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

Languages included: Mojave [yum-moj], Cocopa [yum-coc], Yavapai [yum-yav], Jamul Tiipay [yum-tii], Mesa Grande ’Iipay [yum-iip].

DATA SOURCES

I. Mojave.


II. Cocopa.


III. Yavapai.

Shaterian 1983 = Shaterian, Alan William. Phonology and Dictionary of Yavapai. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley. // An extensive analysis of Yavapai phonology, accompanied by a large dictionary of the language. In the dictionary, words with more than one consonant before the root vowel are given several times, one time under each consonant. That is, the word with the structure C₁(V)C₂(V)C₃V will be given under C₁, under C₂, under C₃, and in the English-Yavapai section. Sometimes the forms of the same word given in various places may slightly differ. Perusal of the dictionary leads us to the conclusion that the forms given in the English-Yavapai section are transcribed more accurately. Therefore, in such cases preference is given to the transcription in the English-Yavapai section of the dictionary.

IV. Jamul Tiipay.


V. Mesa Grande ’Iipay.


I. Mojave.

1) The main stress in Mojave usually falls on the last syllable. In [Munro et al. 1992] stress is noted only when it is not final. We follow this orthographic convention.

2) When pronounced in isolation, words with underlying initial vowel have an aspirated onset, indistinguishable from phonemic /h/. Following [Munro et al. 1992] and [Munro 1976], we do not write this prothetic [h].

3) Peculiarities of the Mojave alphabet are transliterated as follows:

| ch | č |
| d | ð |
| hw | hʷ |
| kw | kʷ |
| ky | kʸ |
| ly | ʎ |
| ny | n |
| qw | qʷ |
| sh | š |
| th | θ |
| t-h | th |
| ' | ? |
| VV | V: |
| V-V | VV |

II. Cocopa.

The Cocopa alphabet is transliterated as follows:
III. Yavapai.

The transcription that is used by A. Shaterian almost completely coincides with UTS. The only difference is in the way of marking suprasegmental features, transliterated by us as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>á</th>
<th>a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>â</td>
<td>è</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
<td>ā</td>
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<tr>
<td>à</td>
<td>à ~ â</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Jamul Tiipay.

The Jamul Tiipay alphabet is transliterated as follows:

<table>
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<th>p</th>
<th>p</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>tt</td>
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<td>ch</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Mesa Grande ’Iipay alphabet is transliterated as follows:
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<tr>
<th>r</th>
<th>r</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nn</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ny</td>
<td>n'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
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<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
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<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
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<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>θ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>e:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Database compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (last update: September 2015).
1. ALL
Mojave pay(1), Cocopa s=am(2), Yavapai p'ay-a(1), Jamul Tiipay čam-ʃ ~ na=čam-ʃ(2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay n'=amaŋ(3).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 154. Polysemy: 'all / every / everyone / completely'. 'The word pay, meaning 'all', is often used in sentences referring to a lot of people, particularly if the dictionary does not list a separate plural form for the verb of the sentence' [Munro et al. 1992: 308]. Secondary synonyms: č=aːm ~ ča=aːm ~ č=uː=aːm 'all / a lot / every' [Munro et al. 1992: 59], kʷ=asent ~ kʷ=asint ~ ku=sint ~ ku=sent 'each / every / all / the whole thing' (derived from ʔasent 'one') [Munro et al. 1992: 124], na=kuː=aːm 'all / a lot / every' [Munro et al. 1992: 64].

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 241-242. Glossed as 'be or do all or everything in regard to someone or something, do all or everything for someone'. Word class: transitive verb. 3rd person form: s=w=am (but =aː=saːm for the benefactive meaning). Secondary synonyms: ɲ=m=aːm (impersonal intransitive verb) 'be only, all, just, almost, the end' [Crawford 1989: 181], and ɲ=k=wiɲ (intransitive verb) 'be complete, all, only, exclusively so' [Crawford 1989: 178]. Examination of contexts in [Crawford 1983] shows that s=aːm is the main synonym for 'to be all'. The meaning of the s= in s=am is not clear, but its prefixal nature is confirmed by the third person form s=w=am (third person prefix u=/w= occurs immediately before the root [Crawford 1966: 64]).

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 340, 530.

**Jamul Tiipay:** Miller 2001: 29, 170, 174. According to Miller, čam,ŋ etymologically (but not synchronically) consists of stem čam and inessive case marker -ŋ [Miller 2001: 29]. The word means both 'omnis' and 'totus', cf. the following examples: ʔiːpay p'ay/ą čam,ŋ u=awax-ču ʔu 'Are we going to feed all these people?' [Miller 2001: 46], ...kʷaŋp'ų čam,ŋ súc xančanč... '...when she had gathered all the meat and taken it down...' [Miller 2001: 49].

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 35. Polysemy: 'all / all of them / everything'.

2. ASHES
Mojave hamʔuːʃ (1), Cocopa xmʔuː # (1), Yavapai (?mhˈuiː)l ~ (?mhˈuiː)l (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔəmpiɬ (2).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 73. Polysemy: 'ashes / soot'.

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 362. Word class: noun. Cf. xmʔuː 'be gray' [ibid.]. Another candidate is kʷɛmˈa ~ kimˈa 'ashes' [Crawford 1989: 54]. In all the three instances in [Crawford 1983] where the English translation of the text has 'ashes', Cocopa original has xmʔuː [Crawford 1983: 364-365, 374-377].

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 465, 485, 531.

**Jamul Tiipay:** Not attested.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 4. Polysemy: 'ashes / dust'.

3. BARK
Mojave ʔaθ=kʷiːl (1), Cocopa šxu=yˈal (2), Yavapai ʔpˈil-a # (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay xaː>a=yəl (2).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 288. Polysemy: 'kindling / bark (of a tree)'. Word class: noun. Cf. *sxu=y'al* (transitive verb) 'chop (e.g., wood) into small pieces' [ibid.].


Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 19. Glossed as 'bark (of a tree)'. Cf. *ʔə=yaɬ* 'a flat or smooth surface (sheet, shell of acorn, bark, husk, leaf), not plentiful' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5].

4. BELLY

Mojave *ʔi=to* (1), Cocopa *ʔi=cu* (1), Yavapai *mn’u(·)n-a* (2), Jamul Tiipay *tu* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *a=tu:* (1).

References and notes:


Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 400. Glossed as 'stomach / mind'. Word class: noun. Textual examples show that the word also actually means 'belly', cf. the following contexts: 'She kept on tickling him on the stomach' [Crawford 1983: 72-73], 'the girl ... tickled his stomach like this' [Crawford 1983: 76-77]. Derived from *ču* 'middle / center' [Crawford 1989: 31].


5. BIG

Mojave *va=ʎ=ty-m ~ va=ty-m* (1), Cocopa *p=ty* (1), Yavapai *β=tʰ* (1), Jamul Tiipay *tʰay* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔi=ku:* (2).

References and notes:


6. BIRD
Mojave ?ič=a=yer ~ ?ič=¼=yer (1), Cocopa ša (2), Yavapai ?=č=š′a (2), Jamul Tiipay a=š′a ~ a=ša (2), Mesa Grande 'lipay ?a=ša: (2).

References and notes:

7. BITE
Mojave ča=kʰo-k (1), Cocopa ša (2), Yavapai č=kʰo (1), Jamul Tiipay č=š=kʰaw (1), Mesa Grande 'lipay čw=kʰaw (1).

References and notes:

8. BLACK
Mojave nː=ʔiːʎ (1), Cocopa n=ʔiːʎ (1), Yavapai ?=nːʔa: (1), Jamul Tiipay nːʔa (1), Mesa Grande 'lipay nːʔiːʎ (1).

References and notes:
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 172. Glossed as 'be black, dark, dark-complexioned'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: nː=ʔiːʎ- ~ nː=ʔiːʎ- (for some speakers nː=ʔiːʎ means 'he is dark-complexioned' and nː=ʔiːʎ - 'he is black (as if painted black)' [ibid.]). Thus, the root varies between nː=ʔiːʎ and nː=ʔiːʎ.
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 17, 96, 125-126, 137, 207. Glossed as 'to be black'.
9. BLOOD
Mojave \( n=a=h\text{ʷ}at \) (1), Cocopa \( n=x\text{ʷ}at \) (1), Yavapai (ʔ)\( h\text{ʷ}at-a \) (1), Jamul Tiipay \( x\text{ʷ}at \) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \( ?\text{ʷ}=x\text{ʷ}at \) (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 146. Derived from \( \text{ʔ}a=h\text{ʷ}at-m \) 'be red / bleed / be rusty', q.v.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 200. Word class: noun. Related to \( x\text{ʷ}at \) 'be red' and \( x\text{ʷ}at \) 'be red, bleed' [Crawford 1989: 373].
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 475, 536. Related to (ʔ)\( h\text{ʷ}at-i \) 'red' q.v.
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 22. Related to \( x\text{ʷ}at \) 'to be red' q.v.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: 'blood / ripe'. Also functions as a verb: 'is red / orange / brown'.

10. BONE
Mojave \( n=a=s=ak \) (1), Cocopa \( n=y=a\text{ː}k \) (1), Yavapai \( č=y=\text{ː}k\text{-}a \) (1), Jamul Tiipay \( ak \) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \( aq \) (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 149.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 200. Word class: noun. Cf. \( y=a\text{ː}k \) 'bone (removed from the body) / skeleton' (in the meaning 'skeleton' reduced from \( lx\text{ʷ}ač\text{ː}aq\text{ y}ak\text{)\) [Crawford 1989: 377].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 12. Glossed as 'his bone'.

