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

Languages included: Karuk [kar-kar].

Sources:

Notes:
Peculiarities of the Karuk alphabet are transliterated as follows:

<table>
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<th>Nature</th>
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Compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (September 2011).
1. ALL
Karuk ko-βúra (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 150. Polysemy: 'all (omnis) / all (totus)'. Apparently consists of ko 'all / no more' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 149] and the emphatic particle βúra [Bright & Gehr 2005: 255].

2. ASHES
Karuk ámtap (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 13. Polysemy: 'ashes / dust / gray (as postpound)'.

3. BARK
Karuk má:n (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 159. Same word as 'skin' q.v.

4. BELLY
Karuk βišβa:n (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 251.

5. BIG
Karuk kê:č (1).

References and notes:


6. BIRD
Karuk ačbiː (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 5.

7. BITE
Karuk =par (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 172. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =par-. Secondary synonym: =ax 'animal to bite / to rend with the teeth / to kill' (not used of humans, snakes, or insects) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 31].

8. BLACK
Karuk ixáram-kuniː (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 81. Polysemy: 'black / dark'. Literally 'night-like': ixáram 'night / darkness' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 81], - kuniː (suffix) 'like, similar to' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 153]. Secondary synonyms: kip ixáram 'black', literally 'like night', kip innak 'black', literally 'like charcoal' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 147]. Cf. the bound stem =miːf 'black', used in a number of compounds [Bright & Gehr 2005: 162].

9. BLOOD
Karuk áːx (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 4. Polysemy: 'blood / red (as a postpound)'.

10. BONE
Karuk ipiː (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Karuk iðbaː (1).
References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 122. Polysemy: 'chest / breast / heart'. Distinct from úːč 'teat / (woman’s) breast' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 238]. Identical with 'heart' q.v.

12. BURN TR.
Karuk =á:h-ka # (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 1. Polysemy: 'to set fire to (something) / to burn (something) / to burn down (as a house)'. Derived from =á:h 'to handle or carry fire' with the suffix -ka 'onto'. Another candidate is =íːn-ka-βaθ 'to burn (something)', derived from =íːn-ka- 'to burn' with the causative suffix -βaθ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 61].

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Karuk axpih (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 34. Glossed as 'nail (of finger or toe)'. Cf. ixupk-ôː-č 'something stuck on flatways (not edgeways) / flat feathering (of an arrow) / fingernail (old name)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 133-134].

14. CLOUD
Karuk p=ikxáram-pa (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 186. Derived from =p=ikxáram-pa / =p=ikxáram-pu 'to get cloudy', lit. 'to be dark again' (=p= 'iterative', =ikxáram- 'night / dark', -pa / -pu 'denominative').

15. COLD
Karuk áθi:k (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 28. Polysemy: 'cold / cold weather'.

16. COME
Karuk =na: # (1).
References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 164. Another candidate is =áho 'to go / walk / travel / arrive (here)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 8], translated as 'come' in the English-Karuk index [Bright & Gehr 2005: 294].

17. DIE
Karuk =iβ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 129. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =im-. Cf. also =hánβa '(du.) to die' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 178], =p=écwín-pa '(pl.) to die' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 180]. Secondary synonym: =taniha 'to be spoiled / (persons) to die / (the world) to come to an end' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 209].

18. DOG
Karuk čišíh (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Karuk =iš (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 108.

20. DRY
Karuk iβ=áxrah (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 129. Glossed as 'dry / dried up'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: iβ=axraha-. Cf. =iβáxrah 'to be dry' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 129], axrah 'dead tree' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 34], =suβáxrah 'to spread out to dry' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 2088], =ixrah 'to thirst for' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 133], =taxáhiš / =taxáhišiɾh- 'to dry up' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 218], =θarixrah 'to be thirsty' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 222]. Morphological segmentation of these forms is not clear.

21. EAR
Karuk ʦʰʰ (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Karuk iθʰʰ-θanɛn (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 121. Polysemy: ‘country / earth / land / world’. Lit. ‘lying-around’ (=θʰʰ (one inanimate object) to lie / be’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 225], θanɛn ‘around’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 220]).

23. EAT
Karuk =qʰ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 30. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =am-.

24. EGG
Karuk úɾuh (1).

References and notes:


25. EYE
Karuk yúːp (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 278.

26. FAT N.
Karuk ʔθkúɾit (1).

References and notes:
27. FEATHER
Karuk ɨθka (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 29. Meaning glossed as ‘fat, grease’.

28. FIRE
Karuk ách (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 61. Polysemy: ‘fire / lantern / electric light / electricity’. Cf. =alha- ‘to burn’ (bound stem) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 7].

29. FISH
Karuk fiş (-1).

References and notes:


30. FLY V.
Karuk =ik=xip (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 83. Cf. =iθ=xip ‘(du.) to fly’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 124], =i=xip- ‘(pl.) to fly, to move through the air’ (bound stem) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 132], =ip=xip ‘to fly again / to fly back’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 106] (with the iterative prefix =ip=).

31. FOOT
Karuk fiθih (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 47. Polysemy: ‘foot / toe / track / foot (measure word, twelve inches)’.

32. FULL
Karuk *axyar* (2).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 36. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *axyar*-a. Cf. ≈axyar / ≈xyan- 'contents to fill (a container)'.

33. GIVE
Karuk *ê:h* (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 44. Polysemy: 'to give (something) to (someone) / to pay'. Cf. ≈iph-ih / ≈iph-ihī- 'to give (two objects) to (someone)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 100], ≈ak-ih 'to give things, or a mass of something, to someone / to feed' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 10] (-ih / -ihī- is a benefactive suffix).

34. GOOD
Karuk *yaβ* (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 271. Polysemy: 'good / well'. Plural form: ṕēpš(a)s 'good ones'.

35. GREEN
Karuk *θūkin-kuniš* (1).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Karuk *if-unih* (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 53. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *if-unih*-a-. Literally: 'growing down' (=if 'to grow', -unih 'down', -a ~ Ø 'deverbative'). Secondary synonym: ir / ira- 'hair of head' (according to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 106], an old word for īfunih).

37. HAND
Karuk ʰɪ̞ːk (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 229. Polysemy: 'hand / finger'.

38. HEAD
Karuk ʰaβʰ̪̞ɛ̞ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 35.

39. HEAR
Karuk =θitiβ (1).

References and notes:


40. HEART
Karuk iθβaːy # (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 122. Polysemy: 'chest / breast / heart'. A second candidate is imyah / imyah-a: 'breath / heart' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 96], derived from =imyah 'to breathe'. Textual examples available in the dictionary suggest that iθβa is the main word for 'heart' as an anatomical term. Contexts for iθβacy include: "I'll make that your heart will be hanging out, striped downwards" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 106], "That was his heart that popped" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 122], "Shoot him there by his big toe, his heart lies there" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 122]. For imyah we only have "He holds him against his heart (traditional Indian embrace)" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 183] and "My heart must lie good. (Said when eating first plant food in spring)" [Bright & Gehr 2005: 92].

41. HORN
Karuk ʰɛ̞ːɬ-ʃuː ~ βɛː-ʃuː (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 247. Meaning glossed as 'horn (as of deer)'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: ʰɛ̞ːɬ-ʃuː- a ~ βɛː-ʃuː-a. Derived from =pɛːh-ʃuː / =pɛːh-ʃuː- 'to stick outward', itself from =pɛːh- 'to stick / to project' (bound stem). Cf. also =θaɾaː / =θaɾaː- 'horn' (according to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 7], an old term for ʰɛ̞ːɬ-ʃuː); the latter is apparently a bound stem, occurring in itroja-θaɾaː 'five-point buck', literally 'five-horn' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 128] and itaɾaː-θaɾaː 'ten-point buck', literally 'ten-horn' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 118].
42. I
Karuk nà: (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 164.

43. KILL
Karuk =iykar (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 136. Polysemy: 'to beat / to kill / to catch (fish)'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =iykà-. Cl. =iyfip 'to kill game' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 135].

44. KNEE
Karuk pàθak (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 175.

45. KNOW
Karuk =ápunma (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 3. Polysemy: 'to know / to know about (a person or thing) / to find out'. Secondary synonyms: =itap 'to know / to be familiar with / to recognize' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 119], =p=itap 'to know / meet / recognize' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 191], =xus / =xu- 'to think / to know / to realize / to feel' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 266]. Analysis of textual examples in [Bright & Gehr 2005] shows that =ápunma is the basic synonym for the Swadesh meaning 'to know (of a situation)'.

46. LEAF
Karuk sá:n # (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 198. Homonymous with sá:n 'big-leaf maple (Acer macrophyllum)' [ibid.]. Another candidate is pírś 'grass / leaf / bush / brush / plant (excluding trees) / "medicine", i.e. a preparation for magical purposes, not necessarily including plants' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 189].
47. LIE
Karuk =iyúč:-riβ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 136. Meaning glossed as ‘(sg.) to lie, to be in a lying position’. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =iyúč:-ri-. Derived from =iyah ‘to coil / to revolve (something) / to roll (something)’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 136] with the suffix -riβ / -ri- ‘at rest’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 197]. Cf. also =iphi-riβ ‘(two) to lie, to be lying’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 100], =úriβ / =úri- ‘(pl. anim.) to lie’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 238], =θán-riβ / =θán-ri- ‘(inanimate object) to sit, be / (animal or person) to lie, to be dead’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 200].

48. LIVER
Karuk βáfiš (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 243.

49. LONG
Karuk βáram (1).

References and notes:


50. LOUSE
Karuk ačič (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 4.

51. MAN
Karuk áβan-sa (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 30. Meaning glossed as ‘man (i.e. an adult human male)’. Derived from áβan ‘husband’.
52. MANY
Karuk táy (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 209. Polysemy: 'much / many / lots'.

53. MEAT
Karuk īš (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 61. Polysemy: 'meat / flesh / body'.

54. MOON
Karuk kūsrah (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Karuk t=ú:y-šip # (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 233. Polysemy: 'mountain / hill'. Derived from t=úy ‘mound’ with the suffix -šip ‘up’. Another candidate is úy ‘hill / mountain’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 241]. The nature of the prefixed t= in t=úy is not clear.

56. MOUTH
Karuk apma:n (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Karuk *iθβuy* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 124. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *iθβuy*-a-. Derived from *=iθβuy* ‘to be named / to be called / to be worth’.

58. NECK
Karuk *βúːp* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 257.

59. NEW
Karuk *píːt* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 183. Polysemy: ‘new / fresh’.

60. NIGHT
Karuk *ikxácam* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 81. Polysemy: ‘night / darkness’.

61. NOSE
Karuk *yúfiβ* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 274.

62. NOT
Karuk *pu*- (1).

References and notes:
**Karuk**: Bright & Gehr 2005: 367-368. The regular expression of negation within a verbal form usually consists of the prefix *pu* and the suffix `-aɾa`, although the suffix is not added in past tense and certain other forms. With adjectival predicates, the form of the "circumfix" may be *pu- ... -hara* (e.g. *pu-yáβ-hara* "it's not good").

63. **ONE**
Karuk *yíθa* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk**: Bright & Gehr 2005: 273. Polysemy: 'one / a certain / (in compounds) all, the whole'.

64. **PERSON**
Karuk *áɾa-ɾ* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk**: Bright & Gehr 2005: 18. Polysemy: 'human being, person / Indian'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *aɾa-ɾa*-.

Cf. also *áɾa-ɾa* ~ *áɾa-ɾah* 'person'.

65. **RAIN**
Karuk *paθrih* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk**: Bright & Gehr 2005: 176. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *paθrih*-a-. Derived from the verb =*paθrih* 'to rain'.

66. **RED**
Karuk *ak-únis* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk**: Bright & Gehr 2005: 4. Literally: 'like blood'. Secondary synonyms: *áx-hic* 'red' (old word) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 4] (*h* may result from mistranscription), *áx-ic* 'red', literally 'little blood' (used in a few expressions) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 33].

67. **ROAD**
Karuk *impach* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk**: Bright & Gehr 2005: 91. Polysemy: 'trail / path / road'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: *impaha*-.

68. ROOT
Karuk épu:m (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 44.

69. ROUND
Karuk úruh (1).

References and notes:


70. SAND
Karuk yú:x (1).

References and notes:


71. SAY
Karuk =pi:p (1).

References and notes:


72. SEE
Karuk =mah (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 159. Polysemy: ‘to see / to find’. 
73. SEED
Karuk ı́h-iš (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 235. Derived from ı́h ‘tobacco’ with the diminutive suffix -iš. According to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 235], "[p]robably applied originally only to tobacco seed".

74. SIT
Karuk =ikři: (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 71. Polysemy: ‘to live / to sit / to stay / to be / to be at home’. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: =ikř-β. Cf. =kč- / =kč-n- ‘to sit / to slide (on one’s buttocks)’ (bound stem, occurs with directional suffixes) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 157].

75. SKIN
Karuk má:n (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 159. Same word as ‘bark’ q.v.

76. SLEEP
Karuk =ikβé-t-ha (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 79. Polysemy: ‘to sleep / to fall asleep / to be sleepy’. According to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 79], probably contains suffix -ha ‘denominative’. Cf. =ásiβ / =ásim- ‘to lie down to sleep / to go to bed’ [Bright & Gehr 2005: 26], translated simply as ‘sleep’ in several examples [Bright & Gehr 2005: 26, 36]

77. SMALL
Karuk nî:namič (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 165. Meaning glossed as ‘little / small’. According to Bright & Gehr, “replaced after nouns by =tunmahac”. Plural form: tčpič-as (=tunţe- (usa) after nouns).
78. SMOKE
Karuk  ámbuf (1).

References and notes:


79. STAND
Karuk =ihyá-ɾh (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 58. Glossed as 'animate) to stand, be standing'. Derived from =ihya '(long object) to stand, be' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 59] with the suffix -ɾh 'up'.

80. STAR
Karuk atáyram (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 28. Could be formally analyzed as atay 'roe, salmon eggs' [ibid.] + (?)-ɾam 'place' (locational morpheme) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 196], although the latter is normally used in verbals rather than nominals.

81. STONE
Karuk as (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 22. Polysemy: 'rock / stone / pit of fruit / earth, dirt (in some compounds)'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: asa-.

82. SUN
Karuk kú:šrah (1).

References and notes:


83. SWIM
Karuk =ik=puh # (1).
References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 69. Cf. ʰ=íθ-puh- ‘(two people) to swim’ (bound stem) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 122], ʰ=íhtak- ‘(several) to swim’ (bound stem) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 57]. Another candidate is =u:fiθ-βa ‘to swim’ (never used with directionals) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 239].

84. TAIL
Karuk ápβucy (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 18.

86. THIS
Karuk pay (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 179. Meaning glossed as ‘this, that (referring to something designated by pointing)’. Another candidate is βa: ‘that / that way / he, she, it’ (usually refers to something designated elsewhere in the linguistic context) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 242].

88. TONGUE
Karuk ápriθ (1).
References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 16.

89. TOOTH
Karuk $\beta uh$ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 253. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: $\beta uh a$-.

90. TREE
Karuk $i\acute{p}aha \sim i\acute{p}a$ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 98. Cf. $=i\acute{p}$ 'tree / bush' (only in compounds) [Bright & Gehr 2005: 61].

91. TWO
Karuk $\acute{a}xak$ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 32.

92. WALK (GO)
Karuk $=\acute{a}ho$ # (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 8. Polysemy: 'to go / to walk / to travel / to arrive (here)'. Other possible candidates: $=u\acute{c}m / =u\acute{c}mu$- 'to arrive (there) / to go (to a place)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 239]; $=\acute{b}\acute{\acute{z}}\acute{a}m / =\acute{b}\acute{\acute{z}}\acute{a}mu$- 'to go / to go away / to leave' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 243].

93. WARM (HOT)
Karuk $i\acute{m}\acute{f}i\acute{r}$ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 89. Meaning glossed as 'hot (of objects)'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: $im\acute{f}i\acute{r}$- Cf. also $=i\acute{m}puk$ 'objects to be warm' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 91].
94. WATER
Karuk īš-aha (1) / ās (2).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 108. Polysemy: 'water / juice'. Literally 'that which is drunk', from the verb =īš 'to drink', q.v. Another candidate is ās 'water / juice' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 3]. According to [Bright & Gehr 2005: 3, 108] the two words are equivalent. This is a clear case of "transit-synonymity": the "new" word īš-aha is in the process of replacing the "old" one, ās. Bright & Gehr 2005: 3. Polysemy: 'water / juice'.

95. WE
Karuk núː (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 166.

96. WHAT
Karuk fāt (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 45. Polysemy: 'what? / something'. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: fata-.

97. WHITE
Karuk čánčaːf-kuniš (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 38. Literally: 'like foam', from čánčaːf 'foam'. Replaced in compounds by =taːhkː 'white' (derived from tāh 'snow') [Bright & Gehr 2005: 208]. Secondary synonym: taːh-kuniš 'white', literally: 'like snow' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 208].

98. WHO
Karuk akâːy (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk:** Bright & Gehr 2005: 9. Polysemy: 'who? / anyone'. Cf. also the phonetic variant akâːray 'who' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 10], according to the dictionary, equivalent to akâːy.
99. WOMAN
Karuk as=iktβ-an (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 25. Polysemy: 'woman / female'. Literally: 'water-carrier', from ás 'water', q.v., and =iktβ / =iktam- 'to hold or carry in the hand / to carry (water)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 76].

100. YELLOW
Karuk θúkin-kunis (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 228. Polysemy: 'blue / green / yellow'. Literally: 'like bile', from θúkin 'gall / bile / blue, green, yellow (in compounds)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 228]. Secondary synonym: kasč-ːp-kunis 'yellow', literally 'like porcupine quills (which are dyed yellow for basketry)' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 143], from kasč- p porcupine / porcupine quills / yellow' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 143].

101. FAR
Karuk yiβ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 272. Alternate morphophonological variant of the stem: yije-.

102. HEAVY
Karuk máθ (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 159. Cf. =ipšék 'to be heavy' [Bright & Gehr 2005: 103].

103. NEAR
Karuk ū:mukič (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 239. Meaning glossed as 'near / close by'.

104. SALT
Karuk *yúfiš* (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 274.

105. SHORT
Karuk *ipš:ůnkinač ~ ipš:ůnkinič* (1).

References and notes:


106. SNAKE
Karuk *ápsu:n* (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 17.

107. THIN
Karuk *xútnahič* (1).

References and notes:

Karuk: Bright & Gehr 2005: 266. Polysemy: ‘thin (as of fabric) / loose’. Secondary synonym: *βás-kič* ‘thin’, derived from *βás* ‘blanket’ with the suffix -kič ‘like’. In the only textual example given in the dictionary, *βás-kič* is translated ‘as thin as a blanket’. Possibly just a nonce word.

108. WIND
Karuk *ikrèmeyah* (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM
Karuk *bákay* (1).
References and notes:


110. YEAR
Karuk *háři-nay* (1).

References and notes:

**Karuk**: Bright & Gehr 2005: 48. Cf. *háři ~ háři* ‘sometime / at various times’. The nature of the element *-nay* is not clear.