

[Text version of database, created 27/03/2013].

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

Languages included: Washo [wsh-wsh].

### **DATA SOURCES**

#### **Main source**

Jacobsen 1964 = Jacobsen, Jr., William Horton. A Grammar of the Washo Language. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley // *A voluminous (circa 700 pages) descriptive grammar of the Washo language, based on the author's field work, conducted in 1955-1959.*

#### **Additional sources**

Jacobsen 1958a = Jacobsen, William H. [Washo vocabulary]. // *A wordlist of Washo, collected for the Survey of California Indian Languages. Represents a 14-page standard Survey vocabulary sheet, filled in by the Washo data in morphophonemic and phonemic notation. Available online at <http://cla.berkeley.edu> (item number: Jacobsen.001).*

Jacobsen 1958b = Jacobsen, William H. Washo and Karok: An Approach to Comparative Hokan. *International Journal of American Linguistics*, Vol. 24, No. 3, Franz Boas Centennial Volume, (Jul., 1958), pp. 195-212. // *A lexical comparison of Washo and Karok. Washo data are from unpublished field notes by the author.*

Jacobsen 1980 = Jacobsen, William H. Washo bipartite verb stems. In: K. Klar, M. Langdon, S. Silver (eds.) *American Indian and Indoeuropean Studies. Papers in Honor of Madison S. Beeler*. The Hague, Paris, New York: Mouton Publishers. P. 85-99. // *An article on an important type of compound verb stems in Washo.*

Kroeber 1907 = Kroeber, A. L. The Washo Language of East Central California and Nevada. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology,

Vol. 4. No. 5. P. 251-317. Berkeley: University of California Press // *A short sketch of Washo grammar.*

The Washo Project = Online dictionary of the Washo language on the Washo Documentation Project website (<http://washo.uchicago.edu/dictionary/dictionary.php>; accessed at 10 March 2013).

## NOTES

*Transliteration.*

The Washo data were transliterated into the UTS as follows:

p̣	p'
ṭ	t'
c̣	c'
ḳ	k'
z	ʒ
M	ṃ
N	ṇ
W	w
L	ḷ
Y	y
Ṿ	V:
Ŷ	'V

**Database compiled by:** M. Zhivlov (March 2013).

## 1. ALL

Washo *m'i?le-* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 504-505. Polysemy: 'all / everything'. Quantitative stem.

## 2. ASHES

Washo *c'='apu?* (1).

## References and notes:

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

## 3. BARK

Washo *medugipt'i?* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** The Washo Project. Glossed as 'tree bark'. Unrestricted noun stem. Cf. *medum'ama?* 'tree branch' [The Washo Project].

## 4. BELLY

Washo *c'ig'u:guš* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 415; Jacobsen 1958a: 5. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 5. BIG

Washo *'i:yel* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 373; Jacobsen 1958a: 12.

## 6. BIRD

Washo *s'i:su* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 290; Jacobsen 1958a: 9. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 7. BITE

Washo *g'i:t'i?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 165, 242, 460, 461; Jacobsen 1958a: 14. Transitive verb stem. Erroneously transcribed in [Jacobsen 1958a: 14] as *g'i:ti?*. Other sources such as [Jacobsen 1964] and [The Washo Project] agree on glottalized *t*. Cf. the following example: *geg'i:fi?i* 'it's biting him' [Jacobsen 1964: 242]. Cf. the lexical prefix *?le=* (*?l'*- in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) 'by biting' [Jacobsen 1964: 524; Jacobsen 1958a: 14].

## 8. BLACK

Washo =*'ayaw* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 332; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Dependent verb stem. Alternative candidates: =*'inkin* 'black' [Jacobsen 1964: 336; Jacobsen 1958a: 6], =*'ipeš* 'black' [Jacobsen 1964: 338; Jacobsen 1958a: 6], =*'i'c'iš* 'black' [Jacobsen 1964: 336; Jacobsen 1958a: 6]. The semantic difference between the four stems for 'black' is not known. We tentatively choose =*'ayaw* because it is the only word for 'black' attested in [Kroeber 1907: 259, 299, 305, 312].

## 9. BLOOD

Washo =*'ašaŋ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 432; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Restricted noun stem. Also functions as the intransitive verb stem 'to bleed' [Jacobsen 1964: 411].