11. BREAST
Mojave \( i=wa \) (1), Cocopa \( xč\text{kar} \sim \text{ː}x\text{kar} \) (2), Yavapai \( ň\text{=m\text{ː}ay-a} \) (3), Jamul Tiipay \( t\text{ː}=x=k\text{ar} \#(2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \( i=čix \) (4).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 351. Glossed as 'chest'. Word class: noun. Applicable to both men and women, cf. the following textual example: 'He shot the chest of an old woman' [Crawford 1983: 132-133]. Distinct from \( n=may \sim ĭ=m\text{ː}ay \) 'breast, teat' [Crawford 1989: 182,401].
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 481, 500, 538. Related to (ʔ)\( m\text{ː}ay-a \) 'milk' [Shaterian 1983: 481]. The form \( p\text{ː}h\text{ː}ni\text{ː}m\text{ː}a\text{ː}ya \) 'man's breast' [Shaterian 1983: 346] shows that \( m\text{ː}ay-a \) is applicable to both male and female breast. Cf. \( i\text{ː}=\text{ː}w\text{ː}i\text{ː}h\text{-}a \) 'heart / chest' [Shaterian 1983: 417].
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 81. Glossed as 'chest'. Cf. \( na=m\text{ː}ay \) 'breast' [Miller 2001: 80]. It is not clear which of these words (if any) is applicable to both man's and woman's breast.
12. BURN TR.
Mojave *ta=pm-t* (1), Cocopa *ɬ=x=mar* (2), Yavapai *tʰu* (3), Jamul Tiipay *aɬ=m'ar* # (2), Mesa Grande ‘lipay *aː=maːw* # (4).

References and notes:


13. CLAW(NAIL)
Mojave *iː=*saɬ=*kuːqo=ho* (1), Cocopa *ʃka=xʷaw ~ ʃka=xʷaw* (1), Yavapai *sl=hβ’or* (1), Jamul Tiipay *šaɬ nə=p’uːl* (2), Mesa Grande ‘lipay *salʰ=xaʷuːw* (1).

References and notes:


14. CLOUD
Mojave *ʔiː=*kʷvp* (1), Cocopa *kʷiː:* (1), Yavapai (*ʔiː=*kʷiː* (1), Jamul Tiipay *kʷiː:* (1), Mesa Grande ‘lipay *ʔa=kʷiː:y* (1).

References and notes:


Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Glossen as 'clouds'.

15. COLD
Mojave ha=ču:r-k (1), Cocopa x=su:r (1), Yavapai m'ún-i (2), Jamul Tiipay šu=k'at (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay xa=ču:i (1).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 366. Glossed as 'be cold'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. For the segmentation of x= cf. x=i=s'ur 'turn cold / be winter or cold weather' (impersonal intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 353] with the prefix i= 'be, become' [Crawford 1966: 112].
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 482, 545.
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 65, 67, 72, 360. Glossen as 'to be cold'.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 20. Glossen as 'is cold'.

16. COME
Mojave i=ði:-k (1), Cocopa yi: (1), Yavapai y'úw-i (2), Jamul Tiipay yi:w (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay wə=yi:w (2).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 381. Glossen as 'come, move in time or space toward a point of reference'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: ʔu=yi: [Crawford 1989: 423].

17. DIE
Mojave i=puy-k (1), Cocopa mstå=på (2), Yavapai p'i (1), Jamul Tiipay məs=p'a (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay mə=lay (3).

References and notes:

18. DOG
Mojave hat-ćoq (1), Cocopa xat (1), Yavapai kθar (2), Jamul Tiipay xat (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ṭa=xat (1).

References and notes:
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 441, 553.

19. DRINK
Mojave i=θiː-m (1), Cocopa ʂi (1), Yavapai θiː (1), Jamul Tiipay si (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay wə=siː (1).

References and notes:
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 441, 553.

20. DRY
Mojave i=roː-ν-k (1), Cocopa ʂ=ʔar (2), Yavapai r'u-β-i (1), Jamul Tiipay s=ʔay (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay sa'y (3).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 100. Glossed as 'be dry'. Plural form: i=ru-ν-. Derived from i=roː-k 'be dry / be chapped'.
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 511, 554. Has the same root as (ʔ)='hot', q.v. -β is a stative suffix.
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 13, 64, 92. Glossed as 'to be dry'.

21. EAR
Mojave $i=\text{sm}_a\text{̄}k$ (1), Cocopa $\text{sm}_a\text{̄}l$ (1), Yavapai $\text{sm}_a\text{̄}lk-a$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\text{sm}_a\text{̄}\text{̄}l$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $x_{\text{̄}ma_\text{̄}t}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 102. Polysemy: 'ear / dried peach'.

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 302. Word class: noun.

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 455, 481, 555. Plural form: $\text{sm}_a\text{̄}lk-a$.

**Jamul Tiipay:** Miller 2001: 16, 22, 81. Glossed as 'ears'.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21. Glossed as 'his ear(s). Plural: $x_{\text{̄}ma_\text{̄}t}$.

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22. EARTH

Mojave $\text{ʔ}_a=\text{ma}_\text{̄}t$ (1), Cocopa $\text{ma}_\text{̄}$ (1), Yavapai $m′_a\text{̄}t$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\text{ma}_\text{̄}$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{ʔ}_a=\text{ma}_\text{̄}t$ (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 23. Polysemy: 'land / country / place / dirt / mud / clay / down / below / floor'. Short form: $\text{ma}_\text{̄}$. Possessed form: $\text{ɲ}=a=\text{ma}_\text{̄}$. No Mojave word is glossed as 'earth' in the dictionary.


**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 479, 488, 555. Polysemy: 'earth / land / ground / dirt / clay'.


**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: 'land / earth / ground / country / place'.

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23. EAT

Mojave $\text{ʔ}_ič=a=\text{ma}_\text{̄}m ~ \text{ʔ}_ič=\text{ma}_\text{̄}_\text{̄}m$ (1), Cocopa $\text{ma}_\text{̄}$ (1), Yavapai $m′_a\text{̄}r$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\text{sa}_\text{̄}\text{̄}w$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{wa}_\text{̄}=\text{sa}_\text{̄}\text{̄}w$ (2).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 37. Glossed as 'eat, engage in eating, eat something'. Plural forms: $\text{ʔ}_ič a=\text{ma}_\text{̄}c$ (of two people), $\text{ʔ}_ič uː=\text{ma}_\text{̄}v$ (of three or more people). Secondary synonyms: $a=\text{ma}_\text{̄}m$ 'eat (soft foods like cooked vegetables, bread, ground meat)' [Munro et al. 1992: 50], $i=\text{θ}_c-k′$ 'eat (meat)' [Munro et al. 1992: 105].

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 118-119. Glossed as 'eat (soft things)'. Word class: transitive verb. According to the dictionary, '[t]his is the general word used for the consumption of food. It requires an object, which is usually $n′_a\text{̄}w′$ something, if a food item is not specified. Food items are classified according to whether they are relatively soft or hard, depending on the amount of chewing required, and their consumption is expressed by either $\text{ma}_\text{̄}$ to eat (soft foods) or $\text{ʂ}_a\text{̄}′$ to eat (hard things)'. Typical objects of $\text{ma}_\text{̄}$ are: bananas, beans, potatoes, cottage cheese, cheese, macaroni, spaghetti, tortillas, candy, and bread. Secondary synonym: $\text{ʂ}_a\text{̄}′$ 'eat (hard things) / bite'. Typical objects of $\text{ʂ}_a\text{̄}′$ are: grapefruit, oranges, lemons, meat, watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, lettuce, tomatoes, radishes, carrots, onions, and sunflower seeds [Crawford 1989: 264].

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 479, 555. Plural forms: $m′_c-č-i$, $m′_a-i-č-i$. Glossed as 'eat (soft things)' in [Shaterian 1983: 70]. Secondary synonyms: $\text{ʔ}_ič=m′_a′=\text{e}_a\text{̄}'$ 'eat' [Shaterian 1983: 377] ($\text{ʔ}_ič$ is a dummy object complement), $\text{θ}_c′=\text{e}_a\text{̄}=\text{m}_a′$ 'eat meat' [Shaterian 1983: 443], $k′c...\text{θ}_c′$ 'eat something (hard)' [Shaterian 1983: 74, 400] ($k′c$ is a dummy object complement), $čųp-i′$ 'eat something mushy' [Shaterian 1983: 369], $čʰ=\text{m}_a′$ 'eat dry, powdered substance (parched corn)' [Shaterian 1983: 373].


24. EGG

Mojave i=θ=ʔaw (1), Cocopa x̣ma=ʔ=ʔap (1), Yavapai s=q’aw-a (2), Jamul Tiipay šʔ=ʔač (3), Mesa Grande Iipay ʔu(u) (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 104. Polysemy: 'child (of a woman) / egg'. Plural form: i=θ=ʔaw-k 'have a child (of a woman)' (plural form: θ=ʔaw=ʔaw-c) [ibid.] and θ=ʔaw-wa ~ θ=ʔaw=ʔaw-k 'give birth / lay an egg' [Munro et al. 1992: 188].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 359. Word class: noun. The word is a compound of x̣ma 'chicken' [Crawford 1989: 357] and s=aw=ʔap - 3rd person form of the verb p=ʔap 'lay eggs / give birth' [Crawford 1989: 289]. Alternatively, two separate words x̣ma paʔap may be employed.


Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 80, 360. Related to ñ=q’aw=ʔ ‘corn’ [Miller 2001: 83]. Historically, this word is a compound with the literal meaning 'bird’s seed'. Cf. also the verb š=q’ač ‘to lay eggs’ [Miller 2001: 65].


25. EYE

Mojave i=ðo (1), Cocopa ʔi=y’u (1), Yavapai y’u(·) (1), Jamul Tiipay yi:w (1), Mesa Grande Iipay a=yi:w (1).

References and notes:


Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 412. Polysemy: ‘eye / face / spectacles’. Word class: noun. i= (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) is a prefix occurring before several noun roots denoting body parts [Crawford 1989: 398].


26. FAT N.
Mojave ?amu=say (1), Cocopa šay (1), Yavapai s'ay-a (1).

References and notes:


Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 448, 558. Related to s’é (plural s’ây-č) '(to be) fat' [Shaterian 1983: 448, 558].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Not attested, but cf. the verb wə=ʂay 'is fat, greasy' (plural: wə=ʂaːy-č) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56].

27. FEATHER
Mojave si=viːʎ (1), Cocopa ša=wˈal (1), Yavapai wˈal-a (1).

References and notes:


Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 293. Word class: noun. Etymologically a compound of ša 'bird' and wal 'leaf', q.v. Cf. also the verb š=i=wˈal 'be or become feathered, grow feathers', containing the prefix i= 'be, become' [Crawford 1966: 112]. The word ʂuːmˈi, glossed as 'feather (?)' in [Crawford 1989: 285], is known only from the expression ʂuːmˈi čkupˈaɲ, denoting some unidentified kind of head-dress ('war bonnet? 'crown of feathers?') [Crawford 1983: 571].


Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Not attested.

28. FIRE

References and notes:


Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.


