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

Languages included: Chontal, Highland Oaxaca [teq-hch].

DATA SOURCES

Main sources


Additional sources


NOTES

Transliteration.

The Highland Chontal orthography (in the first column) and phonetic transcription (in the second column) used in [Turner & Turner 1971] are transliterated as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, A</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>k, kʰ</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c’</td>
<td>k’</td>
<td>k’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>tš</td>
<td>č</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch’</td>
<td>tš’</td>
<td>ċ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d̄</td>
<td>ō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e, E</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f’</td>
<td>f’</td>
<td>f’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i, I</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jn</td>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>Nh (before consonant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jn</td>
<td>hn</td>
<td>Nh (before vowel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jm</td>
<td>Mm</td>
<td>Mm (before consonant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jm</td>
<td>hm</td>
<td>hm (before vowel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jη</td>
<td>Nŋ</td>
<td>Nŋ (before consonant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jη</td>
<td>hŋ</td>
<td>hŋ (before vowel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o, O</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qu</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q’u</td>
<td>k’</td>
<td>k’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>š</td>
<td>š</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts’</td>
<td>ts’</td>
<td>c’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u, Û</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Database compiled by:** M. Zhivlov (April 2012).
1. ALL
Highland Chontal bul-af-kaʔ (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 41. Glossed as 'all, everyone'. Word class: animate adjective. Cf. the following textual examples: 'All the people gathered at the house of the host of the fiesta' [ibid.], 'If there are lots of men drinking mescal, in a little while they will all be staggering' [Turner & Turner 1971: 92], 'The mayordomo fed all the men' [Turner & Turner 1971: 150]. 'We all have two surnames, (from) our father and also (from) our mother' [Turner & Turner 1971: 172]. According to [Waterhouse 1969: 232], bul-af-kaʔ is derived from the verb =bul-af- 'to pick up and carry in arms' "with the idea of all-embracing'. Other synonyms (see below on dialect distribution) include: hˈaway 'all' (example: 'We all went to the ranch'; in the dialects of Ecatepec and San Lorenzo this word means 'daily') [Turner & Turner 1971: 171], houkaˈlemma 'all, everyone' (example: 'All these men went to their village') [Turner & Turner 1971: 172], hˈoya 'all, everyone' [Turner & Turner 1971: 172], ŋihi 'complete, all entire, completely, entirely' [Turner & Turner 1971: 226]. Cf. also ŋa=hiʃ-ga 'all, everything' (derived from di=hiʃ-tma 'to come to an end, to be completely finished, to be used up') [Turner & Turner 1971: 6], ʃentˈero 'all; entire' (a Spanish loanword; "[s]ame usage as Spanish") [Turner & Turner 1971: 128]. According to a dialect survey of Highland Chontal [Turner 1973: 102], 'all' is bulˈafkaʔ in San Pedro Sosolotepec, San Miguel, Candelaria, Santa Lucía, San Matías, San José, and Zapotitlán, ŋihi in San Andrés, Santo Domingo, San Lucas, and Ecatepec, hˈaway in San Juan Acaltepec and San Lorenzo, hˈoya in San Pablo. We choose bulˈafkaʔ as the main synonym, since our main source [Turner & Turner 1971] is based on the San Matías dialect.

2. ASHES
Highland Chontal t=ʌbi (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Highland Chontal l=iʃmi kˈek (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 198. Glossed as 'tree bark'. Literally 'tree skin', from l=iʃmi 'skin (of animals) / skin (of fruit) / hide / leather' [Turner & Turner 1971: 197] and ʔal=ʔek 'tree' [Turner & Turner 1971: 19-20], q.v. The meaning 'tree bark' can also be expressed as l=i=b=iʃmi kˈek [Turner & Turner 1971: 47, 146] (l=a=b=iʃmi 'skin (of a person)').

4. BELLY
Highland Chontal l=a=gˈuʔu (1).
References and notes:


5. BIG

Highland Chontal ʔa=gw'e-ga? (1).

References and notes:


6. BIRD

Highland Chontal ɬˈ=aga (1).

References and notes:


7. BITE

Highland Chontal di=gˈaʔma (1).

References and notes:


8. BLACK

Highland Chontal ʔˈumi (1).

