

[Text version of database, created 22/02/2018].

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

Languages included: Ineseño (Samala) [chm-ins]; Barbareño [chm-bar].

DATA SOURCES

Main sources

Applegate 2007 = The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians in collaboration with Dr. Richard B. Applegate, Ph.D. and the Santa Ynez Chumash Education Committee. 2007. Samala-English Dictionary: A Guide to the Samala Language of the Ineseño Chumash People. // *A voluminous 608-page dictionary of the Ineseño (Samala) language, created by R.B. Applegate for purposes of language revitalization. Entirely based on J.P. Harrington's field notes, collected between 1911 and 1919. The main informant of Harrington was María Solares (1842-1923), one of the last fluent speakers of Ineseño.*

Whistler 1980 = Whistler, Kenneth W. (with the aid of Michael Macko, Sally Schultz, Kim Lawson, Dana Howe). 1980. An Interim Barbareño Chumash Dictionary (of Barbareño as spoken by Mary Yee). // *A self-published dictionary (96 pages), compiled from the published and unpublished papers by Madison Beeler, who in 1954-1961 worked with the last speaker of Barbareño, Mary Yee (1897-1965), and also from the notebooks written by Mary Yee herself.*

Additional sources

Applegate 1972 = Applegate, Richard Brian. 1972. Ineseño Chumash Grammar. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley. // *A detailed (542 pages) descriptive grammar of Ineseño, entirely based on J.P. Harrington's field notes, collected between 1911 and 1919.*

Beeler 1976 = Beeler, M. S. 1976. Barbareño Chumash Grammar: A Farrago. In: *Hokan Studies. Papers from the First Conference on Hokan Languages held in San Diego,*

California, April 23-25, 1970. Ed. by Margaret Langdon & Shirley Silver. The Hague, Paris: Mouton. // *A short sketch of Barbareño grammar, based on the author's fieldwork with the last speaker of the language, Mary Yee (1897-1965).*

NOTES

I. Ineseño.

I.1. General.

Ineseño (Samala) was documented by J. P. Harrington between 1911 and 1919. Harrington's fieldnotes on Ineseño (more than 9000 pages), now available on the site of Smithsonian Institution (http://anthropology.si.edu/naa/harrington/manuscripts_microfilm.html), were analyzed by R. B. Applegate, who wrote a grammar of the language [Applegate 1972] and a comprehensive dictionary, published by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians with the aim of language revitalization.

I.2. Transliteration.

Transliteration mainly involves issues with the glottalization and glottal stop. In [Applegate 1972], glottal stop is marked as ʔ, whereas all glottalized consonants (stops, fricatives and resonants) are written with an apostrophe above the consonant. According to UTS rules, we write apostrophe after the glottalized consonant. In [Applegate 2007], apostrophe marks both glottal stop and glottalization of consonants; it is written after stops, but before fricatives and resonants. We write apostrophe after all glottalized consonants, whereas apostrophe marking glottal stop (i.e. word-initially before a vowel, word-internally between vowels and word-finally after a vowel) is converted to ʔ. Additionally, *x*, used in both sources to represent the uvular fricative, is converted to *χ*.

II. Barbareño.

II.1. *General.*

Barbareño Chumash was documented first by J. P. Harrington, whose fieldnotes are available on the site of Smithsonian Institution (<http://anthropology.si.edu/naa/harrington/manuscriptsmicrofilm.html>), and later, in 1954-1961, by Madison Beeler, who worked with the last native speaker of a Chumash language, Mary Yee (she was also one of Harrington's informants). Beeler published a concise, but very informative sketch of Barbareño grammar [Beeler 1976]. On the basis of his lexical materials and Mary Yee's own notes, Kenneth Whistler compiled a self-published Barbareño dictionary [Whistler 1980].

II.2. *Transliteration.*

The following symbols are transliterated into UTS:

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| ' | ʔ |
| cc | c ^h |
| c' | c' |
| ch | č |
| cch | č ^h |
| ch' | č' |
| kk | k ^h |
| k' | k' |
| l | l' |
| m | m' |
| n | n' |
| pp | p ^h |
| qq | q ^h |
| q' | q' |
| ss | s ^h |
| s' | s' |

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| sh | š |
| ssh | š ^h |
| sh' | š' |
| tt | t ^h |
| t' | t' |
| 'w | w' |
| x | χ |
| x' | χ' |
| 'y | y' |
| ǰ | v |
| ǰ̂ | ǰ̂ |

Database compiled by: M. Zhivlov (November 2017).

1. ALL

Ineseño *yilaʔ* (1), Barbareño *liy'a* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 454-455. Polysemy: 'all / every / everything'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 44. Polysemy: 'all / every / everything / neither (with negative predicate) / none (with negative predicate)'. Whistler also adduces the 19th century Barbareño form *yil'a*.

2. ASHES

Ineseño *ʔalušpaʔwat* (1), Barbareño *ʔalušpaʔwat* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 49.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 2.

3. BARK

Ineseño *s^hol* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 312. Polysemy: 'bark / husk'. Morphophonologically, *s^hol* may go back to **s=hol* or **s=sol* with fossilized third person possessor prefix *s=* [Applegate 1972: 242]. Secondary synonyms: *paχ* 'skin / bark (of tree when smooth) / shell (of egg) / complexion' [Applegate 2007: 268]; *šunay* 'bark, sheet of bark' [Applegate 2007: 347].

Barbareño: Not attested.

4. BELLY

Ineseño *mut #* (1), Barbareño *mut #* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 230. Glossed as 'belly, stomach'. Alternative candidate: *ʔaqš'iw* 'gut(s) / belly / innards / intestine(s)', derived from the verb *aqš'iw* 'to gut, ream out' (glottalization of the final consonant marks nominalization) [Applegate 2007: 69].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 18. Alternative candidate: *ʔaqš'iw* 'gut, stomach / belly, abdomen' [Whistler 1980: 4].

5. BIG

Ineseño *noχ* (1), Barbareño *χaχ'* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 250. Glossed as 'something large or big'. According to [Applegate 1972: 191], "[t]he quantifier *nox* 'a large one, a lot' occurs occasionally in apposition with a noun".

