Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Numic group (Uto-Aztecan family).

Languages included: Mono, Western [num-wmo]; Western Shoshoni [num-wsh]; Gosiute [num-gos]; Kawaiisu [num-kaw].

DATA SOURCES

Main sources


Additional sources


NOTES

I. Western Mono.

Western Mono (also called Monache or Monachi) is a dialect of the moribund Mono language belonging to the Western branch of Numic. It is spoken on the western side of the Sierra Nevada. The variety documented in [Bethel et al. 1993] is spoken in the North Fork Rancheria reservation, located in Madera County, California.

I.2. Transliteration.

The following symbols of the Western Mono alphabet are transliterated into UTS:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>β</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g̷</td>
<td>γ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>kʷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qw</td>
<td>qʷ</td>
</tr>
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<td>ts</td>
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<td>‘</td>
<td>ʔ</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
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<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VV</td>
<td>V:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<s> is pronounced as [s] by some speakers and as [ʂ] by others. Short <e> is pronounced as [ɛ], long <ee> as [ei]. <d> is pronounced as [ð] after short /e/ and as [ɾ] elsewhere. We do not reflect this in transliteration, because loanwords from Spanish clearly show that d is perceived by speakers as an obstruent, not as a sonorant. Western Mono d substitutes Spanish d (masika’d’a ‘handkerchief’ < Spanish mascada), while Spanish r and rr are consistently substituted by n (on’o? ‘gold’ < Spanish oro).

II. Western Shoshoni.

II.1. General.

Western Shoshoni is a dialect of the endangered Shoshoni language belonging to the Central branch of Numic. The variety documented in [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001] is spoken in the Duck Valley Indian Reservation straddling the border between Idaho and Nevada.

II.2. Transliteration.

The following symbols of the Western Shoshoni alphabet are transliterated into UTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>kw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n) word-finally</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tts</td>
<td>cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VV</td>
<td>V:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Gosiute.

III.1. General.

Gosiute is a dialect of the endangered Shoshoni language belonging to the Central branch of Numic. It is spoken in Eastern Nevada and western Utah.

III.2. Transliteration.

The main issue with transliteration has to do with long vowels. Miller marks them with a raised dot (V·); the UTS transcription has a triangular colon (Vː) instead. Nasalizing and aspirating final features of stems are written as -n and -h respectively; geminating final feature is not reflected in the transliteration, but is always mentioned in the notes.

IV. Kawaiisu.

IV.1. General.

Kawaiisu is a moribund language belonging to the Southern branch of Numic. It is spoken in Kern county, California.

IV.2. Transliteration.

The following symbols of the Kawaiisu alphabet are transliterated into UTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kawaiisu</th>
<th>UTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>kw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>γ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gw</td>
<td>γw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hw</td>
<td>h'w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VV</td>
<td>Vː</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Database compiled by: M. Zhivlov (July 2018).
1. ALL
Western Mono nas’imi-tu ~ nas’iʔi-tu (1), Western Shoshoni oyon ~ oyosin (2), Gosiute oyən (2), Kawaiisu mono-yo, monoy=šu (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 95. Glossed as 'all of it, all of them'. Word class: adjective.
Other forms from the same root: oyokūsin ‘always / all / every / whole’ (adverb / quantifier) [ibid.].

2. ASHES
Western Mono asiy’aβi ~ asiy’aβi ~ siy’aβi (1), Western Shoshoni ku=ttuhsi-ppih # (2), Gosiute ku=ttuhsip-ppih (2), Kawaiisu kuca-pi (3).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Western Mono woʔoqaβi (1), Western Shoshoni poʔan (2), Gosiute poʔan (2), Kawaiisu ?asiʔa- (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 296. Glossed as 'tree bark (generic)'. Word class: noun.

4. BELLY
Western Mono q’ohi (1), Western Shoshoni sappih (2), Gosiute sappih (2), Kawaiisu sapi-vi (2).

References and notes:


5. BIG

Western Mono paβ’a-tu ~ paβ’a-tu (1), Western Shoshoni pia (2), Gosiute pia (2), Kawaiisu ?ive- # (3).

References and notes:


6. BIRD

Western Mono ci:p’aʔ (1), Western Shoshoni kʰiʔiʔa (2), Gosiute kʰiʔa: # (2), Kawaiisu wižiki-ţi (3).

References and notes:


7. BITE
Western Mono \(ki=yi\) (1), Western Shoshoni \(ki=cciʔah\) (2), Gosiute \(ki=cciʔa\) (2), Kawaiisu \(kiʔi-di\) (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 51. Word class: transitive verb. Contains the instrumental verbal prefix \(ki\)- 'with the teeth, with/in the mouth' [Bethel et al. 1993: 47].

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 178. Glossed as 'bite once'. Word class: transitive verb. Cf. \(ki=soʔih\) 'bite many times' (transitive verb) [ibid.]. Both forms contain the geminating instrumental prefix \(ki\)- 'with the mouth or teeth'.

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Aspirating stem. Contains the geminating instrumental prefix \(ki\)- 'with the teeth or mouth' [Miller 1996: 702].

Kawaiisu: Klein 1959: 236. As noted in [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 143], this is one of the three words present in [Klein 1959], but absent from the dictionary in [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991]. Surprisingly, an example sentence with this word is found in the grammar section of [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991]: \(nɨʔɨpuɣüzüɣa-ya-kɨʔi-\cdot pɨ=\cdot mi\) 'If I were a dog, I'd bite you' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 89].

8. BLACK
Western Mono \(tumuʔanigi- \sim \tumuʔanigi-\) (1), Western Shoshoni \(tu-\cdot pih-\cdot t\cdot n\) (1), Gosiute \(tu-\cdot n\) (1), Kawaiisu \(tu-\cdot hu-\cdot ki\) (1). Kawaiisu \(tu-\cdot hu-\cdot ku\) (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 265. Glossed as 'to be black'. Word class: intransitive verb. Cf. the morpheme \(tu-\cdot h\) in \(tu-\cdot h\cdot pi\) 'black rock' [Bethel et al. 1993: 264].


Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Miller only lists the combining form (the second variant is geminating).

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 286. Glossed as 'to be black'. Contains the adjectival suffix -\(ki\) \~ -\(k\)\(\wedge i\) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 214].

9. BLOOD
Western Mono \(p\\lceil a\cdot pi\) (1), Western Shoshoni \(pi\cdot ppi\) (1), Gosiute \(pi\cdot ppi\) (1), Kawaiisu \(pi\cdot pi\) (1).

References and notes:


Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 197. Word class: noun. Objective form: \(pi\cdot ppi\cdot t\cdot ta\). Combining form \(pi\)- (geminating).

Gosiute: Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: \(pi\cdot ppi\cdot t\cdot ta\).

10. BONE
Western Mono ’oho (1), Western Shoshoni cuhni (2), Gosiute cuhni (2), Kawaiisu ?oho-vi (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Western Shoshoni ninka-ppih ~ ninna-ppih (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Not attested properly. The word pizi? ’breast / milk’ [Bethel et al. 1993: 147], judging by its cognates in other Numic languages, probably refers specifically to the female breast.
Gosiute: Not attested properly. Cf. kotto ’to make a fire’ (aspirating stem) [Miller 1996: 718], waihya ’burn (intr.)’ (geminating stem) [ibid.].
Kawaiisu: Not attested properly. The word pichi- ’breast’ (objective form pichi-a) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 253-254], judging by its cognates in other Numic languages, probably refers specifically to female breast.

12. BURN TR.
Western Mono ti=nai- (1), Western Shoshoni kotto:h # (2), Kawaiisu hiy˘a- ~ hu˘a- # (3).

References and notes:

Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 179. Polysemy: ’light a fire / make a fire / set on fire / burn’. Word class: transitive verb. Alternative candidate: waihyankan ~ waihyank ɨn ~ waihankan ’burn’ (transitive verb; plural wai=waihyankan) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 222]. Distinct from waihya ~ waiha ’burn’ (intransitive verb; geminating stem; plural wai=waihya (also geminating) [ibid.].
Gosiute: Not attested properly. Cf. kotto: ’to make a fire’ (aspirating stem) [Miller 1996: 718], waihya ’burn (intr.)’ (geminating stem) [ibid.].
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 204. Glossed as ’to burn’. It is not clear whether this verb is transitive. Other possible candidates are dubious as well: ne=nai- ’to burn’ [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 239] is an intransitive verb; ne=nai-ti-, causative from
neʔ- [ibid.], means ‘to make a fire’; finally, hina-ki-, listed in the English-Kawaiisu section of the dictionary under ‘burn, to’ (together with hiy’a- and neʔ-) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 311], is glossed as ‘to spill’ in the main section of the dictionary [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 204].

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Western Mono ma=s’ido (1), Western Shoshoni ma=sitōn (1), Gosiute ma=siton (1), Kawaiisu ta=štitoʔo-bi (1).

References and notes:


14. CLOUD
Western Mono t’o:-pe (1), Western Shoshoni ta-ppih (1), Gosiute pa=kina-ppih (2), Kawaiisu kina-vi (2).

References and notes:


15. COLD
Western Mono iiziʔi-tu (1), Western Shoshoni iiciʔi (1), Gosiute iicii (1), Kawaiisu šituʔi- (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 44. Word class: adjective. Derived from iiziʔ- ‘to be cold’ [ibid.].
16. COME
Western Mono *kima-*(1), Western Shoshoni *kimma*(1), Gosiute *kimma*(1), Kawaiisu *wakiki-*(2).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 46. Word class: intransitive verb.

17. DIE
Western Mono *tiyawi-*(1), Western Shoshoni *tiyaih*(1), Gosiute *tiai*(1), Kawaiisu *yuweʔe-kεe-*(2).

References and notes:

**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 299. Morphological analysis: *yuweʔe-, yuwaʔi- ‘to be not; to be absent’ (see ‘not’), -kεe- resumptive. Secondary synonyms: *ʔanaʔe-kεe- ‘to die’ (more elegant word than *yuweʔe-kεe-*) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 287].

18. DOG
Western Mono *p’uku*(1), Western Shoshoni *satí-(2), Gosiute *satí:*(2), Kawaiisu *puγu-zi*(1).

References and notes:

**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 261. Plural: *puγu-zi-μi. Cf. the verb *puγu- ‘to have a pet’ [ibid.].

19. DRINK
Western Mono *hiβi-*(1), Western Shoshoni *hipi*(1), Gosiute *hipi*(1), Kawaiisu *hivo-*(1).

References and notes:

20. DRY
Western Mono pasa- (1), Western Shoshoni pasa-ppih (1), Gosiute pasa (1), Kawaiisu tavasi-kʷe-πi (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 129. Glossed as 'to be dry, dried out'. Word class: intransitive verb.

21. EAR
Western Mono n'qaqa (1), Western Shoshoni nanki ~ nenkih (1), Gosiute nenkih (1), Kawaiisu naya-vi-vi (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 92. Polysemy: 'ear / type of mushroom (shaped like an ear)'. Word class: noun. Dictionary note: "some people pronounce this word as nqaqa (with a final glottal stop) when referring to the mushroom in order to distinguish it from the meaning "ear"." [ibid.].
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 236. Derived from naya- 'to hear, to understand'.

22. EARTH
Western Shoshoni soko-ppih (1), Gosiute soko-ppih (1), Kawaiisu ti-πi # (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: The words for 'earth' and 'soil' are not attested in [Bethel et al. 1993]. Cf., however, the following two words, translated as 'ground' in example sentences: tɨβˈip 'dirt' [Bethel et al. 1993: 213] (In the summertime, the ground (tɨβˈip) is hard' [Bethel et al. 1993: 90], 'Put it close to the ground (tɨβˈin-a-ɾiγ) [Bethel et al. 1993: 107]); tɨβˈip 'the environment / natural surroundings / country(side) / forest' [Bethel et al. 1993: 213] (The ground (tɨβˈip) is soaked from the drizzle' [Bethel et al. 1993: 131], 'She threw the (black oak) acorns on the ground (tɨβˈip-a-tuγ) [Bethel et al. 1993: 288]).
ppih-a. Cf. another synonym from the same root: soko-pin 'land / earth / ground' (noun; objective form soko-pi-ta).


