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

Languages included: Tol (Eastern Jicaque) [jic-tol].

DATA SOURCES

Main sources

Dennis & Dennis 1983 = Dennis, Ronald K. y Dennis, Margaret Royce de. Diccionario Tol (Jicaque)-Español y Español-Tol (Jicaque). Tegucigalpa, Honduras: El Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en colaboración con El Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia. // A small Tol-Spanish, Spanish-Tol dictionary (1000 words in each part) with many textual examples. The two sections of the dictionary have separate pagination. References to page numbers in the Tol-Spanish and Spanish-Tol sections are marked in our wordlist with TE and ET respectively.

Additional sources


NOTES

Transliteration

The Tol orthography is transliterated as follows:

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Database compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (last update: June 2012).
1. ALL  
Tol \(p^h_i\) (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33. Word class: adjective. Used both as plural ‘all’ (translated as Spanish ‘todos’ in the textual examples) and as singular ‘all’ (translated as Spanish ‘todo’). Distinct from \(hast\)ćwes ‘all, entire’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 6].

2. ASHES  
Tol \(?i^p^h_i\) (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK  
Tol \(lot\ot h\) (1).

References and notes:


4. BELLY  
Tol \(\eta=kol\) (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18. Glossed as ‘stomach’ (Spanish ‘estómago’). Word class: possessed noun. Textual examples: 
\[c\ilk^b\ li p\t\iy\u_kol \bs\y\hta mpes\’el niño está llorando porque le duele el estómago / the baby is crying because his stomach aches\] [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 13]; 
\[c\ol te \w\y, kol \p\e \w\y \?in\’el pizote es negro con abdomen blanco / coati is black with a white belly\] [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 47]. There are no entries such as ‘abdómen’, ‘barriga’ or ‘vientre’ in the Spanish-Tol part of the dictionary.

5. BIG  
Tol \(p^i^h\) (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 30. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: ‘to be big’. Suppletive plural: 
\(n\o\y-p\i\u\n\) [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 26].
6. BIRD
Tol *cipy'aya* (1).

References and notes:


7. BITE

References and notes:

*Tol*: Not attested properly. The dictionary has only *nyîhti* 'pica (como avispa, hormiga) / bites (as wasp, ant)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: 27].

8. BLACK
Tol *te* (1).

References and notes:

*Tol*: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 38-39. Polysemy: 'black / dirty'. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb 'to be black / to be dirty'.

9. BLOOD
Tol *na=?as* (1).

References and notes:


10. BONE
Tol *n=kaele* (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Tol na=ḥas s'una (1).

References and notes:


12. BURN TR.
Tol ?yim (1).

References and notes:


13. CLAW(NAIL)
Tol m=pepʰ (1).

References and notes:


14. CLOUD
Tol mol (1).

References and notes:


15. COLD
Tol cʰoh'ose (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44-45. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: ‘to be cold’. Apparently related to c'oh'oka ‘shadow’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44].

16. COME
Tol kuw'i-s (1).

References and notes:
Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 3. Word class: intransitive verb (II). This verb has a high degree of allomorphy and suppletivism: pres. 1 sg. kuwˈisi, pres. 2 sg. kuy, pres. 3 sg. hukˈi, pres. 1 pl. kil-ika, pres. 2 pl. kul-ˈa, pres. 3 pl. hi-kˈil, fut. 1 sg. ka ṣ=kuwˈisi, fut. 2 sg., 3 sg. ka ṣ=kuwˈis-m, fut. 1 pl. ka ṣ=kuwˈaka, fut. 2 pl. ka ṣ=kuwˈa, fut. 3 pl. ka ṣ=kuw. Morphological segmentation of the forms above is rather tentative.

17. DIE
Tol ni piˈi (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 26. Word class: causative verb (I) (sic! see below). This verb has separate stems in singular and plural: pres. 1 sg. ni piˈi, pres. 2 sg. ṭi piˈi, pres. 3 sg. pˈeˈe, pres. 1 pl. kˈyˈaˈleˈk, pres. 2 pl. koˈliˈe, pres. 3 pl. kˈyˈaˈliˈe. According to [Dennis & Dennis 1983], the following verbs belong to the so-called “causative” class: ‘to die’, ‘to fall’, ‘to hiccup’, ‘to wake up’ etc. These verbs all denote involuntary actions and have nothing in common with what is usually called causatives.