References and notes:


9. BLOOD

Highland Chontal l=a=ʍˈac’ (1).

References and notes:

10. BONE
Highland Chontal \( l=\text{ega} \text{ɬ} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 189. Polysemy: 'bone / horn (of an animal)'. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: \( \text{ɬ}=\text{eg} \text{ɬ}-\text{aʔ} \sim \text{ɬ}=\text{ega} \text{ɬ} \).

11. BREAST
Highland Chontal \( \text{t}=\text{onša-hmaʔ} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 234. Polysemy: 'heart / chest'. Word class: noun (III/IVb). Plural: \( \text{ɬ}=\text{onša-} \text{way-hmaʔ} \). Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): \( \text{t}=\text{onša-hmaʔ} \). Derived from the verb \( \text{d}=\text{unša-} \text{ʔma} \) 'breathe' [Turner & Turner 1971: 122] with the instrumental suffix \(-\text{hmaʔ}\). Distinct from \( \text{ɬ}=\text{unša-hmaʔ} \) 'las tetas / nipples (of the breast)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 177], glossed as 'woman's breasts' in the list of body parts [Turner & Turner 1971: 356].

12. BURN TR.
Highland Chontal \( \text{d}=\text{bi-ʔe-} \text{ʔma} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 64. Word class: transitive verb (I). Derived from \( \text{d}=\text{bi-} \text{ʔma} \) 'burn (intr.)' with the transitivizing suffix \(-\text{ʔe-}\).

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Highland Chontal \( \text{t}=\text{a=ʔnɬuk} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 211. Polysemy: 'nail (finger or toe) / claw'. Word class: noun (IIb). Plural: \( \text{l}=\text{ʔnɬuk} \).

14. CLOUD
Highland Chontal \( \text{l}=\text{umm'a-way} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 202. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: \( \text{ɬ}=\text{umm'a-way} \). A nominalization of the verb \( \text{d}=\text{umm'a-} \text{ʔma} \) 'to put', itself derived from \( \text{d}=\text{umm'a-} \text{ʔma} \) 'to move (of a shapeless article, such as clothing) / to carry (clothing)' with the

15. COLD
Highland Chontal ?a=š’ida (1).

References and notes:


16. COME
Highland Chontal di=gw’ay-wo (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 78. Glossed as ‘arrive (here)’. Word class: intransitive verb (I). The dictionary also lists di=gway-n’a-wo ‘come’ [ibid.] with the finalitive suffix -na- that “expresses some measure of permanency or completeness” [Turner 1966: 55]. The stem that contains this suffix and the stem without it are both indiscriminately translated in textual examples as ‘come’ or ‘arrive’.

17. DIE
Highland Chontal di=m’āʔma (1).

References and notes:


18. DOG
Highland Chontal gal=ć’iki (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Highland Chontal di=šn’a-ʔma (1).

References and notes:

20. DRY
Highland Chontal ʔih̥uɬ (1).

References and notes:


21. EAR
Highland Chontal l=a=ɬʔmas (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Highland Chontal ɬ=ˈamac' (1).

References and notes:


23. EAT
Highland Chontal di=dˈe-ʔma (1).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Highland Chontal ɬ=abˈiʔe (1).

References and notes:

25. EYE
Highland Chontal l=ˈa=ʔu (1).

References and notes:


26. FAT N.
Highland Chontal ?al=mantˈeka (-1).

References and notes:


27. FEATHER
Highland Chontal l=a=šˈaɬ # (1).

References and notes:


28. FIRE
Highland Chontal f=ˈuɲa (1).

References and notes:


29. FISH
Highland Chontal f=ˈadu (1).
References and notes:


30. FLY V.
Highland Chontal d=iˈyu-ʔma (1).

References and notes:


31. FOOT
Highland Chontal l=a=ʔmis (1).

References and notes:


32. FULL
Highland Chontal nˈamma # (1).

References and notes:


33. GIVE
Highland Chontal d=ebˈi-ʔi-ʔma (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 44-45. Polysemy: 'give / divide' ('dar / distribuir / entregar / partir / regalar' in Spanish). Word class: ditransitive verb (IV). Textual examples confirm that this is the main word for 'give'. Secondary synonyms: di=gˈi-ʔma 'give / rent, lease' [Turner & Turner 1971: 76], di=nˈi-ʔi-ʔma 'give (a long, thin object)' (derived from di=nˈi-ʔma 'carry (a long, slender, thin object)') [Turner & Turner 1971: 94-95], di=buˈi-ʔi-ʔma 'give (something large or round)' (derived from di=bˈul-ʔma 'grasp (a large or round object) with hands') [Turner & Turner 1971: 65], d=umˈma-ʔi-ʔma 'give (a shapeless object, such as clothing)' (derived from d=umˈma-ʔma 'move (of a shapeless article, such as clothing), carry (clothing)') [Turner & Turner 1971: 117-118, 270]. The ditransitivizing suffix -ʔi-, seen in the last three verbs, is also present in d=ebˈi-ʔi-ʔma, although here the deriving stem was lost.
34. GOOD
Highland Chontal ?a=k’a (1).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Highland Chontal ?a=šw’ay-ga (1).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Highland Chontal t=’a= nak (1).

References and notes:


37. HAND
Highland Chontal l=a=m’an’e (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Highland Chontal t=’a= nak (1).

References and notes:

39. HEAR
Highland Chontal \textit{di=gy'eh-ʔma} (1).

References and notes:

\textbf{Highland Chontal}: Turner & Turner 1971: 79. Glossed as 'understand, hear with understanding' (but as 'oír; entender; comprender' in Spanish). Word class: transitive verb (I). Durative form: \textit{ga=gy'eg-a}. Despite the misleading English gloss, this verb is undoubtedly the main word for 'to hear'. Cf. the following examples: 'When a man sleeps and you see or hear (\textit{dogyehʔma}) him speaking or groaning, he is dreaming' [Turner & Turner 1971: 81], 'If a man hears (\textit{digyehlah}) people laughing a little ways away, he too will laugh a little bit; he will smile' [Turner & Turner 1971: 96], 'If he sings softly, no one will hear (\textit{nogyehya}) his song' [Turner & Turner 1971: 119], 'Now and then you hear (\textit{dogyehʔma}) the spotted owl hooting at night' [Turner & Turner 1971: 142].

40. HEART
Highland Chontal \textit{t=onša-\text{h}maʔ} (1).

References and notes:


41. HORN
Highland Chontal \textit{l=ˈegaɬ} (1).

References and notes:


42. I
Highland Chontal \textit{ʔiyˈaʔ} (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Highland Chontal \textit{di=m'a-ʔa-ʔma} (1).

References and notes:
Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 90. Glossed as 'kill, assassinate'. Derived from di=mˈaʔma 'die / faint' with the transitive suffix -ʔa.

44. KNEE
Highland Chontal t=emyone (1).

References and notes:

45. KNOW
Highland Chontal ?i=sˈin-aʔ (1).

References and notes:

46. LEAF
Highland Chontal l=ib=ˈela (1).

References and notes:

47. LIE
Highland Chontal g=unˈow-ya (1).

References and notes:
Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 121. This durative verb is found in the dictionary in the entry for d=una-waʔ-ʔma 'lie down; stretch out (in bed)'. Cf. the following textual example: 'If a man is sitting or lying down (d=unˈow-ya), he can rise and stand up on his feet' [Turner & Turner 1971: 51].

48. LIVER
Highland Chontal t=ada (1).

References and notes:

49. LONG
Highland Chontal ?i=dˈog-i (1).

References and notes:

50. LOUSE
Highland Chontal ɬ=ˈaygwi (1).

References and notes:

51. MAN
Highland Chontal gˈal=šans ~ gal=šˈans (1).

References and notes:
Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 156. Glossed as 'man, male'. Word class: noun (Ia). Plural: lan=šanˈuk' 'people'. This is evidently the main word both for 'man (male)' and for 'man (person)'. Cf. the diagnostic contexts for both meanings: 'Men (lan=šanˈuk) make wooden spoons with which women dip out broth' [Turner & Turner 1971: 28] and 'People (lan=šanˈuk) are able to eat because they have jawbones' [Turner & Turner 1971: 35]. Cf. lˈ=i=šans 'form / appearance / color' [Turner & Turner 1971: 197].

52. MANY
Highland Chontal ?a=špˈeʔ (1).

References and notes:

53. MEAT
Highland Chontal l=išˈik' (1).

References and notes:

54. MOON
Highland Chontal qal=m’uΧ’a (1).

References and notes:

55. MOUNTAIN
Highland Chontal t=în’âla (1).

References and notes:

56. MOUTH
Highland Chontal l=’a=go (1).

References and notes:

57. NAME
Highland Chontal l=’a=ft’ine (1).

References and notes:

58. NECK
Highland Chontal t=’ahok’ (1).

References and notes:
59. NEW
Highland Chontal ?a=c’e (1).

References and notes:


60. NIGHT
Highland Chontal l=ib’ugiʔ (1).

References and notes:


61. NOSE
Highland Chontal t=ʔa=ʔnaɬ (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Highland Chontal ?ay- (1).

References and notes:


63. ONE
Highland Chontal ?a=n’uli (1).

References and notes:


64. PERSON
Highland Chontal \( g'al=šans \sim gal=šans \) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal**: Turner & Turner 1971: 156. Glossed as ‘man, male’. Word class: noun (Ia). Plural: \( lan=šan'uk' \) ‘people’. This is evidently the main word both for ‘man (male)’ and for ‘man (person)’. Cf. the diagnostic contexts for both meanings: ‘Men (\( lan=šan'uk' \)) make wooden spoons with which women dip out broth’ [Turner & Turner 1971: 28] and ‘People (\( lan=šan'uk' \)) are able to eat because they have jawbones’ [Turner & Turner 1971: 35]. Cf. \( l=ı=šan's \) ‘form / appearance / color’ [Turner & Turner 1971: 197].

65. RAIN

Highland Chontal \( ɬ=ˈa=gwi \) (1).

References and notes:


66. RED

Highland Chontal \( ʔunšal'i \) (1).

References and notes:


67. ROAD

Highland Chontal \( l=ˈane \) (1).

References and notes:


68. ROOT

Highland Chontal \( l=ˈime \) (1).

References and notes:


69. ROUND
Highland Chontal ʔa=špeyyˈugi # (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 39. Word class: adjective. The word is related to ʔa=špˈeywi 'flat basket' [Turner & Turner 1971: 185]. The Spanish-Chontal index also lists two other candidates under Spanish 'redondo': ʔa=peloˈteʔ and ʔa=redˈonde [Turner & Turner 1971: 305] (both of them are Spanish loanwords). Textual examples are too few to establish the basic synonym.

70. SAND
Highland Chontal ɬ=ibˈi=mac' (1).

References and notes:


71. SAY
Highland Chontal di=mˈi-ʔma (1).

References and notes:


72. SEE
Highland Chontal di=šˈim-ʔma (1).

References and notes:


73. SEED
Highland Chontal gal=fanˈuʔ (1).

References and notes:

74. SIT
Highland Chontal \(di=guc\-'uya\) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** There is no entry for the durative verb 'to sit, to be sitting' in [Turner & Turner 1971]. The verb, however, is found in numerous places in the Highland Chontal translation of the New Testament [NT 2009] and in one textual illustration in [Turner & Turner 1971]. Some of the relevant examples: 'And as he sat (\(migucuya\)) upon the mount of Olives...' [Matthew 24:3], 'For whether is greater, he that sitteth (\(togucuya\)) at meat, or he that serveth?' [Luke 22:27], 'If any thing be revealed to another that sitteth by (\(nogucuya\)), let the first hold his peace' [1 Corinthians 14:30], '...where Christ sitteth (\(digucuya\)) on the right hand of God' [Colossians 3:1], 'And I saw a great white throne, and him that sat (\(logucuya\)) on it' [Revelation 20:11], 'If a man sits (\(digucuya\)) all day, his feet will go to sleep' [Turner & Turner 1971: 123].

75. SKIN
Highland Chontal \(\text{}=q=bi\text{\text{x}}\) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 205. Polysemy: 'skin (man's) / flesh / pulp'. Word class: noun (IIb). Secondary synonym: \(l=a=b=\text{\text{i\text{\text{š}mi\}}}\) 'skin (of a person)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 174], derived from \(l=\text{\text{i\text{\text{š}mi\}}}\) 'skin (of animals) / skin (of fruit) / hide / leather' [Turner & Turner 1971: 197].