## 10. BONE

Washo =*'i:bi?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 286; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Restricted noun stem.

## 11. BREAST

Washo *š'u* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 264; Jacobsen 1958a: 5. Glossed as 'chest'. Unrestricted noun stem. The transcription *š'u:* in [Jacobsen 1958a] reflects automatic lengthening of word-final stressed vowels. Distinct from *'ala?* 'woman's breast' [Jacobsen 1958a: 5].

## 12. BURN TR.

Washo *d='oŋa-ha* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 289. Transitive verb stem. Morphological analysis: *du=* (*d<sup>u-</sup>* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) = intransitive lexical prefix 'fire to burn / by fire or heat' [Jacobsen 1964: 281; Jacobsen 1958a: 14], *'aŋa?* = dependent verb stem 'on, upon', *-ha* = 'causative'. Example: *ga=d='oŋa-ha* 'burn it!' [Jacobsen 1964: 289]. There are other verbs that can be translated as 'to burn (tr.): 1) *d=ot'ik-ha* (*du=* = intransitive lexical prefix 'fire to burn', *=at'ik* = dependent verb stem 'to kill, be killed, be hurt, harmed', *-ha* = 'causative'). Examples: *gad'ot'ikhay'aša?* 'he will burn him', *led'ot'ikhayi* 'it burned me' [The Washo Project]. *d=ot'ik-ha* is ineligible because it requires an animate patient and apparently means 'hurt by burning' or 'kill by burning'; 2) *d='opoš-ha* 'to burn (something) up' (*du=* = intransitive lexical prefix 'fire to burn', *'apuš* = dependent verb stem 'gray', *-ha* = 'causative') [Jacobsen 1964: 585]. Examples: *gad'opošha* 'burn it up!' [Jacobsen 1964: 359], *d'anjəl did'opošhay'aša?* 'I will burn the house' [The Washo Project]. It is hard to choose between *d='oŋa-ha* and *d='opoš-ha* without a significant collection of Washo texts.

## 13. CLAW(NAIL)

Washo *tul='ipi?* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 14. CLOUD

Washo *da=w=m'ahim* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 111; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: *de=* (*d<sup>e-</sup>* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) = nominalizing prefix, *w=* = static prefix, *=m'ahm* = intransitive verb stem 'to be cloudy' [Jacobsen 1964: 305].

## 15. COLD

Washo *m'etu?* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

16. COME

Washo =*i:bi?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 379; Jacobsen 1958a: 13. Glossed as 'to have come'. Intransitive verb stem.

17. DIE

Washo *y'uuli* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 585. Intransitive verb stem.

18. DOG

Washo *s'uku?* (-1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 174; Jacobsen 1958a: 8. Unrestricted noun stem. An areal word, borrowed from one of the neighboring unrelated languages, cf. Wintu *suku* 'dog, horse', Nisenan *sukku* 'dog'. Secondary synonym: *dewd'ec'uwe?* 'dog' [Jacobsen 1958a: 8] (not attested in other sources).

19. DRINK

Washo =*ime?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 274; Jacobsen 1958a: 14. Intransitive verb stem. Also functions as the restricted noun stem 'water' [Jacobsen 1964: 304].

20. DRY

Washo =*'ihuk'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 270; Jacobsen 1958a: 12. Glossed as 'to be dry'. Intransitive verb stem.

21. EAR

Washo *p'isew* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 302; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Unrestricted noun stem.

22. EARTH

Washo *η'awa ~ η'owa* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 239, 623; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Polysemy: 'land / ground / dirt'. Unrestricted noun stem.

23. EAT

Washo =*'i?iw* (1) / =*'emlu* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 286; Jacobsen 1958a: 14. Transitive verb stem. Washo distinguishes between transitive and intransitive verbs for 'to eat'. Since diagnostic contexts for this element of the Swadesh list include both transitive and intransitive usage, we list both verbs as synonyms. Jacobsen 1964: 289; Jacobsen 1958a: 14. Intransitive verb stem. Also functions as a restricted noun stem 'food' [Jacobsen 1964: 328]. Irregular reduplication in the plural form *m'u=mlu* (\*\**\*!u=mlu* would be expected) indicates the possible affixal nature of *-l-* [Jacobsen 1964: 328-329].

