Annotated Swadesh wordlist for the Chimariko group (Hokan family).

Languages included: Chimariko [chi-chi].

DATA SOURCES

Main source


Additional sources


NOTES

1. General.

Chimariko forms in the main field are those recorded by Sapir from his main informant,
Abe Bush, if not stated otherwise. In the “Comments” field we adduce forms recorded from the rest of Sapir’s informants as well as those recorded by R. B. Dixon, A. Kroeber (from [Dixon 1910]) and J. P. Harrington (from [Jany 2009]).

The sources of Chimariko data are abbreviated as follows: Sapir/AB – forms recorded by E. Sapir from Abe Bush, Sapir/MZ – forms recorded by E. Sapir from Martha Ziegler, Sapir/S – forms recorded by E. Sapir from Saxey Kidd, Dixon – forms recorded by R. B. Dixon from Polly Dyer or Friday, Kroeber/F – forms recorded by A. Kroeber from Friday, Kroeber/DT– forms recorded by A. Kroeber from Dr. Tom, Harrington/SN – forms recorded by J. P. Harrington from Sally Noble, Harrington/LM – forms recorded by J. P. Harrington from Lucy Montgomery.

2. Transliteration.

One general note is in order: Chimariko had phonemic distinctions between hissing sibilants and affricates, hushing sibilants and affricates, and retroflex stops. However, comparison between words recorded by Sapir and Harrington shows many inconsistencies in the transcription of these sounds by Sapir (Harrington’s data are apparently more reliable). Palatalized stops (tʰ and the like) in the speech of Sapir’s main informant, Abe Bush, generally correspond to retroflex stops of other informants, but occasionally may correspond to hushing affricates. Hissing-hushing affricates (tś, transliterated by us as cʰ) in Sapir’s phonetic transcription may correspond to phonemic retroflex stops, hushing and hissing affricates.

The phonetic transcription of Sapir is transliterated as follows (this simplified transliteration must not be viewed as phonemic transcription):

| a, â, ä, α, a’ | a |
| c, ɛ | e |
| i, i | i |
| o, ɔ | o |
| u, ʊ | u |
| B, p | p |
The following symbols of Dixon’s transcription have been transliterated by us:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e, è, E</th>
<th>e</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ö</td>
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<td>à</td>
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<td>ts</td>
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<td>dj</td>
<td>ď</td>
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<tr>
<td>h, ʾ</td>
<td>h</td>
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<tr>
<td>ʔ</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following symbols used in [Jany 2009] are transliterated into UTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t’</td>
<td>t’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>ʁ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Database compiled by:** M. Zhivlov (November 2012).
1. ALL  
Chimariko $k^h$umit’$in$ (1).  

References and notes:  

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1054. Glossed as 'all (of it)'. Also attested as $kumičiʔn$ 'all (of them)' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; $kumič-in$ 'all' (Dixon; Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 363, 374]; $kumičin$ 'all' [Jany 2009: 60].

2. ASHES  
Chimariko $m'ac'ipə$ (1).  

References and notes:  

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1055. Sapir's note: "phonetics not certain". Also attested as $m'atipə$ 'ashes, dirt' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; $matipə$ ~ $matipə$ 'ashes' [Dixon 1910: 363, 374].

3. BARK  
Chimariko $h=ʰipʰaʔi$ ~ $h=ʰipxɑʔi$ (1).  

References and notes:  

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1055. Glossed as 'bark (not "skin")'. Also attested as $h=ʰučuʔn$ - $h=ʰučen$ (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; $h=ʰupxi$ 'skin, bark' [Dixon 1910: 363, 376].

4. BELLY  
Chimariko $h=utʰun-ew$ (1).  

References and notes:  

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1056. Also attested as $h=ʰučuθn-ew$ (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; $h=utθn-ew$ [Dixon 1910: 364, 378], $h=ůčen-ew$ (Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 364, 378].

