Construct: *=y'ulukʔa*.

39. HEAR

Cahuilla *=n'aq-ma-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 122. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen / to understand'. Word class: transitive verb. Derived from *n'aq-al* 'ear' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 121].

40. HEART

Cahuilla *s'un-iλ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 190. Word class: noun. Construct: *=sun*.

41. HORN

Cahuilla *ʔawa-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 18. Glossed as 'horn of an animal'. Word class: noun. Construct: *=ʔawʔa*.

42. I

Cahuilla *n'e?* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 21, 111, 167, 232.

43. KILL

Cahuilla *=m'ek-an-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 112. Polysemy: 'to kill / to beat up'. Word class: transitive verb. Causative of *=m'uk-* 'to die'. Used with singular object. Suppletive plural object form: *=č'ex-en-* 'to kill' (causative of *=č'ex-* 'to die (plural)').

44. KNEE

Cahuilla *t'ami-λ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 197. Word class: noun.

45. KNOW

Cahuilla *=?e?nan-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 44. Polysemy: 'to know / to recognize / to learn / to find out'. Word class: transitive verb.

46. LEAF

Cahuilla *p'ala-t* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 140. Word class: noun. Plural: *p'ala-t-em*. Construct: *=p'ala*.

47. LIE

Cahuilla *=q'al- #* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 164. Polysemy: 'to be (of objects) / to be lying down (of animate beings - refers to the mere existence of an animate being)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Used with singular subject. Suppletive stem with plural subject or collective noun: =*w'en-*. Seiler & Hioki also list the intransitive verb =*m'ax-* with the following gloss: 'to be, to stay, cf. =*h'iw-* / to lie down, cf. =*q'al-*' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 103]. In the meaning 'to be, to stay' =*m'ax-* is a suppletive stem used with plural subject and suffixes [-realized] [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 56]. Cahuilla also has a set of verbs for lying in different positions: =*č'aka-* 'to lie sideways / to incline sideways (of the new moon)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 22], =*k'aβaqi-* 'to lie on one's side / to lean sideways (of trees, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 71], =*p'eti-* 'to lie down stretching (of a long large object)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 150], =*t'ača-* 'to lie down on the back / to lie down flat' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 194], =*t'umkaw-* 'to lie down on belly, with face down' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 222].

48. LIVER

Cahuilla =*n'emʔa-* # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 126. Word class: noun (construct only). Alternative candidate: *y'aβayβa* 'lung / liver' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 248].

49. LONG

Cahuilla *w'aβu-ma* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 232. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Word class: adjective.

50. LOUSE

Cahuilla *s'aʔwal* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 179. Glossed as 'louse (of hair)'. Word class: noun. Distinct from *k'uʔa-l* (plural *k'uʔa-l-em*, construct =*k'uʔa*) 'louse' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 88], *n'awiʔa-t* (construct =*n'awiʔa*) 'louse / bedbug' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 123]. English-Cahuilla section of the dictionary glosses *k'uʔa-l* and *n'awiʔa-t* as 'body louse' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 275].

51. MAN

Cahuilla *n'axaniš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 124. Polysemy: 'man / male'. Word class: noun. Plural: *n'anxanič-em*. Variant: *n'axaš* (intimate), plural *n'anxač-em* ~ *nax'a:č-em*.

52. MANY

Cahuilla *m'ete-wet* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 107. Polysemy: 'many / much (for the uncountable nouns)'. Word class: adjective. Plural: *m'ete-čem*. Related to *m'ete-n* 'much' (adverb).

53. MEAT

Cahuilla *w'aʔ-iš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 235. Word class: noun. A Mountain Cahuilla dialect word (Desert Cahuilla has Spanish loanword *k'arne* 'meat'). Derived from the transitive verb =*w'aʔ-* 'to roast (as meat)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 234]. Distinct from =*t'ukʔu* 'flesh' (construct only) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 220].

54. MOON

Cahuilla *m'eniʕ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 107. Polysemy: 'the moon / month'. Word class: noun.

55. MOUNTAIN

Cahuilla *q'awiš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 168. Polysemy: 'rock / mountain'. Word class: noun. Plural: *q'ak^{mo}iš*.

56. MOUTH

Cahuilla *t'ama-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 196. Polysemy: 'mouth / tooth'. Word class: noun. Plural: *t'ama-l-em*.

57. NAME

Cahuilla *t'ew-al* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 214. Word class: noun. Construct: =*tew*.