24. EGG

Washo *y'a:gil* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 356; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Polysemy: 'egg / testicle'. Unrestricted noun stem.

25. EYE

Washo *w=i:gi* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 492; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: *w=* is a unique derivational noun prefix, *=i:gi* is the transitive and dependent verb stem 'to see, sense' q.v.

## 26. FAT N.

Washo *=i:dim* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 250; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Restricted noun stem.

## 27. FEATHER

Washo *s'i:su ?i:š* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 28. FIRE

Washo *d'i?yu* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 468; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Unrestricted noun stem. Secondary synonym: *gums'ewe?* 'fire' [The Washo Project] (morphological analysis unknown).

## 29. FISH

Washo *?at'abi?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 622; Jacobsen 1958a: 9. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 30. FLY V.

Washo *y'e-?eš* (1).

**References and notes:**



**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 585. Polysemy: 'to fly / to go (of car)' (sg.). Intransitive verb stem. Morphological analysis: *ye=* (*y<sup>c</sup>-* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) = lexical prefix 'to fly / (vehicle) to go / (person) to slide / (fish) to jump' (sg.) [Jacobsen 1964: 517], *-iʔiʃ* = empty stem [Jacobsen 1964: 381]. Suppletive plural form: *š=iʔiʃ* (*š-* lexical prefix 'to fly (in a group), (fish) to swim (in a group)' (pl.) [Jacobsen 1964: 534], *-iʔiʃ* = empty stem).

### 31. FOOT

Washo *m'ayab* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 373; Jacobsen 1958a: 5. Unrestricted noun stem. Polysemy: 'foot / hoof'. Distinct from *=ahl* 'leg' [Jacobsen 1964: 355; Jacobsen 1958a: 5].

### 32. FULL

Washo *=i:p'il* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 340; Jacobsen 1958a: 12.

### 33. GIVE

Washo *=iʃl* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 331; Jacobsen 1958a: 13. Double-transitive verb stem.

### 34. GOOD

Washo *=aŋaw* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 655; Jacobsen 1958a: 12.

### 35. GREEN

Washo *=ac'im* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 327; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Polysemy: 'green / yellow'. Dependent verb stem.

## 36. HAIR

Washo =*'ayuš* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 424; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Glossed as 'head hair'. Restricted noun stem.

## 37. HAND

Washo =*'a:du* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 260; Jacobsen 1958a: 5. Restricted noun stem. Distinct from =*alŋ* 'arm / wing' [Jacobsen 1964: 473; Jacobsen 1958a: 5, 6].

## 38. HEAD

Washo =*'iheb* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 268; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Restricted noun stem.

## 39. HEAR

Washo *d'amal* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 273; Jacobsen 1958a: 12. Transitive verb stem.

## 40. HEART

Washo =*'emle* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 261; Jacobsen 1958a: 5. Restricted noun stem.

## 41. HORN

Washo *m'esu?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 424; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Polysemy: 'antler / horn'. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 42. I

Washo *l'e:* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 43. KILL

Washo *'atg #* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 44. KNEE

Washo *m'o:k'o* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 325; Jacobsen 1958a: 5. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 45. KNOW

Washo *=ašaš-'e:s-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 598; Jacobsen 1958a: 13. Morphological analysis: *=ašaš* = transitive verb stem 'to not know', *-e:s* = negative suffix.

## 46. LEAF

Washo *day'ay?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** The Washo Project. Polysemy: 'leaf / flower petal'. Quoted in [Jacobsen 1958a: 10] as *y'a?y* 'leaf'.

## 47. LIE

Washo *m=a?šam* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 573; The Washo Project. Intransitive verb stem. Glossed as 'to lie down' in [Jacobsen 1964: 573] and as 'to lie down, nap, rest' in [The Washo Project]. Morphological analysis: *m=* (*kM*- in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) = intransitive lexical prefix 'to lie' [Jacobsen 1964: 317], *a?šam* = dependent verb stem 'to lie' [Jacobsen 1964: 328].

## 48. LIVER

Washo *=ilek'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** The Washo Project. Quoted in [Jacobsen 1958a: 5] as *=ilek'* ~ *=ileg*. Restricted noun stem.

## 49. LONG

Washo *t'ewe?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1958a: 12. The meaning 'long' in Washo is rendered by various expressions with *t'ewe?* 'far', e.g. *t'ewe? dawd'anya?* 'long (stick, penis) / tall (person)' (cf. *d'a:wa? dawd'anya?* 'short (stick, person)') [The Washo Project], *t'ewe? dag'o:ga?* 'long (rope)' (cf. *d'a:wa? dag'o:ga?* 'short (rope, snake, belt, string)') [The Washo Project], *t'ewe? dewg'u?uš* 'long' [The Washo Project].

## 50. LOUSE

Washo *c'i:bel* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 86; Jacobsen 1958a: 9. Polysemy: 'head louse / body louse'. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 51. MAN

Washo *t':liw-hu* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 496; Jacobsen 1958a: 2. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: *t'e:liw-* = intransitive verb stem 'to be a man', *-hu* = nominalizing suffix.

## 52. MANY

Washo *t'e:k'e-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 335. Quantitative stem.

## 53. MEAT

Washo *=a:daš* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 431. Polysemy: 'meat / flesh'. Restricted noun stem.

## 54. MOON

Washo *d'i:be* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 573; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Polysemy: 'sun / moon'. Unrestricted noun stem. Secondary synonym: *l'elundep'i:teš* 'moon' (*lelm* 'night / at night', *de=* nominalizing prefix, *p'=i:š* 'to crawl along') [The Washo Project].

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Washo *dal'aʔag* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 675; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 56. MOUTH

Washo *h'ana* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 301; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 57. NAME

Washo *gumti:ye* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** The Washo Project. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological structure is unclear. Could *gum-* possibly be a fossilized form of the prefix *gum=* ~ *ʔ* 'impersonal possessor' [Jacobsen 1964: 429]?

## 58. NECK

Washo *t'oʔo* (1) / *=i:bu* (2).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 265; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Glossed as 'neck (front)' in [Jacobsen 1958a: 4], 'throat' in [Jacobsen 1964: 265]. Unrestricted noun stem. Washo apparently does not have a general term for 'neck', using instead two terms: *t'oʔo* for 'front of neck / throat' and *=i:bu* for 'back of neck / nape'. We enter both terms as quasi-synonyms. Jacobsen 1964: 411; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Glossed as 'neck (back)' in [Jacobsen 1958a: 4], 'nape, back of neck' in [Jacobsen 1964: 411]. Restricted noun stem.

## 59. NEW

Washo *t'ešlut'i?* # (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 104; The Washo Project. Glossed as 'young' in [Jacobsen 1964], but as 'new / young' in [The Washo Project]. The word is transcribed as *t'ešlut'i?* in [The Washo Project], but the accompanying sound files on the site leave no doubt that the word is pronounced with *š*, not *s*.

## 60. NIGHT

Washo *l'elm* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 638; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Glossed in [Jacobsen 1964: 638] as 'night, at night'. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 61. NOSE

Washo *š'uymb* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 409; Jacobsen 1958a: 4, 6. Polysemy: 'nose / beak'. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 62. NOT

Washo =*'e:s* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 598. Negative verbal suffix. Example: *mi=d'amal-'e:s-i* 'I didn't hear you'.

## 63. ONE

Washo *l'ak'a-* (1).

## References and notes:

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

## 64. PERSON

Washo *t'anu* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 289; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Polysemy: 'person / Indian'. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 65. RAIN

Washo *da=h'a-ʔaš* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 302; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: *de=* (*d<sup>c</sup>-* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) = nominalizing prefix, *ha=* (*h<sup>n</sup>-* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) = intransitive lexical prefix 'to rain', *-iʔiš* = empty stem.

## 66. RED

Washo =*'ileg #* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 338; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Dependent verb stem. Alternative candidates: *=ašunŋ* = dependent verb stem 'red' [Jacobsen 1964: 327; Jacobsen 1958a: 6] (glossed as 'brownish red' in [The Washo Project]), *=asanŋ* dependent verb stem 'red / hot' [Jacobsen 1964: 494; Jacobsen 1958a: 6, 12].