29. FISH
Mojave ?a=čiː (1), Cocopa siʔiː (1), Yavapai ?=čiː (1).

References and notes:

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 245. Word class: noun. The first part of this compound continues the Proto-Yuman root for 'fish', the second is found also in ʔiʔiʔi 'head lice' and maʔiʔi 'worm', q.v.

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 365, 560.

**Jamul Tiipay:** Not attested.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Not attested.

30. **FLY V.**

Mojave ʔi-yer-k (1), Cocopa man (2), Yavapai ʔi=ʔar-i (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay wə=maŋ ~ u=maŋ (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 110. Plural forms: u=yar-, u=yar-v-

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 122. Polysemy: 'get up / arise / fly / start out / begin / sit up from a lying position / heal'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: ʔu=maŋ-


Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.


31. **FOOT**

Mojave ʔi=me (1), Cocopa ʔi=mːi (1), Yavapai mːi (1), Jamul Tiipay miː (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ə=milʸ (1).

References and notes:


Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 401. Polysemy: 'leg / foot / toe'. Word class: noun, ʔi (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) is a prefix occurring before several noun roots denoting body parts [Crawford 1989: 398].


32. **FULL**

Mojave ta=pɛ:s-m # (1), Cocopa ɛ=pur # (2), Yavapai tm=pʰir-i # (2), Jamul Tiipay ˈɛ=m=ʔur # (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ɛ=m=muː (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 175-176. Glossed as 'be full (of either a liquid or a solid substance)'. Plural form: ta=t=pɛ:s-. Other candidates include ato-k 'be full' [Munro et al. 1992: 54] (this word is related to ɛtɔ 'stomach / belly / middle / center' [Munro et al.
33. GIVE
Mojave ay-m ~ aay-m (1), Cocopa =i: (2), Yavapai ?i:e (1), Jamul Tiipay =i:n (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay w=in (2).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 56. Plural form: w=ay-.  

34. GOOD
Mojave ?a=hot-k ~ ?a=hot-t-k (1), Cocopa p=xw'ay (2), Yavapai (?)=hän-i (3), Jamul Tiipay ?i=x'an ~ xan (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay a=xan (3).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 20. Polysemy: 'be good / correct / be pretty, good-looking / be clean'. Short form: hōt-. Plural form: hōt-k. Secondary synonyms: mangan-k 'be good, good-tasting, good to feel, good to hear, good to smell' [Munro et al. 1992: 132], mat k'isa-y-t-k 'be pretty / be good' [Munro et al. 1992: 136], taʔahan-k 'be good / be real / repair / fix' [Munro et al. 1992: 168]. Cf. also ʔahan 'right (direction) / good / proper / original' (old word used in fixed expressions) [Munro et al. 1992: 17].  
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 226. Polysemy: 'be good / fine / well / healthy / first-class'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: p=pxw'ay. Secondary synonyms: xan 'be new / fine / genuine / real / good / first-class' (intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 343], mīx'axn 'be pleasant / good / acceptable / comfortable / neat' (intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 139]. We choose p=pxw'ay because it is frequently opposed to xčaq 'bad'. Cf. the following examples: "I worked at bad (xčaq) things. I did not work at good (pxw'ay) things" [Crawford 1983: 66-67], "He is not a good (pxw'ay) person. A bad (xčaq) person lies here" [Crawford 1983: 164-165], "How do you see (i.e., like) what I did? Was it good (pxw'ay). Was it bad (xčaq)?" [Crawford 1983: 398-399].  
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 463, 566. Polysemy: 'good / handsome / right / first / real / perfect'. Cf. nominal stem k=(ʔ)=hän-a 'right, good' [Shaterian 1983: 392, 566], derived from (ʔ)=hän-i with the relativizer k=.  

35. GREEN
Mojave $ha=va=su\cdot k$ (1), Cocopa $x=p=siw$ (1), Yavapai $h, a=\beta=s'u'(w)-i$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $x=\varepsilon=p=\tilde{siw}$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $x=\varepsilon=p=\tilde{siw}$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 76. Polysemy: 'be blue / be green / come into leaf (of plants)'.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 364. Glossed as 'be blue or green'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $x=p=u=siw$. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to $x=p=\tilde{siw}$ 'leaf out (as trees and shrubs)' [Crawford 1989: 365] and $x=p=piw$ 'be brown or reddish brown (as an Indian or a Mexican)' [Crawford 1989: 365].

36. HAIR
Mojave $i=\tilde{e} \sim p=\tilde{e} \sim (1)$, Cocopa $m=x^{\omega}a\tilde{t}$ (2), Yavapai $qw'aw-a$ # (3), Jamul Tiipay $\tilde{\lambda}a$ # (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $x^{\omega}a\tilde{t}#\tilde{a}$: (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 83. Glossed as 'hair of the head'. Plural form: $k=\tilde{e}$ 'a lot of people's hair'. Secondary synonyms: $p=\tilde{e}$ 'hair (of the head)' [Munro et al. 1992: 151], $mukor$ 'hair' (old word) [Munro et al. 1992: 141] (according to [Munro et al. 1992], related to $mukor$ 'top (point), summit').
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 148. Glossed as 'hair (of the head)'. Word class: noun. Distinct from $lmi$ $\tilde{s}$ 'hair / fur' [Crawford 1989: 94]. $m=\tilde{a}$ is a desemanticized prefix [Crawford 1989: 116].
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 408, 568. Polysemy: 'hair / scalp'. Other candidates are $p=m'i-y-a$ 'fur / hair / hide / skin / bark' [Shaterian 1983: 501] and $k=\tilde{e}=n=\tilde{m}'y-a$ 'hair / fur' [Shaterian 1983: 401].
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 25, 146. Another candidate is $lmi$ is 'hair' [Miller 2001: 78].

37. HAND
Mojave $i=sa\tilde{\lambda}$ (1), Cocopa $?i=\tilde{\lambda}a\tilde{\lambda}$ (1), Yavapai $s'al$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\tilde{\lambda}a$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $x=sa\tilde{\lambda}#$ (1).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 406. Polysemy: 'arm / hand / finger / wing (of a chicken)'. Word class: noun. $i=$ (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) is a prefix occurring before several noun roots denoting body parts [Crawford 1989: 398].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Polysemy: 'his hand / arm / fingers'.

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38. HEAD
Mojave čuksa ~ čuska (1), Cocopa m=kuɾ (2), Yavapai hːː (3), Jamul Tiipay ʔmu (4), Mesa Grande 'iipay xʔaː (5).

References and notes:
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 140. Word class: noun. m= is a desemanticized prefix [Crawford 1989: 116].
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 25. The word is adduced in the grammar as an example of an initial cluster allowed in the speech of one of the main informants (Mrs. Dumas). We can suppose that in the speech of Mrs. Walker, the other main informant, this word sounds as ˈʃamˌu, but there is no direct evidence for this.

39. HEAR
Mojave a=ʔav-k (1), Cocopa ʔiː=ʔiːp (1), Yavapai ʔeβ-i (1), Jamul Tiipay ʔiːp (1), Mesa Grande 'iipay y=ip (1).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 43. Polysemy: 'hear / smell / feel / sense'. Plural form: a=ʔav-

40. HEART
Mojave iː=wa (1), Cocopa ʔiː=yˈaːy (1), Yavapai iː=wˈá(ː)y-a (1), Jamul Tiipay ʔaː (2), Mesa Grande 'iipay iː=čix (2).

References and notes:
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 411. Word class: noun. Irregular 3rd person possessive form: ɲ=ʔiːwˈaːy. iː (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) is a prefix occurring before several noun roots denoting body parts [Crawford 1989: 398]. w in ɲ=ʔiːwˈaːy may be historically identical with a= / a= 3rd person animate subject prefix in verbs.
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 18, 75, 79. Cf. the root yay that means 'breath' as an independent word, but 'heart as an incorporated element [Miller 2001: 75].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 24. Polysemy: 'his chest / heart / lungs'. Secondary synonym: əgay 'his heart, soul' (used mostly in idioms like əgay ʔayxay 'is glad, happy', lit. 'his heart is good') [Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 18].

41. HORN
Mojave ʔə=kʷč (1), Cocopa kʷa (1), Yavapai kʷá (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ə=kʷaː (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 90. Polysemy: 'horn / comb (on a rooster) / topknot (on a quail)'.
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 398, 571. On p. 398 kʷá is glossed as 'horn' and kʷˈá as 'Indian spinach'. We presume that this is a misprint, since in other places in [Shaterian 1983] the assignment of tones to these words is opposite: kʷá 'horn' [Shaterian 1983: 30, 49, 571] and kʷˈá 'Indian spinach' [Shaterian 1983: 49, 177, 443, 573].
Jamul Tiipay: Not attested properly, but cf. kʷak š=kʷaː 'antlers' ("kwak once meant 'deer' but now means 'cattle' or 'meat'") [Miller 2001: 81].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Glossed as 'his horn (of an animal)'.

42. I
Mojave ʔiɲe-č (1), Cocopa ɲaː-č (1), Yavapai ʔnˈa-či (1), Jamul Tiipay ɲaː-č (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔən-ə-č (1).

References and notes:

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 497, 576. The verb 'to kill' in Yavapai has suppletive stems for singular object (nˈėh-i) and plural object (kmwˈáːč) [Shaterian 1983: 95].
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 14, 102. Plural stem: ə=xʷˈay [Miller 2001: 36, 102]. Other candidates: ə=xʷˈay 'to kill' (plural stem ə=xʷˈay) [Miller 2001: 15, 104], ə=xˈat 'to be all gone, over and done with' / to extinguish, kill [Miller 2001: 73].

43. KILL
Mojave ta=puy-m (1), Cocopa nək (2), Yavapai nˈėh-i (3), Jamul Tiipay ə=mˈuːč # (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ə=muːč (4).

