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

Languages included: Seri [ser-ser].

Sources:

Additional:
Marlett 2010 = 19th century Seri wordlists: Comparison and analysis. In: SIL-Mexico

Notes on transcription. The Seri alphabet is transliterated as follows:

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Compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (December 2011).
1. ALL
Seri koχ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 230. Word class: pronoun. According to [Marlett 2000], there are three ways to express the notion of 'all' in Seri: 1) the intransitive verb k=koː 'whole, entire / all' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 174], typically occurring in dependent adverbial clauses; 2) the pronoun koχ 'all', that may either stand alone or follow a noun phrase; 3) the adjective koχ 'all / every' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 229], that occurs inside the noun phrase. The adjective typically modifies a singular noun and is used mainly in fixed expressions like 'every day', 'all the world' etc. The verb and the pronoun may be used in paraphrase relationship, e.g. the sentence "All of the dogs will go" may be translated either with the verb or with the pronoun. Both the verb and the pronoun may express the 'singular' ('totus') and the 'plural' ('omnis') meaning, but the pronoun is more often associated with the plural noun phrase, which is why we choose it for the wordlist.

2. ASHES
Seri ʔant 'imak (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Seri i=n'acɪɨ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 416. Polysemy: 'skin of a person / skin or hide of an animal / epidermis or bark of a plant or tree / skin or peel of a fruit or vegetable / shell of an egg / shell of a mollusk / exoskeleton of an arthropod / exterior part of a bottle or can / casing or shell of a bullet / body of an automobile'. The general meaning of this word is defined in the dictionary as 'the integral part of something that encases it'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: i=n'acɪx. Same word as 'skin' q.v.

4. BELLY
Seri yaχ (1).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Seri k=akox (1).
References and notes:


6. BIRD
Seri ši:k (1).

References and notes:


7. BITE
Seri k=katʃla (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 171. Glossed as 'bite in anger (like dog)'. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. i=t=katʃla, 3 pl. i=t=katʃča. Secondary synonyms: k=kaʃ 'bite (with front teeth)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 167], k=kat 'bite (large piece, as a shark does)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 171], k=koş 'bite with the front teeth' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 171], k=kaši 'bite (snake) / pinch (crab)'. We choose k=katʃla as the main synonym because it suits the diagnostic contexts better. All the above words may contain a fossilized prefix ka= with the meaning 'do smth. with teeth'. The former existence of such a prefix may be further confirmed by the following verbs: k=kaco 'chew / curse (with power to harm)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 166], k=kanax 'chew with back teeth' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 169], k=kapu 'chew (something juicy)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 169], k=kapq 'crack (hard thing, with teeth)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 170], k=kasha 'chew on to flatten' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 172]. It is worth noting that Terrence Kaufman reconstructs instrumental prepounds *qa= by biting/chewing, with teeth/jaws' for Proto-Hokan on the basis of Northern Hokan data [Kaufman 1989: 123]. According to Kaufman's tables of phonetic correspondences [Kaufman 1989: 84-93], Proto-Hokan *qa= should have yielded ka= in Seri.

8. BLACK
Seri k=opoč (1).

References and notes:


9. BLOOD
Seri ʔɑ:it (1).

References and notes:
**10. BONE**

*Seri* `i=tak` (1).

**References and notes:**


**11. BREAST**

*Seri* `i=sax i:šk` (1).

**References and notes:**


**12. BURN TR.**

*Seri* `k=aʔ=’itax` (1).

**References and notes:**

*Seri:* Moser & Marlett 2010: 110. Polysemy: ‘burn / turn on light, light (e.g., candle) / brand’. Word class: causative verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. `i=t=a’itax`; impf. 3 sg. `i=t=a’itax-im`, `i=t=a’itax-k`; pf. 3 pl. `i=t=a’itax-kax`; impf. 3 pl. `i=t=a’itax-am`. Derived from the intransitive verb `k=’itax` ‘burn’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 534]. Secondary synonym: `k=’anox` (causative verb) ‘burn / light (e.g., candle) / fish by torchlight’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 87], derived from `k=’anox` ‘happen of a continuous and rather low sound, like the roaring of the sea; the hissing of a lantern; or the buzzing of a bee / burn with a hissing sound’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 131].

