

[Text version of database, created 18/05/2012].

### **Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Tequistlatecan group (Hokan family).**

Languages included: Chontal, Highland Oaxaca [teq-hch].

#### **DATA SOURCES**

##### **Main sources**

Turner & Turner 1971 = Turner, Paul; Turner, Shirley. Chontal to Spanish-English Spanish to Chontal Dictionary. Tucson, Arizona: The University of Arizona Press. // *A dictionary of Highland Chontal. Textual examples in the dictionary seem to be constructed by the authors rather than taken from real texts.*

##### **Additional sources**

NT 2009 = Lataiqui' loya'apa ile al c'a lixic'epa LanDios. El Nuevo Testamento en el chontal de la sierra de Oaxaca. La Liga Bíblica versión electrónica 2009 // *A Highland Chontal translation of the New Testament. Available online at <http://www.scriptureearth.org>*

O'Connor 2007 = O'Connor, Loretta. Motion, transfer and transformation: the grammar of change in lowland Chontal. (Studies in Language Companion Series, v. 95) Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company // *A monograph on the Lowland Chontal verbs, describing change of location, position and state. Contains a short grammatical sketch of Lowland Chontal.*

Turner 1966 = Turner, Paul R. Highland Chontal Grammar. An unpublished PhD dissertation. The University of Chicago // *A grammar of Highland Chontal, written in the tagmemic framework.*

Turner 1973 = Turner, Paul R. Highland Chontal Dialect Survey. **In:** Linguistics. Volume 11 (1973), Issue 104, pp. 95–104 // *A report on the survey of Highland Chontal dialects.*

Waterhouse 1969 = Waterhouse, Viola. Oaxaca Chontal in Reference to Proto-Chontal.  
**In:** International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 35, No. 3 (Jul., 1969), pp. 231-233  
*// An article about Proto-Chontal reconstruction.*

## NOTES

*Transliteration.*

The Highland Chontal orthography (in the first column) and phonetic transcription (in the second column) used in [Turner & Turner 1971] are transliterated as follows:

a	a, A	a
b	b	b
c	s	s
c	k, k <sup>h</sup>	k
c'	k'	k'
ch	tš	č
ch'	tš'	č'
d	d	d
d	ď	ď
e	e, E	e
f	f	f
f'	f'	f'
g	g	g
h	ʔ	ʔ
i	i, I	i
j	h	h
jn	Nn	ɲn (before consonant)
jn	hn	hn (before vowel)
jm	Mm	ɱm (before consonant)
jm	hm	hm (before vowel)
jŋ	Nŋ	ɲŋ (before consonant)
jŋ	hŋ	hŋ (before vowel)

ju	W	м
l	l	l
ł	ł	ł
ł'	ł'	ł'
ll	y	y
ll	ll	ll
m	m	m
n	n	n
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
o	o, O	o
p	p	p
qu	k	k
q'u	k'	k'
r	ř	r
s	s	s
x	š	š
t	t	t
ts	ts	c
ts'	ts'	c'
u	u, U	u
v	ǃ	β
w	w	w
y	y	y
z	s	s

**Database compiled by:** M. Zhivlov (April 2012).

## 1. ALL

Highland Chontal *bul-'af-ka?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 41. Glossed as 'all, everyone'. Word class: animate adjective. Cf. the following textual examples: 'All the people gathered at the house of the host of the fiesta' [ibid.], 'If there are lots of men drinking mescal, in a little while they will all be staggering' [Turner & Turner 1971: 92], 'The mayordomo fed all the men' [Turner & Turner 1971: 150], 'We all have two surnames, (from) our father and also (from) our mother' [Turner & Turner 1971: 172]. According to [Waterhouse 1969: 232], *bul-'af-ka?* is derived from the verb *=bul-af-* 'to pick up and carry in arms' "with the idea of *all-embracing*". Other synonyms (see below on dialect distribution) include: *h'away* 'all' (example: 'We all went to the ranch'; in the dialects of Ecatepec and San Lorenzo this word means 'daily') [Turner & Turner 1971: 171], *howk'al'emma* 'all, everyone' (example: 'All these men went to their village') [Turner & Turner 1971: 172], *h'oyya* 'all, everyone' [Turner & Turner 1971: 172], *ʔiʔi* 'complete, all entire, completely, entirely' [Turner & Turner 1971: 226]. Cf. also *ʔa=h'af-ga* 'all, everything' (derived from *di=h'af-ʔma* 'to come to an end, to be completely finished, to be used up') [Turner & Turner 1971: 6], *ʔent'ero* 'all; entire' (a Spanish loanword; "[s]ame usage as Spanish") [Turner & Turner 1971: 128]. According to a dialect survey of Highland Chontal [Turner 1973: 102], 'all' is *bul'afka?* in San Pedro Sosolotepec, San Miguel, Candelaria, Santa Lucía, San Matías, San José, and Zapotitlán, *ʔiʔi* in San Andrés, Santo Domingo, San Lucas, and Ecatepec, *h'away* in San Juan Acaltepec and San Lorenzo, *h'oyya* in San Pablo. We choose *bul'afka?* as the main synonym, since our main source [Turner & Turner 1971] is based on the San Matías dialect.