References and notes:

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 493, 576. The verb 'to kill' in Yavapai has suppletive stems for singular object (nˈėh-) and plural object (lkmwˈáːč) [Shaterian 1983: 95].
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 14, 102. Plural stem: ə=x=umˈat [Miller 2001: 36, 102]. Other candidates: ə=x=umˈat 'to kill' (plural stem ə=x=umˈat) [Miller 2001: 15, 104], ə=x=umˈat 'to be all gone, over and done with' / to extinguish, kill [Miller 2001: 73].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 8. Glossed as 'kills one (or one by one)'. Plural: ə=x=muːč, ə=x=muːč, ə=x=muːč.
44. KNEE

Mojave *imem=i=puk* (1), Cocopa *tak'apn* (2), Yavapai *mi=p'uk* (1), Jamul Tiipay *mi=n=pu* # (1), Mesa Grande 'lipay *xalkaŋ ~ xamataŋ* (3).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 96. Short form: *menipuk*. According to [Munro et al. 1992], this word is a compound of *i=m=em* 'leg / foot' and *i=puk*. The latter form, not attested as a separate word in the dictionary, apparently has the same root as *puk* in *ʔawa* *puk* 'corner of a house' (*ʔawa* 'house') [Munro et al. 1992: 34] and *ʔavik* *puk* 'hillside' (*ʔavik* 'rock / mountain') [Munro et al. 1992: 36].

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 403. Word class: noun. *ʔim=č* means 'leg', *tak=čap* occurs also in *tši=čap* 'elbow' and is derived from the verb *kaŋ* 'something long to break in two' [Crawford 1989: 47]. Secondary synonym: *ʔim=č xalwačap* 'knee' (an old word) [Crawford 1989: 403] (cf. *tši=č xalwačap* 'elbow' (also an old word)).


**Mesa Grande 'lipay:** Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 32. Glossed as 'his knee'. Related to *ša=č=x=č=xap* 'knees, is kneeling' [Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 42] and *ša=č=x=čap* 'his elbow' (*ša=č=xap* 'hand / arm') [Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 41]. Historically *m̃* in *m̃=č xamataŋ* is the word for 'foot / leg'; *xamataŋ* is the result of metathesis.

45. KNOW

Mojave *supaw-č* (1), Cocopa *ʔu=y'aw* (2), Yavapai *sp'ow* (1), Jamul Tiipay *u=y'aw* (2), Mesa Grande 'lipay *η=ut* (3).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 166. Polysemy: 'know / recognize'. Plural form: *supaw-č*. Contexts, adduced in the dictionary, include: 'I know what you said' [Munro et al. 1992: 78], 'I know that the girl left' [Munro et al. 1992: 110], 'I know there was a rainbow' [Munro et al. 1992: 123], 'I know why he made you cry' [Munro et al. 1992: 166, 199, 223-226]. Polysemy: 'to know / know how'. Plural stem: *w=č=y=xaw* [Miller 2001: 14, 102]. Typical contexts include: 'I know what you are going to say' [Miller 2001: 177], 'Does she know that you are driving her car?' [Miller 2001: 221], 'You went there to drink beer and I know it' [Miller 2001: 223].

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 423. Polysemy: 'know / learn / recognize / remember'. Word class: transitive verb. Distributive plural: *ʔu=x=aw* [Crawford 1989: 323], *ʔu=x=aw* contains the prefix *u=*(glottal stop is automatic in initial position) 'causative: cause an action or event to occur'.

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 340, 451, 577.

**Jamul Tiipay:** Miller 2001: 67, 91, 94, 102, 126, 128-129, 199, 223-226. Polysemy: 'to know / know how'. Plural stem: *w=č=x=aw* [Miller 2001: 14, 102]. Typical contexts include: 'I know what you are going to say' [Miller 2001: 177], 'Does she know that you are driving her car?' [Miller 2001: 221], 'You went there to drink beer and I know it' [Miller 2001: 223].

**Mesa Grande 'lipay:** Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 34. Glossed as 'knows'. Plural: *η=x=x=xaw* (pl. *u=x=xaw-p* 'knows' (used more in southern dialect) [Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 51].

46. LEAF

Mojave *hamač* (1), Cocopa *wal* (2), Yavapai *θeq-a* (3), Mesa Grande 'lipay *ʔa=ya* # (4).
References and notes:


Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 442, 579. Derived from the verb  \( \theta'\acute{e}\text{-}i \) ‘thin’ [Shaterian 1983: 442].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5. Polysemy: ‘a flat or smooth surface (sheet, shell of acorn, bark, husk, leaf) / not plentiful’. No other word for ‘leaf’ is listed [Couro & Hutcheson 1973].

47. LIE

Mojave  \( i=\ddot{d}ik-k \) (1), Cocopa  \( yak \) (1), Yavapai  \( y'\acute{a}k-i \) (1), Jamul Tiipay  \( yak \) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay  \( yaq \) (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 87. Glossed as ‘lie, be lying; be located (in a lying or prone position)’.


Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 122. Glossed as ‘to lie down’. Examples:  \( m\acute{a}=t-i yak \) ‘It is lying on the ground’ [Miller 2001: 156],  \( m\acute{a}y\acute{u}c \) mak \( pat \) mak \( =y'ak \) ‘Why are you lying down?’ [Miller 2001: 179]. Cf. also the verb  \( \ddot{t}=yak \) ‘be lying down / be located (long object with horizontal orientation)’ that may be used as main verb, but functions also as a “locational auxiliary” [Miller 2001: 281].  \( pat \) ‘to lie down’ [Miller 2001: 102] is apparently an inchoative verb.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Glossed as ‘lies, is located’. Cf.  \( w\acute{a}=l'ak \) (pl.  \( p\acute{a}=l'ak \) ‘lies down’ [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54].

48. LIVER

Mojave  \( \check{c}a=vu\theta'i \) (1), Cocopa  \( \check{c}=pu\acute{u} \) (1), Yavapai  \( \check{c}=\beta\theta'i \) (1), Jamul Tiipay  \( \ddot{t}\sigma=ps'i \) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay  \( \check{c}\varepsilon=p\varepsilon\check{s}i \) (1).

References and notes:


Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 29. Glossed as ‘liver (from an animal)’. Word class: noun. Cf.  \( \ddot{p}=\check{c}=pu\acute{u} \) ‘liver (in one’s body)’ with animate possessive prefix  \( \ddot{p}= \) [Crawford 1989: 169].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 372, 581. Dialect variant:  \( \check{c}=u\theta'i \) (Southeastern Yavapai).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 17, 81.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 15. Glossed as ‘his liver’.

49. LONG

Mojave  \( ?a=k'u:\acute{\check{\i}}-m \) (1), Cocopa  \( ku_{\acute{\check{\i}}} \) (1), Yavapai  \( k^\nu(u)(\check{\i})-i \) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay  \( ?\sigma=qu\check{t} \) (1).
References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 63. Glossed as 'be long'. Word class: intransitive verb. Subject and distributive plural: ku,Č [Crawford 1989: 64]. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to ku 'be distant in space or time' (see 'far').
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 382, 581. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to kuɾ 'be distant in space or time' (see 'far').
Jamul Tiipay: Not attested properly. Cf. kuš 'to be long, tall' [Miller 2001: 126] (examples: '...the tree had grown tall...' [Miller 2001: 47], 'That boy is going to be tall when he grows up' [Miller 2001: 193]).
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couró & Hutcheson 1973: 4. Glossed as 'is long'. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to ʔə=kuɾ 'is distant, far / long (time)' [Couró & Hutcheson 1973: 3].

50. LOUSE
Mojave ɲ=i=ʔiːʎ (1), Cocopa ʔ=ʔiːʎ (1), Yavapai hʔel (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay a=miʔ (1).

References and notes:

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 420, 467, 582.
Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

51. MAN
Mojave ʔi=p (1), Cocopa ʔa=p'a (1), Yavapai pə-hm'i-(ya) (1), Jamul Tiipay ʔi=p'a (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔi=kʷi-č (2).

References and notes:


52. MANY
Mojave ʔa=pa=l-m (1), Cocopa ʔa=y (2), Yavapai ʔ=e # (3), Jamul Tiipay ʔa=w (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay xam:i:y ~ ʔaxmi:y (3).
References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 31. Polysemy: 'be many, much / be too many, too much'. According to [Munro et al. 1992], related to pay 'all', q.v.


**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 125-126, 137, 360. Glossed as 'to be much, many'.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 22. Glossed as 'are many, a lot'.

53. MEAT

Mojave kʷi:kʷay ~ kikʷay (1), Cocopa ʔi=m’aːč (2), Yavapai kʷe=ʔɑ-β-a (3), Jamul Tiipay kʷak (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay kukuʷaːy-p (1).

References and notes:


**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 77. Polysemy: 'cattle / meat'. Miller comments: 'kwak once meant 'deer' but now means ‘cattle' or 'meat'. The modern Jamul word for ‘deer' is kwak xɪntil’ [Miller 2001: 81]. Secondary synonym: kikʷaːyɲim ‘cattle / meat' [Miller 2001: 83]. In the text 'Drying Meat' [Miller 2001: 343-348] meat is consistently called kʷak, except for one sentence where both words are used: 'That's how she made dried meat (kʷak), and that's how we always used to eat meat (kikʷaːy), in the past, when we were young' [Miller 2001: 347-348].


54. MOON

Mojave haːʔa (1), Cocopa xₚ=ʔa (1), Yavapai hl’a (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay xₚʰa (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 72. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.


**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 469, 508, 586.

**Jamul Tiipay**: Not attested properly, but cf. ʔa ‘month' [Miller 2001: 270]. This word possibly means 'moon' as well, but there is no evidence for that in [Miller 2001].

55. MOUNTAIN
Mojave \(?a=\text{vi}\) (1), Cocopa \(wi\) (1), Yavapai \(?=w'i\) (1), Jamul Tiipay \(mat\ k^{\text{w}}a=t^{\text{t}}ay\ #\) (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \(mat\ =t^{\text{t}}ay\) (2).

References and notes:

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 353. Literally 'big land'. Occurs in the following example: \(mat\ k^{\text{w}}a=t^{\text{t}}ay\ wa=t\ yi\ i\ xa=s\ti\=t^{\text{t}}ur-i\ 'A mountain is (lit. sits) there, they say, at the edge of the ocean'. It is not clear whether this is the basic designation of 'mountain' in Jamul Tiipay.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 32. Literally 'big earth'.

56. MOUTH
Mojave \(i=\text{ya}\) (1), Cocopa \(?i=y'a\) (1), Yavapai \(y'a\) (1), Jamul Tiipay \(a\): (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \(a\): (1).

References and notes:

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 7. Polysemy: '(his) mouth / lip(s) / beak / language'.