**13. CLAW(NAIL)**

*Seri* `i=n’ox-x` (1).

**References and notes:**
14. CLOUD
Seri ʔɔːka-ʔa (1).

References and notes:


15. COLD
Seri k=apʃ (1).

References and notes:


16. COME
Seri m’o=k=ʔa (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 445. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. m’o=t=ʔa; impf. 3 sg. m’o=t=ʔa-tim; pf. 3 pl. m’o=t=ʔa-t; impf. 3 pl. m’o=t=a-torka, m’o=t=a-tox. According to [Moser & Marlett 2010: 445], prefix mo= "[o]ccurs with only a few verbs to indicate that the subject is approaching".

17. DIE
Seri ʔakx k=m=ʔiʔ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 186. Polysemy: ‘lost (object) / die (person)’. Formed from the intransitive verb k=m=ʔiʔ ‘scarce, rare’ (basic forms: pf. 3 sg. t=m=ʔiʔ, pf. 3 pl. t=m=ʔiʔ-tox, impf. 3 pl. t=m=ʔiʔ-torka) [ibid.] with the adverb ʔakx ‘apart, alone’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 313]. According to [Moser & Marlett 2010: 186], k=m=ʔiʔ is historically related to k=ʔiʔ ‘be’ (m= is the negative prefix). Secondary synonym: k=ɛʔɬ ‘die (especially animal) / fade’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 230]. This verb is also used in idiomatic expressions meaning ‘(to be) thirsty’, ‘(to be) hungry’, ‘to be eclipsed (moon, sun)’ etc. It is highly probable that k=ɛʔɬ is the original word for ‘to die (of person)’, replaced by ʔakx k=m=ʔiʔ. However, textual examples in the dictionary leave no doubt that ʔakx k=m=ʔiʔ is now the main synonym.

18. DOG
Seri ʔa=xʃ (1).
References and notes:


19. DRINK

**Seri** ʷk=ɨ=si (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY

**Seri** ʷkʷ=ʔ=ə:ti (1).

References and notes:


21. EAR

**Seri** ʰi=sɬa (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH

**Seri** ʔant (1).

References and notes:

**Seri:** Moser & Marlett 2010: 324. Polysemy: ‘earth, dirt, land / world, earth / place / year / weather’. Word class: noun. Cf. ʔant ‘ground / loose soil / sand’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 322]. According to [Marlett 2010: 18], the distinction between ʔant and ʔant is relatively recent: 19th century word lists have only ʔant in all meanings, including ‘year’.
23. EAT  
Seri k=iʔiʔi (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 492-493. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. i=t=ʔiʔi, impf. 3 sg. i=t=ʔiʔi-im, pf. 3 pl. i=t=ʔiʔi-ox, impf. 3 pl. i=t=ʔiʔi-ʔaʔka. Cf. also the detransitivized verb k=ʔiʔi 'eat', derived from k=iʔi [Moser & Marlett 2010: 218].

24. EGG  
Seri i=ʔpχ (1).

References and notes:


25. EYE  
Seri i=to (1).

References and notes:


26. FAT N.  
Seri iʔaχ # (1).

References and notes:


27. FEATHER  
Seri i=na (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 415. Polysemy: 'hair (not on the head of humans) / fur / feather'. The general meaning of this word is defined in the dictionary as 'relatively soft structures that grow from the skin of animals'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural:
28. FIRE
Seri ʔam'ak (1).

