

[Text version of database, created 29/01/2013].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Yana group (Hokan family).

Languages included: Northern Yana [yan-nya], Central Yana [yan-cya], Yahi [yan-yah].

DATA SOURCES

Main source

Sapir & Swadesh 1960 = Sapir, Edward and Morris Swadesh. Yana Dictionary. Ed. by Mary R. Haas. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Volume 22. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. // *A dictionary compiled by Morris Swadesh on the basis of Edward Sapir's lexical files. Includes data from Northern Yana, Central Yana and Yahi, collected by Sapir in the course of his fieldwork in the first two decades of the XXth century.*

Additional sources

Sapir 1910 = Sapir, Edward. Yana Texts. Together with Yana Myths collected by Roland B. Dixon. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 9. No. 1. P. 1-235. Berkeley: University of California Press. // *A collection of texts in Central and Northern Yana with interlinear glosses and translations.*

Sapir 1917 = Sapir, Edward. The Position of Yana in the Hokan Stock. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 13. No. 1. P. 1-34. Berkeley: University of California Press. // *A comparison of Yana with other Hokan languages.*

Sapir 1922 = Sapir, Edward. The Fundamental Elements of Northern Yana. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 13. No. 6. P. 215-234. Berkeley: University of California Press. // *A short sketch of Northern Yana, consisting of four lists: 1) "Northern Yana verb stems", 2) "Northern Yana non-grammatical verb suffixes", 3) "Northern Yana formal elements", 4) "Northern Yana noun suffixes".*

Sapir 1923 = Sapir, Edward. Text Analyses of Three Yana Dialects. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 20. P. 263-294.

Berkeley: University of California Press. // *A detailed grammatical analysis of text fragments in Central Yana, Northern Yana, and Yahi. Contains the only Yahi text ever published.*

NOTES

Transliteration.

Data from [Sapir & Swadesh 1960] were transliterated into the UTS as follows:

| | |
|----|----------------|
| p | p ^h |
| t | t ^h |
| c | c ^h |
| k | k ^h |
| p̣ | p' |
| ṭ | t' |
| c̣ | c' |
| ḳ | k' |
| b | p |
| d | t |
| ʒ | c |
| g | k |
| VV | V: |

Database compiled by: M. Zhivlov (January 2013).

1. ALL

Northern Yana =*pa-nau-ma-* (1), Central Yana =*pa-nau-ma-* (1), Yahi =*pa-nau-ma-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 44. Polysemy: 'all kinds / all / every / everyone / everywhere / every time'. "Added to both noun and verb stems". The first morpheme is identical to =*pa-* 'completely / altogether / in many places / to finish doing' [ibid.], the second one, -*nau-*, possibly means 'much' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 44. Polysemy: 'all kinds / all / every / everyone / everywhere / every time'. "Added to both noun and verb stems". The first morpheme is identical to =*pa-* 'completely / altogether / in many places / to finish doing' [ibid.], the second one, -*nau-*, possibly means 'much' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136]. Secondary synonym: *puica-...-ku-...-ʔa* 'all / every last one' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 54].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 44. Polysemy: 'all kinds / all / every / everyone / everywhere / every time'. "Added to both noun and verb stems". The first morpheme is identical to =*pa-* 'completely / altogether / in many places / to finish doing' [ibid.], the second one, -*nau-*, possibly means 'much' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136].

2. ASHES

Northern Yana *tʰapʔla:wi-ʔau-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 161. Literally 'dust-fire' (cf. *tʰapʔla:wi-* 'dust' [ibid.] and *ʔau-na* 'fire' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 28]).

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

3. BARK

Northern Yana *patʔyau-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 49. Cognate to Central Yana *panʔyau-na* 'dead bark' [ibid.].

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

4. BELLY

Northern Yana *wil-la* (1), Yahi *wil-la* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 175.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 175.