## 2. ASHES

Highland Chontal *ʔ='abi* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 204. Polysemy: 'powder / ashes / dust'. Word class: noun (III/IVb). Variant: *ʔ='abi?*. Plural: *ʔ='abi*.

## 3. BARK

Highland Chontal *l='išmi k'ek* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 198. Glossed as 'tree bark'. Literally 'tree skin', from *l='išmi* 'skin (of animals) / skin (of fruit) / hide / leather' [Turner & Turner 1971: 197] and *ʔal=ʔek* 'tree' [Turner & Turner 1971: 19-20], q.v. The meaning 'tree bark' can also be expressed as *l=i=b='išmi k'ek* [Turner & Turner 1971: 47, 146] (*l=a=b='išmi* 'skin (of a person)').

## 4. BELLY

Highland Chontal *l=a=g'uʔu* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 178. Glossed as 'stomach / abdomen' ('estómago / abdomen / barriga' in Spanish). Word class: noun (IIa). Plural: *t=a=guʔu*.

## 5. BIG

Highland Chontal *ʔa=gw'e-gaʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 5. Glossed as 'large / great' ('grande / abundante / mucho' in Spanish). Word class: animate adjective. Suppletive plural: *lan=c'ilaʔ*. Secondary synonym: *ʔuhši* 'strong / thick / big' [Turner & Turner 1971: 242].

## 6. BIRD

Highland Chontal *t'=aga* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 208. Polysemy: 'animal / bird / bug'. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *l=ag'a-twiʔ*.

## 7. BITE

Highland Chontal *di=g'a-ʔma* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 75. Word class: transitive verb (I).

## 8. BLACK

Highland Chontal *ʔ'umi* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 242. Word class: adjective.

## 9. BLOOD

Highland Chontal *l=a=n'ac'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 179-180. Word class: noun (IIa). Plural: *t=a=n'ac'*.

## 10. BONE

Highland Chontal *l='egat* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 189. Polysemy: 'bone / horn (of an animal)'. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: *t='eg'al-a?* ~ *t='egat*.

## 11. BREAST

Highland Chontal *t=onš'a-hma?* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 234. Polysemy: 'heart / chest'. Word class: noun (III/IVb). Plural: *t=onša-w'ay-hma*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *t=unš'a-hma?*. Derived from the verb *d=unš'a-?ma* 'breathe' [Turner & Turner 1971: 122] with the instrumental suffix *-hma?*. Distinct from *l=ad'uwe* 'las tetas / nipples (of the breast)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 177], glossed as 'woman's breasts' in the list of body parts [Turner & Turner 1971: 356].

## 12. BURN TR.

Highland Chontal *di=bi-?e-?ma* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 64. Word class: transitive verb (I). Derived from *di=bi-?ma* 'burn (intr.)' with the transitivity suffix *-?e-*.

## 13. CLAW(NAIL)

Highland Chontal *t=a=?n'a?uk* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 211. Polysemy: 'nail (finger or toe) / claw'. Word class: noun (IIb). Plural: *l=a=?na?uk*.

## 14. CLOUD

Highland Chontal *l=umm'a-way* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 202. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: *t=umm'a-way*. A nominalization of the verb *d=umma-w'ay-?ma* 'to put', itself derived from *d=umm'a-?ma* 'to move (of a shapeless article, such as clothing) / to carry (clothing)' with the

suffix *-way-* 'down' [Turner & Turner 1971: 117-118]. Secondary synonym: *t=ed'umi* 'cumulus cloud / the rain god' [Turner & Turner 1971: 222].

## 15. COLD

Highland Chontal *?a=š'ida* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 38. Word class: adjective. Distinct from *?idin'uwa?* 'cool, brisk' [Turner & Turner 1971: 167].

## 16. COME

Highland Chontal *di=gw'ay-wo* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 78. Glossed as 'arrive (here)'. Word class: intransitive verb (I). The dictionary also lists *di=gway-n'a-wo* 'come' [ibid.] with the finalitive suffix *-na-* that "expresses some measure of permanency or completeness" [Turner 1966: 55]. The stem that contains this suffix and the stem without it are both indiscriminately translated in textual examples as 'come' or 'arrive'.

## 17. DIE

Highland Chontal *di=m'a-?ma* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 90. Polysemy: 'die / faint'. Word class: semi-transitive verb (I). Durative form: *?at=ma*.

## 18. DOG

Highland Chontal *gal=c'iki* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 161. Word class: noun (Ia). Plural: *lan=c'i[ʔ]ki*.