References and notes:

29. FISH
Seri šix=k'am (1).

References and notes:

30. FLY V.
Seri k=kap (1).

References and notes:

31. FOOT
Seri i=t'oa (1).

References and notes:
Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 434. Polysemy: ‘leg and foot / hind leg (of animal) / toe’. Word class: possessed noun. Plural forms: 3 sg. possessor i=t'oit, 3 pl. possessor i=t'ox-tx. In 19th century word lists the word is attested as itóva, itoba [Marlett 2010: 40], with the phoneme -w- or -v-, completely lost in modern Seri. Secondary synonym: i=m'on-x ‘foot’ (archaic) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 414]. The meaning ‘foot’ (as opposed to ‘leg’) is expressed by iłox iatx [ibid.] (the second component is identical to yat-x ‘reef’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 579]).

32. FULL
Seri k=pokt (1).
References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 247. Glossed as 'full (container)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. \( t=pokt \), impf. 3 sg. \( t=pokat-im \), pf. 3 pl. \( t=pokat-ox \). Secondary synonym: \( k=kam \) 'full' (intransitive verb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 169] (textual examples: 'I ate something and I’m full' [ibid.], 'When he eats and gets full, he burps' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 497]).

33. GIVE
Seri \( i=k=ɛ \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 407. Glossed as 'give (gift)'. Word class: irregular transitive verb. "The direct object is the recipient. The gift can be mentioned." Secondary synonyms: \( k=i=ke \) 'give (gift)' ("The direct object is the gift. The recipient cannot be mentioned.") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 525], \( k=i=kek \) 'give (gift-wise)' ("Neither the item nor the recipient is mentioned.") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 480], \( k=i=k=ow=öt \) 'give' (derived from \( k=akö=ö-ot \) 'help carry', itself derived from \( k=aši \) 'carry'. "This verb requires a singular indirect object that indicates the recipient of the object.") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 97], \( k=i=ak=ött \) 'give (something, to someone)' (derived from \( k=ɛt \) 'buy') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 279]. Analysis of textual examples in the dictionary leaves no doubt that \( i=k=ɛ \) is the main synonym for 'to give'.

34. GOOD
Seri \( k=i:pe \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 505. Polysemy: 'good / be well, get well'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. \( t=i:pe \), impf. 3 sg. \( t=i:pe-tim \), pf. 3 pl. \( t=i:pe-t \), impf. 3 pl. \( t=i:pe-tox \). Variant: \( k=i:pi \).

35. GREEN
Seri \( k=oi:k \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 219. Polysemy: 'blue, green / tender (like branch) / green (not ripe)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. \( t=icít \), 3 pl. \( t=icít-o \). In 19th century word lists the word is attested as \( kovit \), \( kobsit \) [Marlett 2010: 56], with the phoneme -\( w- \) or -\( v- \), completely lost in modern Seri. Secondary synonym: \( xpiarins \ y=icít \ k"kvor \ 'green', literally 'blue/green like blue/green colour of seaweed' [ibid.].

36. HAIR
Seri \( i=t\it \) (1).

References and notes:
37. HAND
Seri $i=nəf$ (1).

References and notes:

*Seri:* Moser & Marlett 2010: 417. Polysemy: ‘finger / hand / forearm / upper arm of a person / paw / foreleg of an animal / tentacle of a squid or octopus / cheliped of a crab or lobster / arm of a columnar cactus / thick branch of a tree / sleeve of an article of clothing / upper part of a boat’. All but the last meanings are summarized in the dictionary as ‘relatively thick lateral extension of the upper or front part of something, such as the forelimb of an animal or person, or an important part of it’. Word class: possessed noun. Plural forms: $i=nt-əʃ$ ‘fingers’, $i=nt$ ‘hands’, $i=nt-ox$ ‘arms’.