58. NECK

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Not attested.

59. NEW

Cahuilla *p'aŋiš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 122, 142. Polysemy: 'new / young'.

60. NIGHT

Cahuilla *t'uk-miyat* ~ *t'uk-ma:t* # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 219. Word class: noun. Related to the intransitive verb =*t'uk*- 'to go to bed / to stay overnight'. Alternative candidate: *m'aβi-š* 'evening / night' (noun; derived from the intransitive verb =*m'aβi*- 'to get dark / to become night/evening') [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 102]. Cf. the following example: *t'ami?ti t'ukma:ti* 'day and night' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 197].

61. NOSE

Cahuilla *h'e=mu-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 113. Word class: noun. Plural: *h'e=mu-l-em*. Construct: =*mu?*.

62. NOT

Cahuilla *kiʎe* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 79. Word class: proclitic particle.

63. ONE

Cahuilla *s'upɫi* ~ *s'upɫe* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 192. Related to *s'upul* (pl. *s'upul-em*) 'other'.

64. PERSON

Cahuilla *t'ax-lis-wet* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 203. Polysemy: 'person / Cahuilla Indian'. Word class: noun. Plural: *t'ax-lis-wet-em*. Variants: *t'axlist-* ~ *t'axst-* (plural). Related to *tax-* 'oneself (reflexive pronoun) / each other (reciprocal pronoun)', *t'axat* 'he, that guy (used by men as an intensifier) / brave man' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 202].

65. RAIN

Cahuilla *w'eʷn-iš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 238. Polysemy: 'rain / clouds'. Word class: noun. Derived from the verb =*w'eʷen-* 'to rain (intransitive) / to rain on somebody (transitive)'. The latter verb developed out of =*w'eʷen-* 'to stand up / to stop (walking, working) / to stand still' [ibid.] under the semantic influence of Yuman languages, cf. Jamul Tiipay *p=ʔaw* 'to stand / step / (for rain) to fall' (this polysemy existed already in Proto-Yuman).

66. RED

Cahuilla *s'el-nek-iš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 180. Polysemy: 'red / penny'. Word class: adjective. Plural: *s'el-nek-ič-em*. Variants: *s'elek-iš* (predicative), *setlek* (emphatic). Related to *sel-*, first member of compounds with the meaning 'reddish, pink' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 179].

67. ROAD

Cahuilla *p'i-t* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 155. Polysemy: 'road / way'. Word class: noun.

68. ROOT

Cahuilla *p'uku-ʔu* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 158. Word class: noun. According to Seiler & Hioki [ibid.], probably a construct form of an unattested **p'uku-ʔut*. Derived from the intransitive verb *=p'uku-* 'to root (trees)'.

69. ROUND (3D)₁

Cahuilla *pumli=p'umliʔ-wet* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 160. Glossed as 'round one'. Word class: noun. Derived from the intransitive verb *=p'umle-* 'to be round (spherical)'. Cf. also *če=p'umu-qe-* 'to become round (like a ball)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 160-161].

69. ROUND (2D)₂

Cahuilla *tuyβa=t'uyβaʔ-wet* (2).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 224. Glossed as 'round one'. Word class: noun. Derived from the intransitive verb *=t'uyβa-* 'to be circular, round (of a flat object, hole, etc.)'. Can be used as an attribute, cf. *m'eniʔ tuyβat'uyβaʔwet* 'full moon'.

70. SAND

Cahuilla *ŋ'ač'i-š* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 131. Word class: noun.

71. SAY

Cahuilla *y'ax-* ~ *=yax-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 250. Polysemy: 'to be so / to say'. Word class: intransitive verb. Variant: *=ya-* (Mountain Cahuilla dialect). "Unstressed verb root" with stress placement on the personal prefix. Distinct from *=k'utaš-* 'to talk / speak' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 87].

72. SEE

Cahuilla =t'e:w- (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 213-214. Polysemy: 'to see / to look at / to watch'. Word class: transitive verb. Allomorphs: t'e: (singular imperative), =tehw- (before vowel).

73. SEED

Cahuilla p'uč-ił # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 157. Polysemy: 'eye / face / seed'. Word class: noun. Construct: =p'uš. Alternative candidate: q'axʔa 'seed' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 169]. According to [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 157], p'uč-ił in the meaning 'seed' is used only in the absolutive form. This is contradicted by the construct form h'e=puš in the following example: penq'eqpaxʔi sand'iya h'epuš m'etewet 'I spat out many seeds of the watermelon' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 171].