## 19. DRINK

Highland Chontal *di=šn'a-?ma* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 102. Word class: transitive verb (I).

## 20. DRY

Highland Chontal *ʔih'uʔ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 168. Word class: adjective. Plural: *ʔih'ul-ay*. Cf. *di=huʔ-ʔma* 'to dry out' [Turner & Turner 1971: 87].

## 21. EAR

Highland Chontal *l='a=šʔmas* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 184. Glossed as 'ear (of man or animal)'. Word class: noun (IIa). Plural: *ʔ=a=šʔm'ac' ~ l=a=šʔmac'-ʔ?*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *l='i=šʔmas* [Turner & Turner 1971: 207].

## 22. EARTH

Highland Chontal *ʔ='amac'* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 213. Polysemy: 'land / earth / year'. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *ʔ='amac'*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *ʔ='emac'* [Turner & Turner 1971: 153].

## 23. EAT

Highland Chontal *di=d'e-ʔma* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 71. Word class: transitive verb (I).

## 24. EGG

Highland Chontal *ʔ=ab'iʔe* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 204. Polysemy: 'egg / testicles / cocoon (of insects)'. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *l=abi[ʔ]ʔe-ʔ?*.



## 25. EYE

Highland Chontal  $l='a=?u$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 179. Word class: noun (IIa). Plural:  $l=a=?u-?$ . Possessed form (3 sg. possessor):  $l='i=?u$  [Turner & Turner 1971: 74].

## 26. FAT N.

Highland Chontal  $?al=mant'eka$  (-1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 24-25. Polysemy: 'grease / fat'. Word class: noun (Ib). Plural:  $gal=mant'eka$ . Secondary synonyms:  $l=i=fuma?$  ~  $l=i=fu$   $miba$  'fat', derived from the verb  $di=fummi-?ma$  'to get fat', itself from  $di=fu-?ma$  'to swell up' [Turner & Turner 1971: 73];  $gal=k'a\lambda'a$  'pine tree sap' ("in Ecatepec and San Lucas this word means manteca; fat") [Turner & Turner 1971: 135]. According to a dialect survey of Highland Chontal [Turner 1973: 102] 'fat' is  $?al=mant'eka$  in most villages (Santo Domingo, San Lorenzo, San Pedro Tepacaltepec, San Pablo, San Pedro Sosolotepec, San Miguel, Candelaria, Santa Lucía, San Matías, San José), but  $?el=k'a\lambda'a$  in Ecatepec. We choose  $?al=mant'eka$  as the main synonym, since our main source [Turner & Turner 1971] is based on the San Matías dialect.

## 27. FEATHER

Highland Chontal  $l=a=s'a\ddot{a}t$  # (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 183. Polysemy: 'wing / feather / fin'. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural:  $t=a=s'a\lambda'$  ~  $t=a=s'al-a?$ . Possessed form (3 sg. possessor):  $l=i=s'a\ddot{a}t$ . Another candidate is  $l=a=b'imi$  'body hair / feather / pen' [Turner & Turner 1971: 174]. The meaning of the latter word is glossed in Spanish only as 'pelo de cuerpo'.

## 28. FIRE

Highland Chontal  $t='u\eta a$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 237. Polysemy: 'fire / a type of insect'. Glossed in Spanish as 'la lumbre, el fuego; un tipo de insecto, el abejorro (coleóptero)'. Word class: noun (IIIb). Plural:  $l=u\eta'a-y$  ~  $t=u\eta'a-y$ . Possessed form (3 sg. possessor):  $t=ib=u\eta a$  [Turner & Turner 1971: 114].

## 29. FISH

Highland Chontal  $t='adu$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 207. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *l=ad'u-ye*. Secondary synonym: *tinn'eha gah'a?* 'fish' [Turner & Turner 1971: 228], literally 'water animal'.

## 30. FLY V.

Highland Chontal *d=iy'u-?ma* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 112-113. Polysemy: 'jump / leap / fly'. Word class: intransitive verb (II). Durative form: *g='iyu*.

## 31. FOOT

Highland Chontal *l='a=?mis* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 179. Polysemy: 'foot / leg' ("this is a general term for leg, a specific term for foot"). Word class: noun (IIa). Plural: *l=a=?mic-i?*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *l=i=?mis* [Turner & Turner 1971: 183].

## 32. FULL

Highland Chontal *n'amma* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 239. Word class: adjective. Another candidates are *?im'anna* 'full' [Turner & Turner 1971: 169] and *?išw'ayda* 'full, it's enough / complete' [Turner & Turner 1971: 171].