57. NAME
Mojave \(i=\text{mu,x}\) (1), Cocopa \(mu,x\) (1), Yavapai \(m'u\sim m'o\) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \(c\varnothing=xi-\) (2).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 146. Word class: noun. 3rd person possessive form: \(?u=m'u,x\).
Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 14. Related to \(\text{c}u=x\tilde{\text{x}}\) (pl. \(\text{c}u=x\tilde{\text{x}}-\tilde{\text{c}}\)) 'names, calls by his name' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 16]. Cf. \(\text{c}i=\text{mu}\tilde{\text{c}}\) 'clan, group of people who have same last name, term of address for any member of such group; family name' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 43].
58. NECK

Mojave maₐₜeqe (1), Cocopa m=puk (2), Yavapai mlq'i (1), Jamul Tiipay i=p'uk (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay i=puk ~ a=yə=puk (2).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 142. Glossed as 'nape of neck'. Word class: noun. There is no word glossed simply as 'neck' in [Crawford 1989]. Cf. the following example: "He picked up a machete ... and cut (the young man's) neck (\(\text{m}=puk\))" [Crawford 1983: 452-453]. \(\text{m}=\) is a desemanticized prefix [Crawford 1989: 116].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 24. Polysemy: 'his neck / nape'. Distinct from \(\text{ʔə}=\text{n}^{\prime}\text{ɬ}^{y}=\text{p}^{\prime}\text{uk}\) 'his throat, front of neck' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17].

59. NEW

Mojave \(\text{ma}=\text{p}^{\prime}\text{θ}-\) (1), Cocopa \(\text{x}ₙ\) (2), Yavapai \(\text{i}=\text{m}^{\prime}\text{u}\) (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \(\text{w}^{\prime}=\text{xay}\) (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 132. Glossed as 'be new'. Plural form: \(\text{ma}=\text{p}^{\prime}\text{θ}-\text{č}\). Related to \(\text{pi}^{θ}\) 'now, right now / all of a sudden' [Munro et al. 1992: 155].
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 343. Polysemy: 'be new / fine / genuine / real / good / first-class'. Word class: intransitive verb. Subject and distributive plural: \(\text{x}ₙ\).
Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as 'is new'. Plural: \(\text{w}^{\prime}=\text{xay}-\text{č}\). A synonym from the same root: \(\text{ʔ}=\text{xay}\) (pl. \(\text{ʔ}=\text{xay}-\text{č}\) 'is new' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 2].

60. NIGHT

Mojave \(\text{t}^{ι}=\text{m}^{\prime}\text{am\textendash}1\), Cocopa \(\text{𝑐}=\text{m}^{\prime}\text{am\textendash}1\), Yavapai \(\text{hi}^{\prime}=\text{p}^{\prime}\text{a}^{\prime}\) (2), Jamul Tiipay \(\text{t}^{ι}=\text{n}^{\prime}\text{am\textendash}1\), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \(\text{ku}=\text{xun}\) (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 181. Polysemy: 'be last night / be dark / be night'.
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 339, 557. Glossed as 'evening'. Cf. \(\text{hi}^{\prime}=\text{p}^{\prime}\text{a}^{\prime}-\text{m}\) 'at night' [Shaterian 1983: 459, 590] (-\text{m} is the temporal locative ending [Shaterian 1983: 111]). According to [Shaterian 1983: 339], derived from \(\text{p}^{\prime}\text{a}^{\prime}\) 'shine'.
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 14, 243, 360. Glossed as 'to be night'.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 26. A nominalization of the verb \(\text{x}^{\prime}\text{un}\) '(it) is dark, night' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973:
61. NOSE
Mojave \( i = hu \) (1), Cocopa \(?i = x' u \) (1), Yavapai \( h'u: \) (1), Jamul Tiipay \( xu \) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \( a = xu: \) (1).

References and notes:
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Glossed as 'his nose'.

62. NOT
Mojave \( =mot- \) (1), Cocopa \( lu-...-m \) (1), Yavapai \( ?úm-i \) (1), Jamul Tiipay \( xə=m'aw \) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \( u=ma:w \) (1).

References and notes:
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 95; Crawford 1966: 85-86. Negative verbal circumfix. \( lu-...-m \) is replaced by \( l-...-m \) when not immediately before the CVC root. "Although the notion of negation is otherwise evident without it, a verb with the negative affix is usually followed by the impersonal verb lāx" [Crawford 1966: 85]. Examples: \( l=aʔ̲-m l'ax \) 'I didn't do (it)', \( lu=q̃-m l'ax \) 'I don't drink; I didn't drink (it)' [Crawford 1966: 85].
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 75, 94, 430, 590. Negative verb 'be not'. Example: \( ñ̓p̓a=st̓ʔ̲ sp̓̄q̓̄ʔ̲ a spirit Ꞩ̓b̓̄j'̓a \) 'I do not know the man' [Shaterian 1983: 122].
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 167-169, 299. A negative auxiliary, related to the main verb \( maw \) 'to not do / not be / not happen' [Miller 2001: 302]. "A secondary element \( moy \) (occasionally recorded as \( me^n¥jy \)) sometimes appears at the leftmost boundary of the scope of negation" [Miller 2001: 168]. \( x= \) in \( xə=m'aw \) is historically an irrealis suffix -\( x \), attached to the main verb in the negative construction, reanalyzed as a part of the following auxiliary [Miller 2001: 302].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 52. Glossed as 'is not, no'. A negative auxiliary verb.

63. ONE
Mojave \( ?a=sen-t-k \) (1), Cocopa \( śit \) (1), Yavapai \( ?=s'it-i ~ (?=s'i-t-i \) (1), Jamul Tiipay \( ś̃i \) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \( ?ə=x̘̃ï-k \) (1).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 32. Glossed as 'be one / be only, alone'. As noted in [Munro 1976: 106], 'Mojave numerals are all underlyingly verbs'. Cf. also \( ?a=sen-t \) 'one (number used alone)' (short form: \( sent \)) [Munro et al. 1992: 32] and \( seto \) 'one (number used mainly for counting)' [Munro et al. 1992: 164].
64. PERSON

Mojave \(pi=i\)~\(pa\) ~ \(pi=c=pa\) (1), Cocopa \(\tilde{c}a=p'a-y\) (1), Yavapai \(?=p'\\acute{\imath}\) ~ \(?=p'\\acute{\imath}\) (1), Jamul Tiipay \(t=i=p'a-y\) (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \(?i=p=ya\) (1).

References and notes:

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 126, 138-139, 312, 349. Polysemy: 'to be one / be alone / do alone'.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 2. Glossed as 'is one, alone, single / one (when counting)'. Secondary synonym: \(?\text{ym} \ 'one' \ (borrowed from Spanish uno) [Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 6].

65. RAIN

Mojave \(ku=v\tilde{\imath}aw\) (1) / \(ku-v\tilde{\imath}aw\) (2), Cocopa \(p=\tilde{\imath}a-y\) (1), Yavapai \(k_\text{i}=\tilde{\text{b}}\tilde{\text{aw}}-a\) (1) / \(k_\text{i}-\tilde{\text{b}}\tilde{\text{aw}}-a\) (2), Jamul Tiipay \(k^\text{vi}:\) (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay \(?\sigma=k^\text{vi}y\) (2).

References and notes:

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 433, 603. A compound of \(?=k\text{vi}' \ 'cloud' and \(\text{for} \ 'to walk'\).

66. RED

Mojave \(?a=h\tilde{\text{a}}\text{at}-m\) ~ \(?a=h\tilde{\text{a}}\text{at}-m\) (1), Cocopa \(x\tilde{\text{a}}\text{t}\) (1), Yavapai \(?=h\tilde{\text{a}}\text{at}-i\) (1), Jamul Tiipay
 References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 20. Polysemy: 'be red / bleed / be rusty'.


**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 138. Glossed as 'to be red'. Related to xʷat 'blood', q.v.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: 'is red, orange, brown / blood / ripe'.

## 67. ROAD

Mojave ?av=yuɲe (1), Cocopa waɲ'a (1), Yavapai ?i'ə (1), Jamul Tiipay waʔ=x'ə (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay xʷat (1).

**References and notes:**


**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 16, 24, 82, 84.


## 68. ROOT

Mojave sama ~ ?ič=sama (1), Cocopa šma (1), Yavapai ?='i=m=sm'a' (1), Jamul Tiipay wa=x=xama (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay pə=xama (1).

**References and notes:**


Cf. also ʔi(-)=m'sma'(r) 'medicine' [Shaterian 1983: 415, 454, 584].

**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 82, 153.


## 69. ROUND (3D)

Mojave yena=yen- # (1), Cocopa r=ʔur (2), Yavapai k=l=r'u=k-i # (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay pə=lul (2).

**References and notes:**

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31
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 207. Glossed as 'be round, circular, spherical'. Plural form: *yana=ya*. Connected by rules of sound symbolism to *yala=ya* 'be large, flat, and round' [Munro et al. 1992: 206], *yera=ya* 'be small, flat, and circular (of a dish, for instance) / be cut even all around (of hair) / have one's hair cut off even all around' [Munro et al. 1992: 207], *yila=ya* 'be round (of a bottle neck, for example)' [Munro et al. 1992: 207], and *yira=ya* 'be circular' [Munro et al. 1992: 207]. Cf. also *ʔoya=ya* 'be spherical, round like a ball' [Munro et al. 1992: 42].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 239. Glossed as 'be spherical and large'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. Distributive and subject plural: *ɾə=ʔuːɾ*. For morphological segmentation cf. *č=ɾ=a=ʔˈuɾ* 'make spherical' [Crawford 1989: 30]. Connected by rules of sound symbolism to *l=ʔul* 'be small and spherical (up to about eight inches in diameter)' [Crawford 1989: 98] and *ʎ=ɲ=ʔuːʎ* 'be very small and spherical' [Crawford 1989: 100].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 606. This word is found only in the English-Yavapai section of the dictionary together with its sound-symbolic variant *q=r=ʔˈur-q*i. Cf. *qč=ʔˈól-i* 'round (watermelon)' and *qč=ʔˈor-i* 'round (marbles)', derived from the same root [Shaterian 1983: 406, 606].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.