23. **EAT**

Western Mono tik-a- (1), Western Shoshoni tikkah (1), Gosiute tikka (1), Kawaiisu kaʔa- (2).

**References and notes:**


24. **EGG**

Western Mono nˈoyo (1), Western Shoshoni noyo (1), Gosiute noyo (1), Kawaiisu no-pa-vi ~ nopo-vi (1).

**References and notes:**

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 113. Word class: noun.


**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 244. Possessed form noyo-niʔ-. Cf. the verb nohovi- 'to set (on eggs)' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 243].

25. **EYE**

Western Mono pˈusi (1), Western Shoshoni puih (1), Gosiute puih (1), Kawaiisu puʔi-vi (1).

**References and notes:**

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 156. Polysemy: 'eye / seed / bulb'. Word class: noun. In [Bethel et al. 1993] the words for 'eye' and 'seed, bulb' are given as homonyms, but such polysemy is widely attested in the world's languages.


26. **FAT N.**
Western Mono *yuh'u-bi* (1), Western Shoshoni *yuhu* (1), Gosiute *yuhu* (1), Kawaiisu *yihu*-*vi* ~ *yuhu-vi* (1).

References and notes:


27. FEATHER

Western Mono *q'asa* (1), Western Shoshoni *sia-pin ~ sia-ppin* (2), Gosiute *sia-pin* (2), Kawaiisu *wiśiʔa-vi* (3).

References and notes:


28. FIRE

Western Mono *q'oso* (1), Western Shoshoni *kotto-ppih #* (2), Kawaiisu *kuna* (3).

References and notes:


**Gosiute**: Not attested.


29. FISH

Western Mono *p'akʷi* (1), Western Shoshoni *penkʷi* (1), Gosiute *penkʷi* (1), Kawaiisu *pa=yi:-zi* (1).
References and notes:

**Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 126. Glossed as ‘fish (general term)’. Word class: noun.


**Kawaiisu:** Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 247. Includes prefix pa- ‘water’.

30. FLY V.
Western Mono *yoci-*(1), Western Shoshoni *yici-kkin*(1), Gosiute *yici*(1), Kawaiisu *yozi-* (1).

References and notes:


**Western Shoshoni:** Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 225. Word class: intransitive verb. Plural: *yoti-kkin*. Derived from the intransitive verb *yici* (geminating stem) ‘fly (off/away); get up, arise, rise up’ (dual yo=yoti, plural yoti (geminating stem)) [ibid.].


31. FOOT
Western Mono *k'įk̲* (1), Western Shoshoni *nampe* (2), Gosiute *nampe* (2), Kawaiisu *nabi-vi* (2).

References and notes:

**Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 48. Word class: noun. Distinct from *h'uaqa* ‘leg’ [Bethel et al. 1993: 35].


**Gosiute:** Miller 1996: 718. Objective form: *nampe* or *nampe-tta*. Distinct from *xa* ‘leg (lower)’ (objective form *xa-a*) [Miller 1996: 719].


32. FULL
Western Mono *tuyuha-* (1), Gosiute *tippai* (2), Kawaiisu *ponoʔi-* # (3).

References and notes:

**Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 267. Glossed as ‘to be full’. Word class: intransitive verb.

**Western Shoshoni:** Not attested. Cf. intransitive verb *tippai* 'fill’ [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 212].

**Gosiute:** Miller 1996: 719.

**Kawaiisu:** Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 259. Glossed as ‘to be full’. Alternative candidate: *tibe-* ‘to be full’ [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 277].
33. GIVE
Western Mono *kiya-* (1), Western Shoshoni *uttuh* (2), Gosiute *uttu* (2), Kawaiisu *maya-* (3).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 47. Glossed as ‘to give (sg. obj.) to’. Word class: transitive verb. Suppletive plural object stem: *maqa-* ‘to give (plural object) (to)’ [Bethel et al. 1993: 68].


**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 223. Polysemy: ‘to give / to feed’. The meaning ‘give’ can also be expressed in Kawaiisu by a construction in which a pronominal base (signifying recipient) suffixed with the postposition *-do ~ -duwa ~ -ro ~ -ruwa ~ -to ~ -tuwa* ‘to’ is used instead of the verb ‘give’ [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 58].

34. GOOD
Western Mono *cˈau-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *ca:* (1), Gosiute *ca:n* (1), Kawaiisu *hiʔi-* (2).

References and notes:


**Gosiute**: Miller 1996: 703.

**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 205. Glossed as ‘to be good, be well’. Imperfective: *hiʔi-ti*.

35. GREEN
Western Mono *puhi-duwa-* ~ *puhi-duʔa-* (1), Western Shoshoni *puhi-ttin ~ pui-ttin* (1), Gosiute *puj* (1), Kawaiisu *puhi-ɣi-* (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 155. Glossed as ‘to be green’. Word class: intransitive verb.


36. HAIR
Western Mono w’o:-pi (1), Western Shoshoni pampi (2), Gosiute pampi (2), Kawaiisu toci-vaʔa:-vi (3).

References and notes:


37. HAND
Western Mono m’aya (1), Western Shoshoni moʔo (1), Gosiute moʔo (1), Kawaiisu moʔo-vi (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Western Mono w’o: (1), Western Shoshoni pampi (2), Gosiute pampi (2), Kawaiisu toci-’vi (3).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 293. Word class: noun.

39. HEAR
Western Mono naqa- (1), Western Shoshoni nanka (1), Gosiute nanka (1), Kawaiisu naya- # (1).

References and notes:
**Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 92. Polysemy: ‘to hear / listen to’. Word class: transitive verb.