38. HEAD
Seri $i=lt$ (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Seri $k=i$: (1).

References and notes:


40. HEART
Seri $i=moʃ$ (1).

References and notes:


41. HORN
Seri $i=t'amaŋka$ (1).

References and notes:

42. I
Seri ?e (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Seri k=i=kʷ (1).

References and notes:


44. KNEE
Seri i=ʃtʃk (1).

References and notes:


45. KNOW
Seri k=iy=a (1).

References and notes:


46. LEAF
Seri i=stx (1).
47. LIE
Seri $k=\alpha:m$ (1).

48. LIVER
Seri $i=yas$ (1).

49. LONG
Seri $k=ak^{\#}sax$ (1).

50. LOUSE
Seri $i$ (1).

51. MAN
Seri $ktam$ (1).
52. MANY
Seri *kʰatʃʰo* (1).

References and notes:


53. MEAT
Seri *i=pʰasʰi* (1).

References and notes:


54. MOON
Seri *iːša*- (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Seri *ʔast* (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Seri *i=tɛːn* (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 432. Glossed as 'opening, inside of mouth'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: *i=tɛːn-koʃ.* Secondary synonym: *ʔi=tʰa* 'mouth (of animal or thing)', archaic [Moser & Marlett 2010: 428]. The following example shows that the latter word
can also be applied to human mouth: 'Ita ʔanti inti ʔita 'He talks too much' (literally, 'His mouth doesn't close') [ibid.].

57. NAME
Seri i=t’asi (1).

References and notes:


58. NECK
Seri yap (1).

References and notes:


59. NEW
Seri kma: ki?: (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 496. Literally 'to be now'. Cf. the adverb kma: 'now' (a variant of kmaŋ ’id.’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 181]) and the intransitive verb k=iʔ ‘be’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 496]).

60. NIGHT
Seri i=ʔamok (1).

References and notes:


61. NOSE
Seri i=ʔ (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Seri $m$- (1).

References and notes:


63. ONE
Seri $t=\text{ₐšo}$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 564-565. Word class: adjective. Cf. the intransitive verb $k=\text{ₐšox}$ 'alone / be one' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 160-161] and the interjection $\text{fexom}$ 'one' (an archaic word, used only in counting) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 571].

64. PERSON
Seri $\text{ši} \text{i}=\text{ₐša}$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 631. Plural: $\text{či} \text{k}=\text{ₐša}$-.$\text{st}$o. Literally: 'thing that has life' (cf. $\text{ši}$ 'thing' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 616] and $k=\text{ₐšo}=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}$ 'have life' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 507]). Secondary synonyms: $\text{kniči}$ 'Seri (person) / person (in limited contexts)' (plural $\text{kniči}$-$\text{ka}$) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 187], $k=\text{o}=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}=\text{p} \text{tm}$ 'person', archaic (subject noun, derived from $k=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}=\text{p} \text{tm}$ 'dig out (using tool) / stitch a basket') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 225].

65. RAIN
Seri $\text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$ (1).

References and notes:


66. RED
Seri $k=\text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}$ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 178-179. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. $t=\text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$, 3 pl. $t=\text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$. Apparently derived from $\text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$ 'purple prickly pear (Opuntia gosseliniana)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 368-369]. In 19th century word lists the word is attested as $\text{kevilx}$, $\text{kebls}$ [Marlett 2010: 56], with the phoneme -$\text{w}$- or -$\text{v}$-, completely lost in modern Seri. Secondary synonyms: $k=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$ 'red' (intransitive verb, basic forms: 3 sg. $t=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$, 3 pl. $t=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 252], $k=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$ 'red', archaic (intransitive verb, basic forms: 3 sg. $t=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ} \text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}$, 3 pl. $t=\text{ₐ} \text{ₐ} \text{ₐ}=\text{ₐ}$) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 98].
67. ROAD
Seri ʔaʔo (1).

References and notes:

68. ROOT
Seri i=χ’ai (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND (3D)_1
Seri k=t’oknix (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND (2D)_2
Seri k=p’ɛ:tiх (1).

References and notes:

70. SAND
Seri ʔamt (1).

References and notes:
71. SAY
Seri $t=ɛ=kɛ$ (1).