5. BIG  
Chimariko $čeːwo$ (1).  

References and notes:  

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1056. Also attested as $čeːwo$ (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; $tewu$ 'be big / big' [Jany 2009: 33, 56, 157].
6. BIRD
Chimariko *t'iʔira* (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Polysemy: 'small game (birds, squirrels) / birds'. Also attested as *t'iʔa* 'birds' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *d'iʔa* 'bird' (Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 364, 376]; *t'iʔa* [Jany 2009: 25, 164], *t'iʔa* [Jany 2009: 50].

7. BITE
Chimariko =*utpa-* # (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Jany 2009: 73. Absent from [Berman 2001] and [Dixon 1910]. Attested in the following sentence from Harrington's materials: 'I am afraid of the dog, he might bite, I am afraid'.

8. BLACK
Chimariko *čʰɛlɛ-ʔi* (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Sapir's note: "tc' clear; not t'-type". Also attested as *čɛlɛ-ʔi* (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *čɛlɛ-i* [Dixon 1910: 364, 377]. Cf. *čʰɛlɛʔ* 'brown' [Berman 2001: 1057] - the same word?

9. BLOOD
Chimariko *sʰicq'i* (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Also attested as *šiʔtq'i* 'blood' [Dixon 1910: 364, 376]. Cf. *šiʔtq'a* (Sapir/MZ) [Berman 2001: 1056], *səʔi* 'blood' [Dixon 1910: 364, 376] - the same root with different suffixation?

10. BONE
Chimariko *cʰyʰa* (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Also attested as *ča=txan-* [Jany 2009: 79]. Cf. *h=utqun* 'bone' (Sapir/MZ) [Berman 2001: 1056]; *h=utxun* 'bone' [Dixon 1910: 364, 377]. Comparison with these forms suggests that *cʰyʰa* in *cʰyʰa=tʰun* is a prefix, but its function remains unclear.
11. BREAST
Chimariko $h=uʔs'i$? # (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Berman 2001: 1057 (Sapir/MZ). Also attested as $h=usi$ (Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 364, 376]. Distinct from $sɨra$ 'breast, "bag that gives milk" (Sapir/AB); $sɨra$ 'woman’s breast' (Sapir/MZ) [Berman 2001: 1057], $sɨra$ ~ $sɨrə$ ~ $sɨrəye$ 'woman’s breast / milk' [Dixon 1910: 364, 376].

12. BURN TR.

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Not attested in [Berman 2001]. Dixon lists two verb stems with the meaning ‘to burn’, -$hi$- [Dixon 1910: 364, 372] and -$maa$- [Dixon 1910: 364, 374], but it is not clear which of them is transitive.

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Chimariko $p'olaxot$ (1).

References and notes:


14. CLOUD
Chimariko $haw'etaʔm$ (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Berman 2001: 1058 (Sapir/MZ). Also attested as $hawedam$ (Dixon), $awatanaxni$ (Kroeber/F) ‘cloud’ [Dixon 1910: 364, 372]. Cf. $k'awitami$ ‘cloudy’ (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1058].

15. COLD
Chimariko $'eso$ (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Berman 2001: 1058. Also attested as $ešo$- ‘cold’ [Dixon 1910: 364, 371]; $'ešoχ$ ‘cold, be cold’ [Jany 2009: 27, 65]. Opposed to $ʔeloh$ ‘hot’ in the following example: “She drinks the hot (ʔeloh) liquid, she does not eat cold (ʔešoh)” [Jany 2009: 65].
16. COME
Chimariko =ˈuwa-kʰ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1058. Also attested as =owa-tok- ‘to come’ [Dixon 1910: 375], =owa-tok-, =owa-k- ‘to come’ [Dixon 1910: 378], =uwa-tku- [Jany 2009: 35, 43, 74, 117]. -kʰ- and -tku- are directional suffixes with the meaning 'hither' [Jany 2009: 134]. The verb has the same root as 'to go' q.v.

17. DIE
Chimariko q’e- (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1058. Also attested as qe- ‘to die’ [Dixon 1910: 365, 373], q’e- ‘to die’ [Jany 2009: 18, 23, 33].