**Gosiute:** Miller 1996: 719. Aspirating stem.


40. HEART

**Western Mono** ˈpi’yu (1), **Western Shoshoni** pihyin (1), **Gosiute** pihyin (1), **Kawaiisu** pihy-pi (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 147. Word class: noun.
**Kawaiisu:** Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 256.

41. HORN

**Western Mono** ˈawa (1), **Western Shoshoni** an (1), **Gosiute** an (1), **Kawaiisu** ?a-pi (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 9-10. Word class: noun.
**Kawaiisu:** Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 185.

42. I

**Western Mono** n’i: (1), **Western Shoshoni** ni (1), **Gosiute** ni (1), **Kawaiisu** niʔi (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono:** Bethel et al. 1993: 108. First person singular subject pronoun. Word class: pronoun.

43. KILL

**Western Mono** paca- (1), **Western Shoshoni** pekkah (1), **Gosiute** pekka (1), **Kawaiisu** paka- (1).
References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 132. Word class: transitive verb. Secondary synonym: qoi- 'to kill' (transitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 168]. The only illustrative sentence with qoi- (“A lot of valley quails were killed by the whiteman” [ibid.]) does not contradict the hypothesis that qoi- may be a suppletive plural object stem of paca-.


44. KNEE
Western Mono tana-βodo ~ tano-βodo ~ tono-βodo (1), Western Shoshoni tanna-ppih ~ tanka-ppih (1), Gosiute tanka-ppih ~ tanna-ppih (1), Kawaiisu tana-vi (1).

References and notes:


45. KNOW
Western Mono sutaβihi- ~ siṭaβihi- (1), Western Shoshoni sumpanaʔihkin (2), Gosiute sumpaːtu ~ sumpanai (2), Kawaiisu pucyuʔu- ~ pucyuʔʷu- (3).

References and notes:


Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 261. Polysemy: ‘to know / to understand / to believe / to be wise, intelligent’.

46. LEAF
Western Mono p’isi # (1), Western Shoshoni siki (2), Gosiute siki (2), Kawaiisu naya-vi (3).

References and notes:


47. LIE
Western Mono haβi- (1), Western Shoshoni hapi (1), Gosiute hapi (1), Kawaiisu havi- (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 23. Glossed as 'to lie down'. Word class: intransitive verb. Example: "My (paternal) grandfather is already lying down now" [ibid.].

48. LIVER
Western Mono n'iwi (1), Western Shoshoni niwin ~ nimin (1), Gosiute nimin (1), Kawaiisu niwi-bi (1).

References and notes:


49. LONG
Western Mono ɨd'ɨ-tu (1), Western Shoshoni kipita: ~ kipita:-ntin (2), Gosiute kipata (2), Kawaiisu paʔa-toγo- (3).

References and notes:

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 246. Polysemy: 'to be long / to be tall'. The suffix -toγo, lost in compounds, does not occur with any other adjectival root [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 72].

50. LOUSE
Western Mono pus'iʔa (1), Western Shoshoni posia-(cci) ~ pusia-(cci) (1), Gosiute posia-ccih (1), Kawaiisu ?aci- vi (2).
References and notes:


51. **MAN**

Western Mono *n'ana* (-1), Western Shoshoni *tenna* (1), Gosiute *tenkʷa ~ tenna* (1), Kawaiisu *taʔni-pizi* (1).

References and notes:


Borrowed from Southern Sierra Miwok *nap*: 'man / husband / male'.


52. **MANY**

Western Mono *ew'a-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *soːn* (2), Gosiute *soːn ~ soːn-tin # (2), Kawaiisu *ʔawa-ːvɨ # (1).

References and notes:


**Western Shoshoni**: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 205. Polysemy: 'a lot / lots / much / many'. Word class: quantifier, adverb. Cf. also adjective *soːn-tin* 'many / much / a lot / lots' [ibid.].

**Gosiute**: Miller 1996: 710, 719. Objective form: *tukkumpe* 'many' [ibid.].


53. **MEAT**

Western Mono *t'ːiːna* (1), Western Shoshoni *tukku # (2), Gosiute *tukku* (2), Kawaiisu *paʔa-ːvɨ* (3).

References and notes:


54. MOON
Western Mono tada=w'iʔa ~ tada=m'iʔa (1), Western Shoshoni mia (1), Gosiute mia (1), Kawaiisu mia-zi ~ mia (1).

References and notes:

55. MOUNTAIN
Western Mono toy'a-βi (1), Western Shoshoni toy-a-pin (1), Gosiute toy-a-pin (1), Kawaiisu ke:-vi (2).

References and notes:

56. MOUTH
Western Mono t'ipe (1), Western Shoshoni timpe (1), Gosiute timpe (1), Kawaiisu tibi-vi (1).

References and notes:

57. NAME
Western Mono na=n'iya-n (1), Western Shoshoni niha ~ nihya (1), Gosiute niha ~ nihya ~ na=nihai (1), Kawaiisu niya:-vi (1).
References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 89-90. Word class: noun. Morphological analysis: \( na=n'iya-n < na=n'iya + -n \) nominalizer suffix; \( na=n'iya < na \) passive voice prefix + \( n'iya \) - 'to name' [Bethel et al. 1993: 106-107].

**Western Shoshoni**: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 191. Word class: noun. Alternative candidates from the same root: \( na=niha 'be named, be called' \) (intransitive verb), 'name' (noun) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 187], \( na=niha 'name' \) (noun; objective form \( na=niha 'name' \) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 187].

**Gosiute**: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: \( nih(y)a \).

**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 240.

### 58. NECK

Western Mono \( k'uta \) (1), Western Shoshoni \( toyon \) (2), Gosiute \( toyom-pih \) # (2), Kawaiisu \( kura-\text{vi} \) (1).

References and notes:


**Gosiute**: Miller 1996: 719. Objective form: \( toyom-pih-a \). Alternative candidate: \( kuta 'neck' \) (objective form \( kuta-i \)) [ibid.].


