

[Text version of database, created 2/12/2012].

## **Annotated Swadesh wordlist for the Chimariko group (Hokan family).**

Languages included: Chimariko [chi-chi].

### **DATA SOURCES**

#### **Main source**

Berman 2001 = Berman, Howard. Chimariko Linguistic Material. In: V. Golla and S. O'Neill (eds.). *The Collected Works of Edward Sapir. Vol. 14: Northwest California Linguistics*. P. 1039-1076. // *An edition of Sapir's field notes on Chimariko (collected in 1927) with a sketch of Chimariko phonology and morphology by H. Berman.*

#### **Additional sources**

Dixon 1910 = Dixon, Roland B. The Chimariko Indians and Language. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 5. No. 5. P. 293-380. Berkeley: University of California Press. // *An ethnographic sketch of the Chimariko, accompanied by a short grammar, texts and vocabulary of the Chimariko language. As a rule, Dixon does not distinguish in his records between simple, aspirated and glottalized stops and often writes vowel length instead of glottal stop.*

Jany 2009 = Jany, Carmen. Chimariko Grammar: Areal and Typological Perspective. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Volume 142. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press // *A descriptive grammar of Chimariko based on the field notes of J. P. Harrington (collected between 1921 and 1928).*

### **NOTES**

1. *General.*

Chimariko forms in the main field are those recorded by Sapir from his main informant,

Abe Bush, if not stated otherwise. In the “Comments” field we adduce forms recorded from the rest of Sapir’s informants as well as those recorded by R. B. Dixon, A. Kroeber (from [Dixon 1910]) and J. P. Harrington (from [Jany 2009]).

The sources of Chimariko data are abbreviated as follows: Sapir/AB – forms recorded by E. Sapir from Abe Bush, Sapir/MZ – forms recorded by E. Sapir from Martha Ziegler, Sapir/S – forms recorded by E. Sapir from Saxey Kidd, Dixon – forms recorded by R. B. Dixon from Polly Dyer or Friday, Kroeber/F – forms recorded by A. Kroeber from Friday, Kroeber/DT– forms recorded by A. Kroeber from Dr. Tom, Harrington/SN – forms recorded by J. P. Harrington from Sally Noble, Harrington/LM – forms recorded by J. P. Harrington from Lucy Montgomery.

## 2. Transliteration.

One general note is in order: Chimariko had phonemic distinctions between hissing sibilants and affricates, hushing sibilants and affricates, and retroflex stops. However, comparison between words recorded by Sapir and Harrington shows many inconsistencies in the transcription of these sounds by Sapir (Harrington’s data are apparently more reliable). Palatalized stops ( $t^y$  and the like) in the speech of Sapir’s main informant, Abe Bush, generally correspond to retroflex stops of other informants, but occasionally may correspond to hushing affricates. Hissing-hushing affricates ( $t^s$ , transliterated by us as  $c^y$ ) in Sapir’s phonetic transcription may correspond to phonemic retroflex stops, hushing and hissing affricates.

The phonetic transcription of Sapir is transliterated as follows (this simplified transliteration must not be viewed as phonemic transcription):

a, á, ä, α, a <sup>r</sup>	a
e, ε	e
i, ɪ	i
o, ɔ	o
u, ʊ	u
B, p	p

p <sup>ʰ</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>
p <sup>ʰ</sup>	p <sup>ʰ</sup>
D, t	t
t <sup>ʰ</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>
t <sup>ʰ</sup>	t <sup>ʰ</sup>
t <sub>r</sub>	t
D <sup>y</sup> , t <sup>y</sup>	t <sup>y</sup>
t <sup>ʰy</sup>	t <sup>hy</sup>
t <sup>y</sup>	t <sup>y</sup>
ts, Dz	c
t <sup>ʰ</sup> s	c <sup>h</sup>
t <sup>ʰ</sup> s	c <sup>ʰ</sup>
t <sup>ʰ</sup> s, D <sup>ʰ</sup> s	c <sup>y</sup>
t <sup>ʰ</sup> s	c <sup>hy</sup>
t <sup>ʰ</sup> s	c <sup>y</sup>
tc, Dj, dj	č
t <sup>ʰ</sup> c	č <sup>h</sup>
t <sup>ʰ</sup> c	č <sup>ʰ</sup>
G, k	k
k <sup>ʰ</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>
k <sup>ʰ</sup>	k <sup>ʰ</sup>
G, q	q
q <sup>ʰ</sup>	q <sup>h</sup>
q <sup>ʰ</sup>	q <sup>ʰ</sup>
s	s
ś	s <sup>y</sup>
c	š
x	x
χ	χ
h, <sup>ʰ</sup>	h
ʔ	ʔ
m	m
n	n

l	l
r, ɾ	r
w	w
y	y
V·	V:
C·	C:

The following symbols of Dixon's transcription have been transliterated by us:

e, è, E	e
ö	ə
â	ɔ
V̄	V:
c	š
ts	c
tc	č
dj	ǰ
h, ʰ	h
ʔ	ʔ

The following symbols used in [Jany 2009] are transliterated into UTS:

t̥	t
t̥ <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>
t̥'	t'
χ	χ

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

## 1. ALL

Chimariko *k<sup>h</sup>umit<sup>y</sup>in* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1054. Glossed as 'all (of it)'. Also attested as *k<sup>h</sup>umičičin* 'all (of them)' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *kumič-in* 'all' (Dixon; Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 363, 374]; *kumič'in* 'all' [Jany 2009: 60].