18. DOG
Tol cʰiyˈo (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Tol miˈi-s (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY
Tol pʰa (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 32. Polysemy: ‘empty / dry’. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: ‘to be empty / to be dry’. Secondary synonym: cˈicˈe ‘dry’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 46-47]. The difference between the two words is explained in the Spanish-Tol part of the dictionary: pʰa can refer, e.g., to clothes, earth, places that formerly had water; cˈicˈe - is only applied to vegetation [Dennis & Dennis 1983: ET 39].

21. EAR
Tol \( m^{p'ac} \) (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Tol \(^{\text{a}m}\) \( ^{\text{a}} \) (1).

References and notes:


23. EAT
Tol \(^{\text{y}l}\) \( ^{\text{a}} \) (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 15. Word class: transitive verb (I). The verb has two stems: \(^{\text{a}l}\) and \(^{\text{lah}}\) (cf. pres. 3 sg. \(^{\text{y}l}\)\(^{\text{ah-a}}\)). Secondary synonym: \(^{\text{h}i=p'is}\) 'to eat (meat, candy, juicy fruit)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 7].

24. EGG
Tol \(^{\text{peh}}\) \( ^{\text{ey}} \) (1).

References and notes:


25. EYE
Tol \(^{\text{na}^=n}\) (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Word class: possessed noun. Paradigm of the possessed forms: 1 sg. possessor \(^{\text{na}^=n}\), 2 sg. possessor \(^{\text{hi}^=n}\), 3 sg. possessor \(^{\text{hu}^=n}\), 1 pl. possessor \(^{\text{ki}s}^{\text{hu}^=n}\), 2 pl. possessor \(^{\text{hi}s}^{\text{hu}^=n}\), 3 pl. possessor \(^{\text{hi}s}^{\text{hu}^=n}\).

26. FAT N.
Tol \(^{\text{pan}}\) (1).

References and notes:
27. FEATHER
Tol $p^hisis$ (1).

References and notes:


28. FIRE
Tol $?awa$ (1).

References and notes:


29. FISH
Tol $k^hul$ (1).

References and notes:


30. FLY V.
Tol $hum$ # (1).

References and notes:

Tol: There is no entry for the verb ‘to fly’ in [Dennis & Dennis 1983]. Nevertheless, there are several textual examples showing that the notion ‘to fly’ is rendered by the verbs $hum$ ‘to go (ir)’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 7-8] and $winis$ ‘to walk (andar)’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 50]: $cipyya ma $huma$, pom la $t\text{'}ityula$ ‘el pájaro no puede volar porque se quebró el ala / the bird can’t fly, because its wing is broken’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18] ($huma$ - pres. 3 sg. of $hum$); $cipyuya hil la mëna $nt$a ‘los pájaros vuelan en el cielo / birds fly in the sky’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 10] ($hil$ - pres. 3 pl. of $hum$); $mu p\text{'iste }w\text{ina} hupa$ ‘el buho vuela por la noche / the eagle-owl flies at night’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 21] ($w\text{ina}$ - pres. 3 sg. of $winis$); $c\text{'}uluc'ul p\text{'iste lyaw\text{'un}$ ‘los murciélagos vuelan por la noche / bats fly at night’ [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 47] ($lyaw\text{'un}$ - pres. 3 pl. of $winis$). We tentatively choose the verb $hum$ ‘to go’ as more “basic”.

31. FOOT
Tol $n=c^ham$ (1).
References and notes:


32. FULL
Tol pit’ (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 29. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be full'.

33. GIVE
Tol ?ya (1).

References and notes:


34. GOOD
Tol ?i’si’ # (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 55. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be good' and as an adverb: 'well'. Another candidate is ?ik? 'to be good' (stative verb) / 'well' (adverb) [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 55]. In the textual examples, ?i’si’ is found more frequently than ?ik?.

35. GREEN
Tol c’hu (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 45. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be green'.

36. HAIR
Tol n=c’i’l (1).

References and notes:

37. HAND
Tol na=m’as (1).

References and notes:

38. HEAD
Tol n=ay pʰikʰ (1).

References and notes:
Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Word class: possessed noun. Paradigm of the possessed forms: 1 sg. possessor n=ay pʰikʰ, 2 sg. possessor hey pʰikʰ, 3 sg. possessor hay pʰikʰ, 1 pl. possessor kʰis k=ay pʰikʰ, 2 pl. possessor s=ey pʰikʰ, 3 pl. possessor s=ey pʰikʰ. The word is obviously a compound, but the meanings of its components cannot be established.

39. HEAR
Tol pʰok-’as (1).

References and notes:

40. HEART
Tol na=h’as (1).

References and notes:

41. HORN
Tol cʰiɬ’eme (1).

References and notes:

42. I
Tol napʰ (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Tol ḳylin’an (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 56. Word class: transitive verb (I). The verb has two stems: =ʔɨnan- and =ʔɨn-. Pres. 1 sg. ḳylin’an, pres. 2 sg. ḳylin’an, pres. 3 sg. ḳylin’an-a, pres. 1 pl. ḳylin’an-akʰ, pres. 2 pl. ḳin-a, pres. 3 pl. ha=ʔɨnan, fut. 1 sg. ka m=ʔɨnan, fut. 2 sg. ka m=ʔɨnan-a, fut. 3 sg. ka m=ʔɨnan-as, fut. 1 pl. ka m=ʔɨn-akʰ, fut. 2 pl. ka m=ʔɨn-a, fut. 3 pl. ka m=ʔɨn-akʰ.

44. KNEE
Tol n=tik’ (1).

References and notes:


45. KNOW
Tol sel’e (1).

References and notes:


46. LEAF
Tol lo (1).

References and notes:


47. LIE
Tol piʔ-’is (1).
References and notes:


48. LIVER

*Tol* *ŋ=kom* (1).

References and notes:


49. LONG

*Tol* *k’ampa* (1).

References and notes:

*Tol*: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 1. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be long' and as an adverb: 'far' q.v.

50. LOUSE

*Tol* *tɨt’* (1).

References and notes:


51. MAN

*Tol* *yom* (1).

References and notes:

*Tol*: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 51. Word class: noun. Plural form: *niy’om* (see, e.g., [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 9]). This word, glossed as 'hombre' in Spanish, apparently means both 'man' and 'person'. For the meaning 'man', cf. the following contexts from the Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010]: 'Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning made them male (*niy’om*) and female (*nek’em*) [Matthew 19:4], '...they were baptized, both men (*niy’om*) and women (*nek’em*)' [Acts 8:12], '...that if he found any of this way, whether they were men (*niy’om*) or women (*nek’em*), he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem' [Acts 9:2].

52. MANY
Tol *pil'ikʰ* (1).

References and notes:


53. MEAT
Tol *pis* (1).

References and notes:

*Tol:* Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 29. Word class: noun. Related to *hi-pis* 'to eat (meat, candy, juicy fruit)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 7].

54. MOON
Tol *mim'iy* (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Tol *hok'* (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Tol *n=l'ala* (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Tol *n=la* (1).

References and notes:
58. NECK
Tol *ne=m'en* (1).

References and notes:


59. NEW
Tol *sy'asa* (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 38. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be new'.

60. NIGHT
Tol *p'iste* (1).

References and notes:


61. NOSE
Tol *ne=m'i'ikʰ* (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Tol *ma* (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 19. Word class: adverb. This is the basic negation used with a verb. The use of the other negative word, *tul'ukʰ* 'not' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 39], can be illustrated by the following examples: *nan tul'ukʰ* 'No me sirven los ojos / My eyes fail me' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16], *sap'ato tul'ukʰ* 'no tiene zapatos / he doesn't have shoes' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 27], *natʰ'am tul'ukʰ* 'el no es mi hijo / he is not my son' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 39].
63. ONE
Tol pʰan'i (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 32. Polysemy: 'one / some (algunos, pocos, unos)'. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as an indefinite pronoun: 'some (algunos, pocos, unos)'.