### 59. NEW

Western Mono \( pidit'ipî \) (1), Western Shoshoni \( iki \) (2), Gosiute \( iki \) (2), Kawaiisu \( ?i\text{vi}- \) (3).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 148. Polysemy: 'new (one) / young (one)'. Word class: noun.


**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 192. Glossed as 'to be new'. Imperfective: \( ?i\text{vi-ti} \). Related to \( ?i\text{vi} 'now, today' \) [ibid.].

### 60. NIGHT

Western Mono \( toyaw'ano \) (1), Western Shoshoni \( tuka \) (1), Gosiute \( tukani \) (1), Kawaiisu \( tu\text{y'-a-nu} \sim tu\text{y'-a-no} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 231. Glossed as 'night-time, at night, during the night'. Word class: adverb.


**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 286. Derived from \( tu\text{y'-a} \sim tu\text{y'-a} 'to be dark, be night' \) [ibid.].
61. NOSE
Western Mono \textit{m'u-ʔi} (1), Western Shoshoni \textit{mu-pin} \~ \textit{mu-\text{-pin}} (1), Gosiute \textit{mu-pin} (1), Kawaiisu \textit{mu-\text{-vi-to}-\text{-bi}} (1).

References and notes:

62. NOT
Western Mono \textit{q'aduʔ} (1), Western Shoshoni \textit{ke} (2), Gosiute \textit{ke} (2), Kawaiisu \textit{yuw-\text{-a}-t}\text{"{i}} (3).

References and notes:
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 177. Glossed as ‘no / not / don’t / doesn’t / didn’t’.
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 111, 298-299. ‘Kawaiisu main clauses are negated with the predicate yuwaat ‘no’ or ‘it is not so’ …, which takes the clause it negates as a subject complement’ [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 111]. A nominalized form of \textit{yuwaat} \~ \textit{yuwaːt-} ‘to be not; to be absent’ [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 299], containing also the negative suffix -\text{-}a. “Followed by nominalizing -\text{-}i …, -\text{-}aa is used to form derived nominals (nouns and adjectives), indicating the complete or nearly complete absence of the noun it follows” [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 133].

63. ONE
Western Mono \textit{s'i\text{-}miʔ} (1), Western Shoshoni \textit{simi} \~ \textit{si\text{-}wi} \~ \textit{simmi} (1), Gosiute \textit{simmi} (1), Kawaiisu \textit{su\text{-}yu} (1).

References and notes:
Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 183. Word class: numeral.
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 203. Polysemy: ‘one / once / continuously / completely, once and for all’. Word class: numeral / adverb. Objective form: \textit{simi\text{-}a} \~ \textit{si\text{-}wi\text{-}a} \~ \textit{simmi\text{-}a}.

64. PERSON
Western Mono \textit{n'i\text{-}imj}\text{"{i}} (1), Western Shoshoni \textit{nim} \~ \textit{ni\text{-}wi} (1), Gosiute \textit{ni\text{-}wi} (1), Kawaiisu
niwi (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 108. Polysemy: 'person / Indian / Mono Indian / Mono language / body (of living and non-living objects) / torso / upper body'. Word class: noun. In [Bethel et al. 1993] words for 'person' and 'body' are given as homonyms, but from a diachronic point of view we deal here with polysemy.


65. RAIN
Western Mono ti:kʷa-pe (1), Western Shoshoni ima-tin ~ paʔima-tin (2), Kawaiisu ?uwa-ri (2).

References and notes:


Gosiute: Not attested properly. Cf. the verb ima ~ paʔima 'rain' (aspirating stem) [Miller 1996: 719].


66. RED
Western Mono aqaβana-gi- (1), Western Shoshoni enka-pihtin (1), Gosiute enka (1), Kawaiisu ʔaya-ki- (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 8. Glossed as 'to be red (in color)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Contains auxiliary verb -gi- 'to be characterized by (a quality or state)' [Bethel et al. 1993: 22].


67. ROAD
Western Mono pʰoyo (1), Western Shoshoni poʔi (1), Gosiute poʔai (1), Kawaiisu tɔ:vi- ~ tovo-vi (2).

References and notes:

68. ROOT
Western Mono ti=d’ina (1), Western Shoshoni ti=tinan (1), Gosiute ti=tina (1), Kawaiisu tina- (1).

References and notes:


69. ROUND₁
Western Mono ɨtɨpono-gi- (1), Western Shoshoni ponopiht (1), Gosiute pono (1), Kawaiisu muduʔni-di # (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 43. Glossed as ‘to be round (in shape)’. Word class: intransitive verb. Contains auxiliary verb -gi- ‘to be characterized by (a quality or state)’ [Bethel et al. 1993: 22].
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200. Glossed as ‘spherical, round’. Word class: adjective. Related to ponopiht ‘be spherical, round’ (intransitive verb) [ibid.]. Apart from this word and puinui ‘round, circular’ (see below), the vocabulary lists popponcaniti ‘round’ (adjective; objective form popponcaniti) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 200] and pinnunkait ‘spherical, perfectly round’ (adjective) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 201]. We choose ponopiht and puinui as main synonyms because their cognates are the main words for ‘round’ in the closely related Gosiute.
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 231. Related to the verb mudu-ki- ‘to be spherical’ [ibid.]. Alternative candidates: tuvuut ala tihini- ‘to be in a circle, be round’ [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 287], wokotinhi ‘to be round’ [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 294] (example: ‘He taught me that the world was round’ [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 106]). It is impossible to decide from the available data what the difference is between these words.

69. ROUND₂
Western Shoshoni puinui (3), Gosiute puinu (3).

References and notes:
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Glossed as 'round, circular'.

70. SAND
Western Mono pa=siy'api (1), Western Shoshoni pa=siwam-pin ~ pa=siwom-pin (1), Gosiute pa=siwam-pin (1), Kawaiisu sihʷa-bi (1).

