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THE MUTSUN DIALECT OF COSTANOAN
BASED ON THE VOCABULARY
OF DE LA CUESTA

BY

J. ALDEN MASON

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THE MUTSUN DIALECT OF COSTANOAN
BASED ON THE VOCABULARY
OF DE LA CUESTA

BY
J. ALDEN MASON

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INTRODUCTION

A century ago Father Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, one of the most earnest and indefatigable members of the order of St. Francis, collected a mass of 2884 words, phrases, and sentences from the language of the Mutsun Indians, spoken at his mission of San Juan Bautista near Monterey, California. At about the same time he composed a grammar of the language, which is one of the branches of the Costanoan linguistic group. These two manuscripts were sent by Alexander S. Taylor to the Smithsonian Institute, which loaned them for publication to John G. Shea, in whose Library of American Linguistics they appear as volumes iv and viii, 1861 and 1862. Together they form one of the fullest and most complete collections of data extant on a Pacific Coast language. There is little doubt that the missionary knew the language well and interpreted its psychology and spirit fairly correctly. In his grammar there appears less strict adherence to the form and structure of Latin grammar, less subconscious premise of Latin as the standard par excellence than is generally found in grammars of this time and type. Nevertheless, in spite of the comparative excellence of the grammar, but because of its lack of scientific arrangement, unphonetic orthography, and the foreign tongue, it is deemed better to rearrange and formulate the grammar, using as a basis the phrases of the vocabulary.

The phrase-book is likewise unfortunate in that it is at present almost inaccessible to the modern student, due to its faulty arrangement. This is done alphabetically according to the initial
letter of the sentence, the various stems being scattered throughout the nearly three thousand sentences. The same difficulties of unphonetic orthography and Spanish language likewise obtain here.

Several years ago Dr. Kroeber had the majority of the phrases comprising the more important of the sentences copied to a card-index. I have recently spent some time in working over the material thus secured, arranging cards according to stems and isolating grammatical particles. The following paper embodies the results of this research.

While the grammar of De la Cuesta is the most complete ever published on a Costanoan language, several more scientific treatises have been produced in the last few years, principally by the University of California. These are, "Languages of the Coast of California South of San Francisco,"\(^1\) and "The Chumash and Costanoan Languages."\(^2\) Other pertinent works are "Phonetic Constituents of the Native Languages of California,"\(^3\) "The Native Languages of California,"\(^4\) and "New Linguistic Families in California."\(^5\)

The present paper consists of two parts, first an exposition of the etymological and morphological elements upon which the structure of the language is based, and second a list of the various stems of all classes found in the material, though, since not all of the phrases were transferred to cards, this does not entirely exhaust all those in the original phrase-book. These are appended partly as reference for the examples of morphological and etymological word-structure previously cited, but more particularly as an aid to the larger work of comparison of Mutsun with kindred Costanoan and other extra-group languages. The recent proposal of the "Penutian" linguistic family, to which Mutsun would belong, renders such a glossary invaluable for purposes of comparison.

---

\(^1\) A. L. Kroeber, present series, ii, 29–80, 1904.
\(^2\) Ibid., ix, 237–271, 1910.
\(^3\) Ibid., x, 1–12, 1911.
\(^5\) Ibid., n.s., xv, 647–655, 1913.
PART I. STRUCTURE

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The surprisingly close similarity between the general morphologic structure and Sprachgeist of Costanoan and other languages of its type and Indo-European has already been noted but is none the less striking. The main characteristics of the language may be thus summarized. Phonetic simplicity and comparative unimportance of rules of phonetic change; complete lack of incorporation, either nominal or pronominal; complete absence of prefixes; independent pronouns; nominal case endings; and comparative simplicity of categories of mood, tense and number, necessitating an immense number of dissimilar stems of relatively slight difference in significance.

PHONETIC SYSTEM

The phonetic system of Mutsun and of Costanoan appears to be relatively simple. The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, all appearing open in quality. The Spanish orthography is perfectly satisfactory for expressing these sounds and no change has been made in transcription. Rarely a vowel is found in the phrase-book with circumflex accent and very rarely with acute accent, but as no uniformity in thus spelling any word is evident, and as the phonetic variation thus expressed is not described, such marks have been disregarded.

The consonants seem to be only w, y, m, n, l, r, s, c, x, h, p, t, f, k, and tc. m, n, l, r, s, p, and t (dental or interdental) are probably correctly expressed in De la Cuesta’s Spanish orthography and are left unchanged. w is generally expressed in Spanish by hu with following vowel. De la Cuesta writes hua, hue, hui, and once huo. He further uses often gua, güe, güi, and guo which denote in Spanish gwa, gwe, gwi and guo. There is no sonant g in Costanoan, though the k has an intermediate quality. We find, however, that, though the hu- and gu- orthographies are each generally used consistently for certain stems,
there are occasional cases of identity, e.g., guallun, huallun, huolun, "be envious;" huilo, guilo, "signal 'yes' with the eyes;" huipa, güipa, "invite"; güeren, weren, "rabbit." Similarly the gu- orthography without the diaresis, gue, gui, is found often. This denotes pure sonant g in Spanish, a sound missing in Costanoan. Instances of a stem both with and without the diaresis are common, e.g., guiero, gileierogmin, "great," and it is probable that such omissions of the diaresis are accidental. Therefore all hu- and gu- orthographies have been changed uniformly to w.

Medial w is probably expressed by u with following vowel, but it often is difficult to decide whether a given u is vocalic or consonantal.

y is expressed correctly except in certain combinations; De la Cuesta's ñ probably denotes ny. (In a few cases of doubt it has been retained as ñ, as in suffix pañ.) i and y are sometimes interchanged, as yitug, ittug, "a seed." Here also it is often difficult to distinguish vowel and consonant.

c (sh) is not definitely distinguished by De la Cuesta but is suggested by certain sh, sch orthographies. Had he distinguished the sound he would probably have written it with an x in accord with older Spanish usage.

x (palatal surd fricative) presents some difficulties. Initially it is doubtless represented by ja, ge, gi, jo, ju. Medially the same orthography is utilized. Final x seems to be represented by g, e.g., uming, mù'ix, "wolf;" eg, ez, "squirrel." De la Cuesta's g in consonantal combinations offers the most uncertain of the phonetic problems. tigsin, "skunk," is checked by Kroeber's ixsin, rendering it practically certain that g in this case represents x. On the other hand, g before m and n probably represents k. Thus cma and gma are both used as a plural suffix. gne is a common passive suffix. Kroeber has nimikne wákai, "he hit me," doubtless the same suffix. Kroeber transcribes tansagte, "ten," tansakte, but atsiagnis, atsiaxnis. Substitution has here been made on the theory that g before a surd represents the continuant x, while before a sonant or intermediate it represents the palatal stop k.

6 A. L. Kroeber, MS.
7 See postscript below, p. 470.
Initial and medial $k$ may be silent, as in modern Spanish, but since it is regularly employed in certain stems, and as both $k$ and $x$ are found in most Costanoan texts, it is retained.

$t$ is the tongue-blade $t$ found in the Costanoan and neighboring languages. De la Cuesta wrote variously $tr$, $th$, $thr$, $hrs$, $trs$, etc. It is often difficult to decide whether the last consonant of the complex is a distinct sound or not.

Following Spanish usage, $k$ is denoted by De la Cuesta by $c$ before $a$, $o$ and $u$, and by $qu$ before $e$ and $i$.

The affricative $tc$ is regularly written by De la Cuesta $ch$ but often confused with $t$.

Doubled letters, both consonants and vowels, are frequently met with in De la Cuesta's orthography. As these are foreign to the Spanish language, except in the cases of $ll$ and $rr$, it is assumed that the device is employed to express length or duration of the sound and is therefore expressed in the present paper as the simple sound followed by inverted period, in accord with modern usage.

The Spanish language is, on the whole, a far better medium for the recording of unfamiliar languages by an untrained ear than the unrevised English. In the great majority of cases there is no question as to the exact phonetic rendering of the native words, and in a great number of cases they may be left in their original forms. Only in cases where sounds unfamiliar to the Spanish ear occur is difficulty found. Such are $w$, the peculiar tongue-blade $t$ common to certain California languages, and un-Castillian combinations of sounds. Little difficulty has therefore been encountered in transcribing the native words to modern phonetic orthography, which is doubtless an advisable procedure.

The chances for frequent error in so many transcriptions and changes in authorship are too great to allow any phonetic discrimination or any elucidation of the finer and less evident points of the language. Shea's impression is replete with errors of transcription from the Padre's manuscript, and these may be increased in the present digest. Many words are spelt variantly, sometimes on the authority of the original, at other times manifestly due to improper reading of the manuscript. This is particularly true with regard to the easily confused $m$, $n$, $u$, and $i$. 
Nevertheless, a few pertinent remarks may be made on Mutsun phonetic laws. The language is phonetically smooth and simple, the average word being an orderly alternation of consonant and vowel. Either consonant or vowel may begin or end a word, but consonantal combinations seem to be missing initially or finally, the few recorded cases being probably due to error. Medially certain combinations are permitted, though it is not easy to determine these. Thus, *lalak-na*, "go for geese," becomes by metathesis *lalkana*. Similarly, certain suffixes are varied in order to avoid unwieldy and harsh complexes, as *kai*-s, but *men-se* (interrogative); *uta-kma*, but *inis-mak* (plural). There appears also to be a feeling for vocalic harmony, and some suffixes are varied to the end that their vowel may correspond and harmonize with the characteristic or stem vowel of the word. Thus *sumi-ri-ni*, but *towo-ro-ste*; *xana-ksa*, but *tare-kse*. Again certain vowels seem to be dominants and survive in assimilation or elision. Thus the past tense suffixes *-is* and *-in* are dominant and *-kne-is* becomes *-knis*; *-pu-in*, *-pin*. A thorough phonetic study of the language would doubtless codify all these rules and elucidate many others.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Mutsun recognizes as parts of speech the noun, pronoun, verb, adjective and particle, though, as in English, the division is a more or less artificial one, the lines of demarcation are not hard and fast, and it is sometimes difficult to assign properly a given word, which may not uncommonly function in several categories without change in form.

NOUNS

The great majority of Mutsun nominal stems are dissyllabic or trisyllabic. A few of the most common stems, such as many body-parts, are monosyllabic, and a very few apparently polysyllabic stems are found. Nominal stems appear never to be compounded and are varied only by the addition of a few suffixes. Stems appear to begin and end with either vowel or consonant without discrimination, and there seem to be no categories of stem types, such as for animate or inanimate, natural or arti-
ficial. That is, it is not possible to infer from the form of the word or from its suffix the category to which it belongs. Yet there are a few etymological suffixes in occasional use. Those making verbs are given below; those forming nouns follow here.

**Etymological Suffixes of Nouns**

1. *-n*, *resultative, infinitive*. Suffixed to verbal or other stems denotes result or phenomenon of an act.

- noso-n breath, spirit, soul
- sike-n flatus
- paine-n menstruation
- otsio-n wound
- sawe-n song

Possible cognate:
- tor-on amole
- xasi-om shame
- mira-mi-n gift
- es(x)e-n dress
- isme-n sun

2. *-s, -s-e, (-se, -si)*, *causative, abstractive*. Suffixed to verbal or other stems denotes cause or phenomenon of an act, and is generally used with words of abstract significance.

- una-cure una-s remedy
- riteca-speak riteca-s-e language
- isut-speak isut-s-e a dream
- kapal(a)-embrace kapala-si an embrace
- kai-hurt kai-s pain
- eše-sleep eš-se sleepiness
- xase-become angry xa-s anger
- xemtsøo-silent xenkotš-e silence

Probable cognate is:

3. *-pis, (-mis, -sis)*, *instrumental*. Suffixed to verbal or other stems denotes instrument or means for the performance of an act.

- xewe-cast shadow, reflect xewe-pis shadow, reflection
- at-ue-watch at-as-pis lookout
- eyes-beard, shave eyes-pis beard-napkin
itok  cleanse  itok-pis  table-cloth, napkin
roro(s)  play  roro-mis  toy
isme-n  sun  isme-sis  clock
sukumu  smoke  sukumu-s-pis  end of cigar

4. -msa, (-nsa), instrumental. Suffixed to verbal or other stems denotes instrument or means for the performance of an act.

humiri  baptize  humiri-msa  baptismal font
ene  write  ene-msa  eraser, blotter
ama  eat  ama-nsa  meals
tcala  urinate  tcala-msa  bladder
isi  owe  isi-msa  debts

Probably also:

unupimsa  handkerchief
rotemsa  papers
siamalpimsa  confession
yisuwaninsa  corns

5. -pan, -pañ, agentive. Suffixed to verbal stems denotes the more or less habitual doer of an act or the exponent of a quality.

yume-pañ  liar  one who makes sport of another with the eyes
maxer-pan  one who denies the truth
notio-pañ  beater
nimi-pañ  lustful, lecherous
yoso-pañ  one who is always making signs with the tongue
latue-pan  one who signals with his hand
ol-ue-pañ  cleanser of hair
pitiwi-pan  hider
li-pan  striker, hitter
nimi-pan

Other isolated examples of etymological nominal suffixes are:
ruk  cord  ruk-esma  doubled cord
upu  buy  upu-nsatpa  payment
usupu  fast  usupu-hai  Lent, time of fasting
mai-xi  laugh  mai-t  a laugh, laughing
mira  give present  mira-x, mira-mi-n  gift
koxo  load of meat  koxo-enis  bringer of load of meat
pux-ña  make bread  pux-ufs  bread
Reduplication seems to play an unimportant role in Mutsun morphology. A few words are found in which the first syllable is reduplicated but there is no evidence that the phenomenon is of any morphological importance. Practically all of the instances occur with names of animals or plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mumuri</th>
<th>Fly</th>
<th>Mutsun Morphological Suffixes of Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mumuraluk</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalak</td>
<td>Geese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukluk</td>
<td>Geese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakari</td>
<td>Raven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoksoKian</td>
<td>Sensonte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porpor</td>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToTolua</td>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Mutsun language is a comparatively simple one morphologically, being quite comparable to modern European languages in this respect. But few changes in inflection for the declension of nouns and the conjugation of verbs are found. These will be noted below.

The noun is inflected for differences in number, case, and in some cases even for person. Gender is, as commonly in American languages, not recognized, unless in sporadic etymological categories.

Many, if not all, animate nouns take a pluralizing suffix. This is:

6. -kma, -mak, plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sini</th>
<th>Atsipis-mak</th>
<th>Uta-kma</th>
<th>Uhinis-mak</th>
<th>Uras-mak</th>
<th>Atsiai-kma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Lookouts</td>
<td>Fishermen</td>
<td>Hole-diggers</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sini-kma</td>
<td>Atsipis-mak</td>
<td>Uta-kma</td>
<td>Uhinis-mak</td>
<td>Uras-mak</td>
<td>Atsiai-kma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atsia</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Utas-mak</th>
<th>Urinis-mak</th>
<th>Uras-mak</th>
<th>Atsiai-kma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Lookouts</td>
<td>Fishermen</td>
<td>Hole-diggers</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pasear (Sp.) pasear-is-mak passers-by
ka daughter ka-kma daughters
inis son inis-mak sons

It is also used with substantive adjectives.

-kma is doubtless the original form and is used after a vowel, -mak being employed after a consonant to avoid harsh complexes, though there are exceptions.

There appears to be no dual number.

The various nominal case relations are expressed by suffixes which may be interpreted as postpositions, but are probably as correctly explained as true case inflections. These are:

7. -was, -uas, compositional, partitive, material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ores-was</td>
<td>hide of bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xut-was</td>
<td>meat of belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xurek-war</td>
<td>cord of sinew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orpe-was</td>
<td>middle of night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. -me, terminative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>patre-me</td>
<td>into the house of the Padre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-me</td>
<td>to you, with you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. -se, -s-e, -ne, -he, objective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aisa-ne</td>
<td>(see) them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kairka-s-e</td>
<td>(try) pinole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moro-s-e</td>
<td>(hunt) moles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krakat-se</td>
<td>(know) name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapxan-ne</td>
<td>(strike) three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inu-se</td>
<td>(take) road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soton-he</td>
<td>(blow) fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. -sun, -sum, -um, instrumental.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ak-sun</td>
<td>(die) of hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mait-sun</td>
<td>(die) of laughing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tala-sun</td>
<td>(die) of heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekwe-ta-sum</td>
<td>(conceived) in sin, (choked) with sin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xai-um</td>
<td>(speak) with the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urkan-um</td>
<td>(thresh) with the mortar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. -tka, -tak, locative.

tapur-tak (hung) in tree
urkan-tak (grind) in mortar
xumes-tak (hidden) in grass
oṭe-tka (speak) in ear
wima-k-tak (wound) in wing
ekwaesti-tak (wallow) in sin

-tka seems to follow vowels, -tak consonants to avoid complexes.

12. -tu, comitative.

tanses-tu (eat) with younger brother
ap-a-tu (dance) with father

A possible suffix with more the force of a postposition is:

13. -tun, -tum, regressive.

tina here tina-tun, tina- from here tum

In the case of terms of relationship there are sometimes diverse endings according to the grammatical person. Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apa</td>
<td>apsa</td>
<td>apa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ana</td>
<td>ansa</td>
<td>ana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taka</td>
<td>taksa</td>
<td>taknan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tare</td>
<td>tarekse</td>
<td>tarekte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taha</td>
<td>tahasa</td>
<td>tahanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papa</td>
<td>papsa</td>
<td>papa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-e</td>
<td>et-se</td>
<td>et-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teire</td>
<td>teirsi</td>
<td>teinin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xan-a</td>
<td>xan-aksu</td>
<td>xan-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit</td>
<td>sitnun</td>
<td>sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me(ne)</td>
<td>menen</td>
<td>me(ne)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The basis of this is plainly an infixation of -s- before the characteristic vowel for the first person possessive and the substitution of -n8n for the third person, where 8 represents the characteristic vowel. The 8k of tar-ek-se and xan-ak-sa are sporadic. This may be the vestige of a once fully functional genitive case. No other instances are found in the language. The -t- of the second person is very dubious.
Pronouns

The pronoun, as before stated, is independent and never morphologically welded with the verb or other part of speech. The six representatives of the two numbers and three persons are distinct and those of the third person seem to have little or no demonstrative force. The case endings, particularly the -s of the objective, are suffixed also to the pronouns. The possessive pronoun is often identical with the subjective form, though generally one form is exclusively subjective. The pronoun has a tendency toward combination with other pronouns and particles. Thus we find such forms as ka-mes, "I-you," this being the most frequent; kat (ka-et), "I in future time"; kas-hiha, "I also."

The pronominal stems are monosyllabic or at the most disyllabic and quite dissimilar for the various persons. The first and second personal plural pronouns, however, commence with the syllable mak-, doubtless cognate with the pluralizing suffix -mak.

Demonstrative and adjectival pronouns are numerous and invariable.

Detailed lists of all classes of pronouns will be found in Part II.

Verbs

The typical Mutsun verbal stem is disyllabic, ending in a characteristic vowel. This may even be the invariable rule, apparent infractions and exceptions being due to error or presence of unsuspected etymological or morphological elements. The characteristic vowel is not inalienably welded to the stem, since certain infixes are added between stem and characteristic.

Like nouns, verb stems take no prefixes, all morphological mechanism being attained by means of suffixes. A few solitary examples of possible verb-stem combination have been found which may be differently interpreted on fuller acquaintance with the language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutsun</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up-xi(ni)</td>
<td>roll, fall (scissors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xin(e)</td>
<td>go, walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-uru(ni)</td>
<td>slip, fall (person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uru(ni)</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-ki</td>
<td>roll, seize (log)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-ki</td>
<td>break, seize (log)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-e, atse</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reduplication of verbal stems is practically unknown in Mutsun. A few sporadic cases are found, however, which seem to have the iterative significance frequently denoted by this means in American languages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polso</th>
<th>Painted</th>
<th>Polpolsi</th>
<th>Dotted, streaked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tule</td>
<td>Knock</td>
<td>Tultul-e</td>
<td>Palpitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipe</td>
<td>Wander</td>
<td>Tiptipe</td>
<td>Wander</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is a difficult and largely an artificial task to separate verbal particles into etymological and morphological elements. Nevertheless certain of these appear to belong to the former category and others may be placed there merely for the lack of evidence of morphological significance.

**Etymological Suffixes of Verbs**

17. -te, possessive. Suffixed to nominal stems denotes possession of the object.

| Oteo-te  | Possess ears                      |
| Kraka-te | Possess name                      |
| Sitnun-te| Have children                     |
| Pulci-te | Have full breasts                |

18. -kis-, (-wis-, -pwis-), imitative. Suffixed to nominal or other stems denotes imitation of person or act. The reflexive suffix -pu is normally added.

| Mam-anxa-kis-pu | Act like a fool                   |
| Mukene-pwis-pu  | Act like a man                    |
| Mukuru-kis-pu  | Act like women                    |
| Monsie-kis-pu, (-wis-pu) | Act like a sensible person     |
| Sawe-wis-pu    | Pretend to sing                   |

19. -na, purposive. The verbal suffix -na, "go to do," functions also as an etymological suffix to noun stems, denoting in this case "go for."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lalak</th>
<th>Geese</th>
<th>Lalka-na</th>
<th>Go for geese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sirak</td>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>Sirka-na</td>
<td>Go for nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weren</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Were-na</td>
<td>Go for rabbits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. -mi, dative. Likewise the verbal suffix -mi may be suffixed directly to nouns, functioning as an etymological suffix and denoting gift of the object. It is generally or always used with the imperative and the first person singular object.

- ruxe: arrow, ruxe-mi-tit, give me arrows
- ma-ṣer: tobacco, ma-sue-mi-tit, give me tobacco
- setne: acorn-bread, setne-si-mi-t, give me bread

21. -ti, substantive. A possible substantive suffix is found once:

- tanses: brother, tanses-ti-(s), be a brother

22. -u-, oppositional. Infixed before characteristic vowel of verbal or other stems denotes significance opposite to that of simple stem.

- xiti-a: sew, xiti-java, rip
- piṭ-e: tie, piṭ-ue, untie
- paṭ-i: seize, grab, paṭ-ue, loose
- rotko: knot, rotuk, untie knot
- kitek: lock with key, kitekua, open with key
- rotekio: enveloped, rokiteko(ve), freed
- teuni, tunuu: fold, pleat, teunuhwi, open, unfold

23. -r-, excessive. Followed by the characteristic vowel appears to denote a psychological cause for the condition described.

- sumi: be content, sumi-ri-ni, sleep from satiety
- siwi: burn, siwi-ri-ni, sunocate from heat
- towo: be rigid, towo-ro-ste, be stiff from cold
- seso: shiver, seso-r-po, shiver from fear
  (seso-n)

24. -ṭ-, corporeal. Followed by a vowel in harmony with preceding one generally refers to action with or on parts of body.

- latue-ṭe: long tongue, (he) extends his tongue
- lei-uer-ṭe: roll (eyes) too much
- kai-ṭi: tighten (it)! make (it) fast!
- rau-ṭa-amin: with large occiput
- mup-ṭu: shut your mouth!
- pelṭe, peṭe: shut eyes
- peṭe(ni): keep mouth closed
- poto: pluck hairs
- kapaṭa: cross hands
25. -te, -ti, (-it).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tere-ti-s</td>
<td>(you) have cut (your hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nam-ti, nam-it</td>
<td>(I have not) understood, heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kili-te</td>
<td>(it) sparkles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yahta-ti, xop-o-ti, isi-mi-ti, olte-mi-ti</td>
<td>(did he give you) anything, a drink, meat, pinole?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insu-ti, insu-te</td>
<td>(you) know (it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upxi-ti (or upxi)</td>
<td>(let me) drink a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wipa-ti</td>
<td>(will) invite (you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ole-ti</td>
<td>(I) seized (it), (what) could (you do?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ina-ti-s</td>
<td>(I) became sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esoni-ti</td>
<td>(you) hate (the language)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lopx-ti-ni-n</td>
<td>grew mouldy (wheat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possibly the same suffix is found in the imperative with first person singular object, -t or -ti-t. It is a doubtful suffix; no attempt is made to explain it.

26. -wi, -we.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inu-wi-me-i</td>
<td>remind (him)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rus-u-wi-kne</td>
<td>spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tip-wi</td>
<td>(you) shorten (confession)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nansa-we</td>
<td>(he went) to try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pak-a-we</td>
<td>(may they) gather (them)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lala-wi-s</td>
<td>he threw him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27. -si.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xasiwa-si</td>
<td>scratch the boys’ heads!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xeksio-si-n</td>
<td>(have you) satisfied (him)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xima-si-kun</td>
<td>(we) have searched for (them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mexe-si</td>
<td>(let me) be seeing; look!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pati-si</td>
<td>(that which) he has in his hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-mi-si</td>
<td>(I) was listening (to them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pak-a-si</td>
<td>he seeks (us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pufti-si</td>
<td>(I) am blowing (the fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uta-si-mi-t</td>
<td>guard me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-se-i</td>
<td>break it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xelue-si-tit</td>
<td>flay, strip for me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musi-si</td>
<td>(child) is sucking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This suffix may be cognate with the mandatory -si (No. 45) but the resemblance is not evident.

Other possible etymological suffixes are:
rukesma  a doubled cord  ruksesma-te  make countless interweavings
xotio   a bag  xotio-(si)-nme  (order to) make a bag
ruk-a  house  ruk-sap-(in)  (they have) made houses
mat-er  tobacco  mat-uk-(ti)  give (me) tobacco
         mat-ere-gn-in  (he) was intoxicated
wi-xi  fish  wi-ni  catch fish
tor-on amole  tor-ke  bring amole
xasi-on shame  xasi-mun  be ashamed
xan-an  wife  xan-an-mi-(n)  (was) married
xakua  mussels  xakua-ikns  I went for mussels

Morphological Suffixes of Verbs

The verbal stem is variously modified for considerations of tense, voice, various modal significances, and to some extent for number.

The unmodified stem is used alone for the present tense and with temporal adverbial particles to express the future.

The most frequent temporal suffix is -n. This is generally translated by the Spanish preterit, but frequently also by the present. It may have an indefinite or aoristic sense, or denote incompleteness or continuance of action, and is found mainly with intransitive verbs.

28. -(i)n, indefinite.

totio-n  (whenever I) err
tio-n  (I) shoot (with my left hand)
ilo-n  (whenever a house) burns
towo-n  (you will be) frozen
ketio-n  (I) argue (with him)
uya-n  (he) follows (you)
xaći-n  (I) am dying
xirwi-ni-n  (rain) is ceasing
tursi-ni-n  (he) is cold
terpe-ni-n  (I) have peppered my throat
tempe-ni-n  (soon the river) will dry up
loe-ni-n  (he) nauseated (you)
letse-ni-n  (I) liked (that)
isiwe-n  (when they) rest
29. 

-\(i\)s, past tense. This is less common than \(-n\). It appears to be a more definite past and is found mainly with transitive verbs.

- yoreti-s (he) chased (me)
- katia-mi-s (he) gave (you)
- mistu-s (you) warmed yourself
- mexe-mpi-s (I) have seen (them)
- wipa-s (I) invited (you)

30.

-\(i\)kun, past tense. This is the less frequent past ending and appears principally with transitive verbs. It is probably the most remote of the past tenses, but as all three of these are regularly translated by the bare Spanish preterit, it is most difficult to delimit their respective spheres. The examples seem to imply completion of action.

- uxsini-kun (you) have increased
- ut-ui-kun (I) guarded (it)
- uxei-kun (I) have guarded (it)
- oloi-kun (he) seized (it)
- oisio-kun (it) happened again

The distinction between the categories of intransitive and transitive is not as close as in many Pacific languages, and there is no invariable designating particle for either. Certain suffixes, however, pertain to one or the other type. One of the commonest suffixes in the language is \(-ni\), which appears on the whole to be a kind of intransitive suffix.

31. \(-ni\), intransitive.

- orko-ni-n, (orko-ste) \(\text{(we) were frightened}\)
- inu-ni-n (you could not) imagine (me)
- in-u-ni-n (I) awoke
- istu-ni-n (I) dreamed \(\circ\) (you)
- (wate-na) xamu-ni-n (fire) is dying, (is-going dying)
- (wate-na) lak-e-ni-n (sun) is rising, (is-going rising)
- eme-ni-n (I was going) to forget (it)
- inxa-ni-n (I) am sick, have become sick, (you) are sick
- muk-je-ni-n (I) am old woman
- semo-ni-n (it wants little time for me) to die
- tursi-ni-n (he) is cold
- tūpu-ni-n (I) put my finger in my eye
- suiu-ni-n (suiu-ste) it was finished, consumed, used up
- tisku-ni-n (did this) break\(\uparrow\)
- xupse-ni-n (my hair) is fixed and prepared
- xasli-ni-n (be ye not) sad

\textit{ad infinitum}
The nearest approach to a transitive suffix is -np, which seems to express action directed toward another person.

32. -np(e), transitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutsun Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiiti-np-in</td>
<td>he defended (me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itco-np-itit</td>
<td>pull me out!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toloso-npe</td>
<td>(I will) break (your feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lilui-npe</td>
<td>(we will) amuse (you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruima-npe</td>
<td>do not disturb (him)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munsu-npe</td>
<td>(ye have) soiled it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mus-i-np-itit-yut</td>
<td>warm ye me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mene-npe</td>
<td>(how can I) forget (you?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mane-np-in</td>
<td>(has he) forgotten (ye?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupu-np-in</td>
<td>(I) put my finger in (his) eye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflexive relations are very frequent and expressed by the suffix:

33. -pu, -p-, reflexive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutsun Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lixin-pu</td>
<td>I will kill myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lix-p-in</td>
<td>she killed herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ita-pu</td>
<td>(do you) wash yourself?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyes-pu</td>
<td>shave oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tecai-pu</td>
<td>praise oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axa-pu</td>
<td>(have ye not) combed yourselves?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaṭ-a-pu-i</td>
<td>hit yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tak-e-p-is</td>
<td>(I) measured myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orko-p-in-se-me</td>
<td>did you frighten yourself?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-pi-na</td>
<td>(I) am going to cure myself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In many cases -pu appears to be used idiomatically, the reflexive function being obscure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutsun Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uni</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inu</td>
<td>crave, wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nip-a</td>
<td>teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riteca</td>
<td>speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>upu-s-pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uni-s-pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inu-s-pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nip-a-p-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>riteca-pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>observe, know, see,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>feel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they will teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(him never)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>play, entertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reciprocal relations are expressed by the suffix:

34. -mu, reciprocal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutsun Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xaṭa-mu</td>
<td>let us fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lix-mu</td>
<td>we will kill each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keye-mu</td>
<td>(do not) trample each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isu-mu</td>
<td>play together!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huteu-mu-ṭ</td>
<td>lift each other!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The passive voice is of considerable importance in Mutsun morphology and seems to be preferred to the active as a method of expression whenever possible. It is expressed by the suffix:

35. -kne, passive voice.

mexe-kne (me) (you) will be seen
mira-kne (me) (you) will be given a gift
mupa-kne (nep-e) (this) is sucked
ole-kne (they) are (not) caught
like-kne (me) (you) will be killed
lokuk-kne (xin) (the eye) is put out
lala-ks-sa (haka) (he) was thrown down
ut-u-kne (nep-e) (this) is guarded
liwa-ks-sa (arrow) was hidden
mat-ere-ks-sa (he) was intoxicated

Probably cognate with this is the suffix -ne with which it is in cases interchangeable. -ne often denotes a future passive, at other times its exact use is not clear.

36. -ne, future passive.

nansa-si-ne (when we) try
mexe-si-ne (you) will be seen
yume-si-ne (you) will be cheated
xiraste-pu-ne will (you) be reprimanded?
eise-kte-ne-s have (you) shaved yourself?

Another suffix with a passive force is -stap. This seems to refer entirely to completed passive action, and a great number of the examples noted have a first person singular subject.

37. -stap, perfect passive.

ruta-stap (feathers) recently pulled
pele-stap (with what) was (this) stuck?
potsie-stap (I) was censured
katia-stap they gave rations
ixtci-stap (he) was bitten by a snake
liki-stap (I) was killed
xise-stap (the fat ones) have been selected
mutiku-stap (I) have been tickled

The modal categories are considerably less extensive than commonly in American languages but rather better developed than in Indo-European.

The imperative is expressed by suffixes varying for number and person of subject and object. Thus:

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ©
### Imperative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st pers. obj.</th>
<th>3d pers. obj.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2d pers. sing. subj.</td>
<td>2d pers. plu. subj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. -t, -tit</td>
<td>39. -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. -tyut, -tityut</td>
<td>41. -(i)yuť</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xima-t</td>
<td>seek me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imá-t</td>
<td>show me (it)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otemi-tit</td>
<td>give me pinole!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-e-i</td>
<td>turn around!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oio-i</td>
<td>seize it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xíma-i</td>
<td>seek him!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ok-wo-i</td>
<td>send them!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-emi-tit-yuť</td>
<td>give me pinole!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumua-ti-yuť</td>
<td>give me wood!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oto-yuť</td>
<td>go for atole!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oteiko-yuť</td>
<td>be quiet!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laisaisi-yuť</td>
<td>sing slowly!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-e-ti-yuť</td>
<td>give him!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara-ti-yuť</td>
<td>give him!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huteu-m-ut</td>
<td>lift each other!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another suffix with an imperative force is -is. This implies going to some other place to accomplish the command and may be termed the

42. **-is, missionary imperative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>monse-is</td>
<td>go and tell (them)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sak-a-is</td>
<td>go and bring (pinole)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ťaska-is</td>
<td>go and walk (in the field)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etue-is</td>
<td>go and release (it)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi-is</td>
<td>go and get (it)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi-is</td>
<td>go for fire!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There appear to be some terminations having the effect of a subjunctive. These are:

43. **-tkun, subjunctive, hypothetical.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ara-tkun</td>
<td>(you) should give (him)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kati-tkun</td>
<td>thus should (I dress)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko-tkun</td>
<td>(you) should tell (me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko-tkun, kwo-tkun</td>
<td>(he) would have made sport (of you), speaking (of you) after death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on-o-ktun</td>
<td>(I) would get (it if I wanted it)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44. **-kane, conditional.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ole-ťi-kane</td>
<td>if I could only catch them!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toko-kti-kane</td>
<td>if the bed is of . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tax-kane</td>
<td>when it is asked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak-ńiu-kane</td>
<td>when he is thirsty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There may be some relation to the passive particle kne.

Iterative or frequentative relations are expressed by the suffix or infix -s, placed between the stem and the characteristic vowel.

45. -s, iterative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ak-u</td>
<td>enter</td>
<td>aksu</td>
<td>many enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ele-pu</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>else-pu</td>
<td>many go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epe</td>
<td>pass</td>
<td>epse</td>
<td>many pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semo(n)</td>
<td>die</td>
<td>semso(n)</td>
<td>many die</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

De la Cuesta pays considerable attention to this suffix in his grammar, suggesting that it is frequent with every verbal stem. Strangely, very few unquestionable examples of it are found in the phrase-book.

Probably the same morphological element is that found in many cases following the characteristic vowel, particularly before the reflexive -pu, denoting in that case plural or iterative reflexive. It is also commonly found in words denoting occupations, i.e., one who performs an act continually. Compare the nouns denoting personal categories in Part II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amae-s-pu</td>
<td>(do not) amuse yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roroi-s-pu</td>
<td>(do not) disport yourselves like boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siole-s-p-is</td>
<td>(we) were talking among ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xewe-s-pu</td>
<td>(we) both look together into the mirror</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other usages are more idiomatic and less evident.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rite-ca-is-pu</td>
<td>recount, converse (ritcapu, play)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upu-s-pu</td>
<td>sell (upu, buy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siole-s-pu</td>
<td>(they) are solitary and sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mexe-s-pu</td>
<td>(like as he) looked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mandatory or causative relation is expressed by the suffix:

46. -si, (-se), mandative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xotio-si-nme</td>
<td>you have ordered that they make a bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mana-si-s</td>
<td>(you) commanded to extinguish it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ata-si-s</td>
<td>(you) commanded (me) to steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pina-se-s</td>
<td>did (I) order this?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three relations implying motion are of importance in Mutsun. The first, -na, denotes motion to a distant place or outdoors.
19. -na, purposive motion hence.

lixni-na (he) is going to kill (it)
xiisi-na (I) am going to catch (them)
paita-na (let us) go and catch (them)
wate-na (lak.e-nin) (sun) is rising; (going-rising)
wate-na (wetere-nin) (it) is increasing; (going-increasing)
eraksi-na-ka I am going to bathe

The second, -su, denotes motion to a nearby place or indoors.

47. -su, purposive motion hence.

nam-isi-su (I) am going to hear (them)
ertse-su (I) am going to supper
were-su (I) am going to catch rabbits nearby
eťšće-su (I) am going to sleep

The third, -inyi, denotes motion hither.

48. -inyi, (-im), purposive motion hither.

liw-inyi (I) come to kill (you)
monse-im (I) come to advise (you)
nese-p-inyi (we) come to beg permission
pasip-inyi (I) come to salute (you)
warep-inyi (I) come to visit (you)

A very rare and doubtful suffix, -knit (misspelled in the grammar as guit, or wit), has been termed "prohibitional." This may be the passive kne plus the future adverb et; i.e., "you must not be struck."

49. -knit, prohibitive.

tamta-knit, xata-knit he must not strike you

A second very obscure suffix, -ksi, is translated by De la Cuesta "perfectly well," perfectamente bien, and is termed by Kroeber "excellentive."

50. -ksi, excellentive.

xeksio-ksi (let me) satisfy (him)
rusiu-ksi do not (ye) tremble
ruisu-ksi (your hand) trembles
nipa-ksi (we) are teaching (him)
rinsi-ksi (they) take the lower (key)
siaksu-ksi-t (speak) to me softly (in my ear)
xaune-ksi (would that) someone would bring
(water)
siru-ksi-ste (it) is pulverized
polso-ksi (what is this) painted?

---

8 The Chumash and Costanoan Languages, op. cit., p. 253.
The verbal suffix -mi (cf. nominal suffix -mi) seems to denote an indirect personal object or an action done for the benefit of a person. It is most frequently found with the imperative and first person object, "do this for me."

20. -mi, -me, beneficial.

katia(stap) gave (food) katia-mi(s) gave (clothes to thee) xelu(ksi) strip off bark xelue-mi(tit) strip bark (for me)! monse(t) advise (me) monse-mi(tit) advise (me)! monsie relate monsie-mi(tit) recount (me)! riri put selvage on riri-mi(tit) relate to you iisi owe iisi-me (you) owe (me), musi-si suck musi-mi (I-you) suckle, give suck ōtika chew ōtika-mi(t) chew (for me) etc.

Two suffixes of the greatest frequency are evidently cognate. These are -kte and -ste. The former is listed by De la Cuesta merely as a preterit tense suffix, the latter, though of frequent occurrence, not mentioned at all, though a suffix -miste, probably a hortatory, is described.

Both seem to have the sense of a past participle, and, like the latter, are frequently used adjectively. They express completed action or achieved condition. Though little difference is discernable between the two, it would appear that -kte is used principally for transitive relations, -ste for intransitive ones. They are frequently translated by the Spanish ya, "already."

51. -kte, (-ste?), perfect transitive (participle), adjectival.

mit-ei-kte (bow) is unstrung eeko-kte (it is) torn, impure ri-te-kte (it) is decorated with beads laki-kte (it) is lifted, hung tolo-kte (they) have donned their regalia lip-a-kte, lixwa-kte it is hidden liisu-kte toothless posio-kte hairless riski-kte pug-nosed siti-n-kte small niotsio-kte short husiero-kte big (mouth) nutiri-kte big-nosed
52. -ste, perfect intransitive (participle), adjectival.

xiwa-ste (they) have (not) arrived
semso-ste (they) have died
toilo-ste (they) are seated
pelke-ste he was displeased (at me)
xitcu-ste (he) has eyes
kome-ste (I) am tired already
wane-ste (I) am satiated
siksa-ste, mikna-ste it is soiled
sesuk-ste, sumu-ste (it) has decayed
unxu-ste, (unxu-smin) snotty
natka-ste black
rintha-ste lean
noioro-ste large (feet)

ad infinitum

The interrogative is expressed by the suffixation of the enclitic -s, -se. This may be suffixed to other words than the verb, more commonly to the initial word of the phrase. Thus:

53. -s, -se, interrogative.

kan-se is this my . . . ?
kai-s it is painful?
ekwe-s did not . . . ?
lalka-na-s did (you) go for geese?
men-se did you . . . ?

-s regularly follows a vowel, -se a consonant, thus avoiding terminal consonantal complexes.

The negative is formed by the independent particle ekwe. epsie is sometimes used with negative imperatives, but the more common method in this case is the use of the bare pronoun men.

Some of the isolated and unexplained suffixes, indicated by italics, are:

siru-mpi, siru-mpe (siru-ksi-ste) grind (salt); (ground)
man-iti-kte; man-tci-s-te it went out; is going out
(put it out!)
yoko-rte (cigar) has become ash
menso-rte (they) have drowned
mup-il-u-rte (boy) keeps his mouth closed
aluwe-lam (you said you) went to see (him)
paka-inini-s (he) wanted to find (us)
ole-mopo (he) can (run) well
ton-se-s (I) met (him)
ton-emp-is (I) lost (this)
žisku-kse-i split it!
kil-e, kil-ile, kil-pulme, kil-ite
kipi-ni-pu-i
kai-nawin
kute-kets-i
satar-a, satar-e, satar-pu
tcite-sin-i
sam-ursi
sam-aipu; sam-iante
xute-punk
xit-kin
nansi-ke
xeksio-ie-i
xase-sen
xat-zasti; xat-xatsi
nip-a-pin
lop-ksi- nin, lop-ze-ste
ipi-re-i (ip-e-i)
ina-fi-s; ina-k-pu
we-solo-kte, we-yero-kmin, we-sare-kte
we-tan; we-tere-npo-i
yer-cepin
matala-mu-i; matalu-ni-stap;
matula-ni
mene-npo
mir-ma-mi-t
mup-i-pu-i; mup-e-i;
mup-ilarte;
mup-us-pu-i; mup-fu
mai-zim-iste
tcorek-pumk
ii-ps-is; ii-si-me
ak-emini-n; ak-niu-kane
ekwe-na
uni-spu, uni-spate, umi-spak
ole-ri
imu-wi-me-i
itma-ni-t; itma-nu-i
it-uime
imu-ni-n
rui-su-ksi; rui-su-ksi;
rui-su-ksi; rui-ma-np-in;
rui-nig-a; rü-ki-np-in
umsu-mi-n
wax-ici-i
ele-mau-pu
et-oe

sparkle
wink (your eyes)
narrow, difficult
very well tied, very strongly bound
open the mouth
dance for me!
(they all) have long hair
(I), (they all) cut their front hair
fire is made
(I will not) cleanse myself
(you will soon) be known
satisfy (him)!
(teach me before I) get angry!
it is well swept; very clean
(they will never) teach him
(wheat) moulded
turn (this)! (turn around!)
(I) became sick; (will you not) be-
come sick?
large, great
is great; increase it for me!
理解和增长
place face downward; (I) was placed;
(wait for him) to place himself
(I will not) forget
give me that which you were given!
shut his mouth! shut his mouth with
your hand! (he) keeps his mouth
shut; shut your mouth!
(they) laugh at (your speech)
we become sad (when . . .)
(I) owed; (I do not) owe (you any-
thing)
(I) am thirsty; (when) one is thirsty
(1) have no (. . .)
(he wished) to agree
(you) can (not)
remind (him)!
lift me! lift him!
(we have) corrected them
(I) am tired of journeying
(your hand) trembles; (do not ye)
shudder; (who) trembles? he
moved him; move me! I moved
(they) flew
scratch (him)!
(you) will arise (early)
(he) slept (little)
ADJECTIVES

Adjectives display close relations with both verbs and nouns. A few of them appear to be definite adjectival stems without terminations, a small number seem to be derived from nouns, but by far the greater number are akin to verbal stems. As allied to nouns they may take the pluralizing suffix and stand as substantives, as *weyero-mak*, "the big ones." As allied to verbs they commonly take the verbal perfect suffixes *-kte* and *-ste* and may be interpreted either as verbs or as adjectives, e.g., "the cloth has been soiled," "the cloth is soiled," or "soiled cloth."

In addition to the verbo-adjectival endings *-kte* and *-ste* there are two others, evidently cognate, used solely with adjectives. These are *-kmin* and *-smin*. The distinction between them is not evident, as, for instance, both *nutka-kmin* and *humulu-smin* mean "black" (sing.) and *natka-mak* and *natka-ste* "black" (plu.). Other suffixes likewise seem to be interchangeable under certain circumstances, as both *orko-ni-n* and *orko-ste* mean "he was frightened;" *unxu-smin* and *unxu-ste* both mean "snotty."

*-kmin* is probably cognate to *-kne* and *-smin* to *-ste*.

### 54. -kmin, adjectival.

- *patka-kmin* heavy, deep white
- *pelo-kmin* bald
- *nutka-kmin* black
- *hihul-i-kmin* something cut, as a pole
- *isiwa-kmin* newborn
- *kuti-kmin* very small
- *kipinyi-kmin* a winker
- *kits-u-kmin* twisted

### 55. -smin, adjectival.

- *selpe-smin* (are you) intoxicated?
- *xop-tie-smin* climber
- *an-e-smin* turtles
- *riteca-smin* liberal, generous
- *waksa-smin* miserable, vile
- *ritcua-smin* silly, foolish
- *rauta-smin* with large back of neck and occiput
- *samili-smin* putrified
- *humulu-smin* black
- *unxu-smin* snotty
- *pelso-smin* large-tongued, garrulous
- *paisa-smin* runner
- *xase-smin* brave, fierce

*ad infinitum*
An infix -ti- is occasionally found before adjectival endings. It is placed between the simple stem and the characteristic vowel. Its import is not clear but it seems to imply an adjectival-agentive sense.

56. -ti-, adjectival-agentive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xop-e</td>
<td>climb</td>
<td>xop-ti-e-(smin)</td>
<td>climber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcala</td>
<td>urinate</td>
<td>tcal-ti-a-(smin)</td>
<td>urinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muxe</td>
<td>suspect, misconstrue</td>
<td>mux-ti-e-(ste)</td>
<td>one who makes wrong judgments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wilō</td>
<td>signal &quot;yes&quot; with the eyes</td>
<td>wil-ti-o-(n-in)</td>
<td>one who signals &quot;yes&quot; with the eyes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another etymological element giving an adjectival significance is:

57. -se, -si, adjectival.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in-se</td>
<td>tear-ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yer-se</td>
<td>torn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polpol-si</td>
<td>dotted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Particles**

Particles are independent and invariable. They range from monosyllabic to polysyllabic, the longer ones being probably compounded. For purposes of reference they are divided into locative adverbs, temporal adverbs, descriptive adverbs, and interjections.

Two enclitics are met. The first is a conjunctive, -hiha or -hia, "and, also, as well."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kas-hiha</th>
<th>Me also</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The second is an adjectival pronoun, -sia, "alone, only, solely."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men-sia</th>
<th>You alone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wak-sia</td>
<td>He alone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART II. CLASSIFIED LIST OF STEMS

The following lists are arranged in the order of the phonetic alphabet. First the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, then the semi-vowels w and y, the nasals m and n, the liquid l and the trill r, the spirants s, x, and h, the surd stops p, t, t, and k, and the affricative tc.

Nouns

Animals

aiarat
aiarat, anni-smin, anni-smin
are
asurian, asit
atat
akaat
elei-min
ex, hex
eksen
intkx
ipiwa
omkon
ores
otol-, oton
okom
uminx
unteu-smin
uraka
wawisaes, -ses, -soes,
        wakisaes
wal-en
wasaka
wakaraat-smin
weren
wilo-pan
wireshkan
wixi
wipsur
yurah
maian
mariite
mitis
mumul-al-uk
mumuri
muniek, musiek
magpie
turtles
bird like a heron
sparrow
magpie
conch
goshawk
squirrel
quail
large hare
(rattle) snake
maggot
bear
red ant
bird
wolf
black beetle
salmon
cyote
owl
eagle
frog
rabbit
blackbird
bat
fish
fleas
black duck
coyote
young deer
little moulting bird (jestingly)
butterfly
fly
small bird with black feet
faun  
blackbird with yellow head  
geese  
earthworms  
snake  
yearling calves  
geese  
weasel  
white louse  
rat  
young coyote  
young hare  
jays  
large geese  
nits  
mole like a dormouse  
sea-otter  
butterfly  
small bird  
young squirrel  
mole  
bird like sensonte  
large ducks  
mussel  
small dove  
dog  
woodpecker  
cat  
young quails  
martin  
maggot, insect  
grasshoppers  
young rabbit  
flea  
black ant  
blackbird with yellow head  
young deer, young fallow-deer  
toad  
leopard (puma?)  
a small animal  
fallow-deer  
bird  
spider  
skunk  
earthworm  
seal  
wild-cat  
gray blackbird
tote
deer, cattle, meat
tayankal
blackbird
taiaskal
blackbird with watery eyes	
tiwak
bird
time
whale	
 tulun
vulture
kaul-epat
bird with large mouth
kaxai
black louse
kakari
raven
kaknu
hawk
kozewes
snakes
kulian
blackbird
tcaxi
hawk
tecies
hare
teil-iskan
hawk
tcirit-min
bird
tcorena, tcoltecolua
cricket
tceturutu
woodpecker

Botanical

aisaae, inkis-e
acorns
ama-knis
seeds
anii
a white tree
arwe
oak
ahamen
bundle of fire-wood
enena
blackberries
it-ux
a seed
owos
seed, fruit
ortor-kmin
hay
uwena
very pink flower
uner
wild onion
upit
acorn shell
wara
an herb
yarkas
an herb
yukis
acorn
momox
a small, salty seed
morot
acorn shell
muren
an edible herb
lumuimin
an herb
ransona
an herb
rapak
oak
repi
acorn shell
regeti
blackberry bramble
riris
vine
ripin
oak
rore
an herb
ruskes
an herb
sawana
a thicket
sasuk
moss
sapa
sak
sičotok wetemak
sirak
sipuruna
somon
sokoće
sokotci
sumna, sumua
xale
xiren, (xirena, xiremi)
xipur
xit-iani
xitna, xitaia
xikot
xolopis
xop
xumes
xumi-smin
xur
patax
pat-i
pat
pakir
piť-ui
porpor
porpor onien
pururis
tamet
tarax
tapur
tiwis
toinon
tute
tapis
tači
tōtotula
kamer
kamun
ketex
kirit-smin, kirit-skin
teasuni
tcatia
tcisnan

herb with a dark, hard seed
small pine nut
poisonous plant
filberts, hazelnuts
a white root
hole in a tree
laurel
fruit of laurel
sticks of wood
green tule
large pine-nut
a tree
tuna
elderberries
pine
shell, chaff of acorn
larch, a red tree
hay
wild rice
seed
willow
chia
tuno
plant like tule
seeds
tree like white cottonwood
small fruit
a dark edible root
small, white willow
tree, wood
flowers
a small fruit
oak
reeds, straw
fruit tree
plantain
sweet herb
tuno
leaves
an herb
hay
a well-known tree, testicles of hog
alder

Body Parts

awis
eyes
in

left hand
beard
tears
isu, is-u
ihatu
itcie, itcik
oloł
oteo, o-te
otsio-n
una
unux
uri
us
watex
wel-wel (min)
wima, wimak
wilopa
yisuwani-nsa
yuťxa
marax
maxul
mak-us
mițla
moxel
moxoț
mus
mutis
muktiokris, (muxtioxris)
noso-n
las-e
lasin
lit-a-kwa
iom
lopohs, lop-oțs
lup-us
raras
rițok
rikex piliu
romos, rutcu
rumes
rus
sama
sanan
sarka
sapa-xin
sinpur
sire
sip-os
sit
sik-en
somsom
sok-o-s

hand
ear-cavity
pudenda
back of neck
ear
bullet wound
bangs, hair on forehead
mucus from nose
hair
nostrils
stomach
point of the lips
wing
the red head of the blackbird
corns
tumor on neck
skin
spittle, phlegm
knees
thigh
head
skull
bosom, breasts
front teeth
ankle
breath, spirit, soul
tongue
finger-joints
veins
brain
navel
anus
molar teeth
intestines
prepuce of penis
pimples, wart
spine, backbone
saliva
right hand
groin
blind eye
pupil of eye
eyebrows
heart, mind
feathers
teeth
wind broken, flatus
armpits
testicles
soko-rena, sioko-rena
sute
xai
xahie
xat-a
xakana
xelien
xeser
xin
xorko-s
xop-o
xumüt
xunyois
xurek
xupur
xutu, xut-u
paine-n
pat-ian
pakar
pak-a
potcor
pusi, pilieu, pat-os, patsa,
pelsi
put-u-s
put-us
tankar
tapis
tak-e
takuştspis
tima
tiras
toleo, toolos
tote
tokol
turis
turtunin
tuksus
tup-ui, tupui
tutper
tukai
tukmur
țamus
țap
țat-i
țurum
karkas
kapis
katak, katçak, katâk
katçitei
scrotum
pudenda
mouth
voice
palm and sole
tail (of snake)
skin
birth-mark, scar
eye
throat
back, upper part of back
skull
arm
ligament
carbuncle
belly, abdomen
menstruation
blood
rash
shoulder-blade
scalp sores
pudenda
belly, abdomen
thumb
roof of mouth
crown of head
ribs
shin-bone
forehead
buttocks
knees
flesh, meat
syphilitic sores
nails
throat, neck
ears
tail
lips
chest bosom
Adam’s apple
cheeks, face
hide
bone
skin
molar teeth
little finger
nape of the neck, occiput
pudenda
koro
(kukas), xukas
tcapal
tcíri
tc-oxo
teukuri

foot
anus, buttocks
kidneys
horn
pudenda
evacuations

Manufactures, Instruments

an-ipu
aren
axe-s
ata-s-pis-mak
at-e
atín
akaţ
eyes-pis
ene-msa
ene-kmin, enko-kmin
ereşş
esxen
et-cer
êts
ekson
iiot
imini
iru-kmin
isme-sis
itok-pis
oxot
ot-eme
unupi-msa, un-ôp-i-msa
ulîs
urkan
usek
utis
ûtel
utcir-min
walexin
ware
warsan
wetêok
yatan, lasun
yoxo
mas
mâter, màṣṭer
lawan
rires
riṭai

Manufactures,

pillow
knot
comb
watch-towers
acorn-bread
feminine ornament
ornament of conch shell
napkin
blotter, eraser
writing, letter
real, a piece of money
dress, clothes
iron
bed
nest
sacred stick, fetish
pinole
arrow-point
clock, watch
table-cloth, napkin
basket with handle
pinole
handkerchief
basket
mortar
whistle, flute
arrow-point (arrow-shaft)
ear-ornament of feathers
small needle
small basket
feather ornament
small basket
small basket
net
load of meat
beads
tobacco
bow
arrow-cord, spear-cord
rabbitskin clothes
riteni
rits
rote-msa
ruris
ruaxe
ruk
ruk-esma
ruka
sak-in
setne
sianexan
siotok
siwen
simirin
simpie, siupia
sipirek
sipuksan
soxoi
sokwe
supik
sutia
xasa-pis
xats-ian, xas-ian
xel-emok, xel-emon
xitea-mis, xitsia,
    xiteha-mis
xotio
xotox
xurpu
homoron
humeren
humiri-msa
palsi-n
parsex
pakutš-mis
pelo-maes
piroi
puxut, puput, puyuț
tio-x, tio-s
tiwix, tiwi
tilai
tirtisen
tipsin
tor-on
toko, tok-o
tuyuwa
tupen
țainwen, țaiuwen
țalis
feminine ornament
course pinole
portfolio
bow-string
arrows, spears
cord
doubled cord
house
broom
bread of acorns and momgo
skirt of tule or plants
basket for holding water
basket with a pyramid in the bottom
seed-gatherer
handkerchief
bone awl
large comb, brush comb
ornament of beads and feathers
atole
small cloth
poker, digging-stick
opening of pocket
ornament of conch-shell
cloth, rag
toy
bag
shoes
beads, feather ornament
potsherd
bar
baptismal font
muller of metate
belt, sash
ball for game
comb of straw
net
bread
spear, arrow without point
beads, feather ornament
basket with a good base
belt, sash
small basket for amole
amole
bed
broom
sweathouse
bread of acorns and momgo
wooden awl
temox
tip-e
kitirox, kitinox, kitirxo
kit-cas, kitcas
kurka, kurea
tecar, teawar
tekini
tales
toapoma
toekon

arrow with point
knife
skirt
key
pinole
seat, chair
stringless bow
bell
fret, bric-a-brac
sacred stick, fetish?

Natural Phenomena

awar
am-ani
at-ar, atar
ak-e
ak-es, awes
inu
irek
isin, isiin
isme-n
ixutun
urani
upak
wakani
wakis
wixax
wika
yopok
yokon
yumus isir
mun
mun-s
murtei, murteis, murtoeis
murteu
notson
latun
raxopa
rokie, rokse
rutis
si
soton
suw, sus
skoxe
xewepis
xitus
xutepa
pelek

north (dedo de carason)
rain
mud, mire
day
salt
road, trail
stone
hole (of animal)
sun
drop
hole
lump, clod, white paint
dew?
river, torrent
light?
afternoon
hail
cinders, ashes
dirt on hands
earth, dirt
dirt, filth
night
night
food
drop
rays of sun
powder, dust
open hole, cavity
water
fire
charcoal
drop
shadow, reflection
wind
conflagration, great fire
fine dust, atoms
pire
pitak
pitil-an
pusninyis
tamar
titin
ţaska, ĭatska
ţura
ţuxis
kau
kar, kat
koloi
kure
kutui
tearak
tearko
teape
tecopolotesi
tecok

world, atmosphere, weather, etc.
lint, dust
mole-track
whirlwind
hill
seashore
plain
thunder
day
seashore
smoke
spring of water
red paint
hole in ground
sky
light
hole in ground
place full of holes
clod, lump of mud

Words of More Abstract Significance

ak
eţina puatis
eţ-se
ekets, ekests, ekastes
iwe, ik-e

impe-s
isut-s-e
on-o

oroe-s
otcîko
us-ix
mai-t
morke

muisin, yenko
layaya
laxi
lat-laya
rakat
ritca-se
samili
sat-e

senena
siamalpi-msa

thirst
a game
sleep
sins
a method of making fun of a person
sign
dreams
a method of making fun of a person
hunger
silence
sadness
smile
a method of making fun of a person
love?
length, height
game of revolving until dizzy
great height
child’s game
language, speech
putrid matter
a method of making fun of a person
sting of an insect
confession
Terms of Relationship and Personal Categories

ana
ana-knis
ap-a
apapat
ata, atsia-knis, atcai-nis
atsiai-kma
at maku-kmin
ete, et-e
inis
inxoksima, yuxoksima
intjete-mak
isiwa-kmin
ixatute
itxine
urxes-mak
uxi.
uta
mak-u, makas
mene
meres, moeres
mirte-mak, mitte-mak
mos
mukene

mother
stepmother
father
nephew, grandson
girl
 girls
widow
maternal grandfather or uncle
son (father speaking of son)
adult men, elderly men
elderly men
newly born child
godmother
man (address term)
bride and groom
mother-in-law
parents
husband
maternal grandmother
nephew, grandson
adult men, elderly men
son (father speaking to son)
man
women
deadly women
boy, youth, boys
child, (foetus), baby (mother speaking)
stepchild (mother speaking)
wife
man, person, cultured person
grandmother
mother's grandfather (maternal grandfather?)
child (mother speaking)
elder sister
elder brother
younger brother or sister, elder brother
younger brother or sister
sister-in-law
men
young man
daughter (father speaking)
paternal grandmother
maiden
cook, toaster, roaster
competitor
liar, cheat, bully
millers
companion
neighbors
friend
hole-diggers
fishers
wizards, witches
angry donor, unwilling giver
enemy
deer-hunters
Tulareños
walkers
toreador
nut-hunters
callers, shouters
meat-carrier
countryman
cook, toaster, toaster
kneelers, those on knees
servant, boys
dancers
Numerals

emeṭṭca, emeṭka, hemeṭṭca,  one
hemeṭca, emestca
emeṭspu
emeṭotea
uṭxin, uṣṭxin
uṭştina
uṣxinya
kapxan
usit, uṭit
parues, parnes
nakitei
ṭakitei
taitimin
watsu, pak-i
tanaṭ, tansa-kte, matsu

ka
kan
kan-is, kanis,
     kas, (kak), (kax)
kat
kames
kanmes
me
men
mes
met
waka, haka
wak, hak
haks, hakas
makse
mak
mak-e, marke
mak-et, makset
makam, ma-m
makams
aisa, ai
aisan, aiske
nuk

I (subjective)
I (subjective), my (possessive)
me (objective)
I (subjective with future particle)
I . . . . you
you—my
thou (subjective)
thou (subjective), thy (possessive)
thee (objective)
thou (subjective with future particle)
he (subjective)
he (subjective), his (possessive)
him (objective)
we (subjective), our (possessive),
     us (objective)
our (possessive), we (subjective)
we (subjective) (dual)
we (subjective with future particle)
you (subjective), your (possessive)
you (objective)
they (subjective), their (possessive)
them (objective)
it (neuter objective), him (objective)
Demonstratives

ne, nep-e
nepean
nane, nina, nemis, nenis,
unta, ister, nep-er
nisia
nunis, nunisia, nup-i
nupean
numan
pina
this (close)
these
this
this (farther)
that
those
which, that which (relative)
this (more distant)

Adjectival Pronouns

aipire
aimukte, aixames
aman
ams-e
ani, anyi
at-ia
exil-iste
imin, imiu, imi-u
iruk
wasi(a)
yasir
niat, nihia, nuia, nua
1-el-uerte
hisha
siok, siokwe, siwene
pianie
tolon
teyo
ke-se, kes-e
some
all, exclusively
so many
the other
another
only, alone
alone
all (personal)
all
much
much, very
only, no more
too much
any
himself, itself
nothing
much
much
much

Interrogative Pronouns

an...
anpi, ampi
at-e
at-ekin, at-ekinta
in-at, inuat
inxam, inxan
inșiş, (imșiş)
inka
inkai
ista
where?
which?
who? whom? (singular)
who? whom? (plural)
when?
how many?
what? why? where?
what? (do)
what? (say)
what? (thing), why?
VERBS

* The stems preceded by the asterisk are those occurring only once or twice and which therefore are more or less doubtful.

A

aiw, ainwe, aiuwe, axuwe, aixu, aipu, arxuwe
*aISA-e, inKis-e
*aixuwes
*aUYe
ayi
*ayimi-ni
am
*am(a)
aman
*ama-ni
ameis, amaes
ami, ami-si
amiu(m), amoi
amne-ni, am-a-ni
amsa
ana
*ana
*ana-pu
*anure
*ansam
*anseme
*ale, luwi
ara, arsa
*arespi
*ars-e
*arke-n
*arki-ni
*asa
*asi-n
asiku-n, as-nu
*asikene
aski, askin, askun
axa
axe-niak-e-n
*axi, arimi
*axtu-n
*apeRe
at
ata
*at-e
*at-ia
atue

see
desire, crave
withdraw, depart
awake, awaken
come
lose, stop
be (substantive)
speak truth
eat
appear
play
give, bring, hold, carry, preserve
teach
rain, wet
endanger, injure
pardon
desire to, long to
be injured
bend, bulge backward
paint
keep watch, be vigilant
break and leave place
give
quarrel, fight (between women)
observe, conceal
increase, grow
take the road
part the hair
flow in (water)
sneeze
hate
cut
comb
flee
give again
break a tooth
chase flies with a branch
break, split
examine
insult, grumble, quarrel
cease talking, be silent
view, watch
*at-uemi  correct, put right
*at-mu  quarrel, fight (boys)
*at(ki)  seize
at  steal, cheat
*aṭa  congeal
*aṭua  mend, fix
*aṭski  crack, split (earth)
ak-a  leave, depart
*akan  leave, permit
*ak-ara  look up
*ake, ak-e  rise, jump, get up
ak-u  enter
at-cun  make, finish

eies, eis-e  shave
eme, emse, enen  forget
*eme-ni  wait, detain
emre-n, hemren  be envious
ene  write, paint
eno  stay, remain
*enusi  signal with the finger
ele, else  raise, lift, arise
*alie  goad, spur, hurry
*eraes  praise one’s self
*ere  bathe
*erenmite  finish, end, complete
er tse, er tste  eat supper
e  dress
ese  say
esier  hate
esoni, esosoni  leave, depart
e  pass by
e  disentangle, extricate, free
*exenmi  sleep
epe, epse  epe
*etueis  epe
ete-n  epe

de  ets-te
*ideke, inke  gather plants
diweke, inke  do
iwei  dispute, quarrel
iwi  show
iwo  join
ima  arise
ime  do
*imu  sicken
*in  fall
*ina, inxa-n (una)  rain
*ina-n, insa-n  rain
inanme
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inu</td>
<td>observe, feel, conjecture, remember, recall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insu</td>
<td>know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*inkai</td>
<td>speak, talk, say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*inke-ni</td>
<td>seize, grasp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilo</td>
<td>burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iluwi, ilpi, ili</td>
<td>put on sash or cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isi-mi</td>
<td>give meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ilkun</td>
<td>lift skirts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irko</td>
<td>defeate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isento, is-inte</td>
<td>walk carefully, watchfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isi</td>
<td>await</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isiwa, isiwi</td>
<td>be hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isiwe, isuwe</td>
<td>give birth, be born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isi-m, ispan, isi-me, iipsi</td>
<td>rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isu</td>
<td>owe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*isnu, isu</td>
<td>play at hand game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>istu, isut</td>
<td>follow, imitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iskani, iťškani</td>
<td>dream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iske-ni, xiťške-ni</td>
<td>pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ixtme</td>
<td>hiccups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixironi</td>
<td>tremble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixiras</td>
<td>sprinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixisa</td>
<td>kick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixuk-a</td>
<td>walk in mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ixwi, iulie</td>
<td>shout, cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixtei</td>
<td>go, walk (many)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipili, ipile</td>
<td>sting, be stung by (snake)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipire, ip-e</td>
<td>lie down, lay down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*it-iu</td>
<td>turn around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itok</td>
<td>get the better of one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itma</td>
<td>cleanse, purify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iťa, iťu</td>
<td>lift, raise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iťanai</td>
<td>wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iťe, iťu</td>
<td>arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iťe</td>
<td>spur, incite, urge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iťi-ni</td>
<td>disparage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iťo, it-co</td>
<td>bruise, mangle hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iťui</td>
<td>leave, depart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iťso, iťu, iťsku</td>
<td>spread (acorns in the sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*itele</td>
<td>doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itco-ni</td>
<td>be ashamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oio, (oit), oiiś</td>
<td>come out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*oiwi</td>
<td>seize, take, bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ouso</td>
<td>tie, clasp, bind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*owe</td>
<td>order, instruct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>return a favor, give the thing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One
Oneia
On-ome
Onsie
Ole
Olo
Olo-ue
Olhs-e
Olte-mi
Orso-n
Orko
Osehe
Oswe
Opiweis
Ot-o
Ot-o(po)
Ot-mo
Oto
Ots-io
Otspe-n
Ok, oke, ok-o
Ok-e
Oteceuix
Otciko
Otciko

Uwin
Uwi-ni
Una, unpina
Un-e
Unii
Ule
Ule, (uel)
Ura
Ura(pin)

Urul-ni
Ursi
Urse, use
Usa-ni
Use
Usete, useti, usute
Usiu-n
Usiu-ule
Usui-mi
Usulu
Uxii-ni

Sit down, seat
Accompany
Hunt deer
Ask, inquire
Can, be able, gain
Become blind
Signal
Kill many
Give
Belch
Frighten
Speak, reply also
Scatter manure
Discover, bring out
Mend, fix
Dirty, render filthy
Piller
Regain
Wound
Have a pain in the penis
Send
Confess, be exposed
Discharge, dismiss
Deaf, be quiet
Desire, have desire, covet

Kill someone
Flee
cure
Quiet, cause to be silent
Desire, covet
Stop, cease
Be sad, cry, be unable
dig holes
Make sport of, anger, feel, cause
feeling
Fall
Have, carry
Learn (language)
Have hang-nails on the fingers
Smell, have an odor
Conceive (child)
Depart
Go out (fire)
Give seeds
Surpass, conquer
Be sad
| uspu, usupu | fast |
| *usto | whistle |
| *uska | cure by removing stick (sucking by shaman?) |
| *uske | mend, fix, repair |
| uxe, uxue, (uxwe) | guard; bring the object guarded |
| uksi-ni | increase |
| *uhisoni | desire, crave, covet |
| up | roll |
| *upi | cover one's self (clothes) |
| upu | pay, buy, sell |
| *upxi, upxiti | sip, drink a little |
| *utisi | bargain, trade, buy, crave, desire, covet |
| *utix | crave, covet |
| utu | guard, place, sow (seed) |
| *utue | make a grimace |
| *utku | double, fold |
| uña-si | guard, protect (child) |
| *uke | bring water |
| *ukini-ni | wish to fall, walk around (dizziness) |
| ukisi, ukesi, ukosi, uknesi | drink water |
| *utci | close |
| *utcú | open |
| utcú, utú, hutcu | carry someone, raise, lift |

**W**

| waian | miss, err |
| wane | satiate, cloy |
| *wane-ni | wound one's self |
| *welektis | follow in file |
| wal-u-n, wolo-n | be envious |
| wara, warsa | cut |
| warak, warka | weep, cry |
| *warepi | visit, salute |
| waris | dislike |
| worse,arsi | follow, perform |
| warta, wanta | hide behind |
| *was-e | cut and dry meat |
| *wasi | beg a great deal |
| *wasi | hate, abandon |
| *washski, (waekif) | pulverize (with the teeth) |
| waxa, waktei, wak, waxu | scratch, scrape |
| *waxalam | be thirsty |
| *waxa-ni | do an act slowly |
| *wata | seize, bring, take atole |
| wate | come, go |
wate
*waterei, wetere
*wak-u
wakun
wakna, waka-ni
wel-o
wesi, xuksi
wexe
*wetso
wi
winya
wilki
wil
*wiltu
wilkwo, welko
wire
*wirwe
wisa
*wis-a
*wisen
*wisol
*wispe
wixe
wixi, wini, uxi-ni
wixia
wipa
*wit
witi
*witu
wik-e, wixe
*woso-ni
*wopo

lack, fail, be wanting
augment, make great
open the stomach and entrails
drown at childbirth
freeze
cover the head
kindle, light
shield, cover
take out the belly
commence, begin
light, enlighten
unfold
affirm with the eyes
slope backwards above
swell up (tule)
blow upon, cure
illumine with a brand
display, show, teach
scratch (birds)
dress a person
spill, scatter
uncover, disclose
flash lightning
split feathers for arrows
fish, turn about, cure
dispute, question
invite
bow, stoop, jump
fall, be thrown
break a fingernail
tremble, shake
choke (with pinole)
boil

catch (moles)
boast
have pain in the stomach from running
not take
frighten
give anything
be full (net)
follow, accompany
be urged, impelled
remain, continue, be suspended
divide love (?)
yer
*yiusie
*yim-, yumile
*yilu
*yira
*yika
yono, yons
*yoreti
*yoron
*yoxon
*yoso, yusu
*yoporon
*yopok
yoke
yoko
*yuwi-ni
*yuyu
yume, yame
yura
*yuxi(s)
*yupki-ni
*yutu-n

*ma
mai
*maia, mai-x
man
mala, male
*mali
*malu-n
*maxe
*maxer
maxi, mawi
maxu
*max-teci
*map-is
matal-, matulani
matmu, matnui
*mak-a
makai, maki
maku
*maku
mene, (mane)
*menomi, monomi
*meno-ni, menso
*mensie
*merke

grow old, become torn
happen, succeed
turn seat around
commence, enter (season)
pick, prick
grind in metate
cut hair
chase, pursue
pile up
loosen, slacken, ease
have carnal intercourse *inter se
make, manufacture
hail
make sport of one
make ash, become ashes
remain, stay
bathe, swim
deceive, cheat
kill by hand
hope to
break the bottom off
run, fall, flow (tears)

M

look
laugh, smile
view, behold
quench, put out
soak, wet
cover the genitals
come down for the night
look down, view beneath
make sport of one with the eyes
close
open
be blind, unable to see
put hand over or in mouth
place face downward
stink, have bad odor
be indistinct
cover, place in order to clean
get married
go to eat
forget
sink to the bottom of the water
drown in the water
be ignorant of, not understand
move from the house
mexe, maxe
mete
*miwe, miwik, mixu
*milan
*milka
mira
*mire
*mistu
*mixira
*mitpi
*mi-ño
*mike
mit-ci, mitcui, mintcui
*moit-e
*moitce, moiti
mome-n, (monie-n)
*momo
*monoi
monse
monsie
*moro
morke (morwe)
*moxo-n
moho, molio
*motiopese
*motuhe-n
moko
*muise-n
*muiku
muma, mapu (mupa)
*mumi
munse, muse
*mure
mursu-n
musi
masi
*musi
*musiuru-ni
*musuk-te
muxe
*muxi
*muxuki, ixikan
mup-
mut-
*mut-ie
*muku
*muteipi
look, see
hide (in the grass)
strike
spread on the ground (bread)
rob one without apprehension
give presents, regale
fix the head like newborn children
warm oneself
pluck the skin on the hand, graze
brood in nest
fall (bread)
test with the point of the finger
sharpen, temper, blunt (arrow)
run in a crowd
gather, collect, come together
be late, delay
place something face downward
enmesh, entangle
advise
relate, recount
beg and accumulate (grain)
make sport of one by shouting
submerge, sink
dance above (women)
make a reverence
appear, grow (hair)
be born, leave
love, desire, covet
swallow without chewing
suck
join, combine, meet (roads)
soil, dirty
camp, prepare for night
ache in molar teeth
suckle
heat, warm
like, covet
tickle in the nose
rub, pulverize in the hands
suspect, misconstrue
be hot (weather)
finish grinding pinole
close the mouth
tickle in the hands and feet
eat pinole
hawk, cough
eat breakfast
N

*nayate
nam, nanm

*nane, nene
nansa (nausa, namma)
nansi

*nasu-ni
*natka-u
*neike
nesepa

*niatin
nimi
nipa
noso-po

*noxi
notio
nito

*nue

*nuiiri
*nuisin

*numa-ni
nusa-ni

*nuski

N

*nayate
nam, nanm

*nane, nene
nansa (nausa, namma)
nansi

*nasu-ni
*natka-u
*neike
nesepa

*niatin
nimi
nipa
noso-po

*noxi
notio
nito

*nue

*nuiiri
*nuisin

*numa-ni
nusa-ni

*nuski

N

go gathering, get
hear, listen to, understand
count, pass in list, miss
experiment, test
know, recognize
fall, break (fire, brand)
blacken, cause to become black
be quiet, gentle
ask permission
cease doing, quit
strike, beat, kill
teach
breathe
guard, hide
lie, deny the truth
slap face, box ear
be
desire to, wish to
love
increase (pain)
pant, breathe heavily
snore

L

*laisaisi
lala
lalei

*lalu-n
*laski(nis)

*latne
lak-e, lawe
laki
laku-n, lauku-n, lusku-n

*lakwa-n
*lakpom
*laticia

*lelte
*lek-o
letsen, lessen, lelsem
liwa, lixwa
liwi, (lik(.).i, liewi, likni, lixin, lix, uwi)

*l.iimuok
lilui
lisko-n, lisa-n

S

*laisaisi
lala
lalei

*lalu-n
*laski(nis)

*latne
lak-e, lawe
laki
laku-n, lauku-n, lusku-n

*lakwa-n
*lakpom
*laticia

*lelte
*lek-o
letsen, lessen, lelsem
liwa, lixwa
liwi, (lik(.).i, liewi, likni, lixin, lix, uwi)

*l.iimuok
lilui
lisko-n, lisa-n

S

sing rapidly
fell, throw
fan, winnow
lose, miss the road, wander
depart for another place
signal with the tongue
rise, climb (sun)
hang
gulp, eat without chewing
change from one to another
trip, fall, roll and lose something
remain in one place
turn the eyes too much
stink, have a bad odor
like, enjoy, please
hide in the grass
beat, cudgel, kill

steal, run, return and not catch
amuse, entertain
slip, slide, scrape, graze
lipa
*lik-wa
loe
*lole
*Lolio
*lopoipo
*lopxe, lopkti
lok(oi)s, loksio, lokosi
*lokuk
*luismu
*lulpus
luxu-n, lux-u-n
*luṣ-apa
*lụţie
*luka
*luteuma

*ranu-n
*raṣ-a
*ratcami
*remomae
*rensik
*rețe, rekțe
*reție
*reke
*riwi
rirĩ
*ristest
ripa
*ripu, rociwewi
ripu
*ripsa
rița
*rite
riteca
roroi-s, (roro-s)
rote
roto
*rotuk, rotko
*roko
roctelo, roctue, roctiwe
ruisu, ruisiu, ruisin, ruima,
rüki, ruinxa
runa
rusu
*ruxi

hide in any place
plaster, daub, smear, gloss
loath, nauseate, repudiate
cause to speak, break a speech
be content, appeased, cease anger
pass between
become mouldy (wheat)
lie, make a mistake
put out (eye)
fall from weight
play the flute
stick in mud or clay, be stuck in
wallow (in sin)
hang (like a swing)
soften the hair
get wet, soaked

R
have pain in the neck
increase, crackle
be swelled up with plants
go from one place to another
interrupt, confuse
gather, collect
hang in a hidden place
change oneself, move
transform, change
put selvage on cloth
serve, do
hit with the fist
release, disentangle, cleanse, purify
prick
open with a knife
cry, shout
make dried meat
speak, talk, converse, recount,
play, entertain
play, entertain, divert, amuse
be (substantive)
drown
untangle, untie knot, knot, tie knot
put in the embers
enmesh, entangle, free, disentangle
move, stir, tremble, shake
dance
spit, expectorate
hide in the rear
ruta
ruta
rutus
*rutuk
*ruṭu-n

speak about a person, or thing, refer to
cut, gather (wheat, feathers, etc.)
conceive (child)
signal "no" with the head
surround by water, isolate

S
sawe
saya
*sayal
*samai, samia
*sanae
*salu-ni
salpa
*salki
*sare
*saromi
sarpa
*sasa
sate
safari(a), siaṭara(a)
safe
sak-a
sakeri-ni
*satepume
seye
semo-n, semso-n, (sem xo-n)
zele, sechele
selpe

sese
seso-n
*sesort-po
sesuk
sepe (spepe)
*sepie-n
*sialwini
siaxu, siaksi
*sietco-ni
siole
siotio
*siokole-n
*siurile, similile
*siuspu-ni
*siuto

sing
shout, cry
lie face upward
cut the forelock
approach, draw near
get a cinder in the eye
hang, place in a cleft or fissure
split, fall apart
pray in one's room
administer extreme unction
patch, disappear from view
discover, find (land)
make sport of one by naming him
open the mouth
toast
bring a little
stick in the uvula
bring coals, embers
lengthen, expand
die
look backward
intoxicate with tobacco or liquor,
be crazy
walk in file
shiver
swell with pride, become haughty
decay
cut hair
satiate, cloy
split a flute
speak softly
hit (in stones)
talk, converse among selves, be sad
tie hair in a tuft
become hoarse, unable to speak
have a ringing in the ears
be blinded by the sun
hunt moles
siwe-n, sik-e-n
*siwi-ni, sixi-ni
siwi(ri-n)
*sin-a-n
*sinmekpi
sinsi
*sintcu, suitcu
sinkuru, siukuru
*silku
*siro
*sixu-ni, suxu-ni
*sitia-ni
*siti-npe
*site
siksa, sikila, (sika)
*siteitce
*soinwe
soro
* sorpo
* soter-pu-ni
*sokoro
*sokto-n
*suman, sumula
*sumiri-ni
sumixi-ni, sunii-n, s-umiu
sumu
su-n, swi-ni
*sulu-ni
*surire-n
*sur-ni
susu
*susxe
*supe-ni
supi
*sut-u-ni
*sutwi
*sutki, sut-e
*suka
sukumu
suksi, sukis
swi-n, swi-u
*swisia-ni
swixe, sinxe
*switcu
*steekele (ekele?)
break wind
disappear (smoke, thirst)
suffocate with heat, burn
become bald
kiss
act like a boy, otacer
toast, cook in earth-oven
tickle in the body
lift skirt, pull shirt-tail
grind salt
rush, gush
have feet asleep
crumble, chip, make small
spread (fire)
soil, dirty
cry with pain or weeping
enmesh, entangle
flow, gush
disappear, dim, recede, vanish, fade
extend the feet
darken, become night
get a drop of water in the eye
become soiled, dirty
sleep from satiety
be content
decay
die
drop or cinder fall in the eye
die out, go out, extinguish (fire)
heat, warm oneself
be afraid, fearful
act foolishly, play the fool
dream of one
tie, bind
break, crack
pinch the mouth
stretch the ears
go to meet
smoke (tobacco)
think, watch, observe, disapprove
consume, use up, finish, die
sing the hair
skin, take off hide
toast
set, place
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*xaisku, xasku, (xaise-n)</td>
<td>tickle, itch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xaune</td>
<td>draw, fetch water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xawa</td>
<td>call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xawei</td>
<td>put on a veil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xawimi</td>
<td>enclose, lock in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xawi-n</td>
<td>still, quiet, be quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xamu-n</td>
<td>die out, go out (fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xa-mpin, xa-npu</td>
<td>eat again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xan-ni</td>
<td>desire, crave, covet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xalawe</td>
<td>strike sparks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xalas</td>
<td>lie, make a mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xaleti</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xalsi-npe-ne</td>
<td>kindle, light (flint and steel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xalki</td>
<td>stretch, extend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xari</td>
<td>begin, commence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xarxare</td>
<td>befall ill, happen badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xarpa</td>
<td>disappear, fade away, become invisible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xarteute</td>
<td>lack a bit, a little missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xas-a</td>
<td>desire to, want to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xase-n, xasese-n</td>
<td>become angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xasiwa</td>
<td>scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xasi-mu-n</td>
<td>be ashamed, shame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xasli-n (xarli)</td>
<td>fear, be afraid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xastitinme, xatirinine</td>
<td>enter wind and cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xapu</td>
<td>cleanse, withdraw dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xata</td>
<td>sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xatu</td>
<td>gather, assemble (fleas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xatki</td>
<td>cleanse, purify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xatki-ni</td>
<td>go to the other side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xata</td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xaṭuel-e</td>
<td>grumble, complain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xake-ni</td>
<td>be flatulent, full of wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xakwa-iku</td>
<td>go for mussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xate-i-n, xatsi-n, xaṭi-n</td>
<td>die of hunger, thirst, laughing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xeiwele, xeiwele</td>
<td>earthquake, tremble (earth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xewe, xewi</td>
<td>cast shadow, reflect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xemko</td>
<td>set (sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xelue</td>
<td>strip off bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xelxelte</td>
<td>float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xeisio, (xeisio)</td>
<td>satisfy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xieże</td>
<td>hiccup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii, wi, xīhi, xiixi, xiisi</td>
<td>go for fire, light fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiwa</td>
<td>arrive, bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*xiwis</td>
<td>take off rope around neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xima</td>
<td>seek, search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ximsu</td>
<td>roll the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xine, (xinkone)</td>
<td>go, walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*xile
xiras, xirat
xiri
*xirwi-ni
xise
xisie, (xitsik)
*xisli-n
*xixwi
xipu
*xiteti
xiti, xitui, (xite)
*xitu-ni
*xitə
*xitə
*xište pet-o
xišta, (xišta)
*xiši-mi
xišo, (xiša, xikto)
*xištorpi
*xišške-n
xiks, xiwis, xiko
*xiššik
xoin-we, xoixu-we, xoaxu
*xowo
*xomo
*xon(.)o(tl)
*xonkote, xonxote
*xolome, xauni
xorko
xope
xopo
*xot-oro, xot-ori
*xotpo
*xotceolon
*xuma, (xutna)
*ux-mi
*ux-ni
xute
*uxša
uxți
*ux-t-u-n
*uxšski, xušoki
*xuka
*xutcu
*hairmurnik-ui
hius-e, hinse, wise, ihuse-n
*hiuti

be wounded, have wounds
scold, quarrel, lift the voice
make dried meat
lessen, be ceasing (rain, wind)
select, choose, elect
make
have pain in teeth
disdain, reject
carry
rub together
cleanse oneself
catch the hand in the door
make dried meat
spur, prick, goad, stick
stop (wind)
sew
become indebted
stretch, crawl
throw, put, carry outside
be contented
tie, bind
make cotton cloth
carry
shout ho! ho!
skin, take off hide
*evolver al arco
bundle, collect in a bundle
ignore, not invite
gulp, swallow
climb, mount
give water, give drink
put hand in vagina
set (sun)
make a hole (water)
grind (mortar or metate)
give anything
finish life, approach death
kindle, light fire
place inside
play game
remove dust, powder
seize, withdraw, remove
change (song)
carry on shoulder

H

lift with one hand
wish, desire, want
throw, cast
| *hihe(pim) | be defiant |
| *hume | join, impinge, strike |
| *humi-n | wash oneself |
| humi-rí, (umíri, tumíri) | baptize |
| humu-n, humsu-n, (umsu-n, unsu-n) | fly |
| *hun-i | mix, stir |

| paita | hunt (geese) |
| *paye | be pregnant |
| paya | run |
| *pala | slap, hit with the palm |
| *palsi-mí-n | toast, cook |
| *parsa | gleam, appear light |
| parki | weigh |
| *part-cípu | saw a pine |
| *pasípi | visit, salute |
| *paskei | secure fire with flint and steel |
| paxat, paxtea | know, recognize |
| *patia-mí-n | bet, wager |
| pañi | have, hold in hand |
| *patüe | release, loose |
| *patsxin, patski | strike sparks |
| paka | seek, call, crack mussels |
| *pak-ak | marry |
| *paka-kísí | beat |
| *pakeit | obtain fire, make fire |
| *pakere | start (tears) |
| *pakul | give hand, shake hands |
| *paksa | shine, lighten (fire) |
| patcí | fall dew, sprinkle |
| pele, pelke | stick, join together, loosen, separate |
| *pelte, pełte | shut eyes |
| pesoi(po) | remember, think |
| *pepêna | espigar castellanamente |
| *pet-e | guard fried fish |
| *pet-e-ñí | escape, flee, fly, go |
| *petole | keep mouth closed |
| *piisokri | keep feet together |
| pío | knock with fingers |
| *pinawai | cleanse teeth |
| *pilpule, pulpul-e, tultul-e | have pain (neck) |
| píra | beat, palpitate (heart, pulse) |
| *pirka-n | inhume, bury |
| *pisieks-i | scratch (birds) |
| pixi, pixe | grind, pulverize |
| | split, open |
*pixu-ni
*pitilu, pistu
pitipu, pitui-ni
*pitu-ni
*pitsi
piče, pičue, pičui
*pitsa
piteiwi
*poistco-ni, poitco-ni
*poiko-ni
*polo
pol-o
*porpore
posio, pasio
*poso
*posol-o ašs
*poso(poi)
*poxor-o-n
požo
*poko-ni
potsie
*punsi-wi
*punsi-ni
pulki-ni
*puriure
pusa
*pusi-n
*puxi
*put-i
put-in
*putu
puša
puš, pušte, putci-ri
puški
*putške
*pušiule, potšiule

burst pus
pinch, squeeze
cleanse intestines of excrement
flow, gush (tears)
frighten, frighten away
tie, bind, unloose, untie
signal "no" with eyes
shake, cleanse the hair
break wind without knowledge
frighten, scare
sunt sodomicici
paint, draw
doze
cut, singe hair with brand
check, suspend, equal
intend to dispute
be drunk, intoxicated
get the hives
pull out down, fine hair, pluck
swell, puff up
grumble, censure
catch (birds)
view with close attention
break off bottom
quake, tremble, earthquake
satiate, fill, cloy
twist like a whirlwind
recover, feed, give to eat
cover and guard
involve, wrap, gather
return and go from place to place
bring acorns, etc.
blow
pull hair
make the sound "put, put"
burn brightly, make no smoke (fire)

T

*tauša-si
*taye
*tamin, tan-
tamu
*tamxa-ni
tamta
*tanu, tanyu, tan-
tanta

hold in arms
go quietly
double, fold
warm oneself in the sun, take the sun
have earache
strike, beat
lift skirts
embrace, lift in arms
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*talu-ni
*taltu
*talku
*tasiute
*tasłu
*taxara
*tax(e)
tapa
*tapi
tata
*tatśka
*taka-ni
*tak-e
taku-ni
teme-n, temo, temso
tempe, tempe
tere
terpe
tie, tik
tio
*tiusi-n
*timire-ni
*timu-ni
tinke-ni
*tilo
*tiru
*tirsu-n
*tisi
*tixi
*tixiro-ni
tipe, tiptipe
tipur
*tipso-ni
*tipki
*titi-n
*titu
*tituk
*titu
*tit-ci
*toutosi
*towo-n
tone, tonso
tolso
tor-ke
*toxere-ni
*topote
*totio-n
*totoro-n

make blisters on hands
extend the palms of the hands
spring, jump
watch, dance
display palms of hands
follow, go after
ask, question
turn the tables, pay back in own coin
measure
touch
extend hand
burn
measure
choke, strangle
sleep by fire, warm oneself by fire
dry up (water, river)
cut hair
smart, pucker (pepper)
grumble, complain
shoot arrow
flower, be in flower
have headache
trip, stumble
jump, spring, leap
don regalia
miscarry
cut, break
cure the itch
slice meat, make dried meat
slip, slide, fall
wander, walk about
cut hair
rattle, make a noise (bone)
cut hand
cover with shoulder
fray, unweave
lie on one side
extend hand
drown
harden, strengthen
remain rigid, frozen
lose, find
break knees
bring amole
be constipated
extend fingers and do top, top
err, mistake, lie
put in salt, salinify
*totue  put on shawl
  tokso, (tokse)  rumble, make great noise, snore
*tuine  make wooden bridge
*tuisu, tuiu-ure  tremble (hand, belly)
*tume-n, tume-mels  make food
  tun-e, (tunk)  finish, complete, end
  tunute, (tanute)  conceive (child)
tule, (tulk)  knock at door, call
*tuluk  cover one (for the night)
tulku  give rap, fillip
tur-si  be cold, chilly
*tusi-n  watch a dance
*tsu-su-n  await, expect
tupu-n  finish, complete, end
tuta  cover one, put on hat
tutiu-n  die
*tutisi  string a bow
tukite  lift earth, (encorrar)

tayuwire  smile, chuckle, half laugh
  tala  be hot (weather), put in sun
*tasak  clear, clarify (sky, weather)
*tat  possess much, own much
*tatu-n  cease pain
*tatuhule  speak between teeth
*takarpite  sit down, sink
  teyo  blaze, heat, be afire
  *temelele  burn much
  *tele  go in file, follow
  tetesi  push, jostle, squeeze, hold
  *teke  tip-toe, walk on toes
  *tien  kick
  *tiwi  put in bag, pocket
  *tinai  tighten, constrain
  *tiniwi  milk
  *tilusi  listen to attentively, hear
  *tis-ektene, tcirsextene  cover with ashes
  *tisku  split, break, smash
  *tiixa  hide in sand, be hidden
  tipe  thresh grain
  *tipe(spi)  make thongs, straps for the capote
  *tip-wi  cut, shorten, clip, abbreviate
  *iti  defend
  *ti  chew, masticate
  tika  be seated
  *tollo  seek a dead animal
  ton(o)me  wither, become dry (seeds)
*tonko-n
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

*toxororo
*tox(pe)
*tu
τuma-s, (tumas, τumsa-n)
τunku, (τunuk)

*τulu
*τura
*τursu, τutsu
τupu-ni
τuka

pass, go by (water)
dry up (water, river)
strike in the eye
like, enjoy, please
signal "no" with nostrils, constricting them
make a hole
thunder
walk continually, never stop
put finger in eye
beg, ask

K

kai, (kayi, kaixi)
kai-ți
*kawak
*kam
kama(i), kamexe
*kamu
*kamutee, xamutee
*kane
*kanxi
kale
kal-u
*kar
*kara
*karapu
*karka
*karki
kase
*kaxi
kapal(a)
*kapaṭa
*kapi
katia
*katu
*katu-ni
*katca, katcne

smart, be strong, bitter, bite
tighten, constrain
advise, notify
do, make
look, watch, see, behold
lend (wife)
lack a bit, be missing a piece
go to the quarrel, fight
dry up
defend
bite
be fortunate, happen well
grind, rub in the palms
give tobacco
kindle fire with small sticks
bargain, trade, barter
bite
louse, expel lice
embrace
cross the arms, hands
carry a large bundle under the arm
give (clothes, food)
kill with teeth (lice)
dry up (water)
be full of crickets, insects; expel them
drown
gather, collect, come together
obstruct, intercept
frown upon, watch with disapprobation
play by pinching
put in proper place
argue, dispute, contradict
shine, glare, glitter
*kiriwire, kiripire
*kixti, kitxi
kipi
*kipuhs
kitpa
*kitxa
*kitca, kitcu
ko, ko., kwo, kwa, kua
kome
*koliole
*kwle, kuie
kunile (kupile)
kusa
*kusinwi
*kuxa
kuța(s), kuța(r), kutcuru,
kuțuru
*kuț-a
krak(·)e, x rak(·)e

write
have pain in throat
wink
inflate, swell cheeks
hide in hollow of a tree
make fire with two sticks
close, lock with key; open, unlock
say
tire, become tired
rumble, grumble (intestines)
whistle
smoke (fire)
wash
meet, encounter, see
hide among rocks
double, bind, tie
tolerate, suffer, endure
name, call

praise
be seated, be (positional substantive)
stink, smell bad
walk with shoulders raised
urinate
take the higher part (song)
prick, stick, pinch
bring, arrive
leave, depart
hate, desert
go ahead
treat ill, hinder, impede
bump the head
ring bell
cry, shout
reside, live
dance
prick, punch the eyes
water moves in intestines
moisten, dampen
sadden, become sad
be in file or line
have pain (in mouth or ear)
wrap, extend, shorten, double, lift, fold, unfold
jump, spring, leap
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

*tculki  strangle, choke by squeezing neck
*tcuspa  hide
*tcukuri-ni  defecate, void excrement

**ADJECTIVES**

auli  salty, saline
auştu  sweet-toothed, gluttonous
auxe  high, tall
amaya  nude, naked
amank  famous
ansi  left-handed
antiwin  small
asia  distinct, different
apsię, apsik  good
ačeatik  so great
atcięn  thievish
atciwa  silly, filthy
euţi  sweet
el-emo  soft (ground)
elepis, elewia  straight, in file
eoxe  very soft, gentle, easy
es-o  lewd, unchaste
eteξe  leafless, bare
ina  ill, sick
in-se  lachrymose
irk-ti-o, irx-ti-o  flatulent
isiwa  newborn
iţas, ɪtsa  new
ite  small, little
owos  obedient, faithful
omxol-e  light, without weight
olsie  soft, easy
omxolu  filthy, vile
unxu  snotty, filthy
unkum  thin, rare
ursi  big-headed
usula, (usuna)  deep-set (eyes)
ukumi  crippled
utelii  full-lipped, thick-lipped
wartci  difficult, narrow, small (road)
was-a, waska, waksa  streaked, soiled
wasiwe  playful
we-solo, we-yero, we-saro  large, great
we-tan  large, great
wetemes-ate  lean, gaunt, thin
wiman  lazy
witina  sticky
witcuktel, witeuxt, wits-u  narrow, small
womo
wot-olo
yamuşsi
yateomas, yateeme
yer-se
yolto, yot-a
yopono
yusulu
mam-oxa, mam-oka,
    mam-anxa
maxul-u
maţa
matini, matil-i
meilo
mex-el, max-ele
metske
minua
misi-min, misi-mpin,
    misi-a
mitile
mom-ti-e
mureţu, murtcu, murtu,
    murt-eu
muse
muţimte
muteira
natka
niotsio
noigor
noti-ti-o
nop-ti-o
nuxurikonin, nuxurixonin
nutiri
laiţa
laskan
laţem
lakţe, laxţe
lexeţe
1-e-ti-o, 1-e-t-i-o, loito,
    1-ok-ti-o
lisu, lisu
lisnie
lit-imo
lopote
loptco
luplupse
lutcuma, luspi, l-uspi,
    l-ušpi, luţspi
luteći
bearded
depth-set (eyes)
unequal, different
torn, full of holes
torn, old, broken
big-eared
ruptured
fat, pot-bellied
foolish, stupid, silly
catarrhal, expectorant
long-haired
large, great
large-mouthed
blear-eyed
cloudy, clouded
narrow, difficult (road)
pretty, nice, pleasant, beautiful, good
curved, crooked, bent
slow, late, tardy
dark, black, like night
full-breasted
fat-buttocked
pleated
dark, black
short, bob-tailed
big-footed
lying, untruthful
short in time, quick
flat-nosed
big-nosed
long in time, tall, high, long
even, smooth, plain
long, large-tongued
big-headed
long, tenuous, stringy (phlegm)
soft, easy, loose, not hard
toothless, gums
empty, open
wet (hair)
firmly resolute
ruptured
equal, straight, untwisted
wet hair
big-bellied, hairless
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

rauța
rința
riski
ritca
riteua
rîkti
romso
ropto
roteitco, ritera, roteiko
rutis
ruțai
saure, (sauri)
saru
saxirinme
sațara
siat-eraro
sieperero
simke
sitl-u, sit-ia
somsie
sotolo, sokolo, sotiteco
supiri
sup-u
xan-an
xalea
xas, xase
xaska
xat-xatsu, xat-xasti
xemtsō
xene
xel-wen
xetoesi
xetsxe
xitsu, xitsiu
xontsec, xonxontsec
xoste-o, xoiskore
xot-es
xot-o, xoie
xotpe, xot-iko
xotšu
xokoi(o)
hituktei, hituxtei
howos
hoxeheho
hulonhulu
husiero

with big occiput, back of head
thin, lean
flat-nosed
liberal, frank, generous, benevolent
silly, foolish, stupid
protruding (eyes)
granular
dirty-eyed
blear-eyed
open, uncovered, excavated
concealed
fat, greasy
ruptured
sweet, odoriferous
unclean
clear, rare, thin
woolly, fleecy, hairy
silent
small, young
lewd, unchaste
big-lipped, large-mouthed
watered
like a bladder, blister
married
blind
brave, fierce
brunet, dark-skinned
clean, well-swept
silent
unequal
content, satisfied
leafless, sharp-pointed, keen
tired, worn-out
insipid, tasteless
empty, void (mussels), melancholy, crestfallen
light, with little weight
foolish, silly
loose, hanging
bare, without fruit
with deep-set eyes and bushy
eyebrows
scabby, itchy
mixed, intricate
well-served
tardy, late
black
big-mouthed
huklemesate
delicate, fine, light
paine
delicate, fine, light
pains
bloody
pal(·)ka
good at running
patak
white
pel-(·)emo, pelsiek, pelek
pink, flesh-color, red, cream
pelo (Sp.?)
soft
pelso
bald, hairless
pelsetwe
soft (bread)
pitko
pot-bellied
polso
painted, colored
pol-pol-si
pinto, spotted, full of points,
porsie
streaked
porko
trained (maker of unusual things)
poxolo
artistic
poxolo
delicate, fine, light
potsinle
prominent, bulging, protruding
potxe
(eyes)
potco
smokeless (fire)
puńtu, puńtur
light, little weight
puńtei-te
big-bellied, with much intestines
puńarte
full-breasted
puń-u
newly-born
puń-tu
extremely protruding, bulging
puclete
(eyes)
tamtcite
anxious, desirous
tasiri
partly painted, colored
taxarūte
hard, tough
taxara
drunken, reeling
tap-an
in file, in a line, straight
tapṭa
good
tapṭa
serious
tepṭe
shady	
tirsi, tirtei
clear, limpid, pure
tirsea
large-buttocked	
tixima, tilṭo
high-browed, with a large fore-
tikili
head
titira, titiru	
twisted, rounded
tow-ro
shivering with cold
torṭe
ashy, ash-colored
to-ti-o
silly, foolish, lying, untruthful
tokolo
syphilitic
tokororoi
smooth, straight, even
tumuru
fat
tupsiu
humpbacked, crooked, bent, curved
țaila
dwarfed
țanara
spotted
țasku, țasas
pink, flesh-colored, red
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clear, limpid, pure
rich, well supplied with garments
heavy with fruit (trees)
clear, thin, full of holes
pink below
with loose clothes
big-footed
good at running, swift
wrinkled
blunt-nosed
small-eyed
narrow, difficult, small
strong, pungent
loud-voiced
small-headed
pot-bellied, fat
with prominent teeth
bitter
raw
opaque-eyed, blind
twisted (tree)
hoarse
ready, prepared
well-painted
twisted, not straight, (feet, road)
twisted, streaked
creaking, grating
one-eyed, squint-eyed
thin, gaunt, lean
narrow (road)
small
clear
very well tied, bound
urinous, fond of urinating
white
clear (sky)
quiet, restrained
downcast, head downward
blue (eyed)
torn open, ripped
yellow "moro"
provoked, angry, in bad humor
cowering, aquat
pock-marked
full of holes
open, uncovered
adorned, decorated
white, flesh-colored
green
Adverbs

**Locative Adverbs**

an-it, anit, an-i, an-epe, an-ta, an  
distant, far  
apart, another place  
far down, very distant, indistinct  
out of sight  
behind  
where?

ansia  
axxie  
enenum  
esen  
in-tis, in-to  
it  
it-ni, it-ni, it-ayate  
orpe  
usinu, usionte  
wininui (wirinui)  
naxana, nuxana, nuxu  
ne, ni, nia, nitun, niatun, nime  
there (nearer)  
low  
within  
above  
high  
lither  
end, edge  
before, preceding  
above  
there, behind  
right here, close, hence

tina (pina), tina-tum, tina-tun, titun  
tipilikte, tipilile, tikilakte  
titu  
round about  
on one side  
outside

Temporal Adverbs

auxiaie  
yet, still  
ameren  
a little time, little while  
ar, aru  
already (past time)  
aruta, (arua)  
tomorrow  
artiskun, atskun  
suddenly  
at, ara  
shortly, soon (near future or recent past)  
emen  
still, yet, although  
et, ete, yete, (yote, ikte, iste)  
soon (indefinite future)  
im, ima-  
always, all the time  
in-at, inuat  
when?
inya, inyaha, (yu'aha)

shortly, at once, (immediate future)

ipsiun

a little while, a short time

itti

after some time

itixsina

at last, today

itma

early in the morning

itsia, it-ia, iťśia, iťian, afterward, soon, shortly

iť-iotmtum, iť-aiate

osioi, oisio

gain, another time

ume, uni

when, whenever

ule

yet, still, as yet

wisi

past time

wika

yesterday

yas

ever, at any time

yeteste

shortly, soon, in a short time

maran, markum, markutkus

future time

maha

at once

mes, met

future time

naha

today

nua

yet, still, although

xapuhu, xaputea

never

hokse, hoks

a long time ago, formerly

huyakse, wiyakse

this afternoon

pinawai

then, therefore, in that case

tabax, taba
today, day

tabadede, kantem

before, earlier than

kaneme

soon, at once, ready

ketsiwan, ketsiwedi

when, whenever

ketsiweni, (ketsiwedi, kepuresi)
in the olden times, once upon a time

kotcop, (koph)

presently, very soon, a little while

kus

now, at once

kutis, kuti

always, continually

tciien

Descriptive and Miscellaneous Adverbs

tciira

so, thus, truly

aereis, eraeis

so many

aman

in truth, truly

amane

uninvited (1)
amanis-e

in order that, concerning, because

amun, amu, amn

truly, certainly

asaha

good, truly

atpesi

without, no

ats, ati

and, but

ewe, ene

(past desiderative)
ewoye, eye, etmoye

but (apposition)

enohbek

just as if
es-e
esiensenn, esierson
exe, xehé, he, lxí, hi, hexe,
sexe
epaeis, aepaeis
epsie, epsik
ekwe
imatkun, imaten-
isap, isu
ipsen, utix
orteo, yenko
usi
uksi
walte
wele
wisi
yas-e
yekere
yuta .... yuta
ma
mořs
muísín
nan, namí, nani
nu at-ia
nuhílu, níštíhm
sata
síre
xaţxatci
xene-kte
xenkoşt-e
xeheresi
xeşekere
xîţepu
hai, hahi, aíu, aia, hia, hiha
píni, pinyí, (pinya)
taxe
tukne
țaman
kaitis
kati, kata, katam
kua, kuai, kuawe
tciel-e

(indirect discourse)
yes
perchance, perhaps
no! do not!
no, not
if (contrary to fact condition)
truly, certainly
more
equally
why, because
without more ado, heedlessly
feet to head and head to feet
(substantive?)
because
also, as well
more, much more
either .... or
truly
tell me! (interrogative)
(among them?)
perhaps, maybe
yes, of course
cachibajo
like, as if
strongly
stepping high
unequal
silently
low (voice)
crawling
strongly
and, also (enclitic)
perhaps, perchance
(interrogative, final position)
would that! (past optative)
half
with this, no more
like, resembling, just as if
thus
high (voice)

INTERJECTIONS
ain-, aiun, auin-, anin
give me it! bring me it!
ateña rautik
shout at middle of dance
et
shout at gambling game
iske
wait a moment!
it-te, iuie
come on! let’s go!
iklamini
oto
uruksia(ne)
yela, yelamini
yuma
yupe, yu
waras
nami, nani
lalei
linei
ranx
sotoi
sukai
xep
xine
xouwo
xuhti
tuui
tiui
kama
kari
ke
kie
tcaorak
tcit, tcitsk

wait a moment!
run! go!
would that! (vehement desire)
wait a moment!
come on! let's go!
run! go!
upon my life!
let's see! we'll see!
get out!
shout at gambling game
shout at beginning of dance
shout at gambling game
shout at gambling game
shout at gambling game
look!
shout at end of dance
shout at gambling game
shout of gambling game
shout of gambling game
look!
shout of gambling game
listen! look!
who knows!
shout at gambling game
shout at gambling game
POSTSCRIPT

At Pleasanton, California, live a small number of Indians, members of various central Californian groups, gathered here by reason of community of interest. They speak Spanish and Plains Miwok among themselves. A visit was paid them for a few hours in January, 1916, for the principal purpose of securing terms of relationship and notes on social organization. One of the two informants visited proved to be an elderly woman from San Lorenzo and from her a vocabulary of a hundred odd words was secured. A comparison of this with De la Cuesta's Mutsun shows actual identity in many cases. The practical identity of so many words proves first, the phonetic simplicity of the language, the care with which it was recorded and the value of the Spanish language as a medium for the recording of such aboriginal speech; second, the slight change which has taken place in this unliterary language in the past century, and third, the correctness of the recent transcription from Spanish to phonetic orthography. As regards the latter point, the correctness of the transcription of gm and gn to km and kn is demonstrated, while that of gs to xs in accordance with tıgsın, tıxsın is discounted by the record of tugsus as tıxsus. No data were secured to elucidate the problem of gt and other g combinations.

The glossary secured follows here for purposes of comparison:

| oriış | bear | hun | wolf |
| oto'imin | snare | pırıwıš | rattlesnake |
| ma'i:yan | coyote | tı́kuti' | dog |
| ha'mui | fish | |
| a'rwex' | oak | Ta'por | wood |
| yu'kiš | live oak | Tiwıš | flower |
| in | tears | si'ıre | liver |
| išu | hand | xu's | nose |
| urix, urı | hair | bıyık' | beard |
| we'per | mouth | hiı́ | eye |
| mi'nyix | heart | hı̚ırı̚ | throat |
| mőtel, mo:tel | head | Ta:mas | eyebrows |
| mu:c | breasts | Tim-a'xı̚ | forehead |
| las-e | tongue | Tumiş, tumş | leg, loins |
| 'ran-ali' | back of neck | Tu:ı̚:r | nail |
| ri:Tuk | intestines | Tuksuš | ear |
| si:r, sit | teeth | korı̚ | foot |
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inuxw</th>
<th>Road</th>
<th>*Ru'wai'</th>
<th>House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hu'ti</td>
<td>Bow and arrow</td>
<td>Tepla'it</td>
<td>Basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Sinin</td>
<td>Daughter, child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Si'namate</td>
<td>Small child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anici</td>
<td>Paternal aunt</td>
<td>Sulza'vu</td>
<td>White people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airakiš</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Ha'uk'</td>
<td>Wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'rciake</td>
<td>Virgin</td>
<td>Hu'rate'</td>
<td>Old man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ere</td>
<td>Uncle or aunt</td>
<td>Papa</td>
<td>Paternal grand-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iniš</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Taka</td>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utreš</td>
<td>Chief, shaman</td>
<td>Ta'a-riš</td>
<td>Elder brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U'xi</td>
<td>Mother-in-law</td>
<td>Tale</td>
<td>Younger sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mele'</td>
<td>Grandmother</td>
<td>Ta'nan</td>
<td>Elder sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mák-o</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Tamšiš</td>
<td>Younger brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayin</td>
<td>Wife of chief</td>
<td>Kať'nete'</td>
<td>Old woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merē'i</td>
<td>Father-in-law</td>
<td>Kot-eo</td>
<td>Young man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meřiš</td>
<td>Daughter-in-law</td>
<td>Teoteo*</td>
<td>Grandson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muekma</td>
<td>People</td>
<td>Yuk-i</td>
<td>Ashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-we</td>
<td>Morning star</td>
<td>Si</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irek'</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Si'xie</td>
<td>Fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omu'w', omu'x'</td>
<td>Sea, arroyo</td>
<td>Hi'yis</td>
<td>Fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oš-e'</td>
<td>Stars</td>
<td>Bišmen</td>
<td>Sun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warē'p'</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Kormei</td>
<td>Moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yo-ko</td>
<td>Live coal</td>
<td>Hiwe</td>
<td>Shaman’s dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uik-ani</td>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>Hu-siš</td>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne Tubi</td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>Ka'n-o</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Makišmo'to, To
Makiš a'm'ne
Yuwa'kne mak'šamne
Herwe
Kauwi'
Loškōwiš, loško'iš
Sirke'šiš
Pultewis
We'ter
Kutcu'čiš
Šumikiš
Man-i rōti
Ri'tcikmin
Hu'tukne
Ka'nak hu'tusin
Me-nem hu'tusa
Wa-ka hu'tusin
Maki-n makhu'tusin
Makam kambu'tusin
Wa-kamakeahu'tusin
Hu'tukne'k

It is cloudy
It is raining
It ceased raining
It is hot
It is cold
It is white
It is black
It is red
It is large
It is small
Give me!
Where is it?
Shouting of shaman at dance

He died
I am going to die
You will die
He will die
We will die
You (plu.) will die
They will die
I have died
o'-miš ni'm i'
ka'-na ekni'-mi oriš
me-nek' snimi
ma'kam kisni'mi
wa'kamak makisni'mi'sim

I am going to kill you
I am going to kill the bear
you will kill me
you (plu.) will kill me
they will kill me

Ka'-na* tó'-he
ka-na ekte'a'-u'ra
ne-ca te'a-u'ra
ka-na ka'yin
pi-n ka'in
ka'-iksìksìt
ka-iksìkmo-tel
kiška-ikrumš
kanak u'tkani
ka-naksa'wi
ka-na'k'iši
ka-na kwarka
ka-na eki't'wi
ka'-nakra'pona
ka'-nakio'cyen
a'tcišmente
ekìt'kankanà
anìni-k'
hì'ntoka'masin
akwèt''kìnšùšte takaa'ma
ka-nak tcatce
ka-nak-emle
ka-nak ē'ne
ka-nak i'tma
ka-nak hó'pe
ka-nak e'son
ka-nak yoken

I run
I sit
now I sit
I am ill
he is ill
my tooth aches
my head aches
my back aches
I am playing
I am singing
I am dancing
I am weeping
I am shouting
I am going to stir
I am laughing
I want to vomit
I am hungry
I am thirsty
I am going to eat
I don't know what I will eat
I am standing
I am lying down
I am sleeping
I got up
I get down
I am tired
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