64. PERSON
Tol yom (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 51. Word class: noun. Plural form: niyom (see, e.g., [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 9]). This word, glossed as 'hombre' in Spanish, apparently means both 'man' and 'person'. For the meaning 'person', cf. the following context from the Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010]: 'How much then is a man (yom) better than a sheep?' [Matthew 12:12].

65. RAIN
Tol hiw'i (1).

References and notes:


66. RED
Tol he (1).

References and notes:


67. ROAD
Tol him'ikʰ (1).

References and notes:


68. ROOT
Tol c’lijil (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND

References and notes:
Tol: Not attested.

70. SAND
Tol sus (1).

References and notes:

71. SAY
Tol βel’e (1).

References and notes:

72. SEE
Tol n[y]ukʰ (1).

References and notes:

73. SEED
Tol set’el (1).

References and notes:

74. SIT
Tol ?o-s (1).

References and notes:
Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 53-54. Word class: intransitive verb (II). This verb has a high degree of allomorphy and suppletivism: pres. 1 sg. ?o-s, pres. 2 sg. hak', pres. 3 sg. haʔus-a, pres. 1 pl. hyat' a-k'ekh', pres. 2 pl. hoʔa-k'e, pres. 3 pl. haʔa, fut. 1 sg. ka maʔo-s, fut. 2 sg. ka maʔah-ʔam, fut. 3 sg. ka maʔah-ʔam, fut. 1 pl. ka maʔat' a-k'ekh', fut. 2 pl. ka maʔat' a-k'e, fut. 3 pl. ka maʔat' u-m (morphological segmentation of the forms above is highly tentative). Glossed as 'to sit down', but this word apparently means 'to sit, to be sitting' as well, cf. the following example: C'hō̱oka n'ta ḋos, c'ay ḋaʔa ṭepes 'estoy sentado en la sombra porque hace mucho calor / I'm sitting in the shade because it's very hot' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44].

75. SKIN
Tol m=p'iy (1).

References and notes:
Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16. Polysemy: 'skin / body'. Word class: possessed noun. Secondary synonym: pʰol'ok'skin' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33]. The difference between the synonyms can be illustrated by the following examples: 'me pica mucho la piel / my skin (m=p'iy) itches badly' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 16], 'el cse una bolsa de piel de perico ligero / he sews a bag out of sloth skin (pʰol'ok)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 33], 'la piel del armadillo es como hueso. / armadillo skin (pʰol'ok) is like bone' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 52], 'yo hago sandalias con cuero de vaca / I make sandals from cow leather (pʰol'ok)' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 2].

76. SLEEP
Tol h[y]a (1).

References and notes:

77. SMALL
Tol cʰikʰ (1).

References and notes:
Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be small', an adverb: 'little', and the noun 'child'. Secondary synonym: ḋin laʔ way 'small, little' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 53]. Textual examples in the dictionary show that cʰikʰ is the main synonym for 'small'.

78. SMOKE
Tol mus (1).

References and notes:


79. STAND
Tol hi-s (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 8-9. Word class: intransitive verb (II). The verb has a high degree of allomorphy and suppletivism: pres. 1 sg. hi-s, pres. 2 sg. toy, pres. 3 sg. 'onjk-a, pres. 1 pl. lihi-k'ekb, pres. 2 pl. lihi-k'e, pres. 3 pl. lehi-e, fut. 1 sg. ka mi-hi-s, fut. 2 sg. ka n=toh-om, fut. 3 sg. ka n=toh-om, fut. 1 pl. ka n=lihi-k'ekb, fut. 2 pl. ka n=lihi-k'e, fut. 3 pl. ka n=lehi-e.

80. STAR
Tol pʰul (1).

References and notes:


81. STONE
Tol pe (1).

References and notes:


82. SUN
Tol loc"akʰ (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 14. Word class: noun. Secondary synonym: kok'oy 'sun / male' (when used with possessive prefixes, this word means 'grandfather') [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 2, 19]. The dictionary [Dennis & Dennis 1983] does not give enough contexts to decide which word is the main synonym for 'sun', but the Tol version of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010] translates 'sun' only as loc'ak (NB: consistent spelling with a final glottalized stop, as opposed to a final aspirated stop in [Dennis & Dennis 1983]).

83. SWIM
References and notes:

Tol: Not attested.

84. TAIL
Tol sok’ (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 18. Word class: possessed noun. sok’ is the form with the 3 sg. possessor. The underlying form of the root may be either =sak’ or =sok’.

85. THAT
Tol nen’em # (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 24. The dictionary lists two demonstrative pronouns glossed in Spanish as ‘aquél, éste’: nen’em and n’empe [ibid.]. The difference between them is unclear. The choice of nen’em is therefore arbitrary.

86. THIS
Tol nin’a (1).

References and notes:


87. THOU
Tol hipʰ (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE
Tol m=pel’am (1).
References and notes:


89. TOOTH
Tol $m=\beta is$ (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Tol $yo$ (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Tol $m'a-t'e$ (1).

References and notes:


92. WALK (GO)
Tol $hum$ (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: 7-8. Glossed as 'go'. Word class: intransitive verb (II). The verb has a high degree of allomorphy and suppletivism: pres. 1 sg. $hum$, pres. 2 sg. $hay$, pres. 3 sg. $kiwa$, pres. 1 pl. $l'eke$, pres. 2 pl. $l'owa$, pres. 3 pl. $hil$, fut. 1 sg. $ka m=i-s$, fut. 2 sg. $ka m=i-m$, fut. 3 sg. $ka m=i-m$, fut. 1 pl. $ka n=l'aka$, fut. 2 pl. $ka n=law'u$, fut. 3 pl. $ka m=al$.

93. WARM (HOT)
Tol $\theta[y]\lambda\omega a$ (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 56. Glossed as 'hot'. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be hot'.
There is no word for ‘warm’ in the dictionary. ꩆ ISC ‘hot’ is derived from ꩇ ISC ‘fire’ q.v.

94. WATER
Tol ?is’i (1).

References and notes:

95. WE
Tol kupʰ (1).

References and notes:

96. WHAT
Tol cʰan # (1).

References and notes:
Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 43. Word class: interrogative pronoun. The word can also function as an interrogative adjective: ‘what?, which?’. Another candidate is ꩬ ISC ‘what’ (interrogative pronoun) [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 54]. The semantic difference between cʰan and ꩬ ISC is unclear. They can occur in identical contexts (cf. the following examples from the Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010]: cʰan h’ehe hipʰ? ‘what thinkest thou?’ [Matthew 22:17] and ꩮ ISC h’ehe jipʰ? ‘What thinkest thou, Simon?’ [Matthew 17:25]). Since cʰan is more frequent in the text of the New Testament, we provisionally choose it as the main word for ‘what?’.

97. WHITE
Tol pʰe (1).

References and notes:
Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 32. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: ‘to be white’.

98. WHO
Tol pʰakʰ (1).

References and notes:

99. WOMAN
Tol kepʰ (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Tol lu (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 14. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be yellow / to be dirty, muddy (of water)'.

101. FAR
Tol kampa (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 1. Word class: adverb. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be long' and as an adjective: 'long' q.v.

102. HEAVY
Tol ti (1).

References and notes:

Tol: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 39. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb: 'to be heavy'.

103. NEAR

References and notes:

Tol: Not attested.

104. SALT
Tol *sal* (1).

References and notes:


105. SHORT
Tol ?umul (1).

References and notes:

*Tol*: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 54. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb 'to be short'.

106. SNAKE
Tol *lac* (1).

References and notes:


107. THIN
Tol *c*ac (1).

References and notes:

*Tol*: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 44. Word class: adjective. The word can also function as a stative verb 'to be thin'.

108. WIND
Tol *lip* (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM
Tol *pelec*ey (1).

References and notes:

*Tol*: Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE 28. Polysemy: 'earthworm (Spanish *lombriz* / helminth'). Word class: noun. Cf. also *cibiy*, glossed in
Spanish as 'gusano' [Dennis & Dennis 1983: TE]. It is not entirely clear whether the latter word has the meaning 'worm', 'caterpillar', or both.

110. YEAR
Tol 'año (1).

References and notes:

Tol: The word for 'year' is not attested in [Dennis & Dennis 1983]. The Tol translation of the New Testament [NT Tol 2010] consistently renders the notion 'year' with the Spanish loanword año.