References and notes:

**Seri**: Moser & Marlett 2010: 565. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. "Occurs with an indirect quote, typically with reduced accent". This is the only verb used in the diagnostic context "X says/said that Y". Secondary synonyms: $k=ɛ$: 'say / mean, signify' (intransitive verb, "Generally an addressee is not mentioned") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 472], $k=iʔ$ 'put (soft thing, like clothing) / do (an action), make / say, pronounce, declare, talk about' (transitive verb, the direct object is the utterance or the addressee) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 487], $k=i$: 'say to, tell' (transitive verb, the direct object is the addressee, the utterance is indirectly presented as "thus") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 494-495], $k=i=m$ 'say, tell' (transitive verb, does not allow an indirect object) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 517], $k=ɛ=a$ 'say (something, to someone) / promise (something, to someone)' (transitive verb, requires a singular indirect object, referring to the addressee) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 273].

72. SEE
Seri $k=i=ʔo$ (1).

References and notes:

**Seri**: Moser & Marlett 2010: 493. Polysemy: 'see / find / look at / recognize / have'. Word class: transitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. $i=t=ɛ̇o$, impf. 3 sg. $i=t=ɛ̇o-tim$, pf. 3 pl. $i=t=ɛ̇o-l$, impf. 3 pl. $i=t=ɛ̇o-tlqka$. Cf. also the detransitivized verb $k=ɛ̇o=ɛ̇o$ 'see', derived from $k=i=ʔo$ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 200].

73. SEED
Seri $i=ʔik$ (1).

References and notes:


74. SIT
Seri $k=i:x$ (1).

References and notes:

**Seri**: Moser & Marlett 2010: 498-499. Polysemy: 'seated, sit / be (seated)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. $t=ɛx$; impf. 3 sg. $t=ɛx-tim$; pf. 3 pl. $t=ɛx-lqka$; impf. 3 pl. $t=ɛx-tlqka$ (human beings and animals), $t=ɛx-tlqka$ (things).

75. SKIN
Seri $i=n[a]i$ (1).
References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 416. Polysemy: 'skin of a person / skin or hide of an animal / epidermis or bark of a plant or tree / skin or peel of a fruit or vegetable / shell of an egg / shell of a mollusk / exoskeleton of an arthropod / exterior part of a bottle or can / casing or shell of a bullet / body of an automobile'. The general meaning of this word is defined in the dictionary as 'the integral part of something that encases it'. Word class: possessed noun. Plural: \( i=\text{n}ax \) (\( i=\text{n}ax-k \) for shells of mollusks).

76. SLEEP
Seri \( k=\text{im} \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 500. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. \( t=\text{im} \); impf. 3 sg. \( t=\text{imam} \); 3 pl. \( t=\text{icima} \).

77. SMALL
Seri \( k=\text{isit} \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 528. Glossed as 'small, little, miniature'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. \( t=\text{isit} \); 3 pl. \( t=\text{isit}, t=\text{igt}, t=\text{igtat} \). Antonym: \( k=\text{icack} \) 'large, big' q.v. Secondary synonyms: \( ʔ\text{ck} \) 'young (especially animal) / small' (adjective, plural: \( ʔ\text{ck}-\text{to} \) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 371], \( \text{kt} \) 'small' (adjective, archaic) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 223], \( \text{šk} \) 'small' (adjective, plural: \( \text{škaka}-\text{t} \) "This word is found only in a few expressions. It does not have a predicative usage" [Moser & Marlett 2010: 609].

78. SMOKE
Seri \( \text{ʔamk}=\text{at} \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 320. Word class: noun. Plural: \( \text{ʔamk}=\text{ata}-\text{t} \). Cf. \( \text{ʔam}=\text{ak} \) 'fire' q.v., and \( k=\text{at} \) 'be with smoke or steam' (intransitive verb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 82].

79. STAND
Seri \( k=\text{ap} \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 74. Polysemy: 'be standing / be (standing)'. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. \( t=\text{ap} \); impf. 3 sg. \( t=\text{ap}-\text{tim} \); pf. 3 pl. \( t=\text{ot}, t=\text{iyor}, t=\text{iyor}-\text{ka} \); impf. 3 pl. \( t=\text{iyor}-\text{ka} \).