18. DOG
Chimariko s‘ič’-ela (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1058. Also attested as šič’-ela (Sapir/S), šič’-ela (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; šič’-ela ~ sič’-ela ‘dog’ [Dixon 1910: 365, 376]; šinč’-ela ‘dog’ [Jany 2009: 23, 27], šič’-ela ‘dog’ [Jany 2009: 58, 81, 163, 192]. Cf. s‘ič’-iwi ‘wolf’ (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1072]. Wintu sečila ‘dog’ is probably borrowed from Chimariko. H. Pitkin in his “Wintu Dictionary” (p. 332) tentatively derives this word from Wintu se-či-ila ‘to tear apart’, but the semantic side of this derivation is not convincing, whereas similarity between Chimariko words for ‘dog’ and ‘wolf’ suggests that these words are not recent borrowings into Chimariko.

19. DRINK
Chimariko luʔ-i (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY
Chimariko ’ačxunmi (1).

References and notes:

21. EAR
Chimariko *h=*isama (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1059. Also attested as *h=isam* 'ear' [Dixon 1910: 365, 376]. Dixon compares this word with *šem-* 'to listen' [Dixon 1910: 366, 376].

22. EARTH
Chimariko *'ama* (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1059. Polysemy: 'earth / dirt / land'. Also attested as *'ama* 'earth / country' [Sapir/MZ] [ibid.]; *ama* 'country / earth / ground / mountain' (Dixon; Kroeber/DT) [Dixon 1910: 365, 371]; *'ama* 'country' [Jany 2009: 18].

23. EAT
Chimariko *h=*am:a (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1059. Also attested as *=ama* ~ *=ma-* 'to eat' [Dixon 1910: 365, 371]; *=ama-* 'to eat' [Jany 2009: 33].

24. EGG
Chimariko *'anuqʰa* (1).

References and notes:


25. EYE
Chimariko *h=*usoʔ ~ *h=*usu (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1060. Sapir notes: "Abe Bush suggested that *hısıt* meant eyes and *hısų* meant eye, but he was a little doubtful" [ibid.]. Also attested as *h=usoʔlt* (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *h=usot* 'eye' [Dixon 1910: 365, 376]; *=usot* 'eye' [Jany 2009: 71-72]. Cf. the word for tears, *hısųʔq̌a* [Berman 2001: 1069], literally 'eye-water'.

26. FAT N.
Chimariko *pʰʔiʔa* (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Berman 2001: 1060. Also attested as *piʔa* ‘fat (n.)’ [Dixon 1910: 365, 375].

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27. FEATHER
Chimariko *h=ˈuto ~ h=ˈutːu ~ h=ˈutu* (1).

References and notes:


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28. FIRE
Chimariko *ˈapu* (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Berman 2001: 1060. Also attested as *hˈaːpo* (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *aːʔpu* ‘fire’ [Dixon 1910: 365, 371]; *ˈapu* ‘fire’ [Jany 2009: 27].

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29. FISH

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Not attested.

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30. FLY V.
Chimariko *=tu* - # (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Dixon 1910: 365. Related to ‘feather’ q.v.

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31. FOOT
Chimariko *h=ˈupʰːo* (1).

References and notes:

32. FULL
Chimariko $h=icʰo-λam$ (1).

References and notes:


33. GIVE
Chimariko $h=ˈawu-t$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1061. Also attested as $=awu$ ‘to give’ [Jany 2009: 33].

34. GOOD
Chimariko $hisɨʔ-t’a$ (1).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Chimariko $hˈimamsuʔ$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1062. Also attested as $himamto$ ‘green’ (Dixon), $i mamsu$ ‘blue’ (Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 366, 372]. Distinct from $ʔo mentsh$ ‘green, unripe’ [Berman 2001: 1070]. See also ‘yellow’.