References and notes:

71. SAY
Western Mono mihe:- # (1), Western Shoshoni yikʷi (2), Gosiute nikʷi # (3), Kawaiisu me:- (4).

References and notes:
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 720. Alternative candidate: yikʷi, found in the illustrative sentence "As they (dual) were getting water, one of the women said..." [Miller 1996: 716].
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 227. According to the analysis given in the dictionary, me- is a contraction of demonstrative prefix ma- 'one' and root -ja- 'say' (also attested in ha-ni-ya- 'to say what, say something') [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 295]. Cf. sa-me- 'to say, say thus' from sa-ma- 'the one' (definite marker sa- + demonstrative prefix ma-) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 263-264].

72. SEE
Western Mono poni- ~ puni- (1), Western Shoshoni pui ~ punni (1), Gosiute pui (1), Kawaiisu pi-ke:- (1).

References and notes:
Geminating stem (both variants).


73. SEED

Western Mono *p’usi* (1), Western Shoshoni *pehe* (2), Gosiute *pehe* (2), Kawaiisu *puʔi-qi* (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 156. Polysemy: ‘eye / seed / bulb’. Word class: noun. In [Bethel et al. 1993] words for ‘eye’ and ‘seed, bulb’ are given as homonyms, but such polysemy is widely attested in the world’s languages.


74. SIT

Western Mono *qati*- (1), Western Shoshoni *kati* (1), Gosiute *kati* (1), Kawaiisu *kari*- (1).

References and notes:


75. SKIN

Western Mono *p’ihi* (1), Western Shoshoni *poʔan* (2), Gosiute *poʔan* (2), Kawaiisu *ʔasiʔa*- (3).

References and notes:


76. SLEEP
Western Mono *iwi*- (1), Western Shoshoni *ippiih* (1), Gosiute *ippii* (1), Kawaiisu *ʔipi*- (1).

References and notes:


77. SMALL
Western Mono *inociciʔi-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *tii-tin ~ tiai-tin* (2), Gosiute *tiaih* (2), Kawaiisu *ʔiːveʔe-piː-či ~ ʔiːviʔi-πiː-či* (3).

References and notes:


78. SMOKE
Western Shoshoni *kʷiː-ppih* (1), Gosiute *kʷiː-ppih* (1), Kawaiisu *kʷihi-pi* (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Not attested.
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 221. Cited in the dictionary after [Klein 1959]. Derived from *kʰihi*- 'to smoke / be smoky' [ibid.].

79. STAND
Western Mono *wini*- (1), Western Shoshoni *wini* (1), Gosiute *wini* (1), Kawaiisu *wini- (1).

References and notes:


Suppletive plural stem: *wowi*.

80. STAR  
Western Mono *tazin’opi* (1), Western Shoshoni *tacim-pin ~ tacinnom-pin ~ taciym-pin* (1), Gosiute *taci’im-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *puçi-vi* (2).

References and notes:


**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 261.

81. STONE  
Western Mono *t’i-pi* (1), Western Shoshoni *tim-pin* (1), Gosiute *tim-pin* (1), Kawaiisu *ti-bi* (1).

References and notes:


82. SUN  
Western Mono *ta=d’aše* (1), Western Shoshoni *tape* (1), Gosiute *tape* (1), Kawaiisu *ta-vi* (1).

References and notes:


83. SWIM  
Western Mono *pa=haʔi- #* (1), Western Shoshoni *pa=hapi* (1), Gosiute *pa=hapi* (1),
Kawaiisu $pa\gamma e=nuk^{wi}$- (2).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 124. Word class: intransitive verb. Morphological analysis: $pa\gamma e$ ‘with water’ (instrumental prefix) [Bethel et al. 1993: 120], $ha\tilde{g}i$ ‘to lie down’ [Bethel et al. 1993: 23]. Alternative candidate: $na\tilde{g}a$-$kiya$ ‘to bathe (in water) / swim’ [Bethel et al. 1993: 85] < $na\gamma$ reflexive verbal prefix [Bethel et al. 1993: 82], $pa\gamma e$ ‘with water’ (instrumental prefix) [Bethel et al. 1993: 120], $kiya$ ‘to give (sg. obj.) to’ [Bethel et al. 1993: 47].


**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 247. Morphological analysis: $pa\gamma e$ ‘water’, $\gamma e$ (also $\gamma a$ in $pa\gamma a=nuk^{ti}$-$tia$ ‘swimming pool’) is apparently the existential suffix $\gamma a / \gamma e$, used on nouns to form ‘be’ and ‘have’ predications [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 23]: $nuk^{ti}$ ‘to run’.

84. TAIL

Western Mono $k^{w}azi$ (1), Western Shoshoni $k^{w}asi$ (1), Gosiute $k^{w}esi$ (1), Kawaiisu $k^{w}asi$-$vi \sim kosi$-$vi$ (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 59. Word class: noun.


**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 220.

85. THAT

Western Mono $m'a$-$hu$ (1), Western Shoshoni $o$-$tin$ (2), Gosiute $a$-$ (3), Kawaiisu $ma$- (1).

References and notes:


**Western Shoshoni**: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 13-14. Singular subjective form. Objective form: $o$-$k'ua$. Western Shoshoni has a complex demonstrative system. Shoshoni demonstratives are composed of an optional prefix $s=$ ‘definite / given information’, a demonstrative base indicating relative distance from the speaker or reference point, and a stem ending, indicating case and number. Demonstrative base $ma$- ‘this’, indicating given and definite information and nearness, cannot be prefixed with $s=$. The remaining stems are $i$- ‘this right here’, $c$- ‘this nearby’ [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 13-14, 171]. $o$- ‘that’, $a$- ‘that (yonder)’ and $u$- ‘that (not visible)’. We list $o$- ‘that’ and $a$- ‘that (yonder)’ as main synonyms for ‘that’ ($u$- is rejected since it indicates an object out of sight).