80. STAR
Seri 'aštəx (1).

References and notes:


81. STONE
Seri ʔast (1).

References and notes:


82. SUN
Seri šəʔ (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 609. Polysemy: 'sun / sunshine, sunlight / day / clock / a venus clam similar to but larger than kamɨʃəx (Megapitaria aurantiaca)'. Word class: noun. Secondary synonyms: ʔant k’kiyoka 'sun' (archaic, literally 'that which buds out of earth', from k=ɨyoʃ 'bud out') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 326], šɨʔ ʔəniəmek kəo 'sun' (archaic (San Esteban dialect), literally 'thing which travels in the sky') [Moser & Marlett 2010: 622].

83. SWIM
Seri k=ʔakət (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 90. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. t=ʔakət, impf. 3 sg. t=ʔakət-im, pf. 3 pl. t=ʔakət−əx, impf. 3 pl. t=ʔakət-əfəkə. 'Conjugated as if the root began with a long vowel'.

84. TAIL
Seri ɨ=ʔp (1).

References and notes:

airplane), caudal fin' (plural: ˈiː-pa-o-ɬam) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 407].

85. THAT
Serì tiχ (1).

References and notes:

86. THIS
Serì ʔiʔiχ (1).

References and notes:

87. THOU
Serì me (1).

References and notes:

88. TONGUE
Serì ʔiʔa (1).

References and notes:

89. TOOTH
Serì ʔiʔast (1).

References and notes:

90. TREE
Seri ʔɛʔɛ (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Seri k=okx (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 216. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. t=okx, 3 pl. t=okx-kam. Cf. the interjection kiakom ‘two’ (an archaic word, used only in counting) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 120].

92. WALK (GO)
Seri ko=nt=ʔ=k=ʔa # (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 214. Polysemy: ‘go away / go’. Word class: irregular intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. ko=nt=ʔ=ʔa, impf. 3 sg. ko=nt=ʔ=ʔa-tim, pf. 3 pl. ko=nt=ʔ=ʔa-t=ʔa-totka. The verb has the same root as mi=k=a ‘come’ q.v. According to [Moser & Marlett 2010: 454], the prefix nt= "[o]ccurs with only a few verbs to indicate motion away". Another candidate is k=ʔatx ‘go / walk / move’ (intransitive verb, basic forms: pf. 3 sg. t=ʔatx, impf. 3 sg. t=ʔatx-im, pf. 3 pl. t=ʔatx, impf. 3 pl. t=ʔatx-totka). Examples in the dictionary show that ko=nt=ʔ=k=ʔa is used when the goal of motion is explicitly mentioned, as in ʔant poqː t=ʔa Sok=xq kʊn=tʰa kʰaʔa ‘Tomorrow morning I’m going to Punta Chueca’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 176], whereas k=ʔatx occurs in phrases like latː somik=ʔatx aʔa ‘I won’t go’ [Moser & Marlett 2010: 53].

93. WARM (HOT)
Seri k=matx (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 184. Glossed as ‘hot’. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. t=matx, 3 pl. t=m=matx-kam. Antonym: k=ʔɛʔɛ ‘cold’ q.v. Distinct from k=mɛkɛ ‘warm, lukewarm’ (intransitive verb, basic forms: pf. 3 sg. t=mɛkɛ, impf. 3 sg. t=mɛkɛ-im, pf. 3 pl. t=mɛkɛ-kam, impf. 3 pl. t=mɛkɛ-kam-kam) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 186].

94. WATER
Seri ʔa=χ (1).
References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 359. Polysemy: 'fresh water / superficial well'. Word class: possessed noun. 3 sg. possessor \( i=\chi \). Plural: \( \bar{\tau}a=\chi\text{-}\bar{\chi}m \). Secondary synonyms: \( \chi\text{\v{c}ka} \ \bar{\tau}ap\text{\v{c}m} \ 'water', \) archaic, literally 'substance that is swallowed' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 588], \( \chi\text{\v{c}ka} \ \text{kos\v{c}in} \ 'water', \) archaic, literally 'substance that lies down near' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 587].