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 40. Polysemy: 'big / great'.

6. BIRD

Ineseño *wic'* (-1), Barbareño *čw'iw' ~ čw'iw'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 432. According to [Applegate 1972: 156], borrowed from Yokuts *wic'* 'condor', a word attested in most varieties of Yokuts.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 7. Plural: *čw'iw=čw'iw'*. The graphic sequence {ch'w} in {chwi'w ~ ch'wi'w} and {ch'wiwch'wi'w} can be alternatively interpreted as /čw/ or /čw'/'.

7. BITE

Ineseño *aχ=sil* (1), Barbareño *aq=sil ~ aχ=sil #* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 92. Contains instrumental prefix *aχ=* 'with the mouth' [Applegate 2007: 59].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 3, 5. Alternative candidate: *aq=uw* 'to bite' [Whistler 1980: 4], derived from *?uw* 'to eat / to take a bite', q.v.

8. BLACK

Ineseño *šoy-in* (1), Barbareño *aχimay* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 343. Polysemy: 'black / dark in color'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 5. Glossed as 'to be black'. Cf. *aχiy'i* 'to be dark' [ibid.].

9. BLOOD

Ineseño *?aχul'is* (1), Barbareño *?aχul'iš* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 97.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 6. Polysemy: 'blood / pus'.

10. BONE

Ineseño *se* (1), Barbareño *s^he* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 304. Cf. *s^he* 'bone outside of the body' ('someone's bone': *s*= 3rd person marker + *se*) [ibid.], *is^he* 'a bone not as part of one's own body' (*is*= 'one's own' + *se*) [Applegate 2007: 305].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 29. Morphophonologically, *s^he* < *s*= 3rd person marker + *se*.

11. BREAST

Ineseño *ʔusuy*' (1), Barbareño *kɪw* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 397. Polysemy: 'chest / breast / front'. Distinct from *kutet* 'breast, nipple' [Applegate 2007: 193].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 13. Polysemy: 'chest / breast'. Distinct from *kut'et* {*ku't'et*} 'female breast / to nurse' [Whistler 1980: 14].

12. BURN TR.

Ineseño *s=uχ=pat'in* (1), Barbareño *nɪh-in* # (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 331. Glossed as 'to burn, set fire to'. Derivation: *s=uχ=pat'in* < *su*= causative prefix + *uχ=pat'in* 'to blaze, burst into flame' < *uχ*= 'of fire' + *=pat'in* 'flapping, flopping' [Applegate 2007: 409]. Distinct from the intransitive verb *iχut* 'to burn, be on fire' [Applegate 2007: 161].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 20. Derived from *nɪ* 'fire' [ibid.]. Alternative candidate: *s=iχut* 'to burn (transitive) / to set fire to' [Whistler 1980: 26], derived from *iχut* (see below). Distinct from *iχut* 'to burn (intransitive)' [Whistler 1980: 12].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Ineseño *siχway*' (1), Barbareño *siχway*' (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 309. Polysemy: 'nail / claw'. Cf. *tiχwan* 'to scratch, claw' [Applegate 2007: 377].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 26. Polysemy: 'fingernail / claw'. Plural: *siχ=sixw'ay*. The graphic sequence {*x'w*} in {*sixsixw'ay*} can be alternatively interpreted as /*χ'w*/ or /*χw*/.

14. CLOUD

Ineseño *ʔiqc'iʔ* (1), Barbareño *iqc'iʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 146. Secondary synonym: *s=ox=k'on* 'white cloud / thunderhead / cumulus cloud' < *s*= 3rd person prefix + *ox=k'on* 'to thunder', literally 'it thunders' [Applegate 2007: 260].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 10. Polysemy: 'cloud / to be cloudy, foggy'.

15. COLD

Ineseño $\text{ʔo}\chi=\text{tokow}$ (1), Barbareño $a\chi=t'ata\chi$ (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 261. Glossed as 'to be cold (said of things)'. Apparently contains noun formative $\text{ʔa}\chi=$ (> $\text{ʔo}\chi=$ by vowel harmony) rather than the verbal formative $a\chi=$. Distinct from $a\chi=c'ac'a\chi$ 'to be cold (said of weather)' [Applegate 2007: 84] and $to\chiom'$ 'to be or feel cold (said of people)' [Applegate 2007: 383]. Related to noun $\text{ʔo}\chi=\text{tokow}$ 'ice / hail / hailstone / cold(ness)' [Applegate 2007: 261].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 6. Glossed as 'to be cold'. Cf. also $a\chi=t'awayan$ 'to be very cool' [ibid.].

16. COME

Ineseño $akti=na?$ (1), Barbareño nan' # (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 34. Glossed as 'to come, come to'. Derivation: verbal prefix $akti=$ 'coming toward' + $=na?$ 'to go'. Secondary synonyms: kum 'to come, arrive (at) / to be near (to) / to befall, overtake' [Applegate 2007: 188]; $yiti$ 'to come, come back from' [Applegate 2007: 456].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 18. Polysemy: 'to go / to come'. Alternative candidates: $yit'i$ 'to come' [Whistler 1980: 42], $akti=n'a$ 'to come / to come this way / to come over' [Whistler 1980: 1], $kumi \sim kum$ 'to arrive / to come to / to go to / to approach' [Whistler 1980: 14].

17. DIE

Ineseño $aq\check{s}a-n$ (1), Barbareño $aq\check{s}'a-n$ (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 67. Polysemy: 'to die / be dead'. Secondary synonyms: $kina=wil$ 'to die' ("much less common a word than $aq\check{s}an'$ ") < $kina=$ verb prefix 'death or unconsciousness' + wil 'to be, exist' [Applegate 2007: 178]; $ple?$ 'to disappear / to die, perish / to be bushed, exhausted' [Applegate 2007: 277]; $s=uti=peq'en$ 'to die, breathe one's last' < $su=$ verb prefix 'applying; gathering' + $uti=$ verb prefix 'quickly, suddenly; of a fall, blow' + $peq'en$ 'to stop, come to an end' [Applegate 2007: 327]. According to [Applegate 1972: 359], the prefix $kina=$ 'of dying' is "evidently related to the verb $kinat$, attested once in $/s-kinat-us/$ 'he died along with her'".

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 4. Polysemy: 'to die / be dead / to be sick'. Secondary synonym: $ple?$ 'to disappear / to die, perish' [Whistler 1980: 23].

18. DOG

Ineseño $hu\check{c}u$ (-1), Barbareño $\check{c}t'in'$ (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 128. This is an areal word, attested in a number of neighbouring languages: Mutsun *xučekniš* 'dog', Chalon *xučekniš* 'dog', Rumsen *xučiyis* 'dog', Esselen *hučumas* 'dog', Antoniaño Salinan *xuč* (pl. *xostén*) 'dog', Migueleño Salinan *xučai* 'dog'. Since other Chumash languages have a different word for 'dog', we mark this item as a loanword.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 7. Plural: *č'in-t'in*. Secondary synonym: *pero* 'dog' (borrowed from Spanish *perro*) [Whistler 1980: 48].

19. DRINK

Ineseño *aq=mi-l* (1), Barbareño *aq=mi-l* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 64. The formative *aq=* in this verb possibly means 'with the mouth' [Applegate 1972: 257]. The word also contains an archaic derivative suffix *-l*, the remaining part *=mi-* being identical with the word for 'water' in Island Chumash (cf. *wi* 'deer', *wi-l* 'to hunt, shoot') [Applegate 1972: 282].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 3.

20. DRY

Ineseño *aqawan* (1), Barbareño *aχwiwik* # (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 60. Glossed as 'to be dry'. Secondary synonyms: *k'imín* 'to be dry' (in the dialect of the village of *kalawašaq*; *aqawan* is more common) [Applegate 2007: 181], *k'olowoy* 'to be dry' (less common than *aqawan*) [Applegate 2007: 184].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 6. Polysemy: 'to dry (transitive) / to be dry, dried up'. Alternative candidate: *q'iwín* 'to be dry / (tide) to be out, (tide) to be low' [Whistler 1980: 25]. This word is given by Whistler with a question sign in parentheses, which apparently means that its phonological shape is uncertain.

21. EAR

Ineseño *tu?* (1), Barbareño *tu?* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 384. Polysemy: 'ear / shell (of mollusk)'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 34. Polysemy: 'ear / shell, seashell'. Plural: *tuh=t'u?*.

22. EARTH

Ineseño *šup* (1), Barbareño *šup* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 347-348. Polysemy: 'earth / world / year / soil / dirt / place / god, spirit, the Earth Mother'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 30. Polysemy: 'world / earth / ground / soil / dirt / land / year / god / name of a particular god'.

23. EAT

Ineseño *ʔuw* (1), Barbareño *ʔuw* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 407. Glossed as 'to eat, consume'. Secondary synonym: *ašin* 'to eat (a meal)' [Applegate 2007: 30].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 36. Polysemy: 'to eat / to take a bite'. Secondary synonym: *anšin* 'to eat (a meal)' [Whistler 1980: 2].

24. EGG

Ineseño *tumun* (1), Barbareño *s=tumun ~ s=tum'un* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 385. Cf. *š=tumun* 'egg', literally 'its egg' in the sense of 'someone's egg'; *tumun* 'to lay an egg' [ibid.]. Secondary synonym: *wewu* 'egg' (borrowed from Spanish *huevo* 'egg') [Applegate 2007: 431].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 27. *s=* is a 3rd person possessive marker. Secondary synonym: *wewu* 'egg' (borrowed from Spanish *huevo* 'egg') [Whistler 1980: 49].

25. EYE

Ineseño *tix* (1), Barbareño *tix* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 380. Polysemy: 'eye / face'. In verb compounds this root has the form *=tiq*.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 33. Polysemy: 'eye / face / side'. Plural: *tix=t'iq*.

26. FAT N.

Ineseño *χil* (1), Barbareño *s=χil* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 446. Polysemy: 'oil / fat'. Cf. *s=χil* 'oil, fat', literally 'someone's oil'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 40. *s=* is a 3rd person possessive marker. Cf. unaffixed *χil* 'grease / oil / to be fat' [ibid.].

27. FEATHER

Ineseño *qap* (1), Barbareño *qap* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 284. Polysemy: 'leaf / feather'. Distinct from *šoxš* 'down feathers' [Applegate 2007: 342].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 24. Polysemy: 'leaf / feather'.

28. FIRE

Ineseño *ní* (1), Barbareño *ní* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 247.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 20. Plural: *nih=n'í?*. See 'burn tr.'.

29. FISH

Ineseño *ʔal'=ili=muw* (1), Barbareño *ʔal'=ili=muw* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 43. Tentative derivation: *ʔal=* agent prefix + *ʔili* stem of unknown meaning + *muw* 'coast, beach'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 2. Plural: *ʔal'=al=ili=n'uw'*.

30. FLY V.

Ineseño *χo=now-on* (1), Barbareño *χa=n'an* # (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 450. Derivation: verbal prefix *χal=* 'through the air' + *now-on* 'to stand'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 40. Contains the root *nan'* 'to go / to come' (q.v.). Alternative candidate: *χo=yoyon* 'to fly' [Whistler 1980: 41].

31. FOOT

Ineseño *ʔil'* (1), Barbareño *ʔil'* # (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 165. Polysemy: 'foot / leg'. Secondary synonym: *tem'* 'foot / sole of the foot' [Applegate 2007: 365].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 12. Polysemy: 'leg / foot'. Alternative candidate: *ʔeqen'e* 'foot' [Whistler 1980: 8]. Cf. also *t'em'* 'sole of the foot, bottom of foot' [Whistler 1980: 35].

32. FULL

Ineseño *iyam* (1), Barbareño *il=iyam-š* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 163. Polysemy: 'to be full / to be inflated / to fill'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 10. Polysemy: 'to be full / to fill'. Cf. *inapay* (?) 'to be full of' [ibid.].

33. GIVE

Ineseño *yik-* (1) / *ikš-* (2), Barbareño *yik-us* (1) / *=kš* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 454. Glossed as 'to give, give to'. There are three verbs with the meaning 'give' in Ineseño: *yik-*, *ikš-* [Applegate 2007: 139], and *aχ=kš-* ~ *aχ=akš-* [Applegate 2007: 89]. All of them require an object suffix that refers to the recipient. The bulk of example sentences in [Applegate 1972] and [Applegate 2007] show that *ikš-* and *aχ=kš-* ~ *aχ=akš-* are used with 1st and 2nd person recipients, while *yik-* is used with the 3rd person. Consider the following examples: 1) *ikš-*: 'give it to me!' [Applegate 1972: 104, 301], 'he turns his back on me, lit.: gives me his back' [Applegate 1972: 165; Applegate 2007: 224], 'he give[s] it to me' [Applegate 1972: 290], 'give me food!' [Applegate 1972: 468], 'give me my flint-tipped arrow!' [Applegate 1972: 516], 'give me the salt' [Applegate 2007: 25], 'give me more!' [Applegate 2007: 99], 'I will give you everything that you need' [Applegate 1972: 189], 'they give it to you' [Applegate 1972: 284], 'I give it to you' [Applegate 1972: 458, 494]; 2) *aχ=kš-* ~ *aχ=akš-*: 'give me just a little bit!' [Applegate 1972: 190], 'what, you think he's given me something?' [Applegate 1972: 316; Applegate 2007: 120], 'please give it to me!' [Applegate 1972: 363], 'they always give me (something)' [Applegate 2007: 84], 'she gives me something' [Applegate 2007: 89], 'give me a piece of venison!' [Applegate 2007: 340], 'give me a piece of bread!' [Applegate 2007: 341], 'I give it to you' [Applegate 1972: 253]; 3) *yik-*: 'he gives them free rein, lit., gives them the road' [Applegate 1972: 165], 'I give it to them' [Applegate 1972: 168], 'they give it to the little one (i.e. to the baby)' [Applegate 1972: 190], 'I give it to them again; I give them some more' [Applegate 1972: 296], 'give him some more! give it to him again!' [Applegate 1972: 297], 'give it to them! give them more!' [Applegate 1972: 298], 'give it to him!' [Applegate 1972: 298, 392], 'even if I am going to give him piñon nuts' [Applegate 1972: 305], 'I go to give it to him' [Applegate 1972: 345], 'I give it to the little one (i.e. to the baby)' [Applegate 1972: 399], 'even though I am going to give him chia, he is not grateful to me' [Applegate 1972: 439; Applegate 2007: 163], 'they give it to the chief' [Applegate 1972: 467], 'And the sun gave him food, piñon nuts' [Applegate 1972: 537], 'you two give it to him' [Applegate 2007: 275], 'I'll give her half the food, some of the food' [Applegate 2007: 354], 'I'll give it to them' [Applegate 2007: 396], 'I give him/her something' [Applegate 2007: 396], 'give him some water!' [Applegate 2007: 408], 'I give her money' [Applegate 2007: 454]. There are only four counterexamples to this pattern, all of them in [Applegate 2007]: *?ikš-wun' a ?o?* 'give them water!' [Applegate 2007: 139], *tani=yik-it ayiti ha pililáš* 'please give me some more fry bread' [Applegate 2007: 100], *s=yik-in a ?o?* 'she gives you water' [Applegate 2007: 142], *s=i=yik-it a ?alč^hum* 'they give me money' [Applegate 2007: 154]. We list both *yik-* and *ikš-* in the main field. As for *aχ=kš-* ~ *aχ=akš-*, this verb is derived from the same root as *ikš-*, thus its absence from the main field will not affect lexicostatistical calculations. Applegate 2007: 139. Used with 1st and 2nd person recipient. Alternative candidate: *aχ=kš-* ~ *aχ=akš-* [Applegate 2007: 89] (derived from the same root as *ikš-*).

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 42. Polysemy: 'to give / transfer'. We include both *yik-us* and *=kš* for reasons that have been detailed in the notes to the Ineseño wordlist. Whistler 1980: 14. Alternate candidate from the same root: *aχ=kš* 'to give' [Whistler 1980: 5].

34. GOOD

Ineseño *č^ho* ~ *č^hoho* (1), Barbareño *č^ho* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 110. Glossed as 'to be good, OK'. According to [Applegate 2007: 111], "[t]he augmented from *č^hoho* is more likely to be used as an exclamation than a verb, in the sense of "OK!"".

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 7. Polysemy: 'good / alright / to be nice'.

35. GREEN

Ineseño *ʔa=qulapšan* (1), Barbareño *χulapš'an* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 74. Glossed as 'to be green'. Related to *ʔa=χulapšan* 'plant, herb'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 41. Polysemy: 'to be green / medicine'.

36. HAIR

Ineseño *ʔoq=won'* # (1), Barbareño *ʔoq=won'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 258. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. According to [Applegate 1972: 195], contains noun formative *ʔaq=*. Related to *ʔoχ=won'* 'forehead above hairline' [ibid.]. Alternative candidate: *šus* 'hair (body hair) / fur' [Applegate 2007: 348]. Cf. the following example, showing that *šus* can also be applied to head hair: *mas^huš ikay kal'ihiy* 'his hair is long' [Applegate 1972: 489].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 21. Polysemy: 'head / hair (of head)'. Distinct from *šus* 'fur / hair' [Whistler 1980: 31].

37. HAND

Ineseño *pu* (1), Barbareño *pu* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 280. Polysemy: 'hand / arm / branch / limb (of tree)'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 23. Polysemy: 'hand / arm / branch'. Plural (for 'hand, arm'): *puh=p'uʔ*.

38. HEAD

Ineseño *ʔoq=won'* (1), Barbareño *noqš* # (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 258. Polysemy: 'head / hair'. According to [Applegate 1972: 195], contains noun formative *ʔaq=*. Related to *ʔoχ=won'* 'forehead above hairline' [ibid.].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 20. Possibly related to *noχš* 'nose', q.v. Alternative candidate: *ʔoq=won'* 'head / hair (of head)'. We tentatively choose *noqš* because 'head' is the only meaning of this word.

39. HEAR

Ineseño *itaq* (1), Barbareño *itaq* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 154. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 11.

40. HEART

Ineseño *ʔayapis* (1), Barbareño *ʔayapis* # (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 100. Polysemy: 'heart / core, pith (of plant)'. Distinct from *atik* 'soul / spirit / (emotional) heart / pulse / to recover, get well / to heal (on its own, on one's own)' [Applegate 2007: 82]. Cf., however, the following example, showing that *atik* can be applied to physical heart as well: *sikwokwon a k'ayapis = sikwokwon a katik* 'my heart is palpitating' [Applegate 2007: 140].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 6. Alternative candidate: *ʔantik* 'life / soul / spirit / heart' [Whistler 1980: 2]. Secondary synonym: *ahaš* 'soul / spirit / heart' (e.g. *ʔalčʰo sahaš* 'he has a good heart') [Whistler 1980: 1].

41. HORN

Ineseño *hap* (1), Barbareño *χap* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 122.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 40.

42. I

Ineseño *noʔ* (1), Barbareño *noʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 248; Applegate 1972: 168-169. Emphatic form *no-kš*.

Barbareño: Beeler 1976: 255.

43. KILL

Ineseño *si=ni=weʔ* (1), Barbareño *si=ni=w'e ~ si=ni=weł* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 307. Derivation: *si=* 'causative' + *ni=* 'action directed toward some object' + *weʔ* 'to sleep'. Secondary synonyms: *tak=tiʔ* 'to hit / to beat / to kill (especially game) / one's catch, kill' < *tak=* verb prefix of uncertain meaning + bound root *=tiʔ* 'of encountering' [Applegate 2007: 356], *alawan* 'to murder / to kill' [Applegate 2007: 40].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 26.

44. KNEE

Ineseño *ʔapam'* (1), Barbareño *istukun* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 54.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 11. Cf. *yutoχk'on* 'to kneel' [Whistler 1980: 43].

45. KNOW

Ineseño *č'am'in* (1), Barbareño *č'am'in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 107.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 7. Polysemy: 'to know / to know how to'. Secondary synonym: *qutiχwalyik* 'to know, be acquainted with' [Whistler 1980: 25].

46. LEAF

Ineseño *qap* (1), Barbareño *qap* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 284. Polysemy: 'leaf / feather'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 24. Polysemy: 'leaf / feather'.

47. LIE

Ineseño *o=toy'in* (1), Barbareño *ton' ~ to?on* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 259. Polysemy: 'to lie down / to be lying down / (animal's ears) to be laid back'. Secondary synonym: *wok'oy* 'to lie, be prone' [Applegate 2007: 439].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 34. Glossed as 'to lie down, to recline'. Cf. *toy'in* 'to lie down' and *ali=toy'in ~ ali=to?on* 'to be lying down' [ibid.].

48. LIVER

Ineseño *?al'* (1), Barbareño *?al'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 37.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 2.

49. LONG

Ineseño *?ihiy* (1), Barbareño *?ihiy* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 164. Polysemy: 'to be long / to be tall'. According to the dictionary, derived from base element =*?iy-* 'to be larger, elder' augmented with *-h-*.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 12. Polysemy: 'to be long / tall (?)'.

50. LOUSE

Ineseño *šik* (1), Barbareño *šik* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 339. Glossed as 'head louse'. Distinct from *?ipšti* 'body louse' [Applegate 2007: 146].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 30. Glossed as 'head louse'. Distinct from *?ipišti* 'body louse' [Whistler 1980: 10].

51. MAN

Ineseño *?ihiy'* (1), Barbareño *?ihiy'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 164. Polysemy: 'man / male'. Plural: *?ihiy-hiy'* 'men'. Derivation: *?ihiy* 'to be long, tall' + noun marker *-?*.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 12. Polysemy: 'man / male'. Plural: *?iyih'iy'*. Derived from *?ihiy* 'to be long / tall (?)'.

52. MANY

Ineseño *wahac'* (1), Barbareño *?ih'í?* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 415. Polysemy: 'many / much / a lot'. Although the final consonant is given as *-c'*, it is *-č'* in many derived forms, as well as in the following example: *wahac' a ku* 'many people, lots of people'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 12. Polysemy: 'much / many'.

53. MEAT

Ineseño *?am'in'* (1), Barbareño *?am'in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 50. Polysemy: 'body / flesh / meat / seed (of plant)'. Secondary synonyms: *?al=hap-uč* 'meat', literally 'something from a horned [animal]' < nominalizing prefix *?al=* + *hap-uč* 'to be horned, have horns' < *hap* 'horn' + stative verbalizer *-Vč*;

not as common as *ʔamin* [Applegate 2007: 122]; *kalni* 'meat', borrowed from Spanish *carne* 'meat' [Applegate 2007: 170].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 2. Polysemy: 'body / flesh, meat (including flesh of a fruit) / seed (?)'. Secondary synonym: *kalni* 'meat' (borrowed from Spanish *carne* 'meat') [Whistler 1980: 46].

54. MOON

Ineseño *ʔaway* (1), Barbareño *ʔaw'ay* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 83. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 5. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

55. MOUNTAIN

Ineseño *mi=limol* # (1), Barbareño *ni=po=lomol* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 221. Polysemy: 'mountain(s) / north'. Derivation: *mi=* locative prefix + *=limol* allomorph of bound root *=lomol* 'to be over, piled up' [Applegate 2007: 221]. Alternative candidates: *mi=po=lomol* 'mountain range' < *mi=* 'locative prefix' + *pal=* verbal prefix + bound root *=lomol* 'to be over, piled up' [Applegate 2007: 202]; *wošlo=lomol* 'hill / range of hills' < *wašla=* verb prefix 'encircling' + bound root *=lomol* 'to be over, piled up' [Applegate 2007: 440] (translated as 'hill, mountain' on p. 184); *tip* 'mountain(s) / forest / brush / chaparral' [Applegate 2007: 380].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 19. Polysemy: 'mountain range / mountain'. Plural: *nipnipolom"ol*'. Derived from *lomol* 'piled up' [Whistler 1980: 16].

56. MOUTH

Ineseño *ʔik* (1), Barbareño *ʔik* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 164.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 12.

57. NAME

Ineseño *tí* (1), Barbareño *ti* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 378.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 32.

58. NECK

Ineseño *ni?* (1), Barbareño *ʔoxtoʔwol* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 241.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 21. Polysemy: 'throat / neck'. Distinct from *ni?* '(back of the) neck / nape' [Whistler 1980: 19].

59. NEW

Ineseño *ʔikimin* (1), Barbareño *ʔikimin* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 139. Polysemy: 'to be new / to be young / to be fresh (in sense of recent)'.
Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 10. Glossed as 'to be new'.

60. NIGHT

Ineseño *s=aχi=yi?* (1), Barbareño *s=ulkuw* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 88. Derivation: *s=* noun marker + *aχi=yi* 'to be dark, nighttime' < verbal prefix *aχi=* 'repetitive or intermittent action' + *yi?* 'to go home, return home'. Cf. also the verb *ulkuw* 'to be night / to be otherworldly, supernatural' [Applegate 2007: 388].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 35. Derived from the verb *ulkuw* 'to be night, to be early in the morning' [ibid.].

61. NOSE

Ineseño *noχš* (1), Barbareño *noχš* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 251. Polysemy: 'nose / beak of bird / point (of tool)'. Related to the bound verbal root *=n'iχš* 'to do with the nose'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 20. Polysemy: 'nose / beak / prow, bow (of boat)'.

62. NOT

Ineseño *ʔini-* (1), Barbareño *sě* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 143. Negative marker, usually attached to the verb as a prefix. Before nouns it functions as a separate

word. After a word or prefix ending in a vowel, the allomorph *-ni-* is used.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 45. Glossed as 'no; not'. Cf. the verbal negative prefix *-e-* [Beeler 1976: 262].

63. ONE

Ineseño *pakas'* (1), Barbareño *pak'a* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 263.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 22. Polysemy: 'one / single / same, equally'.

64. PERSON

Ineseño *ku* (1), Barbareño *ku* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 187. Polysemy: 'person / people'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 14. Plural: *kuh=k'u?* 'people'.

65. RAIN

Ineseño *tuhuy* (1), Barbareño *tuh'uy'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 384. Glossed as 'to rain' on p. 384, but as 'rain' (verb and noun) on p. 565.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 34. Polysemy: 'rain / to rain'.

66. RED

Ineseño *tasin* (1), Barbareño *tasin* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 363. Glossed as 'to be red'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 32. Glossed as 'to be red'.

67. ROAD

Ineseño *č'ayaš* (1), Barbareño *č'alayaš* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 108. Glossed as 'path / trail / way'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 7. Polysemy: 'road / trail'.

68. ROOT

Ineseño *ʔaχ=pil-il'* (1), Barbareño *ʔaχ=pil-il* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 92. Polysemy: 'root / sinew / nerve / muscle / bowstring'. Derivation: noun formative *ʔaχ=* + root *=pil-* + final reduplication.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 5. Polysemy: 'nerve / sinew / muscle / bowstring / root'.

69. ROUND

Ineseño *topokol'in* (1), Barbareño *toqošl'oq'* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 382. Glossed as 'to be round, rounded, circular'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 34. Glossed as 'round, circular'. Cf. also *qoto* 'round (?)' [Whistler 1980: 24].

70. SAND

Ineseño *χas* (1), Barbareño *χas* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 445.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 40.

71. SAY

Ineseño *ʔip* (1), Barbareño *ʔip* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 145. Polysemy: 'to say (to someone) / to think (i.e. say to oneself)'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 10. Polysemy: 'to talk / to speak / to say / to think that...'. Secondary synonym: *tiyep-(us)* 'to tell, tell about / to show / to teach / to report / to say' [Whistler 1980: 33].

72. SEE

Ineseño *kuti* (1), Barbareño *kuti* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 193. Polysemy: 'to see / to watch / to look'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 14. Polysemy: 'to see / to look, look at, watch'.

73. SEED

Ineseño *ʔamin'* (1), Barbareño *ʔam'in* # (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 50. Polysemy: 'body / flesh / meat / seed (of plant)'. Secondary synonym: *tokos* 'pit / seed (of fruit)' [Applegate 2007: 381].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 2. Polysemy: 'body / flesh, meat (including flesh of a fruit) / seed (?)'.

74. SIT

Ineseño *i=lik'in* (1), Barbareño *lek'en* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 165. Polysemy: 'to sit / to be situated, in a location'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 16. Polysemy: 'to sit, be seated / to reside, stay'. Cf. also derived *ali=lek'en* 'to be sitting' [ibid.].

75. SKIN

Ineseño *paχ* (1), Barbareño *paχ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 268. Polysemy: 'skin / bark (of tree when smooth) / shell (of egg) / complexion'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 22. Polysemy: 'skin / hide'.

76. SLEEP

Ineseño *weʔ ~ wen'* (1), Barbareño *=weʔ ~ =w'e ~ =wen'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 429. Allomorph *wen'* is found before suffixes.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 38. Polysemy: 'to sleep / to rest / to lie down / to go to sleep'.

77. SMALL

Ineseño *kiceʔ* (1), Barbareño *taniw* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 175. Glossed as 'a little one / small one / to be little or small'. Another word for 'small' is *muc'u?* 'small (one) / young (one)' [Applegate 2007: 229]. According to [Applegate 1972: 190-191], "the quantifier *kice?* 'a little one, a little bit' may occur in apposition with a noun, ... but it is nearly always used pronominally", while "the quantifier *muc'u?* 'a little one' is not attested in apposition with a noun".

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 31. Polysemy: 'child / little'. Cf. also derived $\check{c}=t'aniw$ ~ $\check{c}=taniw$ 'little, small' [Whistler 1980: 7].

78. SMOKE

Ineseño *tow'* (1), Barbareño *tow'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 383.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 34.

79. STAND

Ineseño *now-on* (1), Barbareño *now-on* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 249. Polysemy: 'to stand / to be standing / to stop (moving, in sense of "stand still") / go out (said of flame)'. Distinct from *kuta?* 'to stand up / get up / arise' [Applegate 2007: 193].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 20. Polysemy: 'to stand / to be erect / to cease, stop doing'. Cf. also the derived form *ali=now-on* 'to be standing, to be vertical' [ibid.].

80. STAR

Ineseño $\text{?}aq=iwo$ (1), Barbareño $\text{?}aq=iwo$ (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 63. Possibly contains noun formative $\text{?}aq=$.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 3.

81. STONE

Ineseño χip (1), Barbareño χip (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 449.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 41. Glossed as 'stone, rock'. Plural: $\chi ip=\chi'ip'$.

82. SUN

Ineseño *qsi* (1), Barbareño *ʔal=išaw* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 294. Polysemy: 'sun / day'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 1. Polysemy: 'sun / day'. Plural: *ʔalʔališ'aw* [ibid.]. Derived from *išaw* 'to be hot / (sun) to shine, to be hot' [Whistler 1980: 11].

83. SWIM

Ineseño *aqi=wíw-in* (1), Barbareño *aqi=wíw-in* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 63.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 3.

84. TAIL

Ineseño *teleq'* (1), Barbareño *tel'eq* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 365.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 32. Glossed as 'tail (of animal)'.

85. THAT

Ineseño *hek'i* (1) / *loʔ* (2), Barbareño *hoʔ* (3) / *hu-* (4).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 124; Applegate 1972: 178. Glossed as 'that, that one'. Ineseño has a very complex ternary system of demonstratives (proximal vs. medial vs. distal) with additional features of animacy (inanimate vs. unmarked animacy) and position in the phrase (initial vs. non-initial) [Applegate 1972: 178]. The demonstrative *hek'i* is medial, has unmarked animacy (that is, can refer both to animate and inanimate entities), and is non-initial in the phrase. Cf. *kvek'i* 'that / that one / there' (medial, inanimate, phrase-initial) [Applegate 2007: 196; Applegate 1972: 178]. Applegate 2007: 201; Applegate 1972: 179. Glossed as 'yonder, over there / that over there'. The demonstrative *loʔ* is distal, has unmarked animacy, and is non-initial in the phrase. Cf. *koloʔ* 'yonder, that one over there / yonder, over there' (distal, inanimate, phrase-initial) [Applegate 2007: 184; Applegate 1972: 179].

Barbareño: Beeler 1976: 257. Glossed as 'there, that (removed from the speaker)'. Barbareño demonstratives function as prefixes. Beeler 1976: 257. Glossed as 'remote in time or space, not visible to the speaker'.

86. THIS

Ineseño *hen'i* # (1), Barbareño *he?* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 124; Applegate 1972: 178. Glossed as 'this, this one'. The demonstrative *hen'i* is proximal, has unmarked animacy, and is non-initial in the phrase. Cf. *he?* 'this, this one' (proximal, inanimate, non-initial; does not occur in apposition with a noun) [Applegate 2007: 123; Applegate 1972: 178], *ken'i* 'this, this one' (proximal, of unmarked animacy, phrase-initial; always occurs in apposition with a noun) [Applegate 2007: 175; Applegate 1972: 178] and *ke?* 'this, this way, in this way, thus, so' (proximal, inanimate, phrase-initial; occurs in apposition with a noun) [Applegate 2007: 174; Applegate 1972: 178]. Alternative candidate: *heča?* 'this' (proximal, of unmarked animacy, non-initial) [Applegate 1972: 178], cf. *heči?* 'this, this one' (proximal, inanimate, non-initial; always occurs in apposition with a noun) [Applegate 2007: 123; Applegate 1972: 178]. The difference between *hen'i* and *heča?* is unclear.

Barbareño: Beeler 1976: 257. Glossed as 'here, this (near the speaker)'.

87. THOU

Ineseño *pi?* (1), Barbareño *pi?* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 271; Applegate 1972: 168-169. Emphatic form *pi-kš*.

Barbareño: Beeler 1976: 255.

88. TONGUE

Ineseño *ʔelew* (1), Barbareño *ʔel'ew* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 144.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 8.

89. TOOTH

Ineseño *sa* (1), Barbareño *s^ha* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 298.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 29. Polysemy: 'tooth / fish hook / arrow point, arrowhead'. Morphophonologically, *s^ha* < *s* = 3rd person marker + *sa*.

90. TREE

Ineseño *pon'* (1), Barbareño *pon'* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 278. Polysemy: 'tree / wood / stick'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 23. Polysemy: 'wood / tree / stick / branch / board / plank / post'. Plural: *pon=p'on*'.

91. TWO

Ineseño *ʔiškóm*' (1), Barbareño *ʔišk'óm*' (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 151.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 11.

92. WALK (GO)

Ineseño *nan*' (1), Barbareño *nan*' ~ *=n'a* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 232. Glossed as 'to go'. An allomorph *=naʔ* occurs after some derivational prefixes.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 18. Glossed as 'to go / to come'.

93. WARM (HOT)

Ineseño *yí=c'í* (1), Barbareño *yín=c'í* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 456. Glossed as 'to be hot (said of things)'. Derivation: verbal prefix *yul=* 'of heat' + root *c'í* 'to be sharp / (food) to be hot, spicy / (smell) to be pungent'. Secondary synonyms: *yu=wil* 'to be hot (said of object or weather)' < verbal prefix *yul=* 'of heat' + root *wil* 'to be, exist' [Applegate 2007: 462] (examples in the dictionary mainly refer to weather), *yulu=wil* '(food) to be hot (in temperature)' < verbal prefix *yul=* 'of heat' + root *wil* 'to be, exist' [Applegate 2007: 460]. Distinct from *išaw* 'to be hot (said of weather)' [Applegate 2007: 151], *yul=klaʔ* 'to be or feel hot (said of people)' < *yul=* 'of heat' + *klaʔ* 'to crack / to break / to crumble' [Applegate 2007: 459] and *yulu=mon* 'to be warm' < *yul=* 'of heat' + *mon* (apparently an allomorph of the root *mol* 'to toast', cf. *oχ=mol* 'to warm oneself') [Applegate 2007: 459].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 6. Glossed as 'to be hot'. Secondary synonym: *išaw* 'to be hot / sun to shine, to be hot' [Whistler 1980: 11]. Distinct from *yulu=mun* 'to be warm' [Whistler 1980: 42].

94. WATER

Ineseño *ʔoʔ* (1), Barbareño *ʔoʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 255. Polysemy: 'water / liquid / juice'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 20. Polysemy: 'water / to be thirsty'.

95. WE

Ineseño *k-i-ki?* (1), Barbareño *k-iy-ki* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 176; Applegate 1972: 168-169. Contains 1st person plural prefix *k-iy-* (cf. 1st person singular *k-* and 1st person dual *k-iš-*) and a suffixed pronominal formative *-ki?*. Emphatic form *k-i-ki-kš*.

Barbareño: Beeler 1976: 255.

96. WHAT

Ineseño *suk'u* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 319. Polysemy: 'what / something / anything / what kind of'. Interrogative and relative pronoun. Secondary synonym: *suk'iku* 'what? / what is it?' (interrogative pronoun; far less common than *suk'u*) [Applegate 2007: 318]. Note also *ti* 'what' (less common than *suk'u*, but used in several idiomatic expressions) [Applegate 2007: 367]. In [Applegate 1972: 173-174] *ti-* is treated as a relativizing verbal prefix, whose function is "parallel in many ways to the independent relative-interrogative pronouns".

Barbareño: Not attested.

97. WHITE

Ineseño *ʔow'-ow* (1), Barbareño *ʔow'-ow* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 259. Glossed as 'to be white'. Formed by reduplication: **ʔow-ʔow > ʔow'-ow*.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 21. Glossed as 'white / to be white'.

98. WHO

Ineseño *kune?* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 191. Polysemy: 'who (relative and interrogative) / somebody / someone / anyone'. Plural: *kun=kune?*.

Barbareño: Not attested.

99. WOMAN

Ineseño *ʔeneq* (1), Barbareño *ʔeneq* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 115. Polysemy: 'woman / female / wife'. In the sense of 'wife' used with possessive markers. Plural: *ʔeneq-neq* 'women'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 8. Plural: *ʔen=ʔen'eq*'.

100. YELLOW

Ineseño *swey-in* (1), Barbareño *wontot-in* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 332. Glossed as 'to be yellow'. Derivation: *swey* 'tarweed, a food plant with yellow flowers and edible seeds' + verbalizing suffix *-in*. Secondary synonym: *ʔamaliyu* 'to be yellow', borrowed from Spanish *amarillo* 'yellow' [Applegate 2007: 50].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 39. Derived from *wontot* 'bird sp.: Bullock's oriole'. Secondary synonym: *ʔamaliyu* 'yellow', borrowed from Spanish *amarillo* 'yellow' [Whistler 1980: 45].

101. FAR

Ineseño *mik* (1), Barbareño *mik* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 223. Polysemy: 'far / far away / to a great extent / to be coarse (said of weave)'.
Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 17. Glossed as 'to be far, far away, a long way off / a long time'.

102. HEAVY

Ineseño *χul=χul* (1), Barbareño *χul=χul* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 451. Glossed as 'to be heavy'. A case of CVC-reduplication.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 41. Glossed as 'to be heavy'.

103. NEAR

Ineseño *mutey'* (1), Barbareño *mut'ey-(us)* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 230. Glossed as 'near / nearby / to be nearby, close to'. Secondary synonym: *naqti=kum* 'to be near (to)' <

naqti= verb prefix of uncertain meaning + *kum* 'to come, arrive' [Applegate 2007: 237].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 18. Glossed as 'to be near / to get near'.

104. SALT

Ineseño *tip* (1), Barbareño *tip* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 371.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 33. Polysemy: 'salt / salty'.

105. SHORT

Ineseño *aqun=k'ot* (1), Barbareño *qlo=woʷon* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 75. Polysemy: 'to be low (in height) / to be short (in stature or duration)'. Derivation: verbal prefix *aqul*= 'of a long, thin object' + root *k'ot* 'to be broken'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 24. Glossed as 'to be short'.

106. SNAKE

Ineseño *nunašiš* (1), Barbareño *c'iq^hiy'* (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 253. Polysemy: 'supernatural being / demon / beast / snake / serpent'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 6. Polysemy: 'snake / Snake (a figure in myth)'.

107. THIN

Ineseño *q^hap=q^hap #* (1), Barbareño *q^hap=q^hap #* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 285. Glossed as 'to be thin, slender'. Alternative candidates: *yuuq=muc'u?* 'to be thin, slender' < verbal prefix *yuuq*= + root *muc'u?* 'small' [Applegate 2007: 461], *maχ=walac'* 'to be thin or gauzy (e.g. netting)' [Applegate 2007: 210], *ʔoq^ho* 'to be thin, lean' [Applegate 2007: 257].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 25. Glossed as 'to be thin'. Alternative candidates: *taχšan* 'to be thin' [Whistler 1980: 32], *yuuq=muc'u?* 'to be narrow, thin' [Whistler 1980: 42].

108. WIND

Ineseño *s=aχta=k^hit* (1), Barbareño *s=aχ=k^hit* (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 297. Literally 'it blows'. Derivation: s= 3rd person marker + $a\chi ta=k^h it$ '(wind) to blow' < verbal prefix $a\chi ta=$ 'through the air / of wind' + bound root $=k^h it$ 'coming near / bringing near'.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 26. Polysemy: 'wind / (wind) to blow'. Cf. $a\chi=k^h it$ '(wind) to blow' [Whistler 1980: 5].

109. WORM

Ineseño $\check{c} i q^h i y$ # (1), Barbareño $ski\check{s}$ # (2).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 110. Alternative candidate: $skon$ 'worm / reptile / vermin' (with such derivatives as $i\check{s}koni\check{c}$ 'to be wormy, worm-infested' and $?uskon$ 'to be worm-eaten') [Applegate 2007: 311]. Cf. also $\check{s}k'i\check{s}$ 'beach worm' [Applegate 2007: 341].

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 27. Glossed as 'angleworm'.

110. YEAR

Ineseño $\check{s}up$ (1), Barbareño $\check{s}up$ (1).

References and notes:

Ineseño: Applegate 2007: 347-348. Polysemy: 'earth / world / year / soil / dirt / place / god, spirit, the Earth Mother'. The polysemy 'earth / world / year' is quite typical for California.

Barbareño: Whistler 1980: 30. Polysemy: 'world / earth / ground / soil / dirt / land / year / god / name of a particular god'.