36. HAIR
Chimariko $h=ˈimːi$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1062. Glossed as ‘hair (of any kind)’. Also attested as $h=imi$ ‘feather’ [Dixon 1910: 365, 374].
37. HAND
Chimariko $h=\text{it}^\#a \sim h=\text{ic}^\#a$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1062. Polysemy: 'hand / arm'. Also attested as $h=\text{ita}$ - $h=\text{ita}$ (Dixon), $h=\text{i}^\#a$ (Kroeber/F) 'hand / finger / arm / shoulder' [Dixon 1910: 366, 377]; $=\text{ita}$ 'hand' [Jany 2009: 71].

38. HEAD
Chimariko $h=\text{ima}\tilde{a}$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1062. Also attested as $h=\text{ima}$ 'head / hair' [Dixon 1910: 366]; $h=\text{ima}\tilde{a}$ 'head' [Jany 2009: 22, 75].

39. HEAR
Chimariko $\chi=\text{ukey-}\text{at}$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1062, 1070. Polysemy: 'hear / understand'. Form is glossed as 'he can't hear'. $\chi=\text{ is the negative prefix. Also attested as }=\text{kei-} \sim =\text{kei-} \text{ 'hear'}$ [Dixon 1910: 366, 373]; $=\text{kei-} \sim =\text{kei-} \text{ 'hear'}$ [Jany 2009: 22, 104, 219].

40. HEART
Chimariko $\text{husa}\tilde{a}\text{an\#ei}$ # (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Dixon 1910: 366, 376. Also attested as $\text{husan\#ei}$ (Kroeber/F) [ibid.].

41. HORN
Chimariko $h=\text{uwe}\#s$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1062. Glossed as 'horns'. Also attested as $h=\text{uweis}$ 'horns' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; $h=\text{owe}\#$ 'antlers / horn' [Dixon 1910: 363, 378]; $=\text{uwe}\#$ 'horn' (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 72].

42. I
Chimariko n'ot-ot (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Chimariko h=ˈakʰo (1).

References and notes:


44. KNEE
Chimariko h=itxan-imaxa # (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Dixon 1910: 366, 377. Also attested as h=itxan-imaxa ‘knee’ (Kroeber/DT) [ibid.]. Derived from h=itxan ‘leg’ [Berman 2001: 1063].

45. KNOW
Chimariko h=ˈic’ahu (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1063. Cf. =ic’ahu-n ‘I don’t know it’ [ibid.]. Also attested as =tahu- ‘to know’ [Dixon 1910: 366, 377].

46. LEAF
Chimariko hitaxai # (1).

References and notes:


47. LIE
Chimariko h=ac’u-ta-t (1).

References and notes:

48. LIVER
Chimariko h=ˈusi (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1063. Also attested as h=uşiʔ 'liver' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; h=uşi 'liver (?)' [Dixon 1910: 366, 376].

49. LONG
Chimariko h=ˈicʰu-t (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1063. Also attested as h=iču-n 'long' [Dixon 1910: 366, 372]; h=ičʰu 'long' [Jany 2009: 163, 225]. See also 'short'.

50. LOUSE

References and notes:

Chimariko: Not attested.

51. MAN
Chimariko 'iṭʰi~ 'icʰi (1).

References and notes:


52. MANY
Chimariko h'itat ~ h'iṭ'am (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1066. Glossed as 'plenty, lots'. Also attested as eta (Dixon), hitat (Kroeber/F) 'many / much' [Dixon 1910: 366, 371]; hita ~ hit ~ ita ~ it 'many, lots' [Jany 2009: 24].
53. MEAT
Chimariko 'aʔa # (1).

References and notes:


54. MOON
Chimariko 'ala ~ alla (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Chimariko 'awu (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Chimariko h=awa (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1064. Also attested as h=awa ‘mouth’ (Dixon; Kroeber/DT) [Dixon 1910: 367, 378].