95. WE
Seri \( ?\v{c} \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 367, 838. Polysemy: 'I / we'. Word class: pronoun. In 19th century word lists the first person plural pronoun 'we' differs from the singular 'I' and is attested as \( o\v{c}e, ove, o\v{c}e \) [Marlett 2010: 32].

96. WHAT
Seri \( a\v{s} \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 51. Polysemy: 'what (question) / who (question)'. Word class: pronoun. "The usage in the sense of 'who' is not common". Variant: \( a\v{s} \).

97. WHITE
Seri \( k=\v{c}\text{-}\v{c}p \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 231. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: pf. 3 sg. \( t=\v{c}\text{-}\v{c}p \); impf. 3 sg. \( t=\v{c}\text{-}\v{c}r\text{-}\text{-}\text{-}\v{c}p\text{-}im \); pf. 3 pl. \( t=\v{c}\text{-}\v{c}r\text{-}\text{-}\text{-}\v{c}p\text{-}\v{c}k \); impf. 3 pl. \( t=\v{c}\text{-}\v{c}r\text{-}\text{-}\text{-}\v{c}p\text{-}\text{-}\v{c}\text{-}\v{c}k \).

98. WHO
Seri \( ki\v{c} \) (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 496. Glossed as 'who, whom, whose (question)'. Word class: pronoun. Secondary synonyms: \( ?\v{c}\text{\v{c}k} = \ 'who (question) ' (archaic) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 302], \( a\v{s} \ 'what (question) / who (question) ' ("The usage in the sense of 'who' is not common") [Moser & Marlett 2010: 51]. Cf. also \( \v{c}\text{\v{c}ki} \ 'which, which one, who (question)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 342].

99. WOMAN
Seri *kmam* (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Seri *k=m’asor* (1).

References and notes:


101. FAR
Seri *t=ɔχ* (1).

References and notes:


102. HEAVY
Seri *k=m’asot* (1).

References and notes:


103. NEAR
Seri *ʔant’aχ* # (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 332. Word class: preposed adverb. Another candidate is *ik* ‘near’ (preposed adverb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 403].

104. SALT
Seri ʔantʼip (1).

References and notes:


105. SHORT
Seri k=ʔisii # (1).

References and notes:

Seri: Moser & Marlett 2010: 528. Glossed as 'small, little, miniature'. Word class: intransitive verb. Basic forms: 3 sg. t=ʔisii; 3 pl. t=ʔisii, t=ʔisii. Two words glossed as 'short' in the dictionary are not eligible: k=ʔoxox 'baquito / short (in stature)' (intransitive verb) [Moser & Marlett 2010: 222] and ʔoʔiši 'chappero, que dejó de crecer / short, stunted' (adjective, rarely used) - a loanword from Southern Uto-Aztecan languages [Moser & Marlett 2010: 468]. Note that neither of these two words is glossed as 'corto' in Spanish. We tentatively choose k=ʔisii because this word is translated as 'corto / short' in the following two examples: ʔap kii kašicpetka kap iʔamutka kii ṭeč inicphox, ṭeč oʔi kii. 'Los cuernos de un venado bura con una punta en cada cuerno son muy gruesos y cortos. / The antlers of a spike horn mule deer are very thick and short' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 147] and ʔatkiʔa kii ʔisii ma, iʔnica s ʔiyat iʔoʔam. 'Como el palo para recolectar fruta que hice es corto, puse otro en su punta (para alargarlo). / Since the pole that I made is short, I put another one on the end (to make it longer)' [Moser & Marlett 2010: 313].

106. SNAKE
Seri šiχ koʔaʃni ʔant k=ʔaʔi? (1).

References and notes:


107. THIN (2D)
Seri k=χʔatkax (1).

References and notes:

107. THIN (1D)
Seri $k=\omega:sot$ (1).

References and notes:


108. WIND
Seri ?ai (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM

References and notes:


110. YEAR
Seri ?ant (1).

References and notes: