Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Washo group (Washo family).

Languages included: Washo [wsh-wsh].

DATA SOURCES

Main source


Additional sources


NOTES

Transliteration.

The Washo data were transliterated into the UTS as follows:

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<th>Washo</th>
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Database compiled by: M. Zhivlov (March 2013).
1. ALL
Washo m'iʔle- (1).

References and notes:

2. ASHES
Washo c‘=apuʔ (1).

References and notes:
Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 494; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Unrestricted noun stem. According to [Jacobsen 1964: 494], may be connected with the dependent verb stem =‘apuʔ ‘gray' and contain the prefix c‘=

3. BARK
Washo medugipt'iʔ (1).

References and notes:

4. BELLY
Washo c‘ig'u:guš (1).

References and notes:

5. BIG
Washo =i:yel (1).

References and notes:

6. BIRD
Washo s‘isu (1).
References and notes:


7. BITE
Washo $g^{i}t'i?$ (1).

References and notes:


8. BLACK
Washo $=i\acute{a}yaw$ # (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 332; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Dependent verb stem. Alternative candidates: $=i\acute{a}nk$ 'black' [Jacobsen 1964: 336; Jacobsen 1958a: 6], $=i\acute{p}$ 'black' [Jacobsen 1964: 338; Jacobsen 1958a: 6], $=i\acute{c}$ 'black' [Jacobsen 1964: 336; Jacobsen 1958a: 6]. The semantic difference between the four stems for 'black' is not known. We tentatively choose $=i\acute{a}yaw$ because it is the only word for 'black' attested in [Kroeber 1907: 259, 299, 305, 312].

9. BLOOD
Washo $=\acute{a}\tilde{s}a\acute{n}$ (1).

References and notes:


10. BONE
Washo $=i\acute{b}$i? (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Washo $\tilde{s}\acute{u}$ (1).
References and notes:


12. BURN TR.
Washo d=’ona-ha # (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 289. Transitive verb stem. Morphological analysis: du= (d- in Jacobsen’s morphophonemic notation) = intransitive lexical prefix ‘fire to burn / by fire or heat’ [Jacobsen 1964: 281; Jacobsen 1958a: 14], =’ona = dependent verb stem ‘on, upon’, -ha = ‘causative’. Examples: ga=’ona-ha ‘burn it’ [Jacobsen 1964: 289]. There are other verbs that can be translated as ‘to burn (tr.): 1) d=ofik-ha (du= = intransitive lexical prefix ‘fire to burn’, =atik = dependent verb stem ‘to kill, be killed, be hurt, harmed’, -ha = ‘causative’). Examples: gad=ofik-hayi ‘he will burn him’, led=ofik-hayi ‘it burned me’ [The Washo Project]. d=ofik-ha is ineligible because it requires an animate patient and apparently means ‘hurt by burning’ or ‘kill by burning’; 2) d=opoš-ha ‘to burn (something) up’ (du= = intransitive lexical prefix ‘fire to burn’, =apoš = dependent verb stem ‘gray’, -ha = ‘causative’) [Jacobsen 1964: 585]. Examples: gad=opoš-ha ‘burn it up!’ [Jacobsen 1964: 359], d=apošdi=opoš-hayi ‘I will burn the house’ [The Washo Project]. It is hard to choose between d=’ona-ha and d=opoš-ha without a significant collection of Washo texts.

13. CLAW/ NAIL
Washo tul=’ipi? (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 472; Jacobsen 1958a: 5. Polysemy: ‘fingernail / claw’. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: tul= = derivational prefix ‘of the hand’, =’ipi = restricted noun stem ‘blanket’ [Jacobsen 1964: 472]. The semantic evolution ‘blanket of the hand’ > ‘fingernail’ seems strange. Either the original meaning of =’ipi was something like ‘covering’ or the homonymy between ‘fingernail’ and ‘blanket’ is accidental. The former scenario is supported by the fact that the word tul=’icig ‘finger’ is also morphologically complex and can be analysed as ‘stalk of the hand’ (=’icig = restricted noun stem ‘stem, stalk’) [Jacobsen 1964: 472].