57. NAME

References and notes:

Chimariko: Not attested. The verb =iše- ‘to name’ is found in the following textual example: pʰaʔmot h=iše-da Frank ‘he is named Frank’ [Jany 2009: 21].
58. NECK
Chimariko $h=\text{i}ki$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as $h=\text{iki}$ 'neck' [Dixon 1910: 373]; $\text{v}=\text{ki}$ 'our throats' [Jany 2009: 52].

59. NEW
Chimariko $\text{amani} \sim \text{amani-t}$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as $\text{amani-nhu}$ 'new' [Dixon 1910: 367, 371].

60. NIGHT
Chimariko $h=\text{im}i \sim h=\text{ime}$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as $h=\text{ime}$ (Dixon), $h=\text{imi}$ (Kroeber/DT) 'night' [Dixon 1910: 367, 372]; $h=\text{ime}$ 'night' [Jany 2009: 80].

61. NOSE
Chimariko $h=\text{oxu}$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as $h=\text{oxu}$ 'nose' [Dixon 1910: 367, 379]; $h=\text{oxu}$ 'nose' [Jany 2009: 163].

62. NOT
Chimariko $x=\ldots \text{na}$ (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: According to [Jany 2009: 177], there are three strategies of negating clauses: 1) the verbal circumfix $x=\ldots \text{na}$ (used only with vowel-initial verb stems), 2) the suffix -$\text{kuna}$/$\text{k'una}$-$\text{na}$ (used with all verb stems and with predicate nominals; the variant -$\text{na}$ occurs after vowels), and 3) the particle $\text{quina}$/$\text{kuna}$ (used with negative imperatives and in negative predicate nominal clauses). The common element of these morphemes/morpheme complexes is the suffix -$\text{na}$.
63. ONE
Chimariko p’un (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as p’un ‘one’ (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; pun ~ p’un ‘one’ [Dixon 1910: 367, 375]; p’un ‘one’ (Harrington/SN; Harrington/LM) [Jany 2009: 57].

64. PERSON
Chimariko c’ylimar ~ t’limar (1).

References and notes:


65. RAIN
Chimariko h=itakʰ-ta # (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1066. Glossed as ‘it’s raining (?), rain (?). Apparently a verbal form, cf. h=itakʰ-t’a ‘it rains’ (Sapir/AB), h=itakʰ-’it’a ‘it is raining’ (Sapir/AB), h=itakʰ-’it’a ‘it rains’ (Sapir/S) [ibid.]. Cf. also h=itak ‘rain’ (glossed as noun) [Dixon 1910: 367, 372]. The noun mutakwe ‘rain’ (Marr/MZ) [Jany 2009: 231] is probably derived from the same root, but the derivational pattern is unclear.

66. RED
Chimariko y’ecχol ~ y’acχol # (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1066. Glossed as ‘red (like blood)’. Another possible candidate is wili-ţi ‘red’ [Dixon 1910: 367, 378]; also in the following example: t’il’a hima? wili’ ‘Red woodpecker heads’ (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 163]. This word, however, is differently glossed by Sapir: w’lli-ţi ‘bay (like horse)’ (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1056].

67. ROAD
Chimariko h’isa (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1070. Glossed as ‘trail’. Also attested as hisa ‘trail’ [Dixon 1910: 369, 372]. There is no word glossed as ‘road’ or ‘path’ in [Berman 2001] and [Dixon 1910]. Cf., however, the locative form hisa-lil’ on the road, in the road’ [Jany 2009: 79].
68. ROOT
Chimariko ?ači (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND
Chimariko n'olxe (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as nolle 'round' [Dixon 1910: 368, 375].

70. SAND
Chimariko ?ama-y'aqʰa (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as ama-yaq'a 'sand' [Dixon 1910: 368, 371]. The first element of this compound is ˈama 'earth', the second can be tentatively identified with aqʰa 'water', if -y- results from a kind of sandhi.