## 33. GIVE

Highland Chontal *d=eb'i-?i-?ma* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 44-45. Polysemy: 'give / divide' ('dar / distribuir / entregar / partir / regalar' in Spanish). Word class: ditransitive verb (IV). Textual examples confirm that this is the main word for 'give'. Secondary synonyms: *di=g'u-?ma* 'give / rent, lease' [Turner & Turner 1971: 76], *di=n'i-?i-?ma* 'give (a long, thin object)' (derived from *di=n'i-?ma* 'carry (a long, slender, thin object)') [Turner & Turner 1971: 94-95], *di=buX'i-?ma* 'give (something large or round)' (derived from *di=b'ul-?ma* 'grasp (a large or round object) with hands') [Turner & Turner 1971: 65], *d=umm'a-?i-?ma* 'give (a shapeless object, such as clothing)' (derived from *d=umm'a-?ma* 'move (of a shapeless article, such as clothing), carry (clothing)') [Turner & Turner 1971: 117-118, 270]. The ditransitivizing suffix *-?i-*, seen in the last three verbs, is also present in *d=eb'i-?i-?ma*, although here the deriving stem was lost.

## 34. GOOD

Highland Chontal  $\text{ʔa=k'a}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 2. Polysemy: 'good / delicious'. Word class: adjective. Secondary synonyms:  $\text{ʔa=č'ulo}$  'pretty / nice / happy / good' [Turner & Turner 1971: 3] (from Spanish *chulo* 'pretty / nice'),  $\text{ʔa=bw'eno}$  'good' (from Spanish *bueno* 'good') [Turner & Turner 1971: 2],  $\text{ʔa=meh'or}$  'good / well' (from Spanish *mejor* 'better') [Turner & Turner 1971: 37].

## 35. GREEN

Highland Chontal  $\text{ʔa=šw'ay-ga}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 39. Word class: adjective. Secondary synonym:  $\text{ʔuškwa}$  'green' [Turner & Turner 1971: 203]. Distinct from  $\text{ʔik'ašwi}$  'verde (como fruta no madura); inmadura; crudo, -a / green, unripe' [Turner & Turner 1971: 166].

## 36. HAIR

Highland Chontal  $\text{ʔ=i'a=mak}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 212. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. Word class: noun (IIb). Plural:  $\text{l=a=n'ak}$ . Possessed form (3 sg. possessor):  $\text{ʔ=i'ime'ak}$ .

## 37. HAND

Highland Chontal  $\text{l=a=m'ane}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 181. Polysemy: 'hand / arm'. Word class: noun (IIa). Plural:  $\text{l=a=man'e-ʔ}$ . Possessed form (3 sg. possessor):  $\text{l=i'm'ane}$ .

## 38. HEAD

Highland Chontal  $\text{ʔ=i'a=mak}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 212. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. Word class: noun (IIb). Plural:  $\text{l=a=n'ak}$ . Possessed form (3 sg. possessor):  $\text{ʔ=i'ime'ak}$ .

## 39. HEAR

Highland Chontal *di=gy'eh-ʔma* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 79. Glossed as 'understand, hear with understanding' (but as 'oír; entender; comprender' in Spanish). Word class: transitive verb (I). Durative form: *ga=gy'eg-a*. Despite the misleading English gloss, this verb is undoubtedly the main word for 'to hear'. Cf. the following examples: 'When a man sleeps and you see or hear (*dogyehʔma*) him speaking or groaning, he is dreaming' [Turner & Turner 1971: 81], 'If a man hears (*digyehlaʔ*) people laughing a little ways away, he too will laugh a little bit; he will smile' [Turner & Turner 1971: 96], 'If he sings softly, no one will hear (*nogyehya*) his song' [Turner & Turner 1971: 119], 'Now and then you hear (*dogyehʔma*) the spotted owl hooting at night' [Turner & Turner 1971: 142].

## 40. HEART

Highland Chontal *ʔ=onš'a-hmaʔ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 234. Polysemy: 'heart / chest'. Word class: noun (III/IVb). Plural: *ʔ=onša-w'ay-hma*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *ʔ=unš'a-hmaʔ*. Derived from the verb *d=unš'a-ʔma* 'breathe' [Turner & Turner 1971: 122] with the instrumental suffix *-hmaʔ*.

## 41. HORN

Highland Chontal *l='egatʔ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 189. Polysemy: 'bone / horn (of an animal)'. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: *ʔ=eg'al-aʔ ~ ʔ='egatʔ*.

## 42. I

Highland Chontal *ʔiy'aʔ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 171. Word class: personal pronoun.

## 43. KILL

Highland Chontal *di=m'a-ʔa-ʔma* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 90. Glossed as 'kill, assassinate'. Derived from *di=m'a-ʔma* 'die / faint' with the transitivity suffix *-ʔa-*.

#### 44. KNEE

Highland Chontal *t=eŋ'one* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 223. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *l=eŋo[ʔ]n'e-ʔ*.

#### 45. KNOW

Highland Chontal *?i=s'in-aʔ* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 170. Word class: stative verb (I). The same verbal root as in 'see' q.v.

#### 46. LEAF

Highland Chontal *l=ib='ela* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 192. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: *t=ib='ela*. The root without the prefix *=ib=* is preserved in *l'ela-g'oli* 'pine needle' (*l'oli* 'pine tree') [Turner & Turner 1971: 189] and *lel'a-ʔmaʔ* 'maguey leaf' (*?al=ʔmaʔ* 'maguey plant') [Turner & Turner 1971: 20].

#### 47. LIE

Highland Chontal *g=un'ow-ya* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 121. This durative verb is found in the dictionary in the entry for *d=una-w'ay-ʔma* 'lie down; stretch out (in bed)'. Cf. the following textual example: 'If a man is sitting or lying down (*d=un'ow-ya*), he can rise and stand up on his feet' [Turner & Turner 1971: 51].

#### 48. LIVER

Highland Chontal *t='ada* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 206-207. Polysemy: 'liver / center of being'. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *t='a.da*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *t='eda*.

#### 49. LONG

Highland Chontal *?i=d'og-i* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 167. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Word class: adjective. Cf. *di=d'oh-?ma* 'to grow' [Turner & Turner 1971: 71-72].

#### 50. LOUSE

Highland Chontal *t='aygwi* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 220. Glossed as 'black louse', i.e. head louse. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *l=aygw'i-na? ~ l='aygwi-?*. Cf. *t='ayštət* 'white louse', i.e. body louse [Turner & Turner 1971: 221-222].

#### 51. MAN

Highland Chontal *g'al=šans ~ gal=š'ans* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 156. Glossed as 'man, male'. Word class: noun (Ia). Plural: *lan=šan'uk* 'people'. This is evidently the main word both for 'man (male)' and for 'man (person)'. Cf. the diagnostic contexts for both meanings: 'Men (*lan=šan'uk*) make wooden spoons with which women dip out broth' [Turner & Turner 1971: 28] and 'People (*lan=šan'uk*) are able to eat because they have jawbones' [Turner & Turner 1971: 35]. Cf. *l'i=šans* 'form / appearance / color' [Turner & Turner 1971: 197].

#### 52. MANY

Highland Chontal *?a=šp'e-?* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 39. Glossed as 'many, much'. Word class: adjective. Plural: *?a=šp'e-la?*. Cf. *di=šp'e-?ma* 'increase, multiply' [Turner & Turner 1971: 104-105].

#### 53. MEAT

Highland Chontal *l=iš'ik* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 197. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: *t=iš'ik'*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *l=ib=išik'* [Turner & Turner 1971: 132]. Secondary synonym: *t=a=biš'* 'skin (man's) / flesh / pulp' [Turner & Turner 1971: 205].

## 54. MOON

Highland Chontal *gal=m'uš'a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 152. Polysemy: 'moon / month / goddess'. Word class: noun (Ia). Plural: *lan=muš'a*.

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Highland Chontal *t=in'ala* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 225-226. Polysemy: 'mountain / hill (Spanish 'cerro') / pile'. Word class: noun (III/IIIb). Plural: *l=in'al'a-y ~ l=in'al'e-y*. Distinct from *t=en'ala* 'hill (Spanish 'loma') / slope' [Turner & Turner 1971: 223].

## 56. MOUTH

Highland Chontal *l=a=go* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 178. Word class: noun (IIa). Plural: *t=a=go*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *l=i=go*.

## 57. NAME

Highland Chontal *l=a=ft'ine* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 177. Word class: noun (IIIa/IVa). Plural: *t=a=ft'ine*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *l=ib=uft'ine*.

## 58. NECK

Highland Chontal *t=ahok'* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 211-212. Polysemy: 'throat / neck'. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *t=ah'ok'-la?*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *t=ehok'* [Turner & Turner 1971: 131].

## 59. NEW

Highland Chontal  $\text{ʔa=c}^n\text{e}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 39. Word class: adjective.

## 60. NIGHT

Highland Chontal  $l=ib'u\text{gi}?$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 192. Polysemy: 'night / darkness'. Word class: noun (II/IIIa). Plural:  $\text{ʔ=ib'u[ʔ]gi?}$ . Secondary synonym:  $l=i=m'uf-k'o?$  (variant:  $g'al=muf$ ) 'darkness / night' [Turner & Turner 1971: 195].

## 61. NOSE

Highland Chontal  $\text{ʔ}^n\text{a}=\text{ʔna}^n$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 211. Word class: noun (IIb). Plural:  $l=a=\text{ʔnal-}i?$  ~  $l^n\text{a}=\text{ʔna}^n$  ~  $\text{ʔ}^n\text{a}=\text{ʔna}^n$ . Possessed form (3 sg. possessor):  $\text{ʔ}^n\text{a}=\text{ʔna}^n$  [Turner & Turner 1971: 98].

## 62. NOT

Highland Chontal  $\text{ʔay-}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner 1966: 50. Negative verbal prefix.

## 63. ONE

Highland Chontal  $\text{ʔa=n}^n\text{uli}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 37-38. Word class: adjective.

## 64. PERSON



Highland Chontal *g'al=šans* ~ *gal=š'ans* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 156. Glossed as 'man, male'. Word class: noun (Ia). Plural: *lan=šan'uk'* 'people'. This is evidently the main word both for 'man (male)' and for 'man (person)'. Cf. the diagnostic contexts for both meanings: 'Men (*lan=šan'uk'*) make wooden spoons with which women dip out broth' [Turner & Turner 1971: 28] and 'People (*lan=šan'uk'*) are able to eat because they have jawbones' [Turner & Turner 1971: 35]. Cf. *l=i=šans* 'form / appearance / color' [Turner & Turner 1971: 197].

65. RAIN

Highland Chontal *t='a=gwi* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 210. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *t='a=gwi*. Cf. the verb *di=gwi-žma* 'to rain' [Turner & Turner 1971: 78].

66. RED

Highland Chontal *ʔunšal'i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 243. Word class: adjective. Cf. *l=unšali?* 'red heart of a pine tree / fermenting mash (of maguey)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 202].

67. ROAD

Highland Chontal *l='ane* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 182. Polysemy: 'road / ray'. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: *t=an'e-ya?*. Possessed form (2 sg. possessor): *l=ob='ene* [Turner & Turner 1971: 117].

68. ROOT

Highland Chontal *l='ime* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 195. Polysemy: 'vine / root / runner'. Word class: noun (IIIa). Plural: *t='ime*.

69. ROUND

Highland Chontal *ʔa=špeyy'ugi* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 39. Word class: adjective. The word is related to *l=a=špeyywi* 'flat basket' [Turner & Turner 1971: 185]. The Spanish-Chontal index also lists two other candidates under Spanish 'redondo': *ʔa=pełot'e?* and *ʔa=red'onde* [Turner & Turner 1971: 305] (both of them are Spanish loanwords). Textual examples are too few to establish the basic synonymy.

70. SAND

Highland Chontal *ʔ=ib'i=mac'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 224. Glossed as 'sand (river or ocean)'. Word class: noun (IIIb). Plural: *ʔ=ib'i=mac'*. Derived from *ʔ=amac'* 'land / earth / year' q.v. Distinct from *gal=gw'iša* 'limestone sand' [Turner & Turner 1971: 142].

71. SAY

Highland Chontal *di=m'i-ʔma* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 92. Word class: transitive verb (I). Durative form: *g'a=mi*. Secondary synonym: *di=gw'a-ʔma* 'talk / say / think' [Turner & Turner 1971: 78]. Analysis of contexts in [NT 2009] shows that the verb *=m'i-* is the main means of introducing direct speech.

72. SEE

Highland Chontal *di=š'im-ʔma* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 101-102. Polysemy: 'see / find / know'. Word class: transitive verb (I). Labial *-m-* in *di=š'im-ʔma* is a result of assimilation, cf. the durative form *ga=š'in-a*.

73. SEED

Highland Chontal *gal=fan'u?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 138. Word class: noun (Ia). Plural: *lan=fan'u?*. Apparently derived from *di=fa-ʔma* 'to sow (seed)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 72]. Secondary synonym: *gal=sem'iya* 'seed' [Turner & Turner 1971: 155] (a Spanish borrowing).

## 74. SIT

Highland Chontal *di=guc-'uya* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** There is no entry for the durative verb 'to sit, to be sitting' in [Turner & Turner 1971]. The verb, however, is found in numerous places in the Highland Chontal translation of the New Testament [NT 2009] and in one textual illustration in [Turner & Turner 1971]. Some of the relevant examples: 'And as he sat (*migucuya*) upon the mount of Olives...' [Matthew 24:3], 'For whether is greater, he that sitteth (*togucuya*) at meat, or he that serveth?' [Luke 22:27], 'If any thing be revealed to another that sitteth by (*nogucuya*), let the first hold his peace' [1 Corinthians 14:30], '...where Christ sitteth (*digucuya*) on the right hand of God' [Colossians 3:1], 'And I saw a great white throne, and him that sat (*togucuya*) on it' [Revelation 20:11], 'If a man sits (*digucuya*) all day, his feet will go to sleep' [Turner & Turner 1971: 123].

## 75. SKIN

Highland Chontal *l=a=biʃ'* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 205. Polysemy: 'skin (man's) / flesh / pulp'. Word class: noun (IIb). Secondary synonym: *l=a=b=išmi* 'skin (of a person)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 174], derived from *l=išmi* 'skin (of animals) / skin (of fruit) / hide / leather' [Turner & Turner 1971: 197].

## 76. SLEEP

Highland Chontal *di=šm'ay-ʔma* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 102. Word class: intransitive verb (I). Durative form: *d'i=šmay*.

## 77. SMALL

Highland Chontal *ʔa=g'aʔwa* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 5. Polysemy: 'little / tiny / short / narrow'. Word class: adjective. Suppletive plural: *ʔa=c'ogayʔ*. Abbreviated form: *ʔa=ʔwa* [Turner & Turner 1971: 6]. Secondary synonyms: *du:g'imiʔ* 'small' [Turner & Turner 1971: 114], *ʔa=ʔw'imuʔ* 'little' [Turner & Turner 1971: 6], *ʔa=hgid'u* 'little (used only to describe animals)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 6].

## 78. SMOKE

Highland Chontal *l=iguš'is* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 194. Word class: noun (IIIa).

## 79. STAND

Highland Chontal *d=eg'aš-u* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** The dictionary [Turner & Turner 1971] gives only the inchoative verb *d=eg'aš-ʔma* 'stand up' [Turner & Turner 1971: 51]. The durative form 'stand, be standing' is found in the Highland Chontal translation of the New Testament [NT 2009]. Here are some examples: 'And Jesus stood (*degašu*) before the governor...' [Matthew 27:11], 'And it came to pass, that, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, he stood (*degašu*) by the lake of Gennesaret' [Luke 5:1], 'And now I stand (*gagašu*) and am judged for the hope of the promise made of God, unto our fathers' [Acts 26:6].

## 80. STAR

Highland Chontal *gal=š'amna* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 156. Polysemy: 'star / small river shrimp'. Word class: noun (Ia). Plural: *lay=š'amna*.

## 81. STONE

Highland Chontal *t=ab'ik* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 204. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *l=ab'ik*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *t=eb'ik*.

## 82. SUN

Highland Chontal *gal=ʔ'ora* (-1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 145. Polysemy: 'sun / hour / time / god'. Word class: noun (Ia). Borrowed from Spanish *hora* 'hour'. Secondary synonym: *gal=fownat* 'a type of hornet / god-like person / sun (obsolete)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 138].

## 83. SWIM

Highland Chontal *di=gaf-g'ay-ʔma* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 75. Glossed as 'swim (on top of the water)'. Word class: transitive verb (I). Durative form: *ga=g'af-gay*. The verb contains the derivational suffix *-gay-* 'on top of' [Turner 1966: 269]. Secondary synonyms: *dem'u?ma gan'ak* 'to swim (head under water)', lit. 'to cover head' [Turner & Turner 1971: 55], *difag'ay?ma l'aha?* 'to swim', lit. 'to go down, sink down into water' [Turner & Turner 1971: 75], *dinak'o?ma ?ad'entro l'aha?* 'to swim', lit. 'to pass through the middle of the water' [Turner & Turner 1971: 82], *din'af?ma* 'to walk on top of / to swim' [Turner & Turner 1971: 82].

## 84. TAIL

Highland Chontal *l='a=bo* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 175. Word class: noun (IIa). Plural: *?=a=b'o*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *l='i=bo*.

## 85. THAT

Highland Chontal *hi=k'u?wa* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 41, 171; Turner 1966: 115. Glossed as 'that one (there)'. Word class: animate demonstrative pronoun. Variants: *hi=k'uwa?* ~ *k'uwa?* ~ *k'u?wa?*. Plural: *hi?n'u?wa* ~ *hi?n'uwa?* ~ *n'uwa?* ~ *hi?nu?w'a-ni*. The system of demonstrative pronouns in Highland Chontal includes three grades of deixis, a distinction between animate and inanimate demonstratives, and suppletive roots for animate plural forms. Animate demonstratives include: *hi=k'iya* 'this (proximal)' (plural *hi=n'iya*), *hi=ka?a* 'this (distal)' (plural *hi=n'a?a*) [Turner & Turner 1971: 171], *hi=k'u?wa* 'that (distal)' (plural *hi?n'u?wa*). Inanimate demonstratives are *hi=l'a?a* 'this (proximal)' and *hi=?iya* 'this' [Turner & Turner 1971: 171].

## 86. THIS

Highland Chontal *hi=k'iya* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 172; Turner 1966: 115. Glossed as 'this one (near by) / he / she / it'. Word class: animate demonstrative pronoun. Variant: *k'iya*. Plural: *hi=n'iya* ~ *n'iya*. See notes on 'that'.

## 87. THOU

Highland Chontal *?im'a?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 169. Word class: personal pronoun.

## 88. TONGUE



other contexts, however, that do not fit so well the meaning 'go and return' (e.g. 'Where did my dog go (*gic'eba*)?' [Turner & Turner 1971: 40]), so the matter needs further investigation.

### 93. WARM (HOT)

Highland Chontal *ʔin'uʔ* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 169. Glossed as 'hot'. Cf. various words for 'warm': *ʔa=fuŋ-gaʔ* 'warm (like a coat or blanket)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 4-5], *ʔa=h'oy-gaʔ* 'warm, as a house is warm' [Turner & Turner 1971: 6-7], *ʔifunuj'eʔ* 'warm (liquid)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 167].

### 94. WATER

Highland Chontal *l='a=haʔ* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 179. Word class: noun (IIa). Plural: *ʔ=a=h'a-y*.

### 95. WE

Highland Chontal *ʔiy'a-ŋk'* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 171. Word class: personal pronoun.

### 96. WHAT

Highland Chontal *de* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 42. Word class: interrogative pronoun.

### 97. WHITE

Highland Chontal *ʔa=fuh-ga* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 4. Word class: adjective.

## 98. WHO

Highland Chontal *n'ayci* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 239; Turner 1966: 133. Variants: *nay* ~ *ne* ~ *n'eci*. Plural: *n'ayciʔ*. Although in [Turner & Turner 1971: 239] *n'ayci* is described as a relative pronoun, it also serves as an interrogative pronoun, as in the following examples from the Highland Chontal translation of the New Testament [NT 2009]: '...said unto them, Whom (*nayci*) seek ye?' [John 18:4], 'Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom (*nayci*) seekest thou?' [John 20:15].

## 99. WOMAN

Highland Chontal *t=ag'aʔno* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 209. Polysemy: 'woman / female'. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *l=aga[tʔ]no-ʔ* ~ *l=aga[tʔ]ʔno-ʔ*.

## 100. YELLOW

Highland Chontal *ʔund'aʔe* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 243. Word class: adjective. Another synonym with the same root is *ʔa=daʔaŋŋ-ga* 'yellow' [Turner & Turner 1971: 3]. Cf. also *ʔa=boʔo* 'gold-colored' [Turner & Turner 1971: 2], *ʔa=sʔale* 'color de arena; tan' [Turner & Turner 1971: 38].

## 101. FAR

Highland Chontal *ʔa=gul'iʔ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 5. Word class: adverb.

## 102. HEAVY

Highland Chontal *ʔa=g'undaʔ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 5-6. Glossed as 'heavy (in weight)'. Word class: adjective.



## 103. NEAR

Highland Chontal *ʔa=s'erka* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 2. Word class: adverb. A Spanish loanword. Cf. *ʔa=weŋŋ-ga* 'near, next to' [Turner & Turner 1971: 39-40].

## 104. SALT

Highland Chontal *t=ʔoʔwe* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 232. Word class: noun (IVb).

## 105. SHORT

Highland Chontal *ʔa=d'emt-ka* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 3. Glossed as 'short (applies to anything)'. Word class: adjective. Another candidate is *ʔa=g'aʔwa* 'little / tiny / short / narrow' [Turner & Turner 1971: 5]. The choice between the two synonyms is rather arbitrary, since there are only two textual examples in the dictionary: 'This man is short (*ʔad'emtka*); he never grew...' [Turner & Turner 1971: 3], 'This lasso is very short (*g=a=g'aʔwa*)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 23].

## 106. SNAKE

Highland Chontal *t=ayn'ofat* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 221. Word class: noun (IIIb). Plural: *l=aynofaʃ*.

107. THIN (2D)<sub>1</sub>

Highland Chontal *ʔa=šal'of* (1).

## References and notes:

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 38. Glossed as 'thin (for example, a tortilla or silk material)'. Word class: adjective. Can also be applied to boards [ibid.] or skulls [Turner & Turner 1971: 173].

107. THIN (1D)<sub>2</sub>Highland Chontal *?a=t'a* (2).**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 35. Glossed as 'thin'. Word class: adjective. Can be applied to sticks [Turner & Turner 1971: 24], throats of snakes [Turner & Turner 1971: 146].

## 108. WIND

Highland Chontal *t='awa?* (1).**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 219. Polysemy: 'wind / air / north'. Word class: noun (IIIb). Plural: *t='awa?*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *t=ib='ewa?* '(his) breath'.

## 109. WORM

Highland Chontal *t=ab'imi* (1).**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 205. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *l=abim'i*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *t=eb'imi* [Turner & Turner 1971: 111]. This is a general designation, applicable to all kinds of worms. Cf. *t=ajñ'u?ni* 'large earthworm (Lumbricus terrestris)' [Turner & Turner 1971: 216] and *t=ab'imi g=ajñ'u?ni* 'id.' [Turner & Turner 1971: 205].

## 110. YEAR

Highland Chontal *t='amac'* (1).**References and notes:**

**Highland Chontal:** Turner & Turner 1971: 213. Polysemy: 'land / earth / year'. Word class: noun (IVb). Plural: *t=amac'*. Possessed form (3 sg. possessor): *t='emac'* [Turner & Turner 1971: 153].