## 67. ROAD

Washo *y'eweš* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 235. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 68. ROOT

Washo =*i:dew* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1958a: 6, 10; Jacobsen 1958b: 202. Polysemy: 'sinew / root'. Restricted noun stem. The word *mem'i:dewi?* 'root' [Jacobsen 1958a: 10] is evidently related, but its proper morphological segmentation is not known.

## 69. ROUND (3D)

Washo =*albul* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 329. Glossed as 'spherical'. Dependent verb stem. The word for 'round (2D)' is not known.

## 70. SAND

Washo *c'imy'aŋa* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 87; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 71. SAY

Washo =*id* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 309. Intransitive verb stem.

## 72. SEE

Washo =*i:gi* (1).



**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 286; Jacobsen 1958a: 12. Polysemy: 'see / sense'. Transitive verb stem.

## 73. SEED

Washo =*'etg* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 431; Jacobsen 1958a: 10. Polysemy: 'fruit / seed'. Restricted noun stem. Alternative candidate: *p<sup>n</sup>ala?* 'seed' (unrestricted noun stem) [Jacobsen 1964: 426; Jacobsen 1958a: 10].

## 74. SIT

Washo *g'e:=gel* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1958a: 13; Jacobsen 1958b: 203; The Washo Project. Glossed as 'to sit (singular)'. Intransitive verb stem. According to [Jacobsen 1958b: 203], contains the stem =*i:gel* (apparently not identical with =*i:gel* = dependent verb stem 'around something, around in a circle' [Jacobsen 1980: 94]). Cf. *?lu=we?* 'to sit (plural)' [The Washo Project] (*?lu=* = intransitive lexical prefix '(pl.) persons to sit; trees, growth, rocks to be located' [Jacobsen 1980: 88], =*iwe?* = dependent verb stem 'on the ground' [Jacobsen 1964: 263]).

## 75. SKIN

Washo =*'i:š* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 431; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Polysemy: 'skin / shell / fur'. Restricted noun stem.

## 76. SLEEP

Washo =*'elšim* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 286; Jacobsen 1958a: 13. Intransitive verb stem.

## 77. SMALL

Washo =*'e:zi* # (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 78. SMOKE

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

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 112. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: *de=* (*d<sup>h</sup>-* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) = nominalizing prefix, *w=* = static prefix, =*y'ac'im* = stem.

## 79. STAND

Washo *y'ali?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1958a: 13; Jacobsen 1980: 98. Glossed as '(singular) to stand'. Intransitive verb stem. Cf. =*a:hu* intransitive verb stem '(plural) to stand' [Jacobsen 1964: 262; Jacobsen 1958a: 13].

## 80. STAR

Washo *da=w=ma?l'osaŋ* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 81. STONE

Washo *d'e?eg* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 314; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Glossed as 'stone, rock'. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 82. SUN

Washo *d'i:be* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 573; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Polysemy: 'sun / moon'. Unrestricted noun stem.

## 83. SWIM

Washo *y'e:m* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 164; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Glossed in [The Washo Project] as 'to swim above water'. Intransitive verb stem. Secondary synonym: *k'uy'e=ʔeš* 'to swim' [Jacobsen 1964: 303; Jacobsen 1958a: 7], glossed in [The Washo Project] as 'to swim underwater' (*k'uy(e)=* = intransitive lexical prefix 'to swim', *-ʔiš* = empty stem).

## 84. TAIL

Washo =*ap'il* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 341; Jacobsen 1958a: 5. Restricted noun stem.

## 85. THAT

Washo *h'a:-di-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 504; Jacobsen 1958a: 8. Washo has a ternary demonstrative system: *w'i:-di-* ~ *w'i-* 'this' vs. *d'i:-di-* 'that (near you)' vs. *h'a:-di-* 'that / he, she, it'.

## 86. THIS

Washo *w'i:-di-* ~ *w'i-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 504; Jacobsen 1958a: 8. Washo has a ternary demonstrative system: *w'i:-di-* ~ *w'i-* 'this' vs. *d'i:-di-* 'that (near you)' vs. *h'a:-di-* 'that / he, she, it'.

## 87. THOU

Washo *m'i:* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 88. TONGUE

Washo *m'a:dud* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 89. TOOTH

Washo *=iyeg* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 269; Jacobsen 1958a: 4. Restricted noun stem.

## 90. TREE

Washo *de=wd=iʔiʃ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 487. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: *de=* (*d<sup>h</sup>=* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) nominalizing prefix, *wd=* intransitive lexical prefix 'tree to stand' [Jacobsen 1964: 513], *=iʔiʃ* empty stem.

## 91. TWO

Washo *h'esge-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 382; Jacobsen 1958a: 1. Quantitative stem. This numeral has two allomorphs conditioned by inflectional suffixes: *h'esge-ʔ* 'two (things)', *h'esge-ŋ* 'just two' vs. *h'esgil-ši* 'two persons' [Jacobsen 1964: 382].

## 92. WALK (GO)

Washo *=iyeʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 564; Jacobsen 1958a: 13. Polysemy: 'to walk / go'. Intransitive verb stem.

### 93. WARM (HOT)

Washo =*'asaŋ* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1958a: 6, 12. Polysemy: 'red / hot'. Dependent verb stem. Distinct from =*'ak'aš* 'warm' [Jacobsen 1958a: 12]. Both words are glossed as 'hot' in [Jacobsen 1958a: 12], but abundant examples in [The Washo Project] show that =*'asaŋ* means 'hot' whereas =*'ak'aš* means 'warm'.

### 94. WATER

Washo =*'ime?* (1).

#### References and notes:

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

### 95. WE

Washo *l'e-w* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 443. Analysed by Jacobsen [ibid.] as consisting of the first person prefix *le=* (*l'e-* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation), pronoun stem =*i*, and personal plural suffix *-w*. Dual form: *l'e-ši*.

### 96. WHAT

Washo *h'unja* ~ *?unja* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 174, 588, 639, 645, 646. Polysemy: 'what / how'. The following variant forms for 'what' are quoted in [The Washo Project]: *h'utaja*, *h'otaja*, *h'ut'aja*, *huteja*, *hujate*. All these forms usually occur in examples with the interrogative suffix *-h'e:š*.

### 97. WHITE

Washo =*'apu(?)* # (1).

#### References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Dependent verb stem. Alternative candidate: =*i:lil* (dependent verb stem) 'pure white' [Jacobsen 1964: 336; Jacobsen 1958a: 6]. Secondary synonym: =*ipel* (dependent verb stem) 'grayish white' [Jacobsen 1964: 290].

## 98. WHO

Washo *g'u:diŋa* (1).

## References and notes:

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

## 99. WOMAN

Washo *da=?m'o?mo?* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 496; Jacobsen 1958a: 2. Unrestricted noun stem. Morphological analysis: *de=* (*d<sup>e</sup>-* in Jacobsen's morphophonemic notation) = nominalizing prefix, *=?m'o?mo?* = intransitive verb stem 'to be a woman' [Jacobsen 1964: 323].

## 100. YELLOW

Washo *=<sup>h</sup>ac'im* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 327; Jacobsen 1958a: 6. Polysemy: 'green / yellow'. Dependent verb stem.

## 101. FAR

Washo *t<sup>h</sup>ewe?* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 596; Jacobsen 1958a: 8.

## 102. HEAVY

Washo *=<sup>h</sup>išiš* (1).

## References and notes:

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 295. Dependent verb stem.

## 103. NEAR

Washo *d<sup>h</sup>a:wa* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 104. SALT

Washo *?uŋ'a:bi* (-1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 105. SHORT

Washo =*'iškuš* # (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 106. SNAKE

Washo *m'a?ki?* # (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 107. THIN

Washo =*'ilsil* # (1).

**References and notes:**

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

## 108. WIND

Washo *de=g'i?im* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 249; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Unrestricted noun stem. Alternative candidates: *de=we=sk'i?im* (glossed as 'wind' in [Jacobsen 1958a: 7], but as 'cold wind' in [Jacobsen 1964: 103]); *we=sk'i?im* 'wind' [The Washo Project].

## 109. WORM

Washo *m'at'uš* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 187. Unrestricted noun stem. Alternative candidate: *g'e:š'u?* 'earthworm' [Jacobsen 1964: 164].

## 110. YEAR

Washo *g'alis* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Washo:** Jacobsen 1964: 554; Jacobsen 1958a: 7. Polysemy: 'winter / year'. Unrestricted noun stem.