74. SIT

Cahuilla =č'iʔa- (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 34. Polysemy: 'to sit (e.g. on a chair) / to sit upright (on the ground)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Distinct from =ɲ'aš- (=n'aš- in Mountain Cahuilla dialect) 'to sit down / to settle down (to live or to camp) / to set in (a new moon, a young fruit as pumpkin)' (intransitive), 'to set for something/somebody (to watch)' (transitive) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 130]. Cf. also suppletive verb =h'iw- (with singular subject), =q'al- (with plural subject), =m'ax- (with plural subject and suffixes [-realized]) 'to sit upright / to live / to stay' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 56].

75. SKIN

Cahuilla s'aβa-l (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 177. Polysemy: 'bark / skin (of animals) / shell (of eggs, etc.)'. Word class: noun. Plural: s'aβa-l-em. Construct: =s'aβʔa.

76. SLEEP

Cahuilla =k'up- (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 85. Word class: intransitive verb.

77. SMALL

Cahuilla *ʔiniš-iʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 65. Glossed as 'small one'. Word class: noun. Plural: *ʔiniš-iʔ-em*. Can be used as an attribute, cf. *wʔikikmal ʔinišiʔ* 'small bird' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 229].

78. SMOKE

Cahuilla *mʔiʔ-at* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 112. Word class: noun. Derived from the intransitive verb *=mʔiʔ-* 'to emit smoke (in burning)'.

79. STAND

Cahuilla *=hʔiwen-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 57. Polysemy: 'to be standing / to be (of live plants)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Never occurs with verbal derivative suffixes. Distinct from *=wʔewen-* 'to stand up / to stop (walking, working) / to stand still' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 238].

80. STAR

Cahuilla *sʔuʔ-we-t* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 194. Word class: noun. Plural: *sʔuʔ-we-t-em*.

81. STONE

Cahuilla *qʔawiš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 168. Polysemy: 'rock / mountain'. Word class: noun. Plural: *qʔakʔwiš*.

82. SUN

Cahuilla *t'amit* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 197-198. Polysemy: 'the sun / day / time'. Word class: noun. Allomorph *tam-* is used as first member of compounds. The form *t'amit* belongs to the Mountain Cahuilla dialect, its Desert Cahuilla equivalent is *t'amyat*.

83. SWIM

Cahuilla *=w'aye-* # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 234. Glossed as 'to flap (of wings in flying, of arms in swimming) / to fly'. Word class: intransitive verb. Example: *p'anja w'aye-qal* 'he is swimming' (literally 'in the water he is flapping'). We suppose that *=w'aye-* is the basic Cahuilla verb for 'to swim', because 1) it is cognate with the basic verbs for 'to swim' in closely related Takic languages Cupeño and Luiseño, 2) no other verb with the meaning 'to swim' is attested in [Seiler & Hioki 2006].

84. TAIL

Cahuilla *=k^was* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 90. Glossed as 'tail (of birds, animals)'. Word class: noun (construct only).

85. THAT

Cahuilla *p'e?* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 151. Glossed as 'he, she, it (pointing to something remote from the speaker); also relativizer'. Word class: demonstrative and relative pronoun.

86. THIS

Cahuilla *?i?* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 68. Glossed as 'this (used to indicate a person, thing, idea, state, event as present, proximate)'. Word class: demonstrative pronoun. Morphophonemic variant: *?iβ?i*. Plural: *?iβi-m*.

87. THOU

Cahuilla *ʔet* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 42. Glossed as 'you / he / it'. 2nd/3rd person singular pronoun. Morphophonemic variant: *ʔeβat*.

88. TONGUE

Cahuilla *h'e=naŋ-iλ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 121. Word class: noun. Construct: *=naŋ*.

89. TOOTH

Cahuilla *t'ama-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 196. Polysemy: 'mouth / tooth'. Word class: noun. Plural: *t'ama-l-em*.

90. TREE

Cahuilla *k'elaw-at* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 75. Polysemy: 'wood / woods / tree'. Word class: noun. Construct: *=k'elaw-ʔa*. Derived from *=k'elaw-* 'to gather wood' (intransitive and transitive verb).

91. TWO

Cahuilla *w'ih* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 241. Word class: quantifier.

92. WALK (GO)

Cahuilla *=h'iči-* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 54-55. Glossed as 'to go (on foot, on horseback, on a vehicle)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Distinct from =*n'em-* 'to walk around' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 126].

93. WARM (HOT)

Cahuilla *s'iw-ma* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 187. Glossed as 'hot'. Word class: adjective. Derived from the intransitive verb =*s'iw-* 'to become hot / to have fever (with =*t'axaw* 'body' as subject)'. Cf. also the noun *s'iw-iš* 'heat / fever' (can be used as an attribute: *pal s'iw-iš* 'hot water'). Distinct from *t'ij-iš* 'warm' (noun), *t'ij-ma* 'warm' (adjective) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 216] and *t'iw-ma* 'warm' (adjective) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 217].

94. WATER

Cahuilla *p'a-l* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 139. Polysemy: 'water / river'. Word class: noun.

95. WE

Cahuilla *č'em* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 174, 181.

96. WHAT

Cahuilla *h'ičeʔa* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 54. Word class: interrogative pronoun. Variants: *h'ičeʔa* ~ *h'ičaxa*.

97. WHITE

Cahuilla *t'eβiš-nek* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 213. Word class: adjective.

98. WHO

Cahuilla *h'axʔi* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 49. Polysemy: 'who? / whose?'. Word class: interrogative pronoun. Plural: *h'axʔi-m*. Morphophonemic variant: *h'axa-*.

99. WOMAN

Cahuilla *ɲ'ičič* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 131. Polysemy: 'woman / female'. Word class: noun. Plural: *ɲ'iŋkič-em*.

100. YELLOW

Cahuilla *t'es-nek-iš* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 211. Polysemy: 'yellow / brown'. Word class: adjective. Plural: *t'es-nek-č-em* ~ *t'etes-nek-č-em*. Related to *t'esel* 'yellow clay (used for pottery, for painting faces)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 210], *t'esnat* 'clay for pottery or painting / pot / olla' [ibid.].

101. FAR

Cahuilla *p'epiy* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 149. Derived forms: *p'epiy-ika* 'toward the far distance', *p'epi-ŋa* 'far, in the far place', *p'epi-ŋa-x* 'from far'. Secondary synonym: *h'aka-n* 'far away, with a distance', derived from =*h'aka-* 'to be roomy (house, etc.) / to have openings / to be open (store, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 45].

102. HEAVY

Cahuilla *p'ele-ma* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 147. Word class: adjective. Secondary synonym: *č'iki-ma ~ č'ikiʔ-ma* 'thick and heavy (wood, coat, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 32].

103. NEAR

Cahuilla *s'unč'i* # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 191. Polysemy: 'close / near'. Word class: adverb. Alternative candidate: *m'a-ŋa-x* 'on the side of / by the side of / near' (adverb; literally 'from the hand of', construct: *=m'a-ŋa-x*) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 101].

104. SALT

Cahuilla *ʔ'ih-iλ* (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 65. Word class: noun.

105. SHORT

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Not attested properly. Cf. the following verbs: *=t'uqi-* 'to be short (of clothes, a tail, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 223], *=muti-* 'to be short (of person, body part) / to be cut short (of clothes)' (Mountain Cahuilla dialect) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 116], *=t'epi-* 'to be short (clothes)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 209].

106. SNAKE

Cahuilla *s'ewet* # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 183. Glossed as 'rattlesnake'. Word class: noun. Plural: *s'ewt-am*. There is no general term for 'snake' in the dictionary, but in many illustrative sentences *s'ewet* is translated simply as 'snake' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 25, 53, 88, 253]. The other term for 'rattlesnake', *m'esaʔa* [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 107], does not occur in illustrative sentences.

107. THIN

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Not attested. Cf. the verbs =y'awi- 'to get skinny, thin' (Desert Cahuilla dialect), =ʔika- 'id.' (Mountain Cahuilla dialect) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 249].

108. WIND

Cahuilla y'aʔi (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 251. Polysemy: 'wind / air'. Word class: noun. Plural: y'aʔi-m.

109. WORM

Cahuilla s'iβuy-al (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 187. Word class: noun. Plural: s'iβuy-l-am. Construct: s'iβuy-a.

110. YEAR

Cahuilla t'awpax-iš (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 201-202. Word class: noun. Derived from the verb =t'awpax- 'to be summer', cf. t'awpaʔ 'summer'.