71. SAY
Chimariko h=ˈek'o # (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1069. Glossed as 'to talk'. Cf. h=iˈkɔ-t ~ h=ˈikʰɔ-t 'to talk / word' (Sapir/AB) [ibid.]. Also attested as =ko: ~ =go:- 'to talk' [Dixon 1910: 369, 373]; =ˈikʰo- 'to say' [Jany 2009: 35]. Examples: x=ukʰo-na-n 'He didn’t say' [Jany 2009: 37]; 'Dailey said (h=ikʰo-t): the bull hooked me, I dodged' [Jany 2009: 99]; "What are they saying (čʰa=kʰo-ć-teʔw) about us?" [Jany 2009: 173]. Secondary synonym: čʰe- 'say' [Jany 2009: 18]. Example: "He took his hand telling (h=čʰe-mlu) him (to go home)" [Jany 2009: 214]. Apart from the verbs =ikʰo- and čʰe-, Chimariko has the following discourse markers, introducing direct speech: pʰaʔyit 'he/she thus said', si-t 'he/she said', and si-deʔw 'it was said, they said'. Jany notes that "[w]hile these words show some verbal morphology, such as tense, aspectual, and derivational suffixes, they do not have any pronominal markers, and they cannot form clauses by themselves" [Jany 2009: 68].

72. SEE
Chimariko h=ˈimam-ta (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as =mam- ‘to see’ [Dixon 1910: 368, 374]; =imam- ‘see’ [Jany 2009: 18]. Dixon compares the word with =mat- ‘to find’ [Dixon 1910: 374]. Thus, the final -m in =imam- may be segmentable.

73. SEED

References and notes:

Chimariko: Not attested properly. Cf. kʰˈonca ‘grass-seed (flower made of it) (any kind)’ (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1062], qoxma ‘grass-seed’ [Dixon 1910: 366, 374].

74. SIT

Chimariko h=ˈiwo-hint’a (1).

References and notes:


75. SKIN

References and notes:

Chimariko: Not attested. Dixon lists hɨpaxaʃi ‘skin / bark’ [Dixon 1910: 368, 376], but Sapir notes that this word means only ‘bark’, not ‘skin’ [Berman 2001: 1055].

76. SLEEP

Chimariko pʰˈo-h-mu (1).

References and notes:


77. SMALL

Chimariko ˈuleːta (1).

References and notes:

78. SMOKE
Chimariko qʰe (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Jany 2009: 19, 23. Also attested as qeː ‘smoke’ [Dixon 1910: 368, 373]. The noun ‘smoke’ is not found in Berman 2001.

79. STAND
Chimariko ho(ː)h’a-tːa (1).

References and notes:

80. STAR
Chimariko m’unːe (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1069. Also attested as munu ‘star’ [Dixon 1910: 368, 374].

81. STONE
Chimariko qʰˈaʔa (1).

References and notes:

82. SUN
Chimariko ’asːa (1).

References and notes:
83. SWIM

Chimariko =xu- # (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Dixon 1910: 369, 379. Apparently can refer to humans, cf. the forms ixu 'I swim', nixuəxana 'shall you swim?' in [Dixon 1910: 348]. Alternative candidate: =iʔekta- 'swim', attested in the following example: "They swam (b=ɪʔekta-ʔxa-t) all in the river, they were many" (of crawfish) [Jany 2009: 227]. The same verb (with a different suffix?) is attested in [Berman 2001: 1069]: n=ɪʔekya-kʰ "you (fish) hurry up and swim hither!" (from Chimariko formula).

84. TAIL

Chimariko 'aqʰuye (1).

References and notes:


85. THAT

Chimariko pʰˈaʔ-ut (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1070. Cf. pʰˈaʔm-ot 'that one' (Sapir/AB) [ibid.]. Also attested as pam-ut ~ pa-ut ~ p-ut 'that' [Dixon 1910: 322]; pʰ'aʔm-ot 'that' [Jany 2009: 55-56].

86. THIS

Chimariko kʰˈiw-at ~ kʰˈiw-ot (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1070. Glossed as 'this one'. Also attested as qew-ot ~ q-ot 'this' [Dixon 1910: 322]; kim-ot 'this' [Jany 2009: 55-56].

