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

Languages included: Cahuilla [tak-cah].

Sources:


Notes on transcription.

The following symbols are transliterated into UTS:

<table>
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Compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (November 2013).
1. ALL
Cahuilla ʔumun (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 225. Polysemy: ‘all / all over’. Variant: ʔumu. Distributive: ʔuʔumun. The word means both ‘all = totus’ and ‘all = omnis’, cf. the following examples: ʔumun tɛliswe ṭem ‘all the people’ [ibid.], ʔumun kɛlawat kɪβluqa ʔamifa ‘all trees are stripped in winter’ [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 81], neɭuza ʔumun tataliʔ ‘my olla is all smashed’ [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 196].

2. ASHES
Cahuilla n'isxiš (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Cahuilla s'aβa-l # (1).

References and notes:


4. BELLY
Cahuilla t'iʔi-ʎ (1).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Cahuilla ʔamna-wet (1).

References and notes:

6. BIRD
Cahuilla $w'ikikmal$ (1).

References and notes:


7. BITE
Cahuilla $=k'e?$- (1).

References and notes:


8. BLACK
Cahuilla $t'u$-$nek$ (1).

References and notes:


9. BLOOD
Cahuilla $ʔ'ew$-$i$Á (1).

References and notes:


10. BONE
Cahuilla $t'eʔi$-$i$Á (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Cahuilla $=taw$ (1).
References and notes:


12. BURN TR.
Cahuilla =č’ut- # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 37. Polysemy: 'to burn / to brand (e.g., animals)'. Word class: transitive verb. Alternative candidate: =kˈina-ne- 'to burn' (causative of intransitive verb =kˈina- 'to burn / to burn down') [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 79]. Cf. also =n airst· 'to catch fire / to burn (object, fire) (intransitive verb) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 125].

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Cahuilla s’alu-l (1).

References and notes:


14. CLOUD
Cahuilla w’ewn-iš (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 238. Polysemy: 'rain / clouds'. Word class: noun. Derived from the verb =w’ewn- 'to rain (intransitive) / to rain on somebody (transitive)' (see 'rain').

15. COLD
Cahuilla y’uy-ma (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 257. Polysemy: 'cold / cool' (the weather, water, etc.). Derived from the verb =y’uy- 'to snow (intransitive) / to snow on somebody (transitive)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 256]. Cf. also =če=taxal- 'to feel cold / to be cold' (intransitive verb) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 202], =yuč’iwi- 'to be cold / to feel cold' (intransitive verb) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 253].

16. COME
Cahuilla =n’ek-en (1).
References and notes:


17. DIE
Cahuilla =m'uk- (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 112. Polysemy: ‘to get sick, weak (with durative suffix) / to die (with suffixes [+realized])’. Word class: intransitive verb (singular subject suppletive stem). Plural subject suppletive stem: =čex-. Secondary synonym: =čuma-law- ‘to run out / to be gone / to die’ (derived from =čumi- ‘to finish (intr.)’) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 35].

18. DOG
Cahuilla ?a'wal (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Cahuilla =p'a- (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY
Cahuilla w'ax-iš (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 233. Glossed as ‘that which is dry’. Word class: noun. Derived from the intransitive verb =w'ax- ‘to become dry’ [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 232].

21. EAR
Cahuilla n'aq-al (1).
References and notes:


22. EARTH
Cahuilla t'ema-l (1).

References and notes:


23. EAT
Cahuilla =kʷaʔ- (1) / =w'iayiki- (2).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Cahuilla w'eβuʔ (-1).

References and notes:


25. EYE
Cahuilla p'iuč-iʔ (1).

References and notes:


26. FAT N.
Cahuilla w'i-ʔ (1).

References and notes:

27. FEATHER
Cahuilla wˈikiʎ (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla:** Seiler & Hioki 2006: 241. Word class: noun. Cf. wˈikikmal 'bird' [ibid.].

28. FIRE
Cahuilla kˈu-t (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla:** Seiler & Hioki 2006: 87. Word class: noun. Construct: =kuʔ. Secondary synonyms: kˈina-qal-et 'that which is burning / fire' (derived from the intransitive verb =kˈina- 'to burn / to burn down') [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 80], nˈa-qal-et 'fire' (derived from the intransitive verb =nˈaʔ- 'to catch fire / to burn (object, fire)) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 125].

29. FISH
Cahuilla kˈiyul (1).

References and notes:


30. FLY V.
Cahuilla =hˈiŋ- (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla:** Seiler & Hioki 2006: 55-56. Polysemy: 'to fly / to jump / to kick / to bark'. The meaning 'to bark' is peculiar to Mountain Cahuilla dialect. Word class: intransitive verb. Secondary synonyms: =pe=ʔewiʔ- 'to fly, to run with wavelike motion' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 43], =wˈaye- 'to flap (of wings in flying, of arms in swimming), to fly' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 234] (see 'to swim').

31. FOOT
Cahuilla =ʔi (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla:** Seiler & Hioki 2006: 63. Polysemy: 'leg / foot / footprint / track'. Word class: noun (construct only).
32. FULL

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Not attested properly. Cf. adjective m'āča-ma 'crowded, full (of place, house, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 99], intransitive verb =m'āče- 'to flow out / to fill up (of water, fog, smoke)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 117], intransitive verb =temi- 'to fill (of solids) / to crowd in' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 208].

33. GIVE
Cahuilla =m'ax- (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 103. Glossed as ‘to give (money, clothes)’. Word class: intransitive verb (object prefix refers to indirect object). Distinct from =tekaman- ‘to give somebody (food, drinks)’ [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 39]. Cf. the following examples: p'ażli ne=m'axqa piš newel'awalipi ‘he gives me water to irrigate’ vs. p'ażli ne=tekaman-qa ‘he gives me water to drink’ [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 103].

34. GOOD
Cahuilla ŭača-ʔe (1).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Cahuilla t'uk'baš-nek-iš (1).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Cahuilla y'uluka-l (1).

References and notes:

yuluka-l as 'hair of head' and p'e- as 'hair of body' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 271].

37. HAND
Cahuilla h'e=ma-l (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Cahuilla yuluka-l (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Cahuilla =n'aq-ma- (1).

References and notes:


40. HEART
Cahuilla s'un-i\- (1).

References and notes:


41. HORN
Cahuilla ?awa-l (1).

References and notes:


42. I
Cahuilla n'el? (1).

References and notes:

43. KILL
Cahuilla =m'ek-an- (1).

References and notes:
Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 112. Polysemy: 'to kill / to beat up'. Word class: transitive verb. Causative of =m'uk- 'to die'. Used with singular object. Suppletive plural object form: =čex-en- 'to kill' (causative of =čex- 'to die (plural)').

44. KNEE
Cahuilla t'amik- (1).

References and notes:

45. KNOW
Cahuilla =ʔeʔnan- (1).

References and notes:
Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 44. Polysemy: 'to know / to recognize / to learn / to find out'. Word class: transitive verb.

46. LEAF
Cahuilla p'ala-t (1).

References and notes:

47. LIE
Cahuilla =q'al- # (1).

References and notes:
Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 164. Polysemy: 'to be (of objects) / to be lying down (of animate beings - refers to the mere existence of an animate being)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Used with singular subject. Suppletive stem with plural subject or collective noun: =wem-. Seiler & Hioki also list the intransitive verb =max- with the following gloss: 'to be, to stay, cf. =xha- / to lie down, cf. =qal-'. [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 103]. In the meaning 'to be, to stay' =max- is a suppletive stem used with plural subject and suffixes [-realized] [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 56]. Cahuilla also has a set of verbs for lying in different positions: =čaka- 'to lie sideways / to incline sideways (of the new moon)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 22], =kalaqi- 'to lie on one's side / to lean sideways (of trees, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 71], =peti- 'to lie down stretching (of a long large object)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 150], =tuca- 'to lie down on the back / to lie down flat' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 194], =tumka-w- 'to lie down on belly, with face down' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 222].

48. LIVER
Cahuilla =n'emʔa- # (1).

References and notes:


49. LONG
Cahuilla w'aβu-ma (1).

References and notes:


50. LOUSE
Cahuilla s'aʔwal (1).

References and notes:


51. MAN
Cahuilla n'axaniš (1).

References and notes:


52. MANY
Cahuilla *m'ete-wet* (1).

References and notes:


53. MEAT
Cahuilla *w'aʔ-iš* (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 235. Word class: noun. A Mountain Cahuilla dialect word (Desert Cahuilla has Spanish loanword *kärne* ‘meat’). Derived from the transitive verb *=w'aʔ-* ‘to roast (as meat)’ [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 234]. Distinct from *=tuku* ‘flesh’ (construct only) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 220].

54. MOON
Cahuilla *m'eniʎ* (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Cahuilla *q'awiš* (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Cahuilla *t'ama-l* (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Cahuilla *t'ew-al* (1).
References and notes:

58. NECK

References and notes:
Cahuilla: Not attested.

59. NEW
Cahuilla p’{aĵiš} (1).

References and notes:

60. NIGHT
Cahuilla t’uk-miyat ~ t’uk-ma:t # (1).

References and notes:
Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 219. Word class: noun. Related to the intransitive verb =t’uk- ‘to go to bed / to stay overnight’. Alternative candidate: m’aɡi-š ‘evening / night’ (noun; derived from the intransitive verb =m’aɡi- ‘to get dark / to become night/evening’) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 102]. Cf. the following example: t’amiiṭi t’ukma:t ‘day and night’ [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 197].

61. NOSE
Cahuilla h’e=mu-l (1).

References and notes:

62. NOT
Cahuilla ki̱e (1).

References and notes:
63. ONE
Cahuilla s'upáí ~ s'upáñe (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 192. Related to s'upá (pl. s'upá-em) 'other'.

64. PERSON
Cahuilla t'ax-lis-wet (1).

References and notes:


65. RAIN
Cahuilla w'ewn-iš (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 238. Polysemy: 'rain / clouds'. Word class: noun. Derived from the verb =w'ewn- 'to rain (intransitive) / to rain on somebody (transitive)'. The latter verb developed out of =w'ewn- 'to stand up / to stop (walking, working) / to stand still' [ibid.] under the semantic influence of Yuman languages, cf. Jamul Tiipay p=Łax 'to stand / step / (for rain) to fall' (this polysemy existed already in Proto-Yuman).

66. RED
Cahuilla s'elnek-iš (1).

References and notes:


67. ROAD
Cahuilla p'i-t (1).

References and notes:

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### 68. ROOT

**Cahuilla** *p'ukuʔu* (1).

**References and notes:**


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### 69. ROUND (3D)

**Cahuilla** *pumli=p'umliʔ-wet* (1).

**References and notes:**


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### 69. ROUND (2D)

**Cahuilla** *tuyβa=t'uyβaʔ-wet* (2).

**References and notes:**

*Cahuilla*: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 224. Glossed as ‘round one’. Word class: noun. Derived from the intransitive verb *tuyβa* - ‘to be circular, round (of a flat object, hole, etc.)’. Can be used as an attribute, cf. *m'enɨš tuyβatuyβawet* ‘full moon’.

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### 70. SAND

**Cahuilla** *ŋ'ači-š* (1).

**References and notes:**


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### 71. SAY

**Cahuilla** *y'ax* - ~ *yax* - (1).

**References and notes:**

72. SEE
Cahuilla $t'e\tau$- (1).

References and notes:


73. SEED
Cahuilla $p'u\check{c}\-i\check{l}$ # (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 157. Polysemy: 'eye / face / seed'. Word class: noun. Construct: $p'u\check{s}$. Alternative candidate: $q'a\check{t}$ 'seed' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 169]. According to [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 157], $p'u\check{c}\-i\check{l}$ in the meaning 'seed' is used only in the absolutive form. This is contradicted by the construct form $hie=pu\check{s}$ in the following example: $penq'apax\handa sa\ddu'g\ hiepu\check{s} m'etewet 'I spat out many seeds of the watermelon' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 171].

74. SIT
Cahuilla $=\check{c}i\check{t}$a- (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 34. Polysemy: 'to sit (e.g. on a chair) / to sit upright (on the ground)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Distinct from $=n'a\check{s}$- ($=n'a\check{s}$- in Mountain Cahuilla dialect) 'to sit down / to settle down (to live or to camp) / to set in (a new moon, a young fruit as pumpkin)' (intransitive), 'to set for something/somebody (to watch)' (transitive) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 130]. Cf. also suppletive verb $=k'iw$- (with singular subject), $=q'aa$- (with plural subject), $=m'ax$- (with plural subject and suffixes [-realized]) 'to sit upright / to live / to stay' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 56].

75. SKIN
Cahuilla $s'a\betaa\-l$ (1).

References and notes:


76. SLEEP
Cahuilla $=k'up$- (1).
References and notes:


77. SMALL
Cahuilla ʔiniš-šá (1).

References and notes:


78. SMOKE
Cahuilla mšʔ-at (1).

References and notes:


79. STAND
Cahuilla =h’iwen- (1).

References and notes:


80. STAR
Cahuilla s’uʔ-we-t (1).

References and notes:


81. STONE
Cahuilla qawíš (1).

References and notes:

82. SUN
Cahuilla *tamit* (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 197-198. Polysemy: 'the sun / day / time'. Word class: noun. Allomorph *tam-* is used as first member of compounds. The form *tamit* belongs to the Mountain Cahuilla dialect, its Desert Cahuilla equivalent is *tamyat*.

83. SWIM
Cahuilla *=w'aye-* # (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 234. Glossed as 'to flap (of wings in flying, of arms in swimming) / to fly'. Word class: intransitive verb. Example: *p'iŋa w'aye-qal* 'he is swimming' (literally 'in the water he is flapping'). We suppose that *=w'aye-* is the basic Cahuilla verb for 'to swim', because 1) it is cognate with the basic verbs for 'to swim' in closely related Takic languages Cupeño and Luiseño, 2) no other verb with the meaning 'to swim' is attested in [Seiler & Hioki 2006].

84. TAIL
Cahuilla *=kʷas* (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 90. Glossed as 'tail (of birds, animals)'. Word class: noun (construct only).

85. THAT
Cahuilla *p'eq* (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 151. Glossed as 'he, she, it (pointing to something remote from the speaker); also relativizer'. Word class: demonstrative and relative pronoun.

86. THIS
Cahuilla *ʔiʔ* (1).

References and notes:

**Cahuilla**: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 68. Glossed as 'this (used to indicate a person, thing, idea, state, event as present, proximate)'. Word class: demonstrative pronoun. Morphophonemic variant: *ʔiʔi*. Plural: *ʔiʔi*-m.
87. THOU  
Cahuilla ?et (1).

References and notes:  

88. TONGUE  
Cahuilla h'e=nan-iʌ (1).

References and notes:  

89. TOOTH  
Cahuilla t'ama-l (1).

References and notes:  

90. TREE  
Cahuilla kélaw-at (1).

References and notes:  

91. TWO  
Cahuilla w'ih (1).

References and notes:  

92. WALK (GO)  
Cahuilla =hiči- (1).
References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 54-55. Glossed as 'to go (on foot, on horseback, on a vehicle)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Distinct from =nem- 'to walk around' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 126].

93. WARM (HOT)
Cahuilla s'iw-ma (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 187. Glossed as 'hot'. Word class: adjective. Derived from the intransitive verb =s'iw- 'to become hot / to have fever (with t'icaxaw 'body' as subject). Cf. also the noun s'iw-ë 'heat / fever' (can be used as an attribute: pal s'iw-ë 'hot water'). Distinct from t'iw-ë 'warm' (noun), t'iw-ma 'warm' (adjective) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 216] and t'ëw-ma 'warm' (adjective) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 217].

94. WATER
Cahuilla p'ä-l (1).

References and notes:


95. WE
Cahuilla č'em (1).

References and notes:


96. WHAT
Cahuilla h'ičëʔa (1).

References and notes:


97. WHITE
Cahuilla t'eβiš-nek (1).
References and notes:


98. WHO
Cahuilla h'axʔi (1).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN
Cahuilla p'ičí (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Cahuilla t'es-nek-iš (1).

References and notes:


101. FAR
Cahuilla p'ẹpiy (1).

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 149. Derived forms: p'ẹpiy-ika 'toward the far distance', p'ẹpi-ŋa 'far, in the far place', p'ẹpi-ŋa-x 'from far'. Secondary synonym: h'aka-n 'far away, with a distance', derived from =h'aka- 'to be roomy (house, etc.) / to have openings / to be open (store, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 45].

102. HEAVY
Cahuilla p'ele-ma (1).

References and notes:

103. NEAR
Cahuilla s’uncči # (1).

References and notes:


104. SALT
Cahuilla ?iŋ-iʔ (1).

References and notes:


105. SHORT

References and notes:

Cahuilla: Not attested properly. Cf. the following verbs: =t’uqi- 'to be short (of clothes, a tail, etc.)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 223], =muti- 'to be short (of person, body part) / to be cut short (of clothes)' (Mountain Cahuilla dialect) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 116], =tepi- 'to be short (clothes)' [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 209].

106. SNAKE
Cahuilla s’ewet # (1).

References and notes:


107. THIN

References and notes:
Cahuilla: Not attested. Cf. the verbs =yˈawi- 'to get skinny, thin' (Desert Cahuilla dialect), =ʔiʔa- 'id.' (Mountain Cahuilla dialect) [Seiler & Hioki 2006: 249].

108. WIND
Cahuilla yˈaʔi (1).

References and notes:

109. WORM
Cahuilla sˈiβuy-al (1).

References and notes:

110. YEAR
Cahuilla tˈawpax-iš (1).

References and notes:
Cahuilla: Seiler & Hioki 2006: 201-202. Word class: noun. Derived from the verb =tˈawpax- 'to be summer', cf. tˈawpəl 'summer'.