69. ROUND (2D)

Cocopa *r=yar* (1), Jamul Tiipay *yə=yar* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *yaə=yai* # (1).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 238. Glossed as 'be circular, round and flat, or full (as moon)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Variant: *r=yal* (only in reference to moon). Distributive and subject plural: *r=yar*. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *x=yal* 'be round and small (as a dinner plate)' [Crawford 1989: 371]. Related to *yar li* 'rotate, flat roundish objects to move through the air (as chips from a tree being cut)' [Crawford 1989: 378].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 16, 76. Glossed as 'to be circular'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 57. Polysemy: 'is circular, round and flat (large object) / goes around'. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *yar=yar* is circular, round and flat (small object)' [ibid.]. Alternative candidate: *pəčuːɹ-ɹ* 'is round, a circle (e.g., wagon wheel)' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 46].

70. SAND

Mojave *ʔamat=saxˈlay ~ saxˈlay* (1), Cocopa *mət=ʃʔˈaː* (1), Yavapai (?)=hə=čwˈá (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *məs=xasˈay* (1).

References and notes:


Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.


71. SAY
Mojave *i-m* (1), Cocopa *ʔi* (1), Yavapai *ʔi(ˈ)* (1), Jamul Tiipay *ʔi ~ =i* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *w=iː* (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 83. Polysemy: 'say / be going to (do something) / want, intend, try to (do something) / call, mean, indicate (someone, something) / do, be, act (used with a preceding word specifying the state or behavior)'. Ablaut form: *e*-.*. Plural form: *iː-č*-.*. Cf. *i=ʔiː-m* 'say / be about to (do something) / want, try to (do something) / say about, mean, indicate / do, be in a communicative fashion (when used following another verb, this word may not be translated into English)' (ablaout form: *e=ʔe*-.*., plural form: *i=ʔiː-č-*) [Munro et al. 1992: 83-84] - apparently a variant of the same word. Secondary synonym: *ča=ka=na* 'say / announce' [Munro et al. 1992: 58] (related to *ku=naː-v-k* ~ *ka=naː-v-k* 'talk, tell' [Munro et al. 1992: 121]).


**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Glossed as 'says'. Plural: *w=i-p*.

**72. SEE**

Mojave *i=yuː-k* (1), Cocopa *wiː* (2), Yavapai *ʔu* (1), Jamul Tiipay *wiːw* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ə=wuːw* (2).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 111. Polysemy: 'see / watch / look at / take care of, watch (a child) / have'. Plural forms: *i=yuː-č*, *uː=yoː-ʋ*.


**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 430, 609.


**73. SEED**

Mojave *i=ðiːč* (1), Cocopa *yas* (1), Yavapai *yˈač* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ə=yəć* (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 87. Cf. also *ta=ðiːč* 'corn / seed', derived from *i=ðiːč* [Munro et al. 1992: 169].


**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 514, 609.


**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18. Glossed as 'its seed'. Secondary synonym: *smi*: 'seed' (borrowed from Spanish *semilla*) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 41].
74. SIT
Mojave i=va-k (1), Cocopa wa (1), Yavapai w’a (1), Jamul Tiipay wa # (1), Mesa Grande ‘Iipay w=’ak (2).

References and notes:

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 59, 138. Polysemy: ‘to be sitting / be located’. Alternative candidate: nak ‘to sit down / stop’ [Miller 2001: 90, 93, 97, 285]. The following example shows that nak can be used in a durative sense: ‘We are sitting (nak) here and trying to teach each other things’. Cf. also the verb ʔa=w ’be sitting / be located (squat object) / be located (neutral) / to stay’ that may be used as main verb, but functions also as a “locational auxiliary” [Miller 2001: 281].
Mesa Grande ‘Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as ‘sits’. Plural: pə=’ak. Secondary synonym: ə=waː (pl. nʮyə=way) ‘is located, sitting, situated, is there (can be said only of a person, animal, or chunky object)’ [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18].

75. SKIN
Mojave čaθ=kʷi’il (1), Cocopa p=kʷ=ʔat (1), Yavapai ʔp’il-a # (2), Mesa Grande ‘Iipay ə=kʷat’y (1).

References and notes:

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

76. SLEEP
Mojave i=sa-m (1), Cocopa š=ma (1), Yavapai sm’a: ~ sm’a’ (1), Jamul Tiipay šə=m’a (1), Mesa Grande ‘Iipay xaαx (1).

References and notes:


**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 454, 479, 612.


77. SMALL

Mojave i=čʔəw-k (1), Cocopa ʔi=čəš (2), Yavapai k'əč (3), Jamul Tiipay ɬə=p'iš (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔa=stik (5).

References and notes:

- **Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 85. Glossed as 'be little, small'. Plural form: i=čʔəw-č. Cf. also i=čʔəw-m 'be little, be small', related to i=čʔəw-k [Munro et al. 1992: 103], natqo-č 'be small' (plural subject only, song word) [Munro et al. 1992: 144], nišqo-č 'be small' (plural subject only) [Munro et al. 1992: 144].


- **Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 383, 580. The word has sound-symbolic variants k'ič, k'əč, q'ač and q'ěč. According to [Shaterian 1983: 158], “/kíči/ is smaller than /qéči/, which in turn is smaller than /qəči/”.


- **Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5. Glossed as 'is small, little'. Suppletive plural: ʔə=xumis.

78. SMOKE

Mojave ʔa=šwə (1), Cocopa xyay (1), Yavapai ʔo=šwə-yə (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔu=xuy (1).

References and notes:

- **Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 20.


- **Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 425, 476, 613. The first part of this compound is ʔ=ʔó 'fire', the second is related to the verb hʷˈá(y)i 'purify with smoke' [Shaterian 1983: 475, 600].

- **Jamul Tiipay:** Not attested.

- **Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6. Related to the verb w=xuy 'smokes (of a fire)' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 50].

79. STAND

Mojave i=čʔəw-m (1), Cocopa p=ʔa (1), Yavapai β=skʷəi(ʔ) (2), Jamul Tiipay p=ʔaw (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay pə=xəkʷəi: ~ pə=xkʷəi: (2).

References and notes:

- **Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 105. Polysemy: 'stand up / stand / be standing'. Plural form: w=čʔəw-.


- **Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 396, 437, 452, 617. Glossed as 'stand up'. Derived from skʷəi 'stand up (transitive)' [Shaterian 1983: 162] with
the inchoative/punctual prefix $\beta=\ldots$. Cf. also $\text{tk}\acute{\epsilon}\beta-i$ ‘(we) stand up’ [Shaterian 1983: 357, 617].

**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 25, 43, 62, 91, 96-97, 109. Polysemy: ‘to stand / step / (for rain) to fall’. Plural stem: $p=\text{ta}xu$ [Miller 2001: 108]. Cf. also the verb $\text{ta}xu$ ‘be standing / be located (tall object)’ that may be used as main verb, but functions also as a “locational auxiliary” [Miller 2001: 281].

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 38. Polysemy: ‘stands / stops’. Plural: $p=x=x\acute{e}-p$. Distinct from $x\acute{e}x\acute{e}$ (pl. $p=x=x\acute{e}x\acute{e}$) ‘stands up, rises (from sitting position)’ [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 22].

80. STAR

**Mojave** $\text{hamuse}$ (1), Cocopa $k^w=\text{ap}$ (2), Yavapai $\text{h}"am(m)s'\acute{r}$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $k^w=\text{masap}$ (3).

**References and notes:**

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 74. Polysemy: ‘star / daisy-like plant with purple and white flowers / type of weed whose leaves and shoots are eaten roasted’. Cf. $\text{lantuse}$ ‘star (song word)’ [Munro et al. 1992: 22].

**Cocopa**: Crawford 1989: 80. Polysemy: ‘star / that which is hot’. Word class: noun. Derived from the verb $\text{ap}$ ‘to be hot’ with the nominalizer $k^w$.

**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 447, 463, 484, 617.

**Jamul Tiipay**: Not attested.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 29. Glossed as ‘star(s)’. Nominalization of the form $\text{masap}$ ‘all night, until dawn’ [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 34], connected by rules of sound-symbolism to the verb $\text{masap}$ (pl. $\text{masap}$) ‘is white, light-colored, gray’ [ibid.].

81. STONE

**Mojave** $\text{?a}=\text{vi}$ (1), Cocopa $x\acute{u}x$ (2), Yavapai $\text{?=wi}$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\text{wi}$: (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{?=wil}^{y}$ (1).

**References and notes:**


**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5. Glossed as ‘rock’.

82. SUN

**Mojave** $\text{?=na}$ (1), Cocopa $\text{na}$ (1), Yavapai $\text{?=n'\acute{a}}$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\text{na}$ ~ $\text{na}$: (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{?=n'ax}$: (1).

**References and notes:**


83. SWIM

Mojave ʔa=haʎ (1), Cocopa xa nup (2), Yavapai ʔhə...ʔu=yi (3), Jamul Tiipay xa=n’up (2), Mesa Grande ‘Iipay a=puɬ (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 16. Plural forms: ʔa=haʎ a=ʔoːp-, ʔa=haʎ t=ucp-, ʔa=haʎ t=ucp-ɛ. ʔa=haʎ is the locative case form of ‘water’ (q.v.), used as a particle before certain verbs. Secondary synonym: u=ʔoːp ‘dive, swim’ (derived from the same root) [Munro et al. 1992: 189].


84. TAIL

Mojave ʔi=ʔar (1), Cocopa š=yuʎ (2), Yavapai β=ɦé (3), Jamul Tiipay šə=y’uɬ (2), Mesa Grande ‘Iipay xa=yuɬ (2).

References and notes:


85. THAT

Mojave hova-č (1), Cocopa ɣu:- ~ ʔu=ɣ’u:- (2), Yavapai ŋ=θ’a- # (3), Jamul Tiipay pu: (4), Mesa Grande ‘Iipay pu: (4).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 79; Munro 1976: 29-32. Glossed as 'that / that one / he / she / it'. Object form: hova-ɲ. According to [Munro 1976: 29], Mojave has three demonstrative stems: viða-, hova-, and ɲa-. The difference between them can be summarized as follows: viða- "refers to things or people near the speaker", hova- "to things further off", ɲa- is "the neutral demonstrative, generally used to refer to definite items for which a clear context has already been established within the discourse", it "does not specify anything about its referent's location" [ibid.].


Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 151. Jamul Tiipay has a three-way distinction among demonstrative pronouns: pəya 'this one, these (right here)', ɲip 'that one, those (middle distance)', puː 'that one, those (farther away)'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 40. Polysem: 'that / that one / him / her / it'. Secondary synonym: nɪp 'that (right close) that you can see' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 36]. The basic opposition in the Mesa Grande demonstrative system is between pəya: (pl. pəya-p) 'this' and pu: (pl. pu-p) 'that'. According to [Langdon 1970: 146], "[a] third demonstrative nɪp 'that (other) one' is used much less frequently, does not have a plural form, and its use in Mesa Grande dialect may well be a case of dialect mixture, as it seems to be of more frequent occurrence in adjoining dialects."

86. THIS
Mojave viða-č (1), Cocopa piː ~ ʔu=p'iː (1), Yavapai βy'a- # (1), Jamul Tiipay pay'a (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay paya: (1).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 200; Munro 1976: 29-32. Glossed as 'this / this one / he / she / it'. Object form: viða-ɲ. For further notes, see 'that'.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 212. Word class: pronoun. See notes on 'that'.
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 151. Jamul Tiipay has a three-way distinction among demonstrative pronouns: pay'a 'this one, these (right here)', pɪp 'that one, those (middle distance)', pu: 'that one, those (farther away)'.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 39. Glossed as 'this (one)'.

87. THOU
Mojave maŋ-č (1), Cocopa ma-p'u-č (1), Yavapai m'ə-č (1), Jamul Tiipay maː-č (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay maː (1).

References and notes:
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 30. Glossed as 'you'.

38
88. TONGUE
Mojave $i=pa\mathring{\text{a}}$ (1), Cocopa $m=pa\mathring{\mathfrak{a}}$ (1), Yavapai $hi=m=p'\dot{a}i\sim hi=m=p\dot{a}l$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $x\vartheta=n=p'\dot{a}l$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Tipay $\vartheta=\eta\vartheta=pa\dot{l}$ (1).

References and notes:
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 141. Word class: noun. $m=$ is a desemanticized prefix [Crawford 1989: 116].
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 21, 28, 78, 80-81. The word for 'tongue' is $x\vartheta=n=p'\dot{a}l$ in the speech of the main informant (Mrs. Walker), but $x\vartheta=n=p\mathring{\mathfrak{a}}l$ in the speech of another informant, Mrs. Dumas [Miller 2001: 28].
Mesa Grande 'Tipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Glossed as 'his tongue'.

89. TOOTH
Mojave $i=do\vartheta$ (1), Cocopa $?i=y'a$ (1), Yavapai $y'o$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Tipay $\vartheta=y\mathfrak{a}w$ (1).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 88. Short form: $\delta\mathfrak{a}$.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 409. Polysemy: 'mouth / language / tooth / lip'. Word class: noun. The synchronic polysemy 'mouth / tooth' is apparently a result of a phonetic coincidence (and/or contamination) of two separate Proto-Yuman roots: 'mouth / language' and 'tooth'. There is a variant form $?i=y\mathfrak{a}w': 'tooth / front teeth' [Crawford 1989: 410]. It is apparently a compound of $?i=y'a$ 'tooth' and $\mathfrak{w}$: 'metal / knife / rock / mountain' (formerly 'stone'), introduced to reduce homonymy.
Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.
Mesa Grande 'Tipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18. Glossed as 'his tooth, teeth'.

90. TREE

References and notes:
Mojave: Not attested properly. Cf., however, $\tilde{\vartheta}=\tilde{i}'$: 'wood / firewood'. The following entries from the dictionary suggest that this word may refer to 'tree' as well: $\tilde{\vartheta}i': \mathring{\text{c}}\mathring{\text{a}}ki'k$ 'nut tree', $\tilde{\vartheta}i':\mathring{\text{t}}\mathring{\text{a}}\mathring{\text{t}}\mathring{\text{o}}\mathring{\text{c}}\mathring{\text{a}}\mathring{\text{s}}$ 'branch of a tree' [Munro et al. 1992: 13].

91. TWO
Mojave $havik-k$ (1), Cocopa $x=\mathfrak{w}ak$ (1), Yavapai $hw\mathring{\mathfrak{a}}k-i$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $x\vartheta=\mathfrak{w}\dot{a}k$ (1), Mesa
Grande 'Iipay $xə=wək$ (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 77. Glossed as 'be two / be with / be married to'. As noted in [Munro 1976: 106], "Mojave numerals are all underlingly verbs".

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 371. Glossed as 'be two'. Word class: intransitive verb. For the morphological segmentation cf. the derived noun $x=wə'ak$ 'twins' [Crawford 1989: 347].

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 470, 523, 628.

**Jamul Tiipay:** Miller 2001: 16, 68, 98, 123, 312-313, 341. Polysemy: 'to be two / be two with'. The word for 'two' is $x=wək$ in the speech of the main informant (Mrs. Walker), but $x=wək$ in the speech of another informant, Mrs. Dumas [Miller 2001: 25].

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 23. Glossed as 'are two'.

92. WALK (GO)

Mojave $i=ye-m-k$ (1), Cocopa $ʔa$: (1), Yavapai $y'a-m-i$ $y'a-m-i$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $=a$: (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $w=a$: (1).

References and notes:


**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 385-386. Glossed as 'go, move in space or time away from a point of reference'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $w=a$.

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 514, 565. Glossed as 'go'.


**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 53. Glossed as 'goes'. Plural: $=a$: Distinct from $w=amp$ (pl. $=w=amp$) 'walks' [ibid.].

93. WARM (HOT)

Mojave $i=pi-č-k$ $i=pi-č-k$ (1), Cocopa $ʔap$ (2), Yavapai $ʔ=ru-(y)i$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $ʔap$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $w=ucw$ (3).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 99. Glossed as 'be hot'. Plural form: $i=pi-č-č$. Distinct from $i=pi-č-k$ - $i=pi-č-k$ 'be warm' (plural form: $i=pi-č-k$) [Munro et al. 1992: 99].

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 103. Polysemy: 'be hot or heated / have a fever'. Word class: intransitive verb. Distinct from $piņ' be warm' [Crawford 1989: 214].

**Yavapai:** Shaterian 1983: 511, 571. Glossed as 'hot'. Related to 'dry' q.v. Distinct from $me'ær' warm' [Shaterian 1983: 487, 521, 631].

**Jamul Tiipay:** Miller 2001: 76, 94, 130, 240. Glossed as 'to be hot / burn (intr.)'. Distinct from $pin' to be warm' [Miller 2001: 126, 138].

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 55. Glossed as 'is hot'. Distinct from $piņ=piņ' is lukewarm, tepid' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 40].
94. WATER
Mojave ʔa=ha (1), Cocopa xa (1), Yavapai ʔ=há (1), Jamul Tiipay xa (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔa=xa: (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 15. Short form: ha. Secondary synonym: ʔa=ha-vir = ha-vir 'stream / river / water' (a compound of ʔa=ha 'water' and i=ves- (pl. va=ʔa=ver) 'run') [Munro et al. 1992: 18, 106].


**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 75, 77-78, 80, 130.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 1.

95. WE
Mojave ʔiɲe-čv-č (1), Cocopa ɲa-č (1), Yavapai ʔa-čβ- (1), Jamul Tiipay ɲaʔw'a-č (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔonʔaxaw-č (1).

References and notes:


96. WHAT
Mojave kuč (1), Cocopa lcu # (2), Yavapai k'a-β (3), Jamul Tiipay may'ič (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔuč (5).

References and notes:


**Cocopa**: Crawford 1989: 96. Polysemy: 'something / someone / what / who'. Word class: pronoun. Another candidate is lcu 'something / someone / what / who' [Crawford 1989: 96]. According to [Crawford 1989: 96], lcu "[h]as a more specific reference than" lucp. The difference between the two pronouns can be illustrated by the following examples: lucp kay'umm 'I wonder what it was that happened'; lucp kay'umm 'I wonder if something happened'; lcu kay'u ʔač ʔam 'what did he say is happening?'; lucp kay'u ʔač ʔam 'did he say something happened?'. However, in many cases both lcu and lucp are translated as 'what / who': lcuč kay'um 'who is he?'; lucp kay'um 'who is he?' [Crawford 1989: 96].


97. WHITE
Mojave na=ma=sav- (1), Cocopa x\textlessspace}m=x\textlessspace}\acute{\textlessspace}\textlessspace} (2), Yavapai (n)=m=s\textlessspace}a\textlessspace}β\textlessspace}i- (1), Jamul Tiipay μə=m=šap (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ηə=ma=apsulation (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 148. Glossed as 'be white'.
**Cocopa**: Crawford 1989: 358. Glossed as 'be white'. Word class: intransitive verb. There are two third person forms with slightly different meanings, cf. q'aqš x=m=πε\textlessspace}g \textlessspace}'the horse is pale yellow or off-white', q'aqš x=m=πε\textlessspace}g \textlessspace}'the horse is (pure) white (as if painted white)'. Therefore, synchronically the root vacillates between =a and =ma.
**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 62, 94. Glossed as 'be white'.

98. WHO
Mojave maka-č (1), Cocopa lu\textlessspace}ɲ # (2), Yavapai β=k'u (1), Jamul Tiipay moʔap (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay maʔap (3).

References and notes:

**Cocopa**: Crawford 1989: 96. Polysemy: 'something / someone / what / who'. Word class: pronoun. Another candidate is lu\textlessspace}ɲ 'something / someone / what / who' [Crawford 1989: 96]. According to [Crawford 1989: 96], lu\textlessspace}ɲ '[h]as a more specific reference than' lu\textlessspace}p. The difference between the two pronouns can be illustrated by the following examples: lu\textlessspace}ɲ kuy\textlessspace}um 'what did he say is happening?', lu\textlessspace}p kuy\textlessspace}um 'did he say something happened?'. However, in many cases both lu\textlessspace}ɲ and lu\textlessspace}p are translated as 'what / who': lu\textlessspace}ɲ ṭu̯u̯i̯um 'who is he?', lu\textlessspace}p ṭu̯u̯i̯um 'who is he?' [Crawford 1989: 96]. Cf. also maka- 'unspecified or indefinite person, place, direction, object, etc.', "[s]ometimes interchangeable with" lu\textlessspace}ɲ: makač myuč 'who are you?', makač ṭu̯u̯i̯um 'who is he?' [Crawford 1989: 119].
**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 435, 635. Example: βkaʔ m\textlessspace}m\textlessspace}i̯it 'who(m) do you see?' [Shaterian 1983: 105]. β= is a demonstrative prefix [Shaterian 1983: 106].
**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 174. Polysemy: 'who? / someone'. The word for 'who? / someone' is moʔap in the speech of the main informant (Mrs. Walker), but maʔap (a reduced form of moʔap) in the speech of another informant, Mrs. Dumas.

99. WOMAN
Mojave θ встречає=ʔak (1) / θ встречає-ʔak (3), Cocopa s=ʔak (1), Yavapai βqi̯i̯ ~ pqi̯i̯ # (2), Jamul Tiipay μə=č=ʔak (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay sin\textlessspace}y (3).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 188. Polysemy: 'woman (one who has borne a child) / female (of any species)'. Plural form: θ встречає-č=ʔak.
Distinct from *ma=su=hay* ‘young woman / woman of any age who has not had children’ [Munro et al. 1992: 133]. According to [Munro et al. 1992: 181], "[s]ome speakers say a thinya’aak is a woman who has lost a child".

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 260. Glossed as ‘woman, female who has given birth to a child’. Word class: noun. Plural form: *s=ʔaːk*. For the morphological segmentation cf. the derived verb *s=iː=ʔˈaːk* ‘be or become a woman’ [Crawford 1989: 245].


**Jamul Tiipay:** Miller 2001: 80, 115, 360. Plural form: *ɲə=č=ʔˈaːk* [Miller 2001: 115]. The word for ‘woman’ is *ɲə=č=ʔˈaːk* in the speech of the main informant (Mrs. Walker), but *č=ʔak ~ č=ak* in the speech of another informant, Mrs. Dumas [Miller 2001: 360].


100. YELLOW

Mojave *ʔa=qʷaθ-m ~ ʔa=qʷaθ-ʔ-m* (1), Cocopa *qʷaːs* (1), Yavapai *(ʔ)=qʷaθ-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *kʷas* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔ=qʷaːs* (1).

References and notes:


**Jamul Tiipay:** Miller 2001: 137. Glossed as ‘to be yellow’. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *kʷas* ‘to be brown’ [Miller 2001: 137].

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Glossed as ‘is yellow’.

101. FAR

Mojave *ʔa=miːč-k* (1), Cocopa *kur* (2), Yavapai *twˈay-i ~ twˈay-i* (3), Jamul Tiipay *kur* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔ=kuː* (2).

References and notes:

**Mojave:** Munro et al. 1992: 28. Polysemy: ‘be far away, too far away / be too long, too much / do too much’.

**Cocopa:** Crawford 1989: 64. Glossed as ‘be distant in space or time’. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. Variant: *kur* *(ʔi is an auxiliary verb)* [Crawford 1989: 65]. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *kuː* ‘be long’, q.v.


**Jamul Tiipay:** Miller 2001: 17, 125. Glossed as ‘to be far’.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay:** Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: ‘is distant / far / long (time)’.

102. HEAVY

Mojave *i=neːh- ~ i=neːθ-* (1), Cocopa *nix* (1), Yavapai *nˈo(·)* (2), Jamul Tiipay *nix* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wɔ=nix ~ wɔ=nix* (1).

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References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 98. Glossed as ‘be heavy’. Plural form: *i=nich-*.  

**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 495, 569.  
**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 98, 137. Glossed as ‘to be heavy’.  
**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as ‘is heavy’. Plural: *wə=iːx*.  

103. NEAR  
Mojave *i=pan-m* (1), Cocopa *χr=pay* (2), Yavapai *i=p’e* (2), Jamul Tiipay *xɑˈ=p’ay* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *xəˈ=pay* (2).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 99. Glossed as ‘be near’.  
**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 59. Glossed as ‘to be nearby’.  
**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21. Glossed as ‘is near’.

104. SALT  
Mojave *ʔə=θ=ʔiː* (1), Cocopa *ʂ=ʔiˈɾ* (2), Yavapai *ʔ=θˈiː* (1), Jamul Tiipay *sɑl* # (-1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔə=siˈl* (1).

References and notes:

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 33.  
**Cocopa**: Crawford 1989: 290. Word class: noun. For morphological segmentation cf. the derived transitive verb *p=č=a=ʔˈiː* ‘salt, make salty’ [Crawford 1989: 271]. Connected by rules of sound symbolism to *ʂ=ʔiˈɾ* ‘be sour or salty (as water, vinegar, lemon, grapefruit, salt, soured milk)’ [Crawford 1989: 290].  
**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 441, 607.  
**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 345. A Spanish loanword. It is not clear whether Jamul Tiipay has a native word for ‘salt’. Cf. the verb *səʔˈiː* ‘to be salty’ [Miller 2001: 20, 78].  
**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5.

105. SHORT  
Mojave *wənə=wen-* # (1), Cocopa *xˈ=ʔut* (2), Yavapai *čkr=’ot-i* (2), Jamul Tiipay *lə=ʔupn* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *mə=put-k* (3).

References and notes:
**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 203. Glossed as 'be short'. Other possible candidates include $ta$-$\text{w}$en-$k$ 'be short' (plural form: $ta$-$t$-$\text{w}$en-$r$) [Munro et al. 1992: 169] and $\text{tata}$-$\text{w}$en-$k$ 'be short, low' (plural form: $\text{tata}$-$t$-$\text{w}$en-$r$) [Munro et al. 1992: 33]. All these words have the same root $\text{w}$en-$r$.

**Cocop'a**: Crawford 1989: 355. Glossed as 'be short'. Word class: intransitive verb. Distributive and subject plural $x\text{č}$-$\text{h}$t. For morphological segmentation cf. the derived transitive verb $\text{č}$-$x$-$\text{č}$-$\text{w}$ 'shorten' [Crawford 1989: 38].

**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 509, 520, 613.

**Jamul Tiipay**: Miller 2001: 20, 58. Glossed as 'to be short'. On p. 20, this word is glossed as 'to be short (said of a dress)', but the following example shows that the use of $l\text{ə}$-$\text{w}$' $\text{u}$ɲ 'is not restricted to dress: 'His legs are very short ($l\text{ə}$-$\text{w}$' $\text{u}$ɲ) and he can't reach the clutch pedal' [Miller 2001: 291].

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 5. Glossed as 'is short'. Plural: $m$ə-$\text{p}$-t-$k$.

### 106. SNAKE

**Mojave** $\text{ʃ}_\text{i}=$ (1), **Cocop'a** $\text{ʃ}_\text{i}=$ (1), **Yavapai** $\text{ʃ}_\text{e}$-$\text{w}$-$\text{i}$ (1), **Jamul Tiipay** a$\text{ʃ}_\text{i}=$ (1).

**References and notes:**

**Mojave**: Munro et al. 1992: 35. Polysemy: 'snake / rattlesnake'.

**Cocop'a**: Crawford 1989: 238. Glossed as 'be thin, skinny'. Plural form: $\text{ʃ}_\text{i}=$-$h$-$\text{e}$-$\text{r}$. Other candidates include: $\text{ʃ}_\text{a}$-$\text{h}$aw-$m$ 'be thin, see-through (of cloth or paper)' [Munro et al. 1992: 32], $\text{kal}$-$\text{a}$-$\text{k}$-$m$ 'be skinny, thin (of mesquite beans, for instance)' [Munro et al. 1992: 113], $\text{men}$-$\text{a}$-$\text{men}$-$m$ 'be long and thin' (plural form: $\text{men}$-$\text{a}$-$\text{men}$-$r$) [Munro et al. 1992: 140], $\text{re}$-$\text{w}$-$\text{rev}$-$i$-$m$ 'be thin, be shiny (of fabric, for instance)' [Munro et al. 1992: 158].

**Cocop'a**: Crawford 1989: 238. Glossed as 'be thin (as paper or, for some speakers, as hair)'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. Cf. also $l$-$\text{f}$-$\text{t}$ 'be thin and cylindrical or long and thin with square sides' [Crawford 1989: 97].

**Yavapai**: Shaterian 1983: 442, 624. Related to $\text{ʃ}$-$\text{e}$-$\text{q}$-$a$ 'a leaf', q.v.

**Jamul Tiipay**: Not attested properly. The plural stem wir$\text{t}$-$\text{r}$ 'be thin' occurs only in the following textual example: 'Their children had something wrong with them, and for that reason, they were skinny (wir$\text{t}$-$\text{r}$), they say...' [Miller 2001: 178, 332]. The relation of this plural stem to wir$\text{t}$-$\text{r}$ 'to be stiff' [Miller 2001: 63] is unclear.

**Mesa Grande 'Iipay**: Courto & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as 'is thin'.
108. WIND
Mojave mata=ha ~ mat=ha (1), Cocopa č=xa (1), Yavapai mₐt=h'ay-a ~ mₐt=h'āy-a ~ mₐt=h'āy-a (1), Jamul Tiipay ma=t=x'a (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ya:y-p (2).

References and notes:
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Polysemy: 'wind / is windy / wind is blowing'. Another derivate from this root is ku=yaːy-p 'the wind' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 28].

109. WORM
Mojave iː=ʔiːʎ-va (1), Cocopa ma=ʔiːʎ (1), Yavapai ?=ʔiːl-a (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay iʃ (1).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 84. Polysemy: 'worm / maggot'. Derived from the verb iː=ʔiːʎ-vm 'have worms', itself derived from iː=ʔiːʎ, preserved in n̂=iː=ʔiːʎ 'head louse' (q.v.) and hatčoq iː=ʔiːʎ 'tick (insect)' (hatčoq 'dog') [Munro et al. 1992: 76].
Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

110. YEAR
Mojave hôte ~ huːde (1), Cocopa mₐt=k'ₐm (2), Yavapai ?=⁵h'ur-a (3), Jamul Tiipay mat-w'am (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ?aːn (1).

References and notes:
Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 78. Polysemy: 'year / age / last year'.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 125. Word class: noun. This is a compound, whose first part is identical to mat 'earth', q.v. Its second part, k=aw-m, is a verbal form, consisting of a prefix k= with unknown meaning, the root xₐ: 'to go' and the directional suffix -m 'away'. The verb matkwam 'be of a certain age, be so many years old' (3rd person matkwam) [Crawford 1989: 125] shows that k= is indeed a prefix (third person prefix w= immediately precedes the root). The same k=aw-m is found in xa k=aw-m 'swim' [Crawford 1989: 340] (literally, 'go in water?').
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 28, 78-79. A compound of mat 'earth / land / place' and w'am 'it goes away'.