76. SLEEP
Highland Chontal \(di=\text{šm}ay\-\text{ʔma}\) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 102. Word class: intransitive verb (I). Durative form: \(di=\text{šmay}\).

77. SMALL
Highland Chontal \(?=g=\text{\text{a\text{\text{t}wa\}}}\) (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 5. Polysemy: 'little / tiny / short / narrow'. Word class: adjective. Suppletive plural: \(?=c=\text{\text{ogayt\}}}\). Abbreviated form: \(?=\text{\text{\text{a\text{\text{}}}wa\}}}\) [Turner & Turner 1971: 6], Secondary synonyms: \(du\text{\text{g}in\text{\text{u\}}}\) 'small' [Turner & Turner 1971: 114], \(\text{\text{a\text{\text{}}}\text{\text{h}g}\text{\text{\text{d}}}\text{\text{u}}\})' little' [Turner & Turner 1971: 6], \(?=\text{\text{\text{h}g}\text{\text{\text{d}}}\text{\text{u}}\})' little (used only to describe animals)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 6].

78. SMOKE
Highland Chontal \(l=\text{igu\text{\text{š}}}\text{\text{is\}}}\) (1).
References and notes:


79. STAND
Highland Chontal $d=eg'aš-u$ (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: The dictionary [Turner & Turner 1971] gives only the inchoative verb $d=eg'aš-ʔma$ 'stand up' [Turner & Turner 1971: 51]. The durative form 'stand, be standing' is found in the Highland Chontal translation of the New Testament [NT 2009]. Here are some examples: 'And Jesus stood ($degašu$) before the governor...' [Matthew 27:11], 'And it came to pass, that, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, he stood ($degašu$) by the lake of Gennesaret' [Luke 5:1], 'And now I stand ($gagašu$) and am judged for the hope of the promise made of God, unto our fathers' [Acts 26:6].

80. STAR
Highland Chontal $gal=š'amna$ (1).

References and notes:


81. STONE
Highland Chontal $t=ab'ik$ (1).

References and notes:


82. SUN
Highland Chontal $gal=ʔ'ořa$ (-1).

References and notes:


83. SWIM
Highland Chontal $di=gaf-g'ay-ʔma$ (1).

References and notes:

84. TAIL

Highland Chontal l=ˈa=bo (1).

References and notes:


85. THAT

Highland Chontal hi=kˈuʔwa (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 41, 171; Turner 1966: 115. Glossed as ‘that one (there)’. Word class: animate demonstrative pronoun. Variants: hi=kˈuwaʔ ~ kˈuwaʔ ~ kˈuʔwaʔ. Plural: hi=tˈaʔa ~ hi=nˈiya ~ hi=nˈaʔa ~ hi=nˈuʔwa-ni. The system of demonstrative pronouns in Highland Chontal includes three grades of deixis, a distinction between animate and inanimate demonstratives, and suppletive roots for animate plural forms. Animate demonstratives include: hi=kˈiya ‘this (proximal)’ (plural hi=nˈiya), hi=kˈaʔa ‘this (distal)’ (plural hi=nˈaʔa) [Turner & Turner 1971: 171], hi=kˈuʔwa ‘that (distal)’ (plural hi=nˈuʔwa). Inanimate demonstratives are hi=tˈaʔa ‘this (proximal)’ and hi=ɬˈiya ‘this’ [Turner & Turner 1971: 171].

86. THIS

Highland Chontal hi=kˈiya (1).

References and notes:


87. THOU

Highland Chontal ʔimˈaʔ (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE
Highland Chontal \(t=a=b\alpha ft\) (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 204. Word class: noun (IIIb). Plural: \(t=a=b\alpha t\). Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): \(t=i=b\alpha t\).

89. TOOTH
Highland Chontal \(l=a=b\alpha y\) (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 178. Word class: noun (IIa). Plural: \(l=a=b\alpha y\). Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): \(l=i=b\alpha y\).

90. TREE
Highland Chontal \(\theta al=b\alpha k\) (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Highland Chontal \(\theta og=e?\) (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 240. Glossed as 'two (inanimate)'. Word class: inanimate adjective (IIa). Cf. \(\theta og=e?i\) 'two (animate)'.

92. WALK (GO)
Highland Chontal \(di=b\alpha w=a-tma\) # (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 82-83. Polysemy: 'go / walk'. Word class: intransitive verb (I). Durative form: \(g=a=b\alpha t\). Suppletive stems: -le- (1st and 2nd person plural), -ye- (3rd person plural) [Turner & Turner 1971: 112]. Another candidate is \(di=c\alpha e\) 'go / need, take (Spanish 'necesitar')' [Turner & Turner 1971: 108]. Both verbs can occur in similar contexts, cf. 'When a man goes (\(di=b\alpha w=a\) to Oaxaca, he will cross over the river' [Turner & Turner 1971: 77] and 'It’s been one or two months since I went (\(l=a=b\alpha w=a\) to Oaxaca' [Turner & Turner 1971: 152]. In the closely related Lowland Chontal, the verb \(c\alpha c\) means 'go and return' [O’Connor 2007: 77]. The following contexts suggest that the meaning of Highland Chontal \(c\alpha c\) may actually be the same: 'I went (\(a=c\alpha w=a\) to his house (but) the door was closed; no one is there' [Turner & Turner 1971: 170], 'Yesterday I went (\(a=c\alpha w=a\) to the mountain...' [Turner & Turner 1971: 209], 'Last year I went (\(a=c\alpha w=a\) to Oaxaca three times' [Turner & Turner 1971: 240]. There are
other contexts, however, that do not fit so well the meaning 'go and return' (e.g. 'Where did my dog go (gic'eba)?' [Turner & Turner 1971: 40]), so the matter needs further investigation.

93. WARM (HOT)
Highland Chontal ?in'ua? (1).

References and notes:


94. WATER
Highland Chontal l=a=haʔ (1).

References and notes:


95. WE
Highland Chontal ?i/'a-ŋk' (1).

References and notes:


96. WHAT
Highland Chontal de (1).

References and notes:


97. WHITE
Highland Chontal ?a=fuh-ga (1).

References and notes:

98. WHO
Highland Chontal *n'ayci* (1).

References and notes:

**Highland Chontal**: Turner & Turner 1971: 239; Turner 1966: 133. Variants: *nay* ~ *ne* ~ *n'eci*. Plural: *n'ayciɬ*. Although in [Turner & Turner 1971: 239] *n'ayci* is described as a relative pronoun, it also serves as an interrogative pronoun, as in the following examples from the Highland Chontal translation of the New Testament [NT 2009]: ‘...said unto them, Whom (*n'ayci*) seek ye?’ [John 18:4]. ‘Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom (*n'ayci*) seekest thou?’ [John 20:15].

99. WOMAN
Highland Chontal *t=ag'aʔno* (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Highland Chontal *ʔundˈaʔe* (1).

References and notes:


101. FAR
Highland Chontal *ʔa=gulɬiʔ* (1).

References and notes:


102. HEAVY
Highland Chontal *ʔa=gˈundaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

103. NEAR
Highland Chontal ʔa=sˈerka (1).

References and notes:


104. SALT
Highland Chontal ɬ=óʔwe (1).

References and notes:


105. SHORT
Highland Chontal ʔa=dˈenɬ-ka # (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 3. Glossed as 'short (applies to anything)'. Word class: adjective. Another candidate is ʔa=gˈaʔwa 'little / tiny / short / narrow' [Turner & Turner 1971: 5]. The choice between the two synonyms is rather arbitrary, since there are only two textual examples in the dictionary: 'This man is short (ʔadˈenɬka); he never grew...' [Turner & Turner 1971: 3], 'This lasso is very short (g=a=gˈaʔwa)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 23].

106. SNAKE
Highland Chontal ɬ=aynˈofaɬ (1).

References and notes:


107. THIN (2D)
Highland Chontal ʔa=šalˈof (1).

References and notes:

Highland Chontal: Turner & Turner 1971: 38. Glossed as 'thin (for example, a tortilla or silk material)'. Word class: adjective. Can also be applied to boards [ibid.] or skulls [Turner & Turner 1971: 173].
107. THIN (1D)
Highland Chontal ʔa=t’a (2).

References and notes:


108. WIND
Highland Chontal t=’awaʔ (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM
Highland Chontal t=’ab’imi (1).

References and notes:


110. YEAR
Highland Chontal t=’amac’ (1).

References and notes: