[Text version of database, created 14/10/2011].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Eyak group (Na-Dene family).

<u>Languages included</u>: Eyak [eya-eya].

<u>Data sources</u>.

Krauss 1965 = M. E. Krauss. Eyak: a preliminary report. In: *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* 10 (1965). P. 167-187. *// A brief grammar sketch.*

Krauss 1968 = M. E. Krauss. Noun-Classification Systems in Athapaskan, Eyak, Tlingit and Haida Verbs. In: *International Journal of American Linguistics* 34/3 (1968). P. 194-203.

Krauss 1970 = M. E. Krauss. Eyak dictionary. University of Alaska & Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1963-1970. *// The electronic copy (scanned pdf-files) available at the Alaska Native Language Archive (2011), item EY961K1970b (http://www.uaf.edu/anla/-collections/eyak/list/) has been used. Some pages contain Krauss' handwritten marginalia. The main file (Eyak-English) consists of ca. 3000 pages, but w/o pagination. We refer to electronic page numbers from 1 to 2948 of the ANLA pdf-file. A second copy available to us is that published at MIT Microphoto Laboratory, reduced to circa 4 or 5 pages of original to 1 page. Pages of this copy are numbered from 1 to 666, but the print quality is too poor to make it possible to use this copy as a primary source.*

Krauss 1970a = M. E. Krauss. *Eyak dictionary. // The second pdf-file, available at the Alaska Native Language Archive (2011), item EY961K1970b (http://www.uaf.edu/anla/collections/-eyak/list/). It consists of 116 pages and includes English-, German- and Russian-Eyak indexes for Krauss 1970. Scanned pages, numbered from 667 to 782.*

Krauss 1982 = *In Honor of Eyak: The Art of Anna Nelson Harry*. Compiled and edited with introduction and commentary by M. E. Krauss. Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska. *// Transcribed and translated Eyak texts, recorded through the 1960s and 1970s.*

Krauss 2009 = M. E. Krauss. *Eyak Grammar drafts. // Retyped electronic copy of Krauss' ms, ver. 10 (2009); file last updated 2011-04-05. Downloaded from the Alaska Native Language Archive, item EY961K2009 (http://www.uaf.edu/anla/collections/search/resultDetail.xml?-resource=10892).*

<u>Notes</u>.

We transliterate Krauss' alphabet as follows:

b	p
m	m
ʔm	ʔm
d	t
t	tʰ
t̓	t̓
n	n
ʔn	ʔn
l	l
ʔl	ʔl
ł	ł
λ, dl	ƛ
ƛ, tl	ƛʰ
ƛ̓, tl̓	ƛ̓
ʒ, dz	c
c, ts	cʰ
c̓, ts̓	c̓
s	s
ǯ, dž, j	č
č, tš, ch	čʰ
č̓, tš̓, ch̓	č̓
š, sh	š

g	k
k	kʰ
kʼ	kʼ
x	x
gw	kʷ
xw	xʷ
ɢ	q
q	qʰ
qʼ	qʼ
ẋ	χ
h	h
ʔ	ʔ
y	y
ʔy	ʔy
w	w
ʔw	ʔw
V·	V:
V, Vn	Ṽ
Vh	Vh
Vʔ	Vʔ
a	a
e	e
i	i
u	u
ə	ə
ä	a

1. ALL
Eyak *ɬi-ʔqʼ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 474; Krauss 1970a: 668. Polysemy: 'all (omnis) / all (totus)'. Krauss supposes that *ɬiʔqʼ* should be analyzed as *ɬi-ʔqʼ*, where -(ʔ)qʼ = 'on OBJ.'; for the bound morpheme *ɬi-* cf. *ɬi-čʼ* 'always' etc. [Krauss 1970: 472 ff.].

2. ASHES
Eyak *cʰū̃ʔƛʼ-k* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 603; Krauss 1970a: 669. The final *-k* is repetitive thematic.

3. BARK
Eyak *qʰaht-ɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1563; Krauss 1970a: 671. Usually contracted as *qʰahƛ*.
Several terms enter into competition. Of those, the most common and neutral expression seems to be *qʰaht-ɬ ~ qʰahƛ*, see examples in [Krauss 1970: 968 ("scrape that bark!"), 1563]. The final *-ɬ* is a common instrumental suffix.
Another term for 'tree bark' is *ɬãh* [Krauss 1970: 504], but this is apparently obsolete, attested in one source only.
A third candidate is *tʰah* 'skin (q.v.) / hide / peel / bark / shell (of egg, crustacean)', attested in expressions *kʼu-tə-tʰah* 'tree-bark' (INDN.POSS-QUAL-skin), *lis-tə-tʰah* 'spruce-bark' (tree/spruce-QUAL-skin) [Krauss 1970: 272].
Cf. also more specific terms, such as *saʔ* 'inner bark, cambium, and sap, especially of hemlock, scraped in spring, dried flake-like, and kept in sealoil for winter food' [Krauss 1970: 728], etc., see the complete list in [Krauss 1970a: 671].

4. BELLY
Eyak *POSSR=kʰəmah ~ POSSR=kʰumah* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1123; Krauss 1970a: 673. Glossed as 'belly, stomach'. As supposed in [Krauss 1970: 1124], apparently the same root as the incorporated *kʰuːl ~ kʰū̃ː* 'belly, thickest part'; phonotactical details are, however, not entirely clear (*kʰəma... < *kʰəwã...*?).
Cf. also a more specific term POSSR=*ɬaʔčʼ* 'stomach' [Krauss 1970: 519].

5. BIG
Eyak *=ʔluw ~ =ʔnuw* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2241; Krauss 1970a: 674. An adjective, glossed as 'big, large, huge, enormous, great', widely applicable.

6. BIRD
Eyak *yəχ=tə=ɬə=kʼaʔtʼ-χ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1242; Krauss 1970a: 674. Polysemy: 'bird / airplane'.
    Krauss quotes two kinds of expressions for 'bird (in general)':
    1) *yəχ tə-ɬə-kʼaʔtʼ-χ* 'bird; airplane', literally 'it flies around', with the verbal root *kʼatʼ* 'to fly (sg. subj.)' / *yəχ χə-ta-ʔyaː-χ* 'flying things; birds', literally 'these fly about', with the verb *=χə=ʔya* 'to fly (pl. subj.)' (*yəχ* is a progressive exponent) [Krauss 1970: 1242, 2442].
        2) *qənuh* 'ducks, waterfowl, fowl, bird (generic)' [Krauss 1970: 1425].
    The latter does not seem to be the default word for 'bird'; we tentatively prefer not to include this in the list.
    Cf. also a more specific term *qã:-ti-čʼičʼ-k* '(any) small non-aquatic songbird' [Krauss 1970: 904]; as noted by Krauss, apparently a nominalized active imperfective from the hypothetical verbal root *čʼičʼ* '?', i.e. literally 'it does (something repetitive) on ground' (in fact, this root seems to be onomatopoeic).

7. BITE
Eyak *=qʰa* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1473; Krauss 1970a: 674. Distinct from *qʼəc* 'to bite severely; takes bite out of / to catch in beak / to catch, trap' [Krauss 1970: 1679].

8. BLACK
Eyak *tə=ɬ=tʼu:čʼ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 390; Krauss 1970a: 674. Literally 'it turns black'. Krauss claims that this is a wandering root (Eyak < Tlingit). Expressions for 'charcoal' are derived from this form: *χə=tə=ɬ=tʼu:čʼ-k, kʼu=tə=ɬ=tʼu:čʼ-k* [Krauss 1970: 391].
    Cf. also *cʼəq-ɬ-kaʔ* 'blackish', literally '*cʼəq*-like' [Krauss 1970: 713] (*cʼəq* '?').

9. BLOOD
Eyak *təɬ ~ tiɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 122; Krauss 1970a: 674.

Cf. *=təs ~ =tis* 'to clot (of blood)', *kū:=ɬ=təs-ɬ* 'clotted blood' [Krauss 1970: 129].

10. BONE
Eyak *c'əl ~ POSSR=c'əl-ih* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 649; Krauss 1970a: 675. Glossed as ''bone (anatomical, not as part of food)'. Distinct from *q'ahš* 'bone (in meat, fish), bony food' [Krauss 1970: 1704].

11. BREAST
Eyak *POSSR=še:k'* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 981; Krauss 1970a: 679. Glossed as 'chest, thorax'. Distinct from the term for 'female breast': *c'u:* 'breast, teat, nipple; milk' [Krauss 1970: 647].

12. BURN TR.
Eyak *=ɬ=q'a* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1644; Krauss 1970a: 677. A causative formation from *=tə=q'a* 'to burn (intr.)' [Krauss 1970: 1642] (*=ɬ=* is a qualifier 'fire, bright').

13. CLAW (NAIL)
Eyak *POSSR=yə=ɬ=χahc-ɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1882; Krauss 1970a: 695. 'Fingernail' (with the qualifier *-yə-* 'hand'); the corresponding expression for 'toenail; claw' is POSSR=*qʰi:=yə=ɬ=χahc-ɬ* (with an additional qualifier *-qʰi:-* 'foot'). The final *-ɬ* is an instrumental exponent.

14. CLOUD
Eyak *q'ahs* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1695; Krauss 1970a: 681.

15. COLD

Eyak =ʎ̓e (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 430; Krauss 1970a: 681. Verbal stem: 'to be cold'.

16. COME

Eyak =a (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 3 (p. i). Polysemy: 'to go (q.v.) / to come'.

      Browsing through [Krauss 1970] strongly suggests that the most neutral and frequent Eyak verb for 'to go / to come', used with sg. subj., is =a.

      Cf. some examples for the meaning 'to go': "where did you go (s=ah-ɬ)?", "nor will you know whither she's gone (s=ah-ɬ) and left you" [Krauss 1970: 49], "right into where water's formed a puddle he walked (s=ah-ɬ)" [Krauss 1970: 2718], "he didn't go (s=ah-ɬ-īh) far" [Krauss 1970: 2782], "he went (s=ah-ɬ-īh) by me", "he walked (s=ah-ɬ) by in front of/behind me" [Krauss 1970: 2841], "he went (s=ah-ɬ-īh) out" [Krauss 1970: 2856].

      Examples for the meaning 'to come' are (selectively): "that man would come (qʰuʔw=ah)" [Krauss 1982: 44], "bogeyman will come (qʰuʔw=ah) here" [Krauss 1970: 2871], "he didn't come (ʔə=s=ah-l-q) at a good time" [Krauss 1970: 73], "did he come (s=ah-ɬ) visit you?", "did you come (s=ah-ɬ) close to it?" [Krauss 1970: 109], "do something quick: he's come (s=ah-ɬ) here!" [Krauss 1970: 1836], "say to him thus that he should come (ʔ=iy=a:-χ) to me" [Krauss 1970: 2092], "I come (ʔə=x=a:-k̓) to where it's daylight" [Krauss 1970: 497], "why don't you come (ʔ=i:y=a:-k̓-q) to (visit) me?" [Krauss 1970: 2262], "come (iy=aʔ) here!" [Krauss 1982: 86].

      Unfortunately, pages with the entry "a¹" are missing from the available draft copy of [Krauss 1970] (the vowel section of the dictionary simply begins with the entry "a²"; in the same way a¹ is not included into the English-Eyak index at the end of the dictionary). This missing root 'to go (sg.)' is explicitly added by Krauss in the preface [Krauss 1970: 3 (p. i)]; there are also internal references to a¹ 'to go' in the text, e.g. [Krauss 1970: 1505].

      Cf. the verb for 'to go' (and apparently 'to come'?), used with pl. subj., =ʔaʔč̓, which is likewise missing from the dictionary and added in [Krauss 1970: 3 (p. i)] (note that =k=ɬ=ʔaʔč̓ means 'to stand (pl. subj.)', see sub 'stand'). A second root 'to go / to come', used with pl. animate subj., is =qʰah (a defective verb, attested only in active imperfective and imperative) [Krauss 1970: 1495].

17. DIE

Eyak =sĩh (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 721; Krauss 1970a: 687.

      Cf. also the euphemistic expression =lə=tə=ʔa 'to wane away, pass, (supply) run out, all die off, disappear, become extinct, come to an end' [Krauss 1970: 2708] with the root =ʔa 'to be/get in position' [Krauss 1970: 2688]. Other euphemistic expressions for 'to die' can be based on the verbal root =ʔya 'to get in situation/move/act restrictedly and/or involuntarily',

see [Krauss 1970: 2394].

18. DOG
Eyak *χəwa:* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1824; Krauss 1970a: 688. According to Krauss, the word may be related to the verb =*χəma* 'to growl (said of dog)' [Krauss 1970: 1828], although phonotactical details are not entirely clear. Alternatively, Krauss suggests to analyze *χəwa:* as the *χə*-qualifier of an uncertain meaning plus =*a:* '(a kinship term?)' [Krauss 1970: 2931] or =*wa:* '?'.

19. DRINK
Eyak =*tə=la* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2169; Krauss 1970a: 689. Distinct from *šiš ~ ši:š* 'to sip, drink tea or coffee' [Krauss 1970: 976].

20. DRY
Eyak =*tə=ł=ʔeht* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2798; Krauss 1970a: 689. Glossed as 'to be/become dry (of foodstuff, anything wet or moist)'.

21. EAR
Eyak *POSSR=čehχ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 807; Krauss 1970a: 691.

22. EARTH
Eyak *ʔãh* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2769; Krauss 1970a: 691. Polysemy: 'earth / (dry) land / ground / region, area, country, territory, (real) property, yard, habitation, village'.

23. EAT

Eyak =χ=a (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2907; Krauss 1970a: 691. This is the basic verb for 'to eat'.

Cf. also more specific terms: *xaʔ*, which does not mean 'to eat' *per se*, but 'eating, appetite; food, smth. to eat' [Krauss 1970: 1283], and *=leʔk ~ =leʔkʷ* 'to move hand(s), act with hand(s)' [Krauss 1970: 1283], one of the meanings of which is 'to eat' or rather 'to eat up' [Krauss 1970: 2314].

24. EGG

Eyak *POSSR=tə=ʔuht-k* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2806; Krauss 1970a: 691. Probably an old deverbative formed with the *t*-qualifier and *k*-repetitive.

25. EYE

Eyak *POSSR=laːχ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2355; Krauss 1970a: 693.

26. FAT N.

Eyak *POSSR=qʼəχ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1717; Krauss 1970a: 694. Glossed as 'fat (not rendered), blubber'. Widely applicable (to mountain goats, pigs, humans, sea anemones).

Distinct from *χeː ~ POSSR=χeʔ* 'oil, grease, (rendered) fat, tallow, suet, lard, seal oil, fish-oil' [Krauss 1970: 1748 f.]; as noted by Krauss: "in texts most often 'seal oil'".

27. FEATHER

Eyak *tʼahɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 360; Krauss 1970a: 694. Same word as 'leaf' q.v. Glossed as '(plume-)feather, wing-feather'.

Distinct from *ɬeʔɬ-q ~ ɬeʔɬ-qʼ* 'down-feathers' [Krauss 1970: 516].

28. FIRE

Eyak *tə=q'a:-k* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1642; Krauss 1970a: 695. Derived from *=q'a* 'to burn' q.v. with *k*-repetitive.

        The root *qʰuʔ ~ qʰu: ~ qʰũ:* 'fire' (possessing reliable Athapaskan cognates) is always bound, either used as a preverb ('on, into the fire') or in postpositional phrases 'onto, into, over, near the fire' [Krauss 1970: 1540], therefore it is excluded from the list.

29. FISH

Eyak *tʰəʔ-yaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2507; Krauss 1970a: 696. Polysemy: 'fish (generic) / salmon (generic)'. Consists of the preverb *tʰaʔ-* 'in water' (with irregular vowel reduction *a > ə*), accompanied by the nominalizing suffix *-yaʔ ~ -əyaʔ* 'that' [Krauss 1970: 2502].

30. FLY V.

Eyak *=tə=ł=k'aʔt'* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1240; Krauss 1970a: 697. Used with sg. subj. Cf. *=χə=ʔya* 'to fly (pl. subj.)' [Krauss 1970: 2441] ← *=ʔya* 'to get in situation/move/act restrictedly and/or involuntarily' [Krauss 1970: 2387].

31. FOOT

Eyak *POSSR=k'ahš* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1249; Krauss 1970a: 697. Polysemy: 'foot / leg, lower leg / paw'. An earlier form is apparently *=kʷahš*.

        Cf. more specific terms: POSSR=*łã:ʔ* 'thigh, upper leg' [Krauss 1970: 508] and POSSR=*xiʔc' ~* POSSR=*xʷiʔc'* 'lower leg, shin' (apparently borrowed from Tlingit *xí:s'* 'shin') [Krauss 1970: 1319].

32. FULL

Eyak *təq-i-taʔ -tə-ʔya* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 156, 2423; Krauss 1970a: 699. 'To be/become full'. As analyzed by Krauss, the expression consists of the preverb *təq* 'upstream, upriver' [Krauss 1970: 155], postpositions *-ʔeʔ* 'in place of' (> *-i-*) and *-taʔ* 'arrival at' plus the verbal stem *-tə-ʔya* ← *=ʔya* 'to get in situation/move/act restrictedly and/or involuntarily' [Krauss 1970: 2387].

33. GIVE

Eyak OBJ=*č̣ =*OBJ=*tʰa* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 239; Krauss 1970a: 700. As noted in [Krauss 1968: 194-198], there are two main classificatory verbs in Eyak, namely =*tʰa* [Krauss 1970: 224] and =*ʔa* [Krauss 1970: 2688]. Both are used in the combination with OBJ=*č̣* with the meaning 'to give / to bring' (literally 'to move toward smb.', the postposition =*č̣* 'to, toward'), see [Krauss 1970: 239, 2695]. According to [Krauss 1968: 196], =*tʰa* is more generic and widely applicable; in particular, it is used for unspecified hypothetical concrete objects or abstractions (as in *si-č̣ ʔə-tʰa-ʔ* "give it to me!" [Krauss 1970: 239]).

34. GOOD

Eyak =*ču:* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 538; Krauss 1970a: 701. An adjective; meaning glossed as 'good, nice, pretty, favorable, kind, just, pleasant, friendly, well (healthy), in good condition, on good terms'.

35. GREEN

Eyak *ti:yaʔ-kaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 112, 327; Krauss 1970a: 702. Polysemy: 'green / light blue / blue-green'. Consists of *ti:yaʔ* 'salt water; salt (q.v.)' with the postposition *-kaʔ* 'similar to'.

36. HAIR

Eyak *le:ɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2274; Krauss 1970a: 704. Meaning glossed as 'hair (of human head)'. In reality, the word is applied more widely (e.g., 'black tree lichen, black heard moss', literally 'hair belonging on tree', or 'sawbill duck', literally 'this has hairs on head' [Krauss 1970: 2275]).

As suspected by Krauss (marginalia), may be related to =*cʰīʔ=ʔlahɬ* 'to comb hair' [Krauss 1970: 2276]. Proceeding from Athapaskan cognates, however, Krauss assumes that the verbal root =*ʔlahɬ* could go back to *=ʔnahɬ < *=n=ʔahɬ.

A second candidate for 'head hair' is POSSR=*ša:w* [Krauss 1970: 965], whose primary meaning is 'head' q.v. This is certainly not the basic term for 'hair'.

Cf. also POSSR=*χuʔ* 'fur, (body-)hair (not single strands, or of head)' [Krauss 1970: 1814].

37. HAND
Eyak *POSSR=yə=q̓aʔc̓* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1687; Krauss 1970a: 704. Polysemy: 'hand / forepaw'. *-yə-* is the qualifier 'hand, arm'.

'Arm' is, however, expressed by a different word: POSSR=*č̓el-ih ~ č̓ã̄:-* 'arm, forearm; sleeve' [Krauss 1970: 888]. On the contrary, 'foot' is syncretized with 'leg' as a single term (q.v.). Such a situation is typologically abnormal and could suggest that the Eyak system has been attested in a period of semantic restructuring. In the light of the numeral *č̓ã̄:ʔ* '5' [Krauss 1970: 886], which is clearly cognate to =*č̓el-ih ~ č̓ã̄:-* 'arm', one could suppose that Proto-Eyak possessed a single term for 'hand / arm', namely =*č̓el-ih ~ č̓ã̄:-* (the semantic development 'hand' > '5' is common cross-linguistically, whereas 'arm' > '5' is typologically odd). Later, however, in the meaning 'hand' the root =*č̓el-ih ~ č̓ã̄:-* has been superceded by =*q̓aʔc̓*, of unknown origin.

Cf. also POSSR=*qəlaʔ* 'shoulder, shoulderblade' [Krauss 1970: 1370]; as noted by Krauss, apparently a cognate for the Proto-Athapaskan term for 'arm / shoulder (?)'.

38. HEAD
Eyak *POSSR=lə=qʰah* (1) / *POSSR=ša:w* (2).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1493; Krauss 1970a: 705. Meaning glossed as 'head (apparently of any creature, including fish)'. Includes the *l*-qualifier 'head, face'. It is claimed in [Krauss 1970: 1493] that two Eyak words for 'head' are close synonyms: POSSR=*lə=qʰah* and POSSR=*ša:w* (the latter, as opposed to the former, can also be used in the meaning 'head hair', although it is not the main word for 'hair' q.v.). Both terms are frequent, so we have to treat them as synonyms. Krauss also suspects that POSSR=*ša:w* can be a Tlingit loan (< Tlingit *šá* 'head'), but this is not certain. Both terms, however, seem innovative. The old root for 'head', which has synchronically shifted towards 'neck', can probably be revealed in *cʰíʔ- ~ cʰiʔ-l-* 'head, neck', attested as a qualifier or in postpositional phrases (see under 'neck').Krauss 1970: 965; Krauss 1970a: 705. Glossed as 'head (of human or any creature)'.

39. HEAR
Eyak =*tə=ɬə=č̓a:q̓* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 917; Krauss 1970a: 705. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen to'.

Cf. more specific terms: =*ʔu=ʔ=(lə)=tʰa* 'to hear the sound of, listen to; to find out about, become aware of' [Krauss 1970: 260] (from the generic classificatory verb =*tʰa* [Krauss 1968: 194 ff.]) and OBJ=*χ čəχ =ɬ=ʔya* 'to hear smth. at distance' [Krauss 1970: 2415] (with =*χ* 'in contact with', *čehχ* 'ear' and the verbal root =*ʔya* 'to get in situation/move/act restrictedly and/or involuntarily').

40. HEART

Eyak *POSSR=ʔuq-ɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2849; Krauss 1970a: 705. The final *-ɬ* is an instrumental suffix. Krauss suspects that POSSR=*ʔuq-ɬ* may be an old deverbative from an otherwise unattested verbal root (this could be, e.g., 'to beat').

41. HORN
Eyak *POSSR=ː=təleh* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 108; Krauss 1970a: 707. According to Krauss, < POSSR=*l=təleh*. Krauss (marginalia) suspects that the root should further be segmented as *tə-leh* (cf. the Athapaskan term for 'horn'), although the element *-leh* is unclear.

42. I
Eyak *xu:* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1285. Independent pronoun (*xu:*), verbal prefix of direct obj. (*xu ~ xʷ ~ x*) and verbal prefix of subj. (*x ~ xʷ*) ([Krauss 1970: 1285]; [Krauss 1965: 171]).
        Cf. the possessive morpheme *si* of the 1ˢᵗ p. sg. (possessive prefix and pronominal obj. of postpositions) ([Krauss 1965: 170]; [Krauss 1970: 1285]). Etymological relationship between *x*- and *s*-forms is unclear, because such an alternation seems irregular for Proto-Eyak-Athapaskan ([Krauss 1970: 1285] contra [Krauss 1965: 171]).

43. KILL
Eyak *=še* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 932; Krauss 1970a: 710. This seems to be the basic verb, referring both to humans and animals as an object; the object can be singular and plural. Cf. also *=siyu* 'to kill' [Krauss 1970: 739], which refers to plural object only.

44. KNEE
Eyak *POSSR=quht ~ POSSR=q̃ũht* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1374; Krauss 1970a: 711. As noted by Krauss (marginalia), maybe related to the verbal (?) root *qəmət*, attested in POSSR=*qʰeːs-kuː-ɬ-qəmət-ɬ* 'anklebone, ankle-joint' (*qʰeːs* 'Achilles' tendon(?)') [Krauss 1970: 1376].

45. KNOW
Eyak *OBJ=ʔ=ɬ=ka* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1017; Krauss 1970a: 711. Meaning glossed as 'to know, recognize, learn, realize, find out about'.

46. LEAF
Eyak *t'ahɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 360; Krauss 1970a: 694. Same word as 'feather' q.v.

47. LIE
Eyak *=tʰe* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 212; Krauss 1970a: 713. Glossed as 'to lie, to be prone, to be in bed'. Applied to animate sg. subj. Cf. *=tʰuʔč* 'to lie' [Krauss 1970: 300], used with animate pl. subj.

48. LIVER
Eyak *POSSR=saht* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 749; Krauss 1970a: 714.

49. LONG
Eyak *POSSR=ʔaːw* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2779; Krauss 1970a: 714. Same root as 'far' q.v. An adjective.

50. LOUSE
Eyak *kuks-k* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1085; Krauss 1970a: 714. The final *-k* is a repetitive thematized suffix.

51. MAN
Eyak *ɬilaːʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 530; Krauss 1970a: 716. Meaning glossed as 'man, boy, male (as opposed to female, human or otherwise)'. Morphologically unclear; Krauss proposes to analyze this as *ɬi=laːʔ* from a verbal root *=laːʔ* '?'.

52. MANY
Eyak *kʼu=tʼuʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 354; Krauss 1970a: 716.

53. MEAT
Eyak *POSSR=cʰeʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 577; Krauss 1970a: 717. Meaning glossed as 'meat, flesh (of any animal, but not of fish or fruit)'.

54. MOON
Eyak *qʰəχah* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1775; Krauss 1970a: 718. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Krauss segments this as *qʰə=χah*, suspecting an underlying meaning 'round (vel sim.)' for *χah*, but notes that the prefix *qʰə-* is not identified.

55. MOUNTAIN
Eyak *ʔiχʼ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2810; Krauss 1970a: 718. Meaning glossed as 'mountain, (large) hill'.

56. MOUTH

Eyak *POSSR=saʔ ~ POSSR=saʔ-t* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 729, 732; Krauss 1970a: 718. This seems to be the default expression for 'mouth (of humans or animals)'. Krauss supposes that the starting point was the preverb *saʔ* 'at the mouth', from which the nouns POSSR=*saʔ*, POSSR=*saʔ-t* have been derived.

      A second candidate is *xaʔ*, meaning 'mouth (of a human or an animal); eating, appetite; food, smth. to eat' [Krauss 1970: 1283]; however, in the meaning 'mouth' this word has very limited compatibility (used in collocations "to open the mouth only"?).

57. NAME

Eyak *wəšeh* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 943; Krauss 1970a: 720. Krauss analyzes this as the combination of the root *šeh* and the prefix *wə-* (both elements are unclear).

58. NECK

Eyak *POSSR=cʰĩʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 563; Krauss 1970a: 720. Meaning glossed as 'neck, nape'. Apparently the old meaning 'head' is retained in *cʰĩʔ-* ~ *cʰĩʔ-l-* 'head, neck', attested as a qualifier or in postpositional phrases [Krauss 1970: 563].

      Cf. also POSSR=*tə=kaʔqʼ-ɬ* 'throat, windpipe, trachea' [Krauss 1970: 1077].

59. NEW

Eyak *qʼaː-yaː* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1654; Krauss 1970a: 720. Consists of *qʼah* 'already, finally, now, by now' [Krauss 1970: 1650] and *yaː* 'one, thing'.

60. NIGHT

Eyak *χəƛ̓* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1859; Krauss 1970a: 721. Polysemy: 'night / darkness'. A reduced form of the root χeʔλ̓, cf. =ɬ=χeʔλ̓ 'to get dark, night falls' [Krauss 1970: 1858].

61. NOSE
Eyak POSSR=ni:k̓ (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2325; Krauss 1970a: 721. Polysemy: 'nose / beak'. Similar roots, however, are observed in POSSR=ni:č̓ 'nose' (in compounds only?) [Krauss 1970: 2299] and POSSR=ni:s-q̓ 'nostril' (literally 'on the nose' with the postposition OBJ-q̓ 'on') [Krauss 1970: 2365]. The phonetic relationship between these forms is quite unclear.

62. NOT
Eyak =q (1) / tik̓ (2).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 2009 (eynegative.pdf). According to [Krauss 2009], the general negative exponent is suffixal =q, but "entirely alone, however, -q serves only as a derivational suffix to a few verbs, incorporated into the stem itself"; the most common negation pattern is the confix tik̓ ã̓q. We treat the particle tik̓ and the suffix -q as synonyms.Krauss 1970: 140; Krauss 2009 (eynegative.pdf). According to Krauss, should be analyzed as ti-k̓ with the proclitic tə 'ipse' and the negative stem k̓u ~ k̓ə, which synchronically functions as a negative prefix to interrogative pronouns [Krauss 1970: 1193].

63. ONE
Eyak ɬĩhq-ih (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 522; Krauss 1970a: 722; Krauss 2009 (eynumerals.pdf).

64. PERSON
Eyak təχũh (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 186; Krauss 1970a: 725. Meaning glossed as 'person, man, human being (male or female, as distinguished from non-humans)'. Morphologically obscure.

65. RAIN
Eyak k̓u=leh (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2089; Krauss 1970a: 731. Literally 'something is happening' with the indefinite subject *k'u-* and *=le* 'happens' [Krauss 1970: 2051, 2087].

> Cf. the verbal collocation *yã:ʔ t-ʔya* "it's raining" [Krauss 1970: 2419] from *yã:ʔ* 'down' and *ʔya* 'to fall' with *t-*thematic [Krauss 1970: 2406]. The root *kʰã:* does not mean 'rain' [Krauss 1970: 1121].

66. RED
Eyak *=tə=čʼe:ʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 882; Krauss 1970a: 732. Meaning glossed as 'to turn red'. As supposed by Krauss, perhaps an expanded variant of *=tə=čeʔ* 'to be(come) rusty' [Krauss 1970: 879] or, alternately, of *čeʔ* '(firm) feces, dung' [Krauss 1970: 880] (both *čeʔ* can in fact be related to each other).

> Occasionally 'red' can also be expressed as *tə=qʼa:-k-kʷaʔ* [Krauss 1970: 1643], lit. 'fire-like' (*tə=qʼa:-k* 'fire' q.v.). Cf. also *kũ:-ɬ=təs-ɬ-kaʔ* 'reddish' [Krauss 1970: 129], lit. 'clotted blood-like' (*kũ:-ɬ=təs-ɬ* 'clotted blood' ← *=təs ~ =tis* 'to clot').

67. ROAD
Eyak *tʰa:* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 268; Krauss 1970a: 733. Meaning glossed as 'trail, path, road'.

68. ROOT
Eyak *qe:cʼ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1387; Krauss 1970a: 733. Meaning glossed as 'spruceroot (perhaps also certain other stringy roots, but especially basketry-roots from spruce saplings)'. This seems to be the best candidate for 'tree root (in general)' and maybe 'tree/plant root' par excellence; besides spruce, this can be applied to skunk cabbage [Krauss 1970: 548, 1388]. Cf. the similar polysemy *lis* 'tree (q.v.) / spruce'.

> A second candidate is *=kʰũ:*, which attested in the following expressions:
> 1) *=sə=ɬ=kʰũ: ~ =kʰũ:w ~ =kʰuw ~ =kʰəw* [Krauss 1970: 1123], which, according to Krauss' examples, means 'root-stump' or 'plant root(s)'.
> 2) *=tə=ɬ=kʰũ:* [Krauss 1970: 1123], glossed as 'butt-end, base, rooted stump, thickest part' (said of trees, plants, logs) with some examples like *lis=tə=ɬ=kʰũ:* 'roots (or base?) of spruce' (*lis* 'tree; spruce').
> As incorporated element *kʰu:l ~ kʰũ:* denotes 'belly, thickest part' (cf. sub 'belly'); the semantic derivation is probably 'thickest part of trunk/stalk' > 'stump with roots' > 'roots'.

69. ROUND

Eyak *qəmək'* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1403; Krauss 1970a: 734. Polysemy: 'to be round 3D / to be round 2D'.

70. SAND

Eyak *čʰi:š-k* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 840; Krauss 1970a: 735. Polysemy: '(loose) sand / gravel / sandbank, sandy beach, gravel-beach'. With *k*-thematic.

71. SAY

Eyak *=tə=le* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2092; Krauss 1970a: 735. Derived with *t*-thematic 'oral, noise' from the frequent polysemantic verbal root *-le* [Krauss 1970: 2050]. This is the most neutral and common expression for 'to say (that)'.
        Distinct from the durative verb *=ʔ=χa* 'to tell (about)' [Krauss 1970: 1752].

72. SEE

Eyak *=ʔe ~ =ʔã* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2639; Krauss 1970a: 736. An irregular and partly suppletive verb.

73. SEED

References and notes:

Eyak: The generic term is unattested and perhaps absent from the language. Cf. the following specific terms with the anatomical exponent *ləχə-* 'eye' q.v.:
        POSSR=*ləχə=ɬ=c'əl-ih* 'seed (of fruit, berry, too large to eat)' [Krauss 1970: 650, 1085] ← POSSR=*ɬ=c'əl-ih* 'bone (anatomical), shell, pit, structural hard part of animal or fruit' [Krauss 1970: 650] ← *c'əl* 'bone' q.v.
        POSSR=*ləχə=ɬ=kuks-k* 'seeds (small enough to eat, of fruit, berry)' [Krauss 1970: 1085] ← *kuks-k* 'louse' q.v.
        ya:-nuʔ(-č̌) ləχə-tə-ya:ʔ 'seeds (for sowing)' [Krauss 1970: 2239, 2358] with the preverb *ya:-nuʔ* 'through (hole in) bottom

surface' and the general plural act classificatory verb =*ya:ʔ* [Krauss 1970: 3 (p. i)].

74. SIT
Eyak =*ta* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 34; Krauss 1970a: 739. Polysemy: 'to sit / to sit down / to stay, remain (within certain location, bodily position unspecified)'. Used with sg. subj. Cf. =*qʰu* 'to sit (pl. subj.)' [Krauss 1970: 1523].

75. SKIN
Eyak POSSR=*tʰah* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 271; Krauss 1970a: 739. Polysemy: 'skin / hide / peel / bark / shell (of egg, crustacean)'.

76. SLEEP
Eyak =*cʰuʔt* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 595; Krauss 1970a: 740. The verbs for 'to lie' q.v., =*tʰe* (sg. subj.) and =*tʰuʔč* (pl. subj.), can also sometimes be used in the meaning 'to sleep'.

77. SMALL
Eyak *kʰuč̓-k* ~ *kʰuc̓-k* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1138; Krauss 1970a: 740. A general, widely applicable adjectival term (with -*k*-repetitive thematized). The original root variant is apparently *kʰuč̓*.
> Cf. the general diminutive and/or affectionate suffix -*kʰih* [Krauss 1970: 1108].
> Cf. also the term POSSR=*yahš* '(woman's) child, (woman's) sister's child' [Krauss 1970: 2538], for which an old adjectival meaning 'small' can be suspected in some expressions [Krauss 1970: 2541].

78. SMOKE
Eyak *ɬãht* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 513; Krauss 1970a: 741.

79. STAND
Eyak *=k=ɬ=ã:ʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2937; Krauss 1970a: 744. Polysemy: 'to stand / to stand up'. Used with sg. subj. Cf. *=k=ɬ=ʔaʔč* 'to stand (pl. subj.)' (quoted in [Krauss 1970: 2572, 2937] ← *=ʔaʔč* 'to go (pl. subj.)' [Krauss 1970: 3 (p. i)]).
       Cf. also *yaʔ t=ʔa* 'to stand (of things)' [Krauss 1970: 2743] with *yaʔ* 'completely, to a state of rest, vertical' and *=ʔa ~ =ʔaʔ* 'to extend (intr.)' [Krauss 1970: 2719].

80. STAR
Eyak *laʔχc'-ɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2366; Krauss 1970a: 744. A deverbative formation with *ɬ*-instrumental?

81. STONE
Eyak *cʰa:* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 584; Krauss 1970a: 745. Polysemy: 'stone / rock, skerry'.

82. SUN
Eyak *qətə=kəɬ ~ qətə=kiɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1044; Krauss 1970a: 747. A nominalization of *kəɬ ~ kiɬ* 'to shrivel' [Krauss 1970: 1043], but the component *qətə-* is not entirely clear (probably a *qt*-thematic 'place, weather' [Krauss 1970: 1045]).

83. SWIM
Eyak *=we* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1930; Krauss 1970a: 747. Subj. = human or mammal, sg. or pl. Distinct from *=ɬə=qʰu* 'to sit, alight, swim, float on surface of water' (subj. = pl. waterfowls or fishes) [Krauss 1970: 1527] ← *=qʰu* 'to sit (pl. subj.)'; *=la ~ =na* 'to swim under water (of fish,

animal)' [Krauss 1970: 2173] ← =*la* ~ =*na* 'live or move in certain locality or position'; =*ƛ̣ʰeʔχ* ~ =*ƛ̣ʰiːχ* 'to swim rapidly (of fish)' [Krauss 1970: 407].

84. TAIL
Eyak *POSSR=k=ƛ̣ʼah* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 433; Krauss 1970a: 748. With *k*-mark 'filament-like' or 'caudal'. Krauss claims that the basic meaning of *ƛ̣ʼah* is 'rear, back end'.

85. THAT
Eyak *ʔəw* ~ *ʔuː* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 3 (p. i). Unfortunately, pages with this entry are missing from the available draft copy of [Krauss 1970]. However, this demonstrative pronoun is explicitly added by Krauss in the preface.

86. THIS
Eyak *ʔəl* ~ *ʔã̃ː* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 3 (p. i). Unfortunately, pages with this entry are missing from the available draft copy of [Krauss 1970]. However, this demonstrative pronoun is explicitly added by Krauss in the preface.

87. THOU
Eyak *ʔiː* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2615; Krauss 1970a: 750. Independent pronoun (*ʔiː*), verbal prefix of direct obj. (*-i-*) and verbal prefix of subj. (*-(y)i-*), possessive prefix (*ʔi-*) ([Krauss 1970: 2615]; [Krauss 1965: 170 f.]).

88. TONGUE
Eyak *POSSR=laʔtʼ* ~ *POSSR=naʔtʼ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2273; Krauss 1970a: 751.

89. TOOTH
Eyak *POSSR=χũ:-ɬə-yah* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1830; Krauss 1970a: 751. The original root for 'tooth' is *χu:l ~ χũ:*, synchronically attested as a bound element (anatomical and class-mark). According to Krauss, *χũ:-ɬə-yah* is a nominalized verbal expression '*χũ:* are in position' with the "classifier" *-ɬ-* and the general plural object classificatory verb *=(y)a*. Proceeding from the Athapaskan cognates, Krauss further suspects that *χu:l* is to be analyzed as *χu:-l* with a historical *l*-class-mark).

90. TREE
Eyak *lis* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2293; Krauss 1970a: 752. Polysemy: 'tree (generic) / spruce'. Could be borrowed from Russian *lies ~ l ʙ (лѣ ҃)* 'forest; wood, timber'.
　　　　　Distinct from *t=kʰĩh* 'stick; wood (timber)' [Krauss 1970: 1115].

91. TWO
Eyak *laʔt-ih* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2267; Krauss 1970a: 753; Krauss 2009 (eynumerals.pdf).

92. WALK (GO)
Eyak *=a* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 3 (p. i). Polysemy: 'to go / to come'. See notes on 'to come'.

93. WARM (HOT)
Eyak *=tə=χã* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1801; Krauss 1970a: 756. Polysemy: 'to be warm / to be hot'. Contains the verbal root *=χã* 'to melt, thaw' [Krauss 1970: 1800]. According to Krauss' examples, *=tə=χã* is attested in application to 'stone', 'stove' and 'head' only ("stone is hot", "his

head is hot").

        Another term for 'warm' is *=tə=quʔ* 'to be warm', which normally describes weather phenomena or human perception, but can also be applied to 'water' [Krauss 1970: 1364].

        Another term for 'hot' is *=k'aht ~ =k'aʔt* 'to have a fever (animate subj.); to be hot (inanimate subj.)' [Krauss 1970: 1230], attested in application to 'sun', 'water', 'stone'.

94. WATER
Eyak *kiyah* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1037; Krauss 1970a: 756. Cf. also the preverb *tʰaʔ* 'into water' [Krauss 1970: 275].

95. WE
Eyak *ta:* (1) / *qʰa:* (2).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 47; Krauss 1965: 170. Independent pronoun, direct stem, used as subj.

        The oblique pronominal stem of the 1st p. pl. is *qʰa:*, used as independent direct obj. and as possessive prefix [Krauss 1965: 170] (missing as a separate entry from [Krauss 1970], but may be observed in numerous examples).

        A third expression for 'we' is *qəyəq* [Krauss 1970: 1414], [Krauss 1970a: 757], which seems normally restricted to nominal phrases. We prefer to exclude this from the list. According to Krauss, should perhaps be segmented as *qə-yəq* with *qə* as the main element: cf. the 3rd p. pl. pronoun *ʔə-yəq ~ ʔu-yəq* 'they' [Krauss 1970: 2853], which seems related to the pronominal morpheme *ʔu* of the 3rd p. sg./pl. (possessive and verbal prefix of direct obj. [Krauss 1965: 170 f.]).Krauss 1965: 170. Oblique stem, used as direct obj.

96. WHAT
Eyak *te:* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 24; Krauss 1970a: 757; Krauss 2009 (eyinterrogatives.pdf). Polysemy: 'what (interrogative) / what (relative)'.

97. WHITE
Eyak *xiƛ'-kaʔ ~ xəƛ'-kaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1309; Krauss 1970a: 758. Literally 'snow-like' (*xiƛ' ~ xuƛ' ~ xəƛ'* 'snow'). Widely applicable.

98. WHO

Eyak *tu:* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 99; Krauss 1970a: 758; Krauss 2009 (eyinterrogatives.pdf). Polysemy: 'who (interrogative) / who (relative)'.

99. WOMAN
Eyak *qʰeʔɬ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1570; Krauss 1970a: 759. Glossed as 'woman, girl, female (human or anthropomorphized animal)'. Krauss suspects that this word should be analyzed as *qʰeʔ-ɬ*, i.e. *qʰe:* '(man's) son, (man's) brother's son' [Krauss 1970: 1468], modified with *ɬ*-instrumental, although this is quite unlikely from a general semantic point of view.

100. YELLOW
Eyak *χəwa:-cʰeʔqˈ-kaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 622, 1826; Krauss 1970a: 760. Literally 'dog urine-like' (*χəwa:* 'dog', *cʰeʔq* 'urine'). Apparently a loan-translation of Tlingit *kʰeʎʰ-ɬú:xˈ-u yáχ* 'light yellow' ('dog's urine-like').

101. FAR
Eyak *qə=ƛa:=ʔa:w* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2782. Originally a verbal expression (containing *qtl*-thematic 'distance overland'), now used as locative. Same root as 'long' q.v.

102. HEAVY
Eyak *=ɬ=ta:s* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 130; Krauss 1970a: 705. Verbal root: 'to be heavy'.

103. NEAR
Eyak *OBJ=ta:-* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 52; Krauss 1970a: 720. Postposition 'near by OBJ'. This seems to be the most generic and neutral expression for 'to be near'. Krauss suspects that =ta:- can be analyzed as the postposition -t 'at rest at' and the expanded augment -a:.

        Distinct from the following postpositions: OBJ=te:leh 'around, near, close to, visiting, frequenting OBJ' [Krauss 1970: 109] and OBJ=χaʔ 'of OBJ, OBJ's, in (alienable) possession of OBJ' [Krauss 1970: 1779], which can mean 'at, near, by, with, at the home of, in possession of OBJ' [Krauss 1970: 1781].

104. SALT
Eyak *ti:yaʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 111; Krauss 1970a: 735. Polysemy: 'salt water / salt'. Morphologically unclear. [Krauss 1970: 111 (marginalia)] suspects that it could be *ti:* '?' with the nominalizing suffix *-yaʔ ~ -əyaʔ* 'that' [Krauss 1970: 2502].

105. SHORT
Eyak *=tik' ~ =tək'* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 138; Krauss 1970a: 738. An adjective.

106. SNAKE
Eyak *χuhχ-ʔa-ʔluw-yu:* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1915; Krauss 1970a: 741. Only the plural form 'snakes' is attested. Literally 'big worms' (*χuhχ* 'worm' q.v., *ʔluw* 'big' q.v., pluralizator *-yu:*, connective vowel *-ʔa-*). No other candidate for 'snake' has been revealed by browsing through the dictionary, except for a dubious gloss 'snake' for *ʔuʔƛ'* 'driftwood, dead log' [Krauss 1970: 2815].

107. THIN
Eyak *=cʰic-k* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 606; Krauss 1970a: 749. Polysemy: 'thin 2D / thin 3D'. An adjectival or verbal root with *-k*-repetitive.

108. WIND

Eyak *k'uːy* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1221; Krauss 1970a: 758. The variant *k'uːya ~ k'uːyə* is apparently more archaic.

109. WORM

Eyak *χuhχ* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 1915; Krauss 1970a: 759. Polysemy: 'worm, earthworm / worm-like creature (with or without legs) / bug / moth'; see also 'snake'. Distinct from expressions for 'woodworm', based on the verbal root *=ʔnik'* 'to wriggle, crawl, creep' [Krauss 1970: 2323].

110. YEAR

Eyak *leh q=ʔya* (1).

References and notes:

Eyak: Krauss 1970: 2437; Krauss 1970a: 760. A phrase with the preverb *leh* 'through complete seasonal cycle, year' [Krauss 1970: 2167] (also functions as the postposition OBJ=*leh* 'year for OBJ, year of OBJ's life') and the common classificatory verb *=ʔya* [Krauss 1970: 2387].