## 2. ASHES

Chimariko *m<sup>h</sup>ac<sup>h</sup>ipa* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1055. Sapir's note: "phonetics not certain". Also attested as *m<sup>h</sup>ačipa* 'ashes, dirt' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *mačipxa ~ mačipa* 'ashes' [Dixon 1910: 363, 374].

## 3. BARK

Chimariko *h=<sup>h</sup>ip<sup>h</sup>axač<sup>i</sup> ~ h=<sup>h</sup>ip<sup>h</sup>axač<sup>i</sup>* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1055. Glossed as 'bark (not "skin")'. Also attested as *h=<sup>h</sup>ip<sup>h</sup>ač<sup>i</sup>?* 'bark of tree' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *h=<sup>h</sup>ip<sup>h</sup>axač<sup>i</sup>* 'skin, bark' [Dixon 1910: 363, 376].

## 4. BELLY

Chimariko *h=<sup>h</sup>ut<sup>y</sup>un-ew* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Also attested as *h=<sup>h</sup>uču<sup>h</sup>n-ew* (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *h=<sup>h</sup>u<sup>h</sup>un-eu* [Dixon 1910: 364, 378], *h=<sup>h</sup>učen-eu* (Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 364, 378].

## 5. BIG

Chimariko *č<sup>h</sup>ew:u* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Also attested as *č<sup>h</sup>ewo* (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *tewu* 'be big / big' [Jany 2009: 33, 56, 157].

## 6. BIRD

Chimariko *t'iʔira* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Polysemy: 'small game (birds, squirrels) / birds'. Also attested as *t'iʔla* 'birds' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *diʔla* 'bird' (Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 364, 376]; *tiʔla* [Jany 2009: 25, 164], *tiʔra* [Jany 2009: 50].

## 7. BITE

Chimariko =*utpa-* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Jany 2009: 73. Absent from [Berman 2001] and [Dixon 1910]. Attested in the following sentence from Harrington's materials: "I am afraid of the dog, he might bite, I am afraid".

## 8. BLACK

Chimariko *č<sup>h</sup>ele-ʔi* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Sapir's note: "*tc*' clear; not *t<sup>y</sup>*-type". Also attested as *čele-ʔi* (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *čele-i* [Dixon 1910: 364, 377]. Cf. *č<sup>h</sup>eliʔ* 'brown' [Berman 2001: 1057] - the same word?

## 9. BLOOD

Chimariko *s'icq'i* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Also attested as *šitqi* 'blood' [Dixon 1910: 364, 376]. Cf. *šitāʔ* (Sapir/MZ) [Berman 2001: 1056], *səʔi* 'blood' [Dixon 1910: 364, 376] - the same root with different suffixation?

## 10. BONE

Chimariko *c<sup>hy</sup>a=t<sup>h</sup>χun* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1056. Also attested as *čā=txan-* [Jany 2009: 79]. Cf. *h=<sup>u</sup>ʔtun* 'bone' (Sapir/MZ) [Berman 2001: 1056]; *h=utxun* 'bone' [Dixon 1910: 364, 377]. Comparison with these forms suggests that *c<sup>hy</sup>a=* in *c<sup>hy</sup>a=t<sup>h</sup>χun* is a prefix, but its function remains unclear.

## 11. BREAST

Chimariko *h=u?s'i?* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1057 (Sapir/MZ). Also attested as *h=usi* (Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 364, 376]. Distinct from *s'i?ra* 'breast, "bag that gives milk"' (Sapir/AB); *š'i?ra* 'woman's breast' (Sapir/MZ) [Berman 2001: 1057], *š:ira ~ š:i?ila ~ si:ʔle:ye* 'woman's breast / milk' [Dixon 1910: 364, 376].

## 12. BURN TR.

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested in [Berman 2001]. Dixon lists two verb stems with the meaning 'to burn', *-hi-* [Dixon 1910: 364, 372] and *-maa-* [Dixon 1910: 364, 374], but it is not clear which of them is transitive.

## 13. CLAW(NAIL)

Chimariko *p'olaxot* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1060. Polysemy: 'fingernail / claw'. Also attested as *bolaxot* (Dixon), *bulaxut* (Kroeber/F) 'fingernail' [Dixon 1910: 365, 375].

## 14. CLOUD

Chimariko *haw'eta?m* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1058 (Sapir/MZ). Also attested as *hawe:dam* (Dixon), *awatamaxni* (Kroeber/F) 'cloud' [Dixon 1910: 364, 372]. Cf. *h'awitami* 'cloudy' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1058].

## 15. COLD

Chimariko *'eso* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1058. Also attested as *ešo-* 'cold' [Dixon 1910: 364, 371]; *'ešoh* 'cold, be cold' [Jany 2009: 27, 65]. Opposed to *?eloh* 'hot' in the following example: "She drinks the hot (*?eloh*) liquid, she does not eat cold (*?ešoh*)" [Jany 2009: 65].

## 16. COME

Chimariko =*uwa-k<sup>h</sup>*- (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1058. Also attested as =*owa-tok*- 'to come' [Dixon 1910: 375], =*wa-tok*-, =*wa-k*- 'to come' [Dixon 1910: 378], =*uwa-tku*- [Jany 2009: 35, 43, 74, 117]. -*k<sup>h</sup>*- and -*tku*- are directional suffixes with the meaning 'hither' [Jany 2009: 134]. The verb has the same root as 'to go' q.v.