**Gosiute**: Miller 1996: 709. Gosiute demonstratives are composed of an optional prefix $s=$ ‘definite / given information’, a “proximal prefix” (= Western Shoshoni “demonstrative base”) indicating relative distance from the speaker or reference point, and a “demonstrative stem” (= Western Shoshoni “stem ending”), indicating case and number (subjective singular -tin, dual -tivih, plural -tiv, objective singular -kka, dual -tibi, plural -ti, possessive singular -kkan, dual -tihin, plural -tinn). The following “proximal prefixes” are listed in [Miller 1996: 709]: $sw=i$, $i$- ‘near’ ($sw=i$-$tin$ ‘this’), $sw=e$, $c$- ‘not quite so near’ ($sw=e$-$tin$ ‘this’), $sw=a$, $a$- ‘far, but in sight’ ($sw=a$-$tin$
that'), s=u ‘not in sight, usually far’ (s=ut-in ‘that’), ma- makes no distinction, so that it covers all the above (ma-tin ‘this, that’). We choose a- for the Swadesh list, since u- indicates an object out of sight.

Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 46-47. Kawaiisu demonstratives are composed of an optional definite prefix sV= (the vowel copies that of the following morpheme), a deictic element (proximate ʔɨ, neutral ma- or distal ʔu-), and a demonstrative base, distinguished for animacy, number, and case. We list neutral deictic element ma- and distal ʔu- as main synonyms for ‘that’.

85. THAT

Western Shoshoni a-tin (3), Kawaiisu ?u- (4).

References and notes:


86. THIS

Western Mono ‘i-hu ~ ‘i-hi (1), Western Shoshoni i-tin (1), Gosiute i- (1), Kawaiisu ?i- (1).

References and notes:


87. THOU

Western Mono i: (1), Western Shoshoni in (1), Gosiute innin ~ in (1), Kawaiisu ?imi (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE

Western Mono ‘eɣo (1), Western Shoshoni ekon (1), Gosiute ekon (1), Kawaiisu ?egu-bi (1).

References and notes:


**Gosiute**: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: ekon-


89. **TOOTH**
Western Mono *t'awa* (1), Western Shoshoni *taman* (1), Gosiute *taman* (1), Kawaiisu *tawabi* (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 206. Word class: noun.

**Western Shoshoni**: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 207. Word class: noun. Objective form: *taman-*.

**Gosiute**: Miller 1996: 720. Objective form: *taman-*.


90. **TREE**
Western Mono *win'i-pi* (1), Western Shoshoni *huc-ppin* (2), Gosiute *soho-pin* (3).

References and notes:


**Kawaiisu**: Not attested.

91. **TWO**
Western Mono *wah'a-tu* (1), Western Shoshoni *waha-ttin* (1), Gosiute *waha-ttiwi ~ waa-ttiwi* (1), Kawaiisu *waha-yu* (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 274. Word class: adjectival numeral. Cf. *wah'a-i* 'two' (numeral) - a form apparently used only in counting.


92. **WALK (GO)**
Western Mono *miya-* (1), Western Shoshoni *miʔah ~ miah* (1), Gosiute *mia* (1), Kawaiisu *ʔusa-kʷe:- ~ ʔus-kʷe:-#* (2).
References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 74. Glossed as 'to go'. Word class: intransitive verb.


93. WARM (HOT)
Western Mono idiiʔi-tu (1), Western Shoshoni itiin-tin (1), Gosiute itii (1), Kawaiisu taruʔi- (2).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 42. Glossed as 'hot'. Word class: adjective. Cf. idiiʔi- 'to be hot' (intransitive verb) [ibid.]. Distinct from yavi- ~ yavi- 'to be warm' (intransitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 304].
Gosiute: Miller 1996: 719. Glossed as 'hot'. Aspirating stem. The word for 'warm' is not attested.
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 273-274. Glossed as 'to be hot'. The word for 'warm' is not attested.

94. WATER
Western Mono p'aya (1), Western Shoshoni pa: (1), Gosiute pa: (1), Kawaiisu poʔo (1).

References and notes:


95. WE₁
Western Mono n'iːqʷa (1), Western Shoshoni nimmin (1), Gosiute nimmin (1), Kawaiisu nimi (1).

References and notes:

Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 109. Glossed as 'we (excluding the hearer)' (first person singular exclusive subject pronoun). Word class: pronoun.
form: *nimmin*.


95. WE<sub>2</sub>

Western Mono *tʰaːqʰa* (2), Western Shoshoni *tammin* (2), Gosiute *tammin* (2), Kawaiisu *tawa* (2).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 192. Glossed as 'we (inclusive)'. Word class: pronoun.


96. WHAT

Western Mono *himːa* (1), Western Shoshoni *hiːn ~ hinna* (1), Gosiute *hiːn ~ hinna* (1), Kawaiisu *hi-ni #* (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 29. Word class: interrogative pronoun. Dictionary comment: 'this term is used for both material and non-material things'. Distinct from *hiːp* 'something (material object) / what (interrogative)' (pronoun; oblique form *hiːpa*) [Bethel et al. 1993: 28-29] and *kiʃti* 'what (of non-material objects, such as words and ideas)' (interrogative pronoun) [Bethel et al. 1993: 27].


97. WHITE

Western Mono *tucidagi*- (1), Western Shoshoni *tosa-pihtin* (2), Gosiute *tosa* (2), Kawaiisu *seː-ɡiː* (3).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 266. Glossed as 'to be white'. Word class: intransitive verb.


98. WHO
Western Mono h'aye (1), Western Shoshoni haka-tin (1), Gosiute haka-tin (1), Kawaiisu ha-na (1).

References and notes:

99. WOMAN
Western Mono híp'i? (1), Western Shoshoni waʔi-ppi (2), Gosiute waʔi-ppi (2), Kawaiisu momoʔo (3).

References and notes:

100. YELLOW
Western Mono ohoʔanagi- (1), Western Shoshoni oha-ppihtin (1), Gosiute oa (1), Kawaiisu hiviɣi- (2).

References and notes:
101. FAR
Western Mono $q^{\text{w}}en^{\text{a}}\text{ʔa}$ # (1), Western Shoshoni $\text{ma}nakk{\text{w}}\text{ʔah} \sim \text{ma}nakk{\text{w}}\text{ʔah}$ # (2), Kawaiisu $\text{miho} \sim \text{miho}-\text{ti}$ (3).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 172. Glossed as 'far away, a long distance (not as far in distance as $t^{\text{a}}\text{hanpi}$)'. Word class: adverb. Alternate candidate: $t^{\text{a}}\text{hanpi}$: 'far away, a long distance (farther in distance than $q^{\text{w}}en^{\text{a}}\text{ʔa}$)' (adverb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 196]

**Western Shoshoni**: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 182. Glossed as 'far away / far off / distant / on the other side'. Word class: adverb. Cf. $\text{mananku} \sim \text{mananku} \sim \text{manak}^{\text{w}}\text{ʔa} 'far away / far off / distant / (on) the other side' (adverb / postposition / adjective) [ibid.]

**Gosiute**: Not attested.

**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 227. Glossed as 'far away / far off / distant / on the other side'. Contains -ti 'nominalizer'. Secondary synonyms: $\text{ʔawaniu}$- 'to be far away, be unreachable' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 185]; $\text{ha-ya-vi} 'far away' (-vi 'at') and $\text{ha-ya-vi} 'far away / high / higher' from $\text{ha-ya}$ 'what? / where?' [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 202].

102. HEAVY
Western Mono $\text{na}n^{\text{i}}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{i}$- (1), Western Shoshoni $\text{pittin-\text{tin}}$ (2), Gosiute $\text{pittin}$ (2), Kawaiisu $\text{pita\text{ʔa}}$- (2).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 103. Glossed as 'to be heavy (in weight)'. Word class: intransitive verb.

**Western Shoshoni**: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 198. Word class: adjective. Cf. $\text{pi}ti\text{yu}$ 'be heavy' (intransitive verb) [ibid.]


**Kawaiisu**: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 255. Glossed as 'to be heavy'.

103. NEAR
Western Shoshoni $m^{\text{i}}(\text{sin})$ (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Not attested. Cf. postpositions -fi: 'by, near' [Bethel et al. 1993: 13], -niya 'near, close to' [Bethel et al. 1993: 107], -kiwa$^{\text{w}}$$^{\text{h}}$fi: 'close to' (this postposition is not suffixed directly to nouns; the oblique case suffix is added to the noun, and the postposition takes a possessive prefix) [Bethel et al. 1993: 51].

**Western Shoshoni**: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 184. Glossed as 'near, close by'. Word class: adverb. Distinct from $\text{tikammi}$: 'close, near' (adjective) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 210].

**Gosiute**: Not attested.

**Kawaiisu**: Not attested. Cf. $\text{čagici}$ 'nearness' (requires following postposition) [Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 197].

104. SALT
Western Mono $om'\text{a-βi}$ (1), Western Shoshoni $\text{oha-pin}$ (1), Gosiute $\text{ona-pin}$ (1), Kawaiisu $\text{ʔowa-vi}$ (1).
References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Bethel et al. 1993: 116. Word class: noun. Cf. oma- 'to salt' (transitive verb) [ibid.].


105. SHORT

**Western Shoshoni** kipihtin (1), **Kawaiisu** toveʔe-piː-či (2).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Not attested properly. Cf. tapocicitiʔi-tu 'very short in length or height' (adjective) [Bethel et al. 1993: 201].

**Western Shoshoni**: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 178. Word class: adjective. Cf. also kɨpici wɨnɨtɨn 'short' (adjective) [ibid.].

**Gosiute**: Not attested.


106. SNAKE

**Western Shoshoni** tokoʔa (1), **Gosiute** tokoʔa (1).

References and notes:


107. THIN

**Kawaiisu** ʔaniʔi- (1).

References and notes:

**Western Mono**: Not attested properly. Cf. takiʔaciʔiʔ- 'to be extremely thin (of solid objects), to be extremely sheer (of fabric)' (intransitive verb) [Bethel et al. 1993: 195-196].

**Western Shoshoni**: Not attested properly. Cf. pasam-piʔ 'skinny, thin' (adjective) [Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 195]. This word, derived from intransitive verb pasa (geminating stem) 'dry up' [ibid.], apparently means specifically 'skinny'.

37
Gosiute: Not attested.

108. WIND
Western Mono hikʷa-pe (1), Western Shoshoni niai-ppih (2), Gosiute niai-ppih (2), Kawaiisu ne:-di (2).

References and notes:
Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 31. Word class: noun. Cf. hikʷa- ~ hiqʷa- 'to blow (of wind)' (intransitive verb) [ibid.].
Western Shoshoni: Crum, Crum & Dayley 2001: 190. Word class: noun. Objective form: niai-ppih-a. Alternate candidates from the same root: niai-ppin 'wind' (noun; objective niai-ppi-tta) [ibid.], niai-tin 'wind' (noun; objective niai-t-i) [ibid.]. These words are derived from niai (germinating stem) 'blow' (intransitive verb) [ibid.].
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 239. Derived from ne- 'to be windy' [ibid.].

109. WORM
Western Mono woʔa-βi (1), Western Shoshoni woʔa-pin (1), Gosiute woa-pin (1), Kawaiisu woʔo-vi (1).

References and notes:
Western Mono: Bethel et al. 1993: 295. Polysemy: 'worm / maggot'. Word class: noun. Dictionary comment: "this is a general term which includes all types of worms, caterpillars, maggots, etc.". Cf. the specific term kivaʔ 'angleworm' [Bethel et al. 1993: 47].
Kawaiisu: Zigmond, Booth & Munro 1991: 293.

110. YEAR
Western Mono t'αːβe (1), Western Shoshoni tommo (1), Gosiute tommo (1), Kawaiisu ti:-pi (2).

References and notes:

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