87. THOU

Chimariko m'am-ot (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1073. Glossed as 'you'. Also attested as m'am-utʰ 'you' (Sapir/S); nam-ut 2nd singular personal pronoun [Dixon 1910: 322]; nam-ot 2nd singular personal pronoun [Jany 2009: 52].
88. TONGUE
Chimariko h=ˈipʰen (1).

References and notes:


89. TOOTH
Chimariko h=ˈucʰu (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1070. Glossed as 'teeth'. Also attested as h-ucu 'teeth' [Dixon 1910: 369, 378]; h=uc'u 'tooth' [Jany 2009: 24].

90. TREE
Chimariko ˈatʰa ~ ˈacʰa ~ acʰːa (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1070. Also attested as aːt'a (marked by Dixon with a question sign) 'tree' [Dixon 1910: 369, 371]; ʔaʈa 'tree' [Jany 2009: 78].

91. TWO
Chimariko ɣɑqɣu (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1070. Also attested as xoku ~ qɔquː 'two' [Dixon 1910: 369]; qʰoqʰu (Harrington/SN), xokkʰu (Harrington/LM) 'two' [Jany 2009: 57].

92. WALK (GO)
Chimariko h=ˈuwa-m (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1061. Glossed as 'to go'. Also attested as =wa-m, =wa- 'to go' [Dixon 1910: 365, 375, 378]; =uwa- 'go' [Jany 2009: 18]. The root =uwa- is used with various directional suffixes: with -k or -ku 'hither' it means 'to come' q.v., with -m 'thither' it means 'to go'. Dixon also lists under 'to go' the following forms: =a-, =waɪm-, and =uwaɪm-. The two latter forms contain the 'retornative' suffix -wu- [Jany 2009: 104] and directional -m 'thither' and are translated in textual examples as 'to go home', cf. n=wa-
wu-m 'go home' (imper.) [Jany 2009: 118]. The root =uwa- may contract with the suffix -wu-, producing =uwɔ- or =uwu-, cf. y=uwɔ-o-m-ni 'I'm going home' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1061]. h=uwɔ-m-naʔci-t 'All went home' [Jany 2009: 41], "Today she came (uwɔ-tkɯ-n), she went back home (h=uwɔ-m-ni) at once" [Jany 2009: 63]. y=uwɔ-m imiʔna-n 'I want to go home' [Jany 2009: 190]. The stem =a- (more precisely =aʔa- ~ haʔa-) also glossed by Dixon as 'to go', occurs in the following examples: h=aʔa-tok-yaʔ-kon "He is going to come back" [Jany 2009: 42] (-tok- - directional 'hither'), h=aʔa-tpi-m-da "(the man) came out" [Jany 2009: 216], h=aʔa-chʰa-kiʔta "(the bull) was taking after me" [Jany 2009: 222], h=aʔa-chʰa-m-ta "he (the bull) took after me" [Jany 2009: 222], n=aʔa-wu-tpi-m "go out!", n=aʔa-wu-tpi-kʰ "come out!" [Berman 2001: 1061].

93. WARM (HOT)
Chimariko ?eloh-ʃa (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1062. Glossed as 'hot'. Also attested as ?eloh-(w)ˈint'ah 'it's hot' (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; elo- (Dixon), elo-ni (Kroeber/F) 'hot' [Dixon 1910: 366, 371]; eloh 'hot / be hot' [Jany 2009: 65]. The word for 'warm' is not attested.

94. WATER
Chimariko aqʰa (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1071. Also attested as ˈaːqʰa (Sapir/S), aːkʰa (Sapir/WF) 'water' [ibid.]; aʔka ~ aːqa 'water' [Dixon 1910: 369, 370]; ʔaqʰa 'water' [Jany 2009: 227].

95. WE
Chimariko nˈaː-chʰitas (1).

References and notes:
Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1071. Glossed as 'us, we, all of us'. Sapir's note: "doubtful about -təs". Also attested as na-čid-ut 1st plural personal pronoun [Dixon 1910: 322]; na-chʰit-ot 1st plural personal pronoun (contracted form na-chʰot) [Jany 2009: 52].

96. WHAT
Chimariko pˈacʰʰi ~ pʰˈacʰʰi (1).

References and notes:

97. WHITE
Chimariko *meneʔi* (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1072. Glossed as 'white (animal)'. Also attested as *meneʔi* 'white' [Dixon 1910: 369, 374]; *meneʔ* 'be white' [Jany 2009: 157]. The following example from Harrington’s fieldnotes shows that this word is not restricted to animals: ?auna hičʰeʔka meneʔ “White house paint” [Jany 2009: 164]. Secondary synonym: *məʔəʔi~məʔaʔi* 'clear / white' (Sapir/AB), *məʔaʔi* 'white' (Sapir/MZ) [Berman 2001: 1072]; *mataʔi* ‘clean’ [Dixon 1910: 364, 374].

98. WHO

**Chimariko** *qʰo-mas* # (1).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN

**Chimariko** *pʰunsar ~ pʰunsar ~ pʰuncaʔ* - (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1072. Polysemy: ‘woman / wife’. Also attested as *puncar* ‘woman / wife’ [Dixon 1910: 369, 370, 376]; *pʰuncar* ‘woman’ (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 216].

100. YELLOW

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested. *himsus*”green / blue’ q.v. may have also meant ‘yellow’: Dixon adduces *himsu-t* ‘green / blue / yellow’, taken from Powers’ “Tribes of California” [Dixon 1910: 372]. However, neither Dixon himself, nor Sapir recorded *himsus* with that meaning.

101. FAR

References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested.
102. HEAVY
Chimariko *himita* - # (1).

References and notes:


103. NEAR

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Not attested.

104. SALT
Chimariko *'ak'i* (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as *ičk'i* ‘salt’ (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *aq'i* ‘salt’ [Dixon 1910: 368, 371]. Cf. *inčic'e* ‘salt place’ (place name from Harrington’s data) [Jany 2009: 50].

105. SHORT
Chimariko *x=ʰu*cʰu-ł'a (1).

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as *xc=icču-lam* ‘short’ [Dixon 1910: 368, 372, 379]; *x=ocʰu-ł'a* ‘short’ [Jany 2009: 65]. Literally ‘not long’, from *x=icʰu- ‘long’ q.v. with negative prefix *x=*

106. SNAKE

References and notes:

**Chimariko**: Not attested properly. Two words for different types of snakes are found in Sapir’s and Dixon’s data: 1) *qʰawu* ‘rattlesnake’ (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1068], *qauw* ‘rattlesnake’ [Dixon 1910: 367, 373]; 2) *m'amusi* ‘bull snake’ (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1068], *mamusi* ‘king-snake’ [Dixon 1910: 368, 374]. The word *kᵃlaʰu* ‘snake’ (Marr/MZ) [Jany 2009: 229] may be a general designation for snakes, but its only attestation is not secure enough to use it for lexicostatistical purposes.
107. THIN
Chimariko χ’elmu # (1).

References and notes:

Chimariko: Berman 2001: 1070. Another candidate is tkel-in 'thin' [Dixon 1910: 369, 376].

108. WIND
Chimariko h=iik’os-eʔ (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM
Chimariko hemuta # (1).

References and notes:


110. YEAR

References and notes:

Chimariko: Not attested properly. There are two contexts in [Jany 2009] where we see the word ‘year’ in English translation: p’uneš tseti-lła ‘in one year’ [Jany 2009: 80] and ṭahanmačin xotai ‘in three years’ [Jany 2009: 217]. ṭseti means ‘winter’ [Berman 2001: 1072, Dixon 1910: 371], ṭahanmačin means ‘summer’ [Berman 2001: 1069, Dixon 1910: 370]. It is not clear which of these words, if any, can be considered the main word for ‘year’.