## 17. DIE

Chimariko *q<sup>h</sup>e*- (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1058. Also attested as *qe*- 'to die' [Dixon 1910: 365, 373], *q<sup>h</sup>e*- 'to die' [Jany 2009: 18, 23, 33].

## 18. DOG

Chimariko *šič<sup>h</sup>-ela* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1058. Also attested as *šič<sup>h</sup>-ela* (Sapir/S), *šič<sup>h</sup>-ela* (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *šič-ella* ~ *sič-ela* 'dog' [Dixon 1910: 365, 376]; *šinč-ela* 'dog' [Jany 2009: 23, 27], *šič-ela* 'dog' [Jany 2009: 58, 81, 163, 192]. Cf. *šič-iwi* 'wolf' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1072]. Wintu *sečila* 'dog' is probably borrowed from Chimariko. H. Pitkin in his "Wintu Dictionary" (p. 532) tentatively derives this word from Wintu *se-čila*: 'to tear apart', but the semantic side of this derivation is not convincing, whereas similarity between Chimariko words for 'dog' and 'wolf' suggests that these words are not recent borrowings into Chimariko.

## 19. DRINK

Chimariko *luʔ-i* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1059. Other attestations: *lu*- 'to drink' [Dixon 1910: 365, 374]; *luʔ*- 'to drink' [Jany 2009: 124, 154].

## 20. DRY

Chimariko *ačxunmi* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1059. Also attested as *ačxunmi* 'dry' [Dixon 1910: 365, 371].



## 21. EAR

Chimariko *h='isama* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1059. Also attested as *h=isam* 'ear' [Dixon 1910: 365, 376]. Dixon compares this word with *=šem-* 'to listen' [Dixon 1910: 366, 376].

## 22. EARTH

Chimariko *'am:a* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1059. Polysemy: 'earth / dirt / land'. Also attested as *'ama* 'earth / country' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *ama* 'country / earth / ground / mountain' (Dixon; Kroeber/DT) [Dixon 1910: 365, 371]; *?ama* 'country' [Jany 2009: 18].

## 23. EAT

Chimariko *h='am:a* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1059. Also attested as *=ama-* ~ *=ma-* 'to eat' [Dixon 1910: 365, 371]; *=ama-* 'to eat' [Jany 2009: 33].

## 24. EGG

Chimariko *'anuq<sup>h</sup>a* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1059. Polysemy: 'egg / sugar / anything sweet'. Also attested as *ano:qai* 'egg' [Dixon 1910: 365, 371].

## 25. EYE

Chimariko *h='usot* ~ *h='usu* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1060. Sapir notes: "Abe Bush suggested that *húsoʈ* meant eyes and *húsv* meant eye, but he was a little doubtful" [ibid.]. Also attested as *h='usoʈ* (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *h=usot* 'eye' [Dixon 1910: 365, 376]; *=usot* 'eye' [Jany 2009: 71-72]. Cf. the word for tears, *hus'oʈxa* [Berman 2001: 1069], literally 'eye-water'.

## 26. FAT N.

Chimariko  $p^h i ? a$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1060. Also attested as  $pi?a$  'fat (n.)' [Dixon 1910: 365, 375].

27. FEATHER

Chimariko  $h='uto \sim h='ut:u \sim h='utu$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1060, 1072. Polysemy: '(big) coarse feather / tail feather / wing'. Also attested as  $h=uto \sim h=utu \sim utu$ : 'feather / wing' [Dixon 1910: 365, 377]. Related to the verb 'fly' q.v. Distinct from  $h=imi$ , glossed as 'feather' in [Dixon 1910: 374], but as 'hair (of any kind)' in [Berman 2001: 1062].

28. FIRE

Chimariko  $'apu$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1060. Also attested as  $h'apo$  (Sapir/S) [ibid.];  $a?pu$  'fire' [Dixon 1910: 365, 371];  $'apu$  'fire' [Jany 2009: 27].

29. FISH

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Not attested.

30. FLY V.

Chimariko  $=tu-$  # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Dixon 1910: 365. Related to 'feather' q.v.

31. FOOT

Chimariko  $h='up^h:o$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1061. Also attested as *h='up<sup>h</sup>o?* 'foot' (Sapir/MZ), *h='ip<sup>h</sup>a* 'his foot' (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *h=upo* 'foot' [Dixon 1910: 365, 375]; *up<sup>h</sup>o* ~ *h=up<sup>h</sup>u* 'foot' [Jany 2009: 226]. Distinct from *h='itχan* 'leg' [Berman 2001: 1063].

### 32. FULL

Chimariko *h=ic<sup>y</sup>'o-lam* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1061. Glossed as 'full, it's full'. Also attested as *h=ičō-lam* 'full' [Dixon 1910: 365, 372]; *h=učō-lla* 'full' [Jany 2009: 97].

### 33. GIVE

Chimariko *h='awu-t* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1061. Also attested as *=awu-* 'to give' [Jany 2009: 33].

### 34. GOOD

Chimariko *his'i?-'t'a* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1061. Also attested as *hisi-kni* (Dixon), *hisi-ki* (Kroeber/F) 'good' [Dixon 1910: 365, 372]; *(h)isi?* 'good' [Jany 2009: 158].

### 35. GREEN

Chimariko *h'imamsu?* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1062. Also attested as *himamto* 'green' (Dixon), *imamšu* 'blue' (Kroeber/F) [Dixon 1910: 366, 372]. Distinct from *χ'omenat<sup>h</sup>* 'green, unripe' [Berman 2001: 1070]. See also 'yellow'.

### 36. HAIR

Chimariko *h='im:i* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1062. Glossed as 'hair (of any kind)'. Also attested as *h=imi* 'feather' [Dixon 1910: 365, 374].

## 37. HAND

Chimariko  $h=i't^y a \sim h=i'c^y a$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1062. Polysemy: 'hand / arm'. Also attested as  $h=i't a \sim h=i't a$  (Dixon),  $h=i'č a$  (Kroeber/F) 'hand / finger / arm / shoulder' [Dixon 1910: 366, 377];  $=i't a$  'hand' [Jany 2009: 71].

## 38. HEAD

Chimariko  $h=i'm a?$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1062. Also attested as  $h=i'm a$  'head / hair' [Dixon 1910: 366];  $h=i'm a?$  'head' [Jany 2009: 22, 75].

## 39. HEAR

Chimariko  $\chi=i'uk e y-at$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1062, 1070. Polysemy: 'hear / understand'. Form is glossed as 'he can't hear'.  $\chi=i$  is the negative prefix. Also attested as  $=k e-$  'to hear' [Dixon 1910: 366, 373];  $=i k e i-$   $\sim$   $=i k e-$  'hear' [Jany 2009: 22, 104, 219].

## 40. HEART

Chimariko  $h u s a? a n \check{c} e i \#$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Dixon 1910: 366, 376. Also attested as  $h u s a n \check{c} e i$  (Kroeber/F) [ibid.].

## 41. HORN

Chimariko  $h=i' u w e s^y$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1062. Glossed as 'horns'. Also attested as  $h=i' u w i s^y$  'horns' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.];  $h=i' o w e \check{s}$  'antlers / horn' [Dixon 1910: 363, 378];  $=u w e \check{s}-$  'horn' (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 72].

## 42. I

Chimariko *n'oʔ-ot* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1063. Glossed as 'me'. Also attested as *no:-ut* 1st singular personal pronoun [Dixon 1910: 322], *noʔ-ot* 1st singular personal pronoun [Jany 2009: 52].

43. KILL

Chimariko *h='ak<sup>h</sup>o* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1063. Also attested as *=ko-* 'to kill' [Dixon 1910: 366, 373]; *=ak<sup>h</sup>o-* 'to kill' [Jany 2009: 17, 33].

44. KNEE

Chimariko *h=itxan-imaxa* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Dixon 1910: 366, 377. Also attested as *h=itxan-emaxa* 'knee' (Kroeber/DT) [ibid.]. Derived from *h=itxan* 'leg' [Berman 2001: 1063].

45. KNOW

Chimariko *h='ic'ahu* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1063. Cf. *χ='uc<sup>y</sup>ahu-n* 'I don't know it' [ibid.]. Also attested as *=[ahu-* 'to know' [Dixon 1910: 366, 377].

46. LEAF

Chimariko *hitaxai* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Dixon 1910: 366, 376.

47. LIE

Chimariko *h=ač'u:-ta-t* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1063. Glossed as 'he's lying down'. Also attested as =ču- 'to lie on ground, to lie down / sleep' [Dixon 1910: 358, 366]; =aču:-*da*- 'lie down' [Jany 2009: 21].

#### 48. LIVER

Chimariko *h=ʼusi* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1063. Also attested as *h=uš*ʼ*i?* 'liver' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *h=uš*i** 'liver (?)' [Dixon 1910: 366, 376].

#### 49. LONG

Chimariko *h=ʼic<sup>hy</sup>u-t* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1063. Also attested as *h=iču-n* 'long' [Dixon 1910: 366, 372]; *h=ič<sup>h</sup>u* 'long' [Jany 2009: 163, 225]. See also 'short'.

#### 50. LOUSE

##### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested.

#### 51. MAN

Chimariko *ʼit<sup>y</sup>i ~ ʼic<sup>y</sup>i* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1064. Polysemy: 'man / male'. Also attested as *ʼi*ʼ*i?* 'man' (Sapir/MZ) [ibid.]; *i*ʼ*i* 'man' [Dixon 1910: 366, 373]; *?i*ʼ*i* 'man' [Jany 2009: 132]. Related to =*i*ʼ*i*- 'to grow' [Dixon 1910: 366, 373].

#### 52. MANY

Chimariko *h'itat ~ h'it'am* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1066. Glossed as 'plenty, lots'. Also attested as *eta* (Dixon), *hitat* (Kroeber/F) 'many / much' [Dixon 1910: 366, 371]; *hita ~ hit ~ ita ~ it* 'many, lots' [Jany 2009: 24].

## 53. MEAT

Chimariko 'aʔa # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1058. Glossed as 'deer'. Also attested as *aʔa* 'deer' [Dixon 1910: 364, 370] There is no word for 'meat' in [Berman 2001] or [Dixon 1910]. However, two examples in [Jany 2009] show that the word *ʔaʔa* 'deer' [Jany 2009: 82] can mean 'meat' as well: *ʔaʔa-ʔna-tinta* 'It isn't meat' [Jany 2009: 38] and *hamat, ʔaʔa xamanat, paac<sup>h</sup>ikut* 'She eats, (but) she does not eat meat, not any more' [Jany 2009: 226].

## 54. MOON

Chimariko 'ala ~ alla (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1064. Polysemy: 'moon / sun' (used more for 'moon'). In [Dixon 1910: 369] *alla* is glossed as 'sun', cf. also *asi-n-alla* 'sun, day-sun', *himi-n-alla* 'moon, night-sun' [Dixon 1910: 312].

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Chimariko 'awu (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1064. Also attested as *awu* 'mountain' [Dixon 1910: 367, 371]; *ʔawu* 'mountain' [Jany 2009: 160].

## 56. MOUTH

Chimariko *h<sup>l</sup>=awa* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1064. Also attested as *h<sup>l</sup>=awa* 'mouth' (Dixon; Kroeber/DT) [Dixon 1910: 367, 378].

## 57. NAME

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested. The verb *=iše-* 'to name' is found in the following textual example: *p<sup>h</sup>aʔmot h=iše-da Frank* 'he is named Frank' [Jany 2009: 21].

## 58. NECK

Chimariko *h='iki* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as *h=iki* 'neck' [Dixon 1910: 373]; *ɕ<sup>h</sup>a=ki* 'our throats' [Jany 2009: 52].

## 59. NEW

Chimariko *'amani* ~ *'amani-t* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as *amani-nhu* 'new' [Dixon 1910: 367, 371].

## 60. NIGHT

Chimariko *h'im:i* ~ *h'im:e* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as *hime* (Dixon), *himi* (Kroeber/DT) 'night' [Dixon 1910: 367, 372]; *hime* 'night' [Jany 2009: 80].

## 61. NOSE

Chimariko *h='oxu* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as *h=oxu* 'nose' [Dixon 1910: 367, 379]; *h=oxu* 'nose' [Jany 2009: 163].

## 62. NOT

Chimariko *x=...na* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** According to [Jany 2009: 177], there are three strategies of negating clauses: 1) the verbal circumfix *x-...-na* (used only with vowel-initial verb stems), 2) the suffix *-kuna/-k'una/-ʔna* (used with all verb stems and with predicate nominals; the variant *-ʔna* occurs after vowels), and 3) the particle *kuna/k'una* (used with negative imperatives and in negative predicate nominal clauses). The common element of these morphemes/morpheme complexes is the suffix *-na*.



## 63. ONE

Chimariko *p'un* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1065. Also attested as *p'un* 'one' (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *pun* ~ *p'un* 'one' [Dixon 1910: 367, 375]; *p'un* 'one' (Harrington/SN; Harrington/LM) [Jany 2009: 57].

## 64. PERSON

Chimariko *c<sup>y</sup>imar* ~ *t<sup>y</sup>imar* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1066. Polysemy: 'person / Indian'. Also attested as *č'imal* 'man' (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *čimar* (Dixon), *čimal* (Dixon; Kroeber/F), *žimar* (Kroeber/DT) 'person / Indian' [Dixon 1910: 367, 377]; *č'imar* 'person' [Jany 2009: 23].

## 65. RAIN

Chimariko *h=<sup>i</sup>itak<sup>h</sup>-ta* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1066. Glossed as 'it's raining (?), rain (?)'. Apparently a verbal form, cf. *h=<sup>i</sup>itak<sup>h</sup>-t'a* 'it rains' (Sapir/AB), *h=<sup>i</sup>itak-<sup>i</sup>nt'a* 'it is raining' (Sapir/AB), *h=<sup>i</sup>itak<sup>h</sup>-ni* 'it rains' (Sapir/S) [ibid.]. Cf. also *h=<sup>i</sup>tak* 'rain' (glossed as noun) [Dixon 1910: 367, 372]. The noun *mut'akwe* 'rain' (Marr/MZ) [Jany 2009: 231] is probably derived from the same root, but the derivational pattern is unclear.

## 66. RED

Chimariko *ɣ<sup>i</sup>ecχol* ~ *ɣ<sup>i</sup>acχol* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1066. Glossed as 'red (like blood)'. Another possible candidate is *wili-ʔi* 'red' [Dixon 1910: 367, 378]; also in the following example: *tiʔla himaʔ wiliʔi* 'Red woodpecker heads' (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 163]. This word, however, is differently glossed by Sapir: *w'ili-ʔi* 'bay (like horse)' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1056].

## 67. ROAD

Chimariko *h'is:a* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1070. Glossed as 'trail'. Also attested as *hissa* 'trail' [Dixon 1910: 369, 372]. There is no word glossed as 'road' or 'path' in [Berman 2001] and [Dixon 1910]. Cf., however, the locative form *hisa-lla* 'on the road, in the road' [Jany 2009: 79].

## 68. ROOT

Chimariko ?'ači (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as *a:či* 'root' [Dixon 1910: 368, 371].

## 69. ROUND

Chimariko *n'ol:e* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as *nolle* 'round' [Dixon 1910: 368, 375].

## 70. SAND

Chimariko ?*ama-y'aq<sup>h</sup>a* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as *ama-ya:qa* 'sand' [Dixon 1910: 368, 371]. The first element of this compound is *'am:a* 'earth', the second can be tentatively identified with *aq<sup>h</sup>a* 'water', if *-y-* results from a kind of sandhi.

## 71. SAY

Chimariko *h='ek'o* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1069. Glossed as 'to talk'. Cf. *h='ik'o-t* ~ *h='ik'o-t* 'to talk / word' (Sapir/AB) [ibid.]. Also attested as *=ko:-* ~ *=go:-* 'to talk' [Dixon 1910: 369, 373]; *=ik'o-* 'to say' [Jany 2009: 35]. Examples: *x=uk'o-na-n* "He didn't say" [Jany 2009: 37]; "Dailey said (*h='ik'o-t*): the bull hooked me, I dodged" [Jany 2009: 99]; "What are they saying (*č<sup>h</sup>a=k'o-ʔe-teʔw*) about us?" [Jany 2009: 173]. Secondary synonym: *č<sup>h</sup>e-* 'say' [Jany 2009: 18]. Example: "He took his hand telling (*h=ič<sup>h</sup>e-mda*) him (to go home)" [Jany 2009: 214]. Apart from the verbs *=ik'o-* and *č<sup>h</sup>e-*, Chimariko has the following discourse markers, introducing direct speech: *p<sup>h</sup>aʔyit* 'he/she thus said', *si-t* 'he/she said', and *si-deʔw* 'it was said, they said'. Jany notes that "[w]hile these words show some verbal morphology, such as tense, aspectual, and derivational suffixes, they do not have any pronominal markers, and they cannot form clauses by themselves" [Jany 2009: 68].

## 72. SEE

Chimariko *h='imam-ta* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as =*mam-* 'to see' [Dixon 1910: 368, 374]; =*imam-* 'see' [Jany 2009: 18]. Dixon compares the word with =*mat-* 'to find' [Dixon 1910: 374]. Thus, the final *-m* in =*imam-* may be segmentable.

### 73. SEED

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested properly. Cf. *k<sup>h</sup>oma* 'grass-seed (flower made of it) (any kind)' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1062], *qo:mma* 'grass-seed' [Dixon 1910: 366, 374].

### 74. SIT

Chimariko *h=iwo-hint'a* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1068. Glossed as 'he's sitting there, is at home'. Also attested as =*wo-* 'sit (singular)' [Dixon 1910: 333, 368]; =*iwo-* 'sit down / stay' [Jany 2009: 20, 33]. Secondary synonyms: =*pat-* 'sit (plural)' [Dixon 1910: 333, 368], =*epat-* 'sit / stay' [Jany 2009: 18, 33]; *h=ičit-mi-t* 'to sit down' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1068], =*čit-* 'to sit' [Dixon 1910: 368].

### 75. SKIN

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested. Dixon lists *hipxaži* 'skin / bark' [Dixon 1910: 368, 376], but Sapir notes that this word means only 'bark', not 'skin' [Berman 2001: 1055].

### 76. SLEEP

Chimariko *p<sup>h</sup>o-h-mu* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1068. Also attested as =*po-* 'to sleep' [Dixon 1910: 368, 375]; *po-...-mu* 'sleep' [Jany 2009: 23, 158]. Secondary synonym: =*ču-* 'to lie on ground, to lie down / sleep' [Dixon 1910: 358, 366] (see 'lie').

### 77. SMALL

Chimariko *ule:ta* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1068. Also attested as *ule:ta* 'small' [Dixon 1910: 368, 378]; *?uleyta* 'little' [Jany 2009: 25].

## 78. SMOKE

Chimariko *q<sup>h</sup>e* (1).

### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Jany 2009: 19, 23. Also attested as *qe*: 'smoke' [Dixon 1910: 368, 373]. The noun 'smoke' is not found in [Berman 2001].

## 79. STAND

Chimariko *ho(:)h'a-t:a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1069. Also attested as *=hoa-* ~ *=hɔ-* 'to stand' [Dixon 1910: 368, 372].

## 80. STAR

Chimariko *m'un:e* (1).

### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1069. Also attested as *munu* 'star' [Dixon 1910: 368, 374].

## 81. STONE

Chimariko *q<sup>h</sup>a?a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1067. Glossed as 'rock'. Also attested as *q<sup>h</sup>a?a* 'rock' (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *qa?a* 'stone' [Dixon 1910: 369, 373]; *q<sup>h</sup>a?a* 'rock' [Jany 2009: 85].

## 82. SUN

Chimariko *'as:a* (1).

### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1069. Polysemy: 'sun / moon'. Secondary synonym: *'asi-n-ala* 'sun' [ibid.], (Kroeber/DT) *asi-n-alla* 'sun' [Dixon 1910: 369, 371], literally 'day luminary', see 'moon'. *'ala* ~ *alla* alone is also attested with the meaning 'sun', but, as Sapir notes, "used more for 'moon'" [Berman 2001: 1064].

## 83. SWIM

Chimariko =*xu*:- # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Dixon 1910: 369, 379. Apparently can refer to humans, cf. the forms *ixu*: 'I swim', *nixu.yaxana* 'shall you swim?' in [Dixon 1910: 348]. Alternative candidate: =*i?ekta*- 'swim', attested in the following example: "They swam (*h=i?ekta-?xa-t*) all in the river, they were many" (of crawfish) [Jany 2009: 227]. The same verb (with a different suffix?) is attested in [Berman 2001: 1069]: *n=i?ekya-k<sup>h</sup>* "you (fish) hurry up and swim hither!" (from Chimariko formula).

## 84. TAIL

Chimariko 'aq<sup>h</sup>u<sup>ye</sup> (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1069. Also attested as *aqu:ye* 'tail' [Dixon 1910: 369, 371]; *?aq<sup>h</sup>u<sup>ye</sup>* 'tail' [Jany 2009: 131, 227].

## 85. THAT

Chimariko *p<sup>h</sup>a?m-ut* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1070. Cf. *p<sup>h</sup>a?m-ot* 'that one' (Sapir/AB) [ibid.]. Also attested as *pam-ut ~ pa-ut ~ p-ot* 'that' [Dixon 1910: 322]; *p<sup>h</sup>a?m-ot* 'that' [Jany 2009: 55-56].

## 86. THIS

Chimariko *k<sup>h</sup>i<sup>w</sup>-at ~ k<sup>i</sup>w-ot* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1070. Glossed as 'this one'. Also attested as *qew-ot ~ q-ot* 'this' [Dixon 1910: 322]; *kim-ot* 'this' [Jany 2009: 55-56].

## 87. THOU

Chimariko *m'am-ot* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1073. Glossed as 'you'. Also attested as *m'am-ut<sup>h</sup>* 'you' (Sapir/S); *mam-ut* 2nd singular personal pronoun [Dixon 1910: 322]; *mam-ot* 2nd singular personal pronoun [Jany 2009: 52].

## 88. TONGUE

Chimariko  $h=i^p{}^h en$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1070. Also attested as  $h=ipen$  'tongue' [Dixon 1910: 369, 375]. Related to  $=pen-$  ~  $=hen-$  'to lick' [Dixon 1910: 366, 372, 375].

## 89. TOOTH

Chimariko  $h=uc{}^y u$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1070. Glossed as 'teeth'. Also attested as  $h=ucu$  'teeth' [Dixon 1910: 369, 378];  $h=uc{}^u$  'tooth' [Jany 2009: 24].

## 90. TREE

Chimariko  $'at{}^y a \sim 'ac{}^y a \sim ac{}^y :a$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1070. Also attested as  $a:fa$  (marked by Dixon with a question sign) 'tree' [Dixon 1910: 369, 371];  $?afa-$  'tree' [Jany 2009: 78].

## 91. TWO

Chimariko  $\chi'oq\chi u$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1070. Also attested as  $xoku \sim q\textcircled{c}qu$ : 'two' [Dixon 1910: 369];  $q^h oq^h u$  (Harrington/SN),  $xokk^h u$  (Harrington/LM) 'two' [Jany 2009: 57].

## 92. WALK (GO)

Chimariko  $h'=uwa-m$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1061. Glossed as 'to go'. Also attested as  $=wa-m-$ ,  $=owa-$  'to go' [Dixon 1910: 365, 375, 378];  $=uwa-$  'go' [Jany 2009: 18]. The root  $=uwa-$  is used with various directional suffixes: with  $-k$  or  $-tku$  'hither' it means 'to come' q.v., with  $-m$  'thither' it means 'to go'. Dixon also lists under 'to go' the following forms:  $=a-$ ,  $=waum-$ , and  $=wawum-$ . The two latter forms contain the "retornative" suffix  $-wu-$  [Jany 2009: 104] and directional  $-m$  'thither' and are translated in textual examples as 'to go home', cf.  $n=uwa-$

*wu-m* 'go home' (imper.) [Jany 2009: 118]. The root =*uwa-* may contract with the suffix *-wu-*, producing =*uwo-* or =*uwu-*, cf. *y=uw'o-m-ni* 'I'm going home' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1061], *h=uwu-m-na?či-t* 'All went home' [Jany 2009: 41], 'Today she came (*uwa-tku-n*), she went back home (*h=uwo-m-ni*) at once' [Jany 2009: 63], *y=uwo-m imi?na-n* 'I want to go home' [Jany 2009: 190]. The stem =*a-* (more precisely =*a?a-* ~ *ha?a-*), also glossed by Dixon as 'to go', occurs in the following examples: *h=a?a-tok-ya?-kon* 'He is going to come back' [Jany 2009: 42] (*-tok-* - directional 'hither'), *h=a?a-tpi-m-da* '(the man) came out' [Jany 2009: 216], *ha?a-č<sup>h</sup>a-k-inta* '(the bull) was taking after me' [Jany 2009: 222], *ha?a-č<sup>h</sup>a-m-ta* 'he (the bull) took after me' [Jany 2009: 222], *n=a?a-wu-tpi-m* 'go out!', *n=a?a-wu-tpi-k<sup>h</sup>* 'come out!' [Berman 2001: 1061].

### 93. WARM (HOT)

Chimariko *?eloh-t'a* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1062. Glossed as 'hot'. Also attested as *?eloh-(w)int'ah* 'it's hot' (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *elo-* (Dixon), *elox-ni* (Kroeber/F) 'hot' [Dixon 1910: 366, 371]; *eloh* 'hot / be hot' [Jany 2009: 65]. The word for 'warm' is not attested.

### 94. WATER

Chimariko *aq<sup>h</sup>a* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1071. Also attested as *'a:q<sup>h</sup>a* (Sapir/S), *a:k<sup>h</sup>a* (Sapir/WF) 'water' [ibid.]; *a:ka* ~ *a:qa* 'water' [Dixon 1910: 369, 370]; *?aq<sup>h</sup>a* 'water' [Jany 2009: 227].

### 95. WE

Chimariko *n'a:-č<sup>h</sup>itas* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1071. Glossed as 'us, we, all of us'. Sapir's note: "doubtful about *-ta's*". Also attested as *na-čid-ut* 1st plural personal pronoun [Dixon 1910: 322]; *na-č<sup>h</sup>it-ot* 1st plural personal pronoun (contracted form *na-č<sup>h</sup>-ot*) [Jany 2009: 52].

### 96. WHAT

Chimariko *p'ac<sup>hy</sup>i* ~ *p<sup>h</sup>ac<sup>hy</sup>i* # (1).

#### References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1071. Glossed as 'what?'. Also attested as *pa:či* 'what' [Dixon 1910: 322]; *pač<sup>h</sup>a?* ~ *pač<sup>h</sup>i* 'what' (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 55]. Alternative candidate: *q<sup>h</sup>o-c<sup>h</sup>i* ~ *q<sup>h</sup>o-si* 'what?' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1071]; *qɔ-či* 'what' [Dixon 1910: 322]; *q<sup>h</sup>o-si* 'what' (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 54].

### 97. WHITE

Chimariko *m'ene-ʔi* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1072. Glossed as 'white (animal)'. Also attested as *mene-ʔi* 'white' [Dixon 1910: 369, 374]; *meneʔ* 'be white' [Jany 2009: 157]. The following example from Harrington's fieldnotes shows that this word is not restricted to animals: *ʔawa hič<sup>h</sup>ekč<sup>h</sup>a meneʔe* "White house paint" [Jany 2009: 164]. Secondary synonym: *m'at<sup>h</sup>a-ʔi* ~ *m'ača-ʔi* 'clear / white' (Sapir/AB), *m'aca-ʔi* 'white' (Sapir/MZ) [Berman 2001: 1072]; *mata-ʔi* 'clean' [Dixon 1910: 364, 374].

## 98. WHO

Chimariko *q<sup>h</sup>o-mas<sup>y</sup>* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1072. Glossed as 'who?'. Also attested as *qo-mas* 'who' [Dixon 1910: 322]; *q<sup>h</sup>o-mas* 'who' (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 92]. Alternative candidate: *awi-lla* 'who' [Dixon 1910: 322]; *ʔawi-lla* 'who' (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 55]. The difference between these two pronouns is unclear. Cf. the following examples from Harrington's fieldnotes: *ʔawilla musudaʔ* "Who are you?" and *q<sup>h</sup>omas musudaʔ* "Who are you?" [Jany 2009: 174].

## 99. WOMAN

Chimariko *p'unсар ~ p'unсар:r ~ p'unсар:r-* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1072. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'. Also attested as *puncar* 'woman / wife' [Dixon 1910: 369, 370, 376]; *p<sup>h</sup>uncar* 'woman' (Harrington) [Jany 2009: 216].

## 100. YELLOW

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested. *h'imamsuʔ* 'green / blue' q.v. may have also meant 'yellow': Dixon adduces *himamsu-t* 'green / blue / yellow', taken from Powers' "Tribes of California" [Dixon 1910: 372]. However, neither Dixon himself, nor Sapir recorded *himamsu* with that meaning.

## 101. FAR

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested.



## 102. HEAVY

Chimariko *himita-* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Jany 2009: 97. Also attested as *h'i:midanda* 'it is heavy' [Dixon 1910: 346]. Not attested in [Berman 2001]. Dixon also lists *čumidan* 'happy (?), heavy (?)' [Dixon 1910: 366, 378].

## 103. NEAR

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested.

## 104. SALT

Chimariko *'ak'i* (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as *'ak'i* 'salt' (Sapir/S) [ibid.]; *aqi* 'salt' [Dixon 1910: 368, 371]. Cf. *?ak'ice* 'salt place' (place name from Harrington's data) [Jany 2009: 50].

## 105. SHORT

Chimariko  $\chi = 'uc^{hy}u-l:a$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1067. Also attested as *xu=iču-lan* 'short' [Dixon 1910: 368, 372, 379]; *x=oč<sup>h</sup>u-lla* 'short' [Jany 2009: 65]. Literally 'not long', from *'ic<sup>hy</sup>u-* 'long' q.v. with negative prefix  $\chi =$ .

## 106. SNAKE

## References and notes:

**Chimariko:** Not attested properly. Two words for different types of snakes are found in Sapir's and Dixon's data: 1) *q<sup>h</sup>awu* 'rattlesnake' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1068], *qawu* 'rattlesnake' [Dixon 1910: 367, 373]; 2) *m'amusi* 'bull snake' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1068], *mamusi* 'king-snake' [Dixon 1910: 368, 374]. The word *k'aluh* 'snake' (Marr/MZ) [Jany 2009: 229] may be a general designation for snakes, but its only attestation is not secure enough to use it for lexicostatistical purposes.

## 107. THIN

Chimariko *χ'elmu* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1070. Another candidate is *tqe?er-in* 'thin' [Dixon 1910: 369, 376].

## 108. WIND

Chimariko *h='ik'os-e?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Berman 2001: 1072. Also attested as *ikos-e:ta* 'wind' [Dixon 1910: 370, 373]. According to Dixon, derived from =*kos-* 'to blow' [Dixon 1910: 312].

## 109. WORM

Chimariko *hemuta* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Dixon 1910: 370, 372. Cf. *χ'awin* 'big worm' (Sapir/AB) [Berman 2001: 1072], *xawin* ~ *qawin* 'caterpillar' [Dixon 1910: 364, 378].

## 110. YEAR

**References and notes:**

**Chimariko:** Not attested properly. There are two contexts in [Jany 2009] where we see the word 'year' in English translation: *p'unes?asoti-lla* 'in one year' [Jany 2009: 80] and *?ahanmač'in xotai* 'in three years' [Jany 2009: 217]. *?asoti* means 'winter' [Berman 2001: 1072; Dixon 1910: 371], *?ahanmač'in* means 'summer' [Berman 2001: 1069; Dixon 1910: 370]. It is not clear which of these words, if any, can be considered the main word for 'year'.