14. CLOUD
Washo da=w=mahim (1).

References and notes:


15. COLD
Washo *m'etuʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

*Washo:* Jacobsen 1964: 541; Jacobsen 1958a: 12. Glossed as ‘(water in container) to be frozen, (object) to be cold, frozen, (person) to be frozen, freezing’. Intransitive verb stem. Secondary synonym: *w'ihli* 'cold' [Jacobsen 1958a: 12] (examples: *w'ihli* 'he's cold' [Jacobsen 1964: 238], *diw'ihtilegi* 'I was very cold' [Jacobsen 1964: 632]).

16. **COME**
Washo =*i:biʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**


17. **DIE**
Washo *y'uli* (1).

**References and notes:**


18. **DOG**
Washo *s'ukuʔ* (-1).

**References and notes:**


19. **DRINK**
Washo =*imeʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**


20. **DRY**
Washo =ˈihuk’ (1).

References and notes:


21. EAR
Washo p’isew (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Washo η’awa ~ η’owa (1).

References and notes:


23. EAT
Washo =iʔiw (1) / =’emlu (2).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Washo y’a:gil (1).

References and notes:


25. EYE
Washo w=’gi (1).
References and notes:

**Washo**: Jacobsen 1964: 492; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: \( w = \) is a unique derivational noun prefix, \( \acute{e} ^{g} i \) is the transitive and dependent verb stem 'to see, sense' q.v.

26. **FAT N.**
Washo =i:dim (1).

References and notes:


27. **FEATHER**
Washo s'i: su ʔi:š (1).

References and notes:

**Washo**: Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Literally 'bird fur' (see 'bird' and 'skin').

28. **FIRE**
Washo d'iʔyu (1).

References and notes:


29. **FISH**
Washo ʔaʔabiʔ (1).

References and notes:


30. **FLY V.**
Washo y'e-ʔeš (1).

References and notes:

31. FOOT
Washo m’ayab (1).

References and notes:


32. FULL
Washo =i:p’il (1).

References and notes:


33. GIVE
Washo =išl (1).

References and notes:


34. GOOD
Washo =’anaw (1).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Washo =’ac’im (1).

References and notes:

36. HAIR
Washo =ˈayuš (1).

References and notes:

37. HAND
Washo =ˈaːdu (1).

References and notes:

38. HEAD
Washo =ˈiheb (1).

References and notes:

39. HEAR
Washo d'amat (1).

References and notes:

40. HEART
Washo =ˈemle (1).

References and notes:

41. HORN
Washo m'esuʔ (1).
References and notes:


42. I
Washo l'e: (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 441. Analyzed by Jacobsen [ibid.] as consisting of the first person prefix le= (l- in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) and the pronoun stem =i.

43. KILL
Washo ='atg # (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 377; Jacobsen 1958a: 14. Polysemy: 'to kill / be killed / be hurt, harmed'. Neutral verb stem. As a dependent verb stem (i.e. after lexical prefixes) also has the allomorph ='atg. Cf. ='ašaš 'to kill (plural)' (dependent verb stem) [Jacobsen 1964: 287]. Alternative candidate: y'uli- ha 'to kill' (transitive verb stem) [Jacobsen 1964: 545], derived from y'uli- 'to die' with the causative suffix -ha.

44. KNEE
Washo m'ò:kò (1).

References and notes:


45. KNOW
Washo ='ašaš- e:s- (1).

References and notes:


46. LEAF
Washo day'ay? (1).
References and notes:


47. LIE

Washo η=aʔšam (1).

References and notes:


48. LIVER

Washo =’ilek’ (1).

References and notes:


49. LONG

Washo t’eweʔ (1).

References and notes:


50. LOUSE

Washo c’iibel (1).

References and notes:


51. MAN

Washo t’e:liw-hu (1).
References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 496; Jacobsen 1958a: 2. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: \textit{t'elia-} = intransitive verb stem 'to be a man', \textit{-hu} = nominalizing suffix.

52. MANY
Washo \textit{t'ek'ẽ} (1).

References and notes:


53. MEAT
Washo \textit{a:daš} (1).

References and notes:


54. MOON
Washo \textit{d'ib}ẽ (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Washo \textit{dalaʔag} (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Washo \textit{hi'ana} (1).

References and notes:

57. NAME
Washo gumt’i:ye (1).

References and notes:

58. NECK
Washo t’oʔo (1) / =i:bu (2).

References and notes:

59. NEW
Washo t’ešlut’i? # (1).

References and notes:
Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 104; The Washo Project. Glossed as ‘young’ in [Jacobsen 1964], but as ‘new / young’ in [The Washo Project]. The word is transcribed as t’eslut’i in [The Washo Project], but the accompanying sound files on the site leave no doubt that the word is pronounced with š, not s.

60. NIGHT
Washo l’elm (1).

References and notes:

61. NOSE
Washo šiuyeb (1).

References and notes:
62. NOT
Washo =eːs (1).

References and notes:


63. ONE
Washo l’ak’a- (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 382; Jacobsen 1958a: 1. Quantitative stem. This numeral has two allomorphs conditioned by inflectional suffixes: l’ak’aʔ ‘one (thing)’, l’ak’a-ə ‘just one’ vs. l’ek’i-liŋ ‘one person’ [Jacobsen 1964: 382].

64. PERSON
Washo t’anu (1).

References and notes:


65. RAIN
Washo da=h’a-ʔaš (1).

References and notes:


66. RED
Washo =ileg # (1).

References and notes:

67. ROAD
Washo ʾyeweš (1).

References and notes:

68. ROOT
Washo =ʾiːdew (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND (3D)
Washo =ʾalbul (1).

References and notes:

70. SAND
Washo cʾimyʾaŋa (1).

References and notes:

71. SAY
Washo =ʾid (1).

References and notes:

72. SEE
Washo =ʾiːgi (1).
References and notes:


73. **SEED**
Washo =etg # (1).

References and notes:


74. **SIT**
Washo gʼe=gel (1).

References and notes:


75. **SKIN**
Washo =i:š (1).

References and notes:


76. **SLEEP**
Washo =elšim (1).

References and notes:


77. **SMALL**
Washo =hʼe:j # (1).
References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 344. Glossed as 'little, small'. Adjectival stem. In [The Washo Project], the following forms are listed: ʒi=yɛʒi 'little, small', be=hezi-ŋ 'little, small', be=hezu-ŋ 'tiny / small / a little bit', be=hezi-ŋ 'small'. The first two of these words are formed from the stem =hɛʒi. The remaining forms may also be related if =he- and -ʒi- in =hɛʒi are, in fact, separate morphemes.

78. SMOKE
Washo da=w=y'ac'im (1).

References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 112. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: de= (d- in Jacobsen’s morphophonemic notation) = nominalizing prefix, w= = static prefix, =yacim = stem.

79. STAND
Washo y'ali? (1).

References and notes:


80. STAR
Washo da=w=ma?l'osanŋ (1).

References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Quoted in [The Washo Project] as dewmelosanŋ. Unrestricted noun stem. The word probably contains the nominalizing prefix de= (d- in Jacobsen’s morphophonemic notation) and the static prefix w=, but the rest of the stem cannot be analysed. W. Jacobsen [Jacobsen 1958a: 7] tentatively compares this word with =osanŋ 'red'.

81. STONE
Washo d'eʔeg (1).

References and notes:


82. SUN
Washo d'i:be (1).
References and notes:


83. SWIM
Washo y’e:m (1).

References and notes:


84. TAIL
Washo =’ap’iil (1).

References and notes:


85. THAT
Washo h’ax-di- (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 504; Jacobsen 1958a: 8. Washo has a ternary demonstrative system: wi’-di- ~ wi’- ‘this’ vs. di’-di- ‘that (near you)’ vs. hix-di- ‘that / he, she, it’.

86. THIS
Washo wi’-di- ~ wi’- (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 504; Jacobsen 1958a: 8. Washo has a ternary demonstrative system: wi’-di- ~ wi’- ‘this’ vs. di’-di- ‘that (near you)’ vs. hix-di- ‘that / he, she, it’.

87. THOU
Washo m’i: (1).
References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 441. Glossed as 'you (sg.)'. Analysed by Jacobsen [ibid.] as consisting of the second person prefix \( m = \) and the pronoun stem \( = i \).

88. TONGUE
Washo \( m'axudu \) (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1958a: 4; Jacobsen 1958b: 203. Unrestricted noun stem. It is not excluded that initial \( \eta \) is historically a prefix, identical with \( gum = \eta = \) 'impersonal possessor'.

89. TOOTH
Washo \( =iyeg \) (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Washo \( de=wd=\text{stem} \) (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 487. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: \( de = (d - \) in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) nominalizing prefix, \( wd = \) intransitive lexical prefix 'tree to stand' [Jacobsen 1964: 513], \( =\text{stem} \) empty stem.

91. TWO
Washo \( h'esge-\) (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 382; Jacobsen 1958a: 1. Quantitative stem. This numeral has two allomorphs conditioned by inflectional suffixes: \( h'esge-\tau \) 'two (things)', \( h'esge-\eta \) 'just two' vs. \( h'esgii-\text{si} \) 'two persons' [Jacobsen 1964: 382].

92. WALK (GO)
Washo \( =iy\text{e}? \) (1).

References and notes:

93. WARM (HOT)
Washo =ˈasəŋ (1).

References and notes:


94. WATER
Washo =ˈiʔmeʔ (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 304; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Restricted noun stem. Also functions as the intransitive verb stem ‘to drink’.

95. WE
Washo lˈe-w (1).

References and notes:


96. WHAT
Washo hˈuŋa ~ ʔuŋa (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 174, 588, 639, 645, 646. Polysemy: ‘what / how’. The following variant forms for ‘what’ are quoted in [The Washo Project]: kˈuŋa, hˈotana, kˈuˈuŋa, hˈuteŋa, hˈuŋate. All these forms usually occur in examples with the interrogative suffix -kicə.

97. WHITE
Washo =ˈapu(ʔ) # (1).

References and notes:

98. WHO
Washo *g’udinka* (1).

References and notes:

Washo: Jacobsen 1964: 168; The Washo Project. Usually occurs with the interrogative suffix -*h’es* [Jacobsen 1958b: 204].

99. WOMAN
Washo *da=m’o?mo?* (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Washo *=ac’im* (1).

References and notes:


101. FAR
Washo *t’ewe?* (1).

References and notes:


102. HEAVY
Washo *=išiš* (1).

References and notes:


103. NEAR
Washo *d’axwa* (1).
References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1958a: 8. Cf. also the suffix -'elew 'near', e.g. d'i'yu-'elew 'near the fire', le-'elew 'near me' [Jacobsen 1964: 502-503].

104. SALT
Washo ?uŋ'xa:bi (-1).

References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 84; Jacobsen 1958a: 11. Unrestricted noun stem. An obvious borrowing from the Numic branch of Uto-Aztecan, cf. especially Northern Paiute oŋa-pi 'salt'. The Numic word goes back to proto-Uto-Aztecan *ʔoŋa* 'salt' and has the Numic suffix -pi, so the direction of borrowing is from Numic into Washo.

105. SHORT
Washo =iškuš # (1).

References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 341; Jacobsen 1958a: 12. Dependent verb stem. In [Jacobsen 1958a: 12], two more ways to render the meaning 'short' are mentioned: verb stem =iškuš? and expressions with d'aʃwaʔ 'near'. Examples of these expressions are d'aʃwaʔ dagẹɡaʔ 'short (rope, snake, belt, string)' and d'aʃwaʔ dawdəjaʔ 'short (stick, person)' [The Washo Project].

106. SNAKE
Washo m'aŋkiʔ # (1).

References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 102. Glossed as 'rattlesnake'. Quoted (with apparently erroneous transcription) as m'akʔiʔ 'rattlesnake / snake' in [The Washo Project]. Unrestricted noun stem. It is not clear whether Washo really has a generic term for 'snake'.

107. THIN
Washo =ilsil # (1).

References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1980: 89. Dependent verb stem. In [Jacobsen 1964: 174], the form ?lu=pdeb-i 'it's thin' is also quoted (ʔlu= is the lexical prefix 'texture, density' [Jacobsen 1980: 90]).

108. WIND
Washo de=g'iʔim # (1).
109. WORM
Washo m'at'uš # (1).

110. YEAR
Washo g'alis (1).