5. BIG

Northern Yana *pa=cal-* # (1), Central Yana *pa=cal-* # (1), Yahi *pa=cal-* # (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. The dictionary lists several words for 'big', but only two of them are represented in texts in [Sapir 1910]: *pa=cal-* and CN *c^hil-* 'big' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 57]. It is hard to decide which of the two is the primary synonym. Other synonyms are *ta-* 'big' (occurs in *ta:-xa* 'river, Sacramento River' = "big water") [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 67] and YN *tut?*- 'big, much (with descriptive suffixes) greatly' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 78]. There is also a suffix: N *-c^hul-la* 'big', added to nouns [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 58].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. The dictionary lists three words for 'big', but only two of them are represented in the texts in [Sapir 1910]: *pa=cal-* and CN *c^hil-* 'big' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 57]. It is hard to decide which of the two is the primary synonym. Another synonym is *ta-* 'big' (occurs in *ta:-xa* 'river, Sacramento River' = "big water") [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 67].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Other candidates are *ta-* 'big' (occurs in *ta:-xa* 'river, Sacramento River' = "big water") [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 67] and YN *tut?*- 'big, much (with descriptive suffixes) greatly' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 78].

6. BIRD

Northern Yana *cut?awi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 207. Possibly contains the plural marker *-t?-...-wi* [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 173].

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

7. BITE

Northern Yana *ca-* # (1), Central Yana *ca-* (1), Yahi *ca-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 193. Polysemy: 'to eat / to bite'. In the list of Northern Yana verbal stems in [Sapir 1922: 219] *ca-* 'eat, have in the mouth' is marked with an asterisk, signalling that "the stem cannot be directly followed by grammatical (i.e., tense-modal and pronominal) suffixes, but must have its meaning completed by one or more derivational suffixes" [Sapir 1922: 217]. However, in the meaning 'to bite' (not given in [Sapir 1922]) this stem does occur without further derivational material: cf. the form *co:-n?-t^h* 'she bit' [Sapir 1910: 205.12] (*co:-* ablaut variant of *ca-*, *-n?*- remote past, *-t^h* quotative). Another candidate is *mai-* 'to bite' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 120]. In the Northern Yana text "Grizzly Bear and Deer" [Sapir 1910: 203-208] both verbs are used in the same contexts in the meaning 'to bite'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 193. Polysemy: 'to eat / to bite'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 193. Polysemy: 'to eat / to bite'.

8. BLACK

Northern Yana *ta=p^hal-sa-* (1), Central Yana *ta=p^hal-sa-* (1), Yahi *ta=hp^hal-sa-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70. The sequence of morphemes *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'. The "secondary stem" =*p^hal-* means 'black' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 139].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70. The sequence of morphemes *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'. The "secondary stem" =*p^hal-* means 'black' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 139].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70. The sequence of morphemes *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'. The "secondary stem" =*p^hal-* means 'black' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 139]. *h* is inserted by an automatic phonological rule.

9. BLOOD

Northern Yana *watʔ-tu-wi* (1), Central Yana *watʔ-tu-wi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167. Related to 'red' q.v.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167. Related to 'red' q.v.

Yahi: Not attested.

10. BONE

Northern Yana *ʔixtalʔ-* (1), Central Yana *ʔixtalʔ-* (1), Yahi *ʔaxtatʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 35.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 35.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 35.

11. BREAST

Northern Yana *cuxpin-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 210.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

12. BURN TR.

Northern Yana *haʔwi(:)-* (1), Central Yana *haʔwi(:)-* (1), Yahi *haʔwi(:)-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 88.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 88.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 88.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Northern Yana *suk'uʔlip-tal-la* (1), Yahi *suk'uʔnim-tan-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 155. Glossed as 'fingernail'. "N form recorded *suk'oolib-*". Contains *tal-la* 'hand, finger' q.v.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 155. Glossed as 'fingernail'. *-tan-na* is a diminutive of *tal-la* 'hand, finger' q.v.

14. CLOUD

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

15. COLD

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested properly. The dictionary lists only *xa-c'itʔ-* 'to feel cold' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 177].

Central Yana: Not attested properly. The dictionary lists only *xa-c'itʔ-* 'to feel cold' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 177].

Yahi: Not attested properly. The dictionary lists only *xa-* 'to feel cold, frozen' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 177].

16. COME

Northern Yana *ni-* (1) / *ha-* (2), Central Yana *ni-* (1) / *ha-* (2), Yahi *ni-* (1) / *ha-* (2).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136. Glossed as 'one male goes, walks'. There is no separate verb 'to come' in Yana. Instead, the verb 'to go' with various directional suffixes is used. The latter has the following suppletive stems: *ni-* for singular male subject, *ha-* for singular female subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87], and *hat-* for plural subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 92]. Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87. Glossed as 'one female goes'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136. Glossed as 'one male goes, walks'. There is no separate verb 'to come' in Yana. Instead, the verb 'to go' with various directional suffixes is used. The latter has the following suppletive stems: *ni-* for singular male subject, *ha-*

for singular female subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87], and *han-* for plural subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 92]. Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87. Glossed as 'one female goes'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136. Glossed as 'one male goes, walks'. There is no separate verb 'to come' in Yana. Instead, the verb 'to go' with various directional suffixes is used. The latter has the following suppletive stems: *ni-* for singular male subject, *ha-* for singular female subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87], and *han-* for plural subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 92]. Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87. Glossed as 'one female goes'.

17. DIE

Northern Yana *ti-...-lau-* (1), Central Yana *ti-...-lau-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 76. According to [Sapir 1923: 292], the primary verb stem *ti-* indicates 'continuous movement, passage', and *ti-...-lau-* is literally 'to pass out of (life)' (one of the meanings of *-lau-* is 'out of an enclosed space' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 115]). Secondary synonyms: *mic'-sa-*, glossed as 'to die' in the dictionary [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 127], but translated as 'to perish' in the texts [Sapir 1910: 198], and *pakarwauk'iyau-...-ʔa* 'to die, drop dead' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 47].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 76. According to [Sapir 1923: 292], the primary verb stem *ti-* indicates 'continuous movement, passage', and *ti-...-lau-* is literally 'to pass out of (life)' (one of the meanings of *-lau-* is 'out of an enclosed space' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 115]). Secondary synonym: *mic'-sa-*, glossed as 'to die' in the dictionary [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 127], but translated as 'to perish' in the texts [Sapir 1910: 58, 59].

Yahi: Not attested.

18. DOG

Northern Yana *su:su* (1), Central Yana *su:su* # (1), Yahi *su:su* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 155. Polysemy: 'dog / horse'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 155. An alternative candidate is *caxtu-malku* 'dog' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 198], literally "hanging-ears", cf. *cax-tu-* 'to hang down' [ibid.] and *malku* 'ear', q.v. As in several other aboriginal languages of California, e. g. Karuk, dog breeds introduced by the whites are called "hanging-ears" in contrast to the native dogs with erect ears.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 155.

19. DRINK

Northern Yana *si:-* (1), Yahi *ci:-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 153.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 153.

20. DRY

Northern Yana *k^hul-si-* (1), Central Yana *k^hul-si-* (1), Yahi *k^hul-si-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 104. Glossed as 'to feel dry, to dry'. According to [Sapir 1923: 269], *k^hul-si-* means both 'to be dry' and 'to feel dry, thirsty'. The morpheme *-si-* is met only in *k^hul-si-* [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 151]. The root *k^hul-* is met also in *k^hul-t'arak'i-* 'very dry, thirsty'. In [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 104], two more derivatives from *k^hul-* are adduced: *k^hul-mic'i-cuk'ut?c'i* 'to feel sorry' ("one's heart feels together") and *k^hul-ca-* 'to feel bad, lazy'. Accordingly, the meaning of the root *k^hul-* is given as 'to be, feel'. It is not excluded that we deal here with two homonymous roots, 'dry' and 'to feel'.

Central Yana: In [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 104] *k^hul-si-* is marked as "YN", i.e. Yahi and Northern Yana. Nevertheless, the verb is met in a Central Yana text ([Sapir 1910: 50.5], see also [Sapir 1923: 265, 269]).

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 104. Glossed as 'to feel dry, to dry'. According to [Sapir 1923: 269], *k^hul-si-* means both 'to be dry' and 'to feel dry, thirsty'.

21. EAR

Northern Yana *mal?ku* (1), Central Yana *malku* (1), Yahi *man?ku* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 121. Dual *ma:[ti]l?k-u.wi*.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 121. The form is given in the dictionary as *mal?ku*, with the following note: "CN mostly recorded malgu but once mal?gu". In [Sapir 1917: 10], the Northern Yana form is given as *mal?ku*, but Central Yana is given as *malku*. Abundant examples in [Sapir 1910] confirm that Central Yana never contains a glottal stop in this word, while the Northern Yana form is consistently *mal?ku*, with glottal stop.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 121.

22. EARTH

Northern Yana *pi:-wi* (1), Central Yana *pi:-wi* (1), Yahi *pi:-wi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 52. Polysemy: 'earth / land'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 52. Polysemy: 'earth / land'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 52. Polysemy: 'earth / land'.

23. EAT

Northern Yana *ma-* (1), Central Yana *ma- #* (1), Yahi *ma- #* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 117. Secondary synonyms: *ca-* 'to eat / to bite' ("Often used with descriptive and locative suffixes") [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 193], *c^ho:-* 'to eat raw' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 58]. A footnote in [Sapir 1910: 155] states that *c^ho:-* is used when reference is made to roots and other vegetable food, while *ma-* refers to consumption of more staple food, e.g. acorn-

mush, deer meat, and salmon. Abundant textual examples in [Sapir 1910] show that *ma-* is indeed the main synonym for 'to eat'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 117. Another candidate is *ca-* 'to eat / to bite' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 193]. According to a footnote in [Sapir 1910: 12], *ca-* is characteristically Central Yana, while *ma-* 'eat' is used in Northern Yana. Since the meaning 'to eat' in Central Yana texts can be rendered with both *ca-* [Sapir 1910: 12.13-14] and *ma-* [Sapir 1910: 13.2, 59.9] without any apparent semantic difference between the two, we cannot be sure which word is the main synonym.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 117. Another candidate is *ca-* 'to eat / to bite' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 193].

24. EGG

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

25. EYE

Northern Yana *c^hu-na* (1), Central Yana *c^hu-na* (1), Yahi *c^hu-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 58. Polysemy: 'eye / face'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 58. Polysemy: 'eye / face'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 58. Polysemy: 'eye / face'.

26. FAT N.

Northern Yana *xau-yau-* (1), Central Yana *xau-yau-* (1), Yahi *xau-yau-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 180. This stem occurs in *xauyau-pa* 'deer fat', *xauyappa* 'id.'. Possibly contains the verbal noun marker *-yau-*, but the root *xau-* is otherwise not attested.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 180. This stem occurs in *xauyau-pa* 'deer fat', *xauyau-kala*: 'suckerfish fat'. Possibly contains the verbal noun marker *-yau-*, but the root *xau-* is otherwise not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 180. This stem occurs in *xauyap?pa* 'deer fat', *xauyau-t^hen-na* 'grizzly bear fat'. Possibly contains the verbal noun marker *-yau-*, but the root *xau-* is otherwise not attested.

27. FEATHER

Northern Yana *pu:ni* (1), Yahi *pu:ni* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 55. Glossed as 'feathers'.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 55. Glossed as 'feathers'. Incorporated variant: *-wuni*.

28. FIRE

Northern Yana *?au-na* (1), Central Yana *?au-na* (1), Yahi *?au-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 28.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 28.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 28.

29. FISH

Northern Yana *kala*: (1), Central Yana *kala*: (1), Yahi *kala:-xi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 83. Polysemy: 'fish / trout'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 83. Glossed as 'sucker'. According to a footnote in [Sapir 1910: 96], *kala*: "refers, properly speaking, to any fish smaller than salmon".

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 83.

30. FLY V.

Northern Yana *pa-* # (1), Central Yana *pa-* (1), Yahi *pa-* # (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 42. Not likely to be etymologically different from *pa-* 'one person runs, hastens' [ibid.]. In [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 42], this verb is marked as C (i.e., Central Yana). However, it is attested in a Northern Yana text [Sapir 1910: 139.8-9]. Cf. also *ta-* 'to fly' (used with directionals) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 67] (possibly related to *da-* 'to jump' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 66]).

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 42. Not likely to be etymologically different from *pa-* 'one person runs, hastens' [ibid.]. Cf. also *ta-* 'to fly' (used with directionals) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 67] (possibly identical with *ta-* 'to jump' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 66]). In Central Yana texts *pa-* 'to fly' is attested many times [Sapir 1910: 17.7, 36.13, 36.15, 37.2, 37.13, 38.9, 38.10, 38.12, 39.6, 39.7], while *ta-* 'to fly' is not attested at all.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 42. This stem is attested in the derivate *pa-hpil-* 'to fly, flap wings'. Not likely to be etymologically different from *pa-* 'one person runs, hastens' [ibid.]. Cf. also *ta-* 'to fly' (used with directionals) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 67] (possibly related to *ta-* 'to jump' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 66]).

31. FOOT

Northern Yana *lal-la* (1), Central Yana *lal-la* (1), Yahi *lal-la* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 114. Dual *lal-u:wi*. Distinct from *ka:tu* 'leg' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 81].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 114. Distinct from *ka:tu* 'leg' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 81].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 114. Dual *lal-u:wi*. Distinct from *ka:tu* 'leg' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 81].

32. FULL

Northern Yana *pa=?ni:-* (1), Central Yana *pa=n?i:-* (1), Yahi *pa=?ni:-* # (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Formally, *pa=* is a root (according to Sapir's analysis, there are no prefixes in Yana). However, its meaning, glossed in the dictionary as 'in quality', is quite abstract. Lexical meaning 'full' is carried by the "specifying suffix" *=?ni:-*.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Formally, *pa=* is a root (according to Sapir's analysis, there are no prefixes in Yana). However, its meaning, glossed in the dictionary as 'in quality', is quite abstract. Lexical meaning 'full' is carried by the "specifying suffix" *=n?i:-*.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Formally, *pa=* is a root (according to Sapir's analysis, there are no prefixes in Yana). However, its meaning, glossed in the dictionary as 'in quality', is quite abstract. Lexical meaning 'full' is carried by the "specifying suffix" *=?ni:-*. Another candidate is *ca?p'kul-* 'full, filled out' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 195].

33. GIVE

Northern Yana *hal-(ca)-wau-* (1), Central Yana *hal-(ca)-wau-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 91. Secondary synonym: *cu-tu-nau-* 'to give food to' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 207]. Although most often this verb really means 'to give food', sometimes it can be translated simply as 'to give'. Cf. the following example: "he gives me (*cutunaumasiwanc*) trinkets" [Sapir 1910: 198.2].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 91. Cf. *hal-ca-ma:-* 'to give' [ibid.] from the same root. Secondary synonyms: *kama:-...?i* 'give me (imperative)' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 83]; *cu-tu-nau-* 'to give food to' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 207]. Although most often the latter verb really means 'to give food', sometimes it can be translated simply as 'to give'. Cf. the following examples: "give me (*cutunauma:c^h*) a bow" [Sapir 1910: 8.17, 18], "give me (*cutunauma:ca?*) the fire" [Sapir 1910: 27.16-17, 33].

Yahi: Not attested.

34. GOOD

Northern Yana *c'up?-* (1), Central Yana *c'up?-* (1), Yahi *c'up?-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 63.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 63.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 63.

35. GREEN

Northern Yana *ta=c'kai-sa-* (1), Yahi *ta=c'kai-sa-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 61. Polysemy: 'green / blue'. The morpheme sequence *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'. The "secondary stem" *=c'kai-* means 'green / blue'.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 61. Polysemy: 'green / blue'. The sequence of morphemes *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'. The "secondary stem" *=c'kai-* means 'green / blue'.

36. HAIR

Northern Yana *k'uyul-* (1), Central Yana *k'uyul-la* (1), Yahi *k'u?yul-la* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Absent in [Sapir & Swadesh 1960], but present in a Northern Yana text [Sapir 1910: 139.9, 139.10].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 113. Glossed as 'head-hair'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 113. Glossed as 'head-hair'.

37. HAND

Northern Yana *tal-la* (1), Central Yana *tal-la* (1), Yahi *tal-la* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 69. Polysemy: 'hand / finger'. Dual: *tal-u:wi* 'pair of hands'. Distinct from *kalu* 'arm' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 83].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 69. Polysemy: 'hand / finger'. Incorporated diminutive *-ran-*.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 69. Polysemy: 'hand / finger'. Distinct from *kalu* 'arm' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 83].

38. HEAD

Northern Yana *t'al?ai-na* (1), Central Yana *t'al?ai-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 160. The form is given in the dictionary as *t'a?lai-na*, with the following note: "Recorded t'a?l-, t'al?-". In fact, all the occurrences of this word in [Sapir 1910] have the glottal stop after *-l-*.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 160. The form is given in the dictionary as *t'a?lai-na*, with the following note: "Recorded t'a?l-, t'al?-". In fact, all the occurrences of this word in [Sapir 1910] have the glottal stop after *-l-*.

Yahi: Not attested.

39. HEAR

Northern Yana *ka:-* (1), Central Yana *ka:-* (1), Yahi *ka:-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 81. Polysemy: 'to hear / listen to'. Cf. *kai-* 'to hear' (used with directionals) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 82].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 81. Polysemy: 'to hear / listen to'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 81. Polysemy: 'to hear / listen to'.

40. HEART

Northern Yana *cuk'utc'i* (1), Central Yana *cukuc'i* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 207. The form *cukuc'i* is listed in the dictionary as both Central and Northern, but in Northern Yana the word for 'heart' is really *cuk'utc'i*, see [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 42, 50, 104, 140; Sapir 1910: 138.20, 169.3, 169.4, 169.9, 177.1, 187.8, 198.1].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 207.

Yahi: Not attested.

41. HORN

Northern Yana *we:yu-* (1), Central Yana *we:yu-* (1), Yahi *we:yu-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 172.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 172.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 172.

42. I

Northern Yana *ai=?nica* (1), Central Yana *ai=?nica* (1), Yahi *ai=?nici* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, *-?nica* is the 1 sg. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, *-?nica* is the 1 sg. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, *-?nici* is the 1 sg. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

43. KILL

Northern Yana *?ap?ci-* (1), Central Yana *?am?ci-* (1), Yahi *?ap?ci-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 24. Secondary synonym: *wa?ic'ap'a-* 'to kill' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 166] - not found in published Yana texts.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 24.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 24.

44. KNEE

Northern Yana *hi:wakin-na* (1), Yahi *p^hu:tik'i* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 97. Dual *hi:wakit-u:wi* 'pair of knees'. On p. 168 of the dictionary, *-wakin-* is listed as a separate morpheme, occurring only in *hi:wakin-na*. It is unclear, however, what exactly is *hi:-* and which morpheme carries the main lexical meaning in this word.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 144.

45. KNOW

Northern Yana *ti-cipa-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 73. Polysemy: 'to know / find out'. Morphological analysis: *ti-* 'to look, face' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 72], *-cipa-* 'everywhere, in all respects' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 200]. Yahi cognate *ti-hcipa-* means 'to see all over'.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

46. LEAF

Northern Yana *t'a:p^hal-la* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 160.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

47. LIE

Northern Yana *mu=rul-* (1), Central Yana *mu=rul-* (1), Yahi *mu=rul-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 131. Glossed as 'lying down'. Morphological analysis: *mu=* is a root that apparently means 'long object'; the suffix *=rul-* means 'lying on the ground' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 148].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 131. Glossed as 'lying down'. Morphological analysis: *mu=* is a root that apparently means 'long object'; the suffix *=rul-* means 'lying on the ground' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 148]. Textual examples in [Sapir 1910: 94.19, 95.3, 95.14] show that this verb means 'to be in a lying position'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 131. Glossed as 'lying down'. Morphological analysis: *mu=* is a root that apparently means 'long object'; the suffix *=rul-* means 'lying on the ground' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 148].

48. LIVER

Northern Yana *ima* (1), Central Yana *ima* (1), Yahi *ima* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 33.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 33.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 33.

49. LONG

Northern Yana *cul-* (1), Central Yana *cul-* (1), Yahi *cul-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 208. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Plural: *cauli-*. Cf. the suffixes *-c^hul-* 'big' (added to nouns), *-c^hul-* 'greatly, strongly' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 58].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 208. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Plural: *cauli-*. Cf. the suffix *-c^hul-* 'greatly, strongly' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 58].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 208. Polysemy: 'long / tall'.

50. LOUSE

Northern Yana *ci-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 203. Distinct from, but related to *ci-t'ai-na* 'body louse' [ibid.].

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

51. MAN

Northern Yana *hisi* (1), Central Yana *hisi* (1), Yahi *hihsi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 98. Plural *hisi-wi*.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 98. Plural *hisi-wi*.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 98. Polysemy: 'man / husband / husband's brother'.

52. MANY

Northern Yana *tatʔ-* (1), Central Yana *tatʔ-* (1), Yahi *tatʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 68. Polysemy: 'much / many / (with incorporated noun) to have much, many, to be covered with'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 68. Polysemy: 'much / many / (with incorporated noun) to have much, many, to be covered with'. The word is marked in the dictionary as Yahi and Northern Yana, but it is, in fact, found in Central Yana texts, see [Sapir 1910: 55.13, 61.12, 78.16, 87.5].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 68. Polysemy: 'much / many / (with incorporated noun) to have much, many, to be covered with'.

53. MEAT

Northern Yana *pa-si* (1), Yahi *pa-hsi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 50. Polysemy: 'flesh / meat / body'. Cf. *pa-na* 'deer / deer meat'.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 50. Polysemy: 'flesh / meat / body'. Cf. *pa-na* 'deer / deer meat'.

54. MOON

Northern Yana *wak'a:ra* (1), Yahi *wak'a:ra* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 169.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 169.

55. MOUNTAIN

Northern Yana *ci:kal-la* (1), Central Yana *ci:kal-la* (1), Yahi *ci:kal-xi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 201.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 201.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 201.

56. MOUTH

Central Yana *pal-la* (1), Yahi *pal-la* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested properly. The word *pal-la*, which means 'mouth' in Central Yana and Yahi, is given in the dictionary only with the meaning 'cheek' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 49]. However, no other word with the meaning 'mouth' is listed for the Northern dialect. In one Northern Yana text, there is a suffixed form *pal-matu* 'mouth place' [Sapir 1910: 147.16], so the absence of the meaning 'mouth' for unsuffixed *pal-la* in the available texts is probably accidental.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 49. Polysemy: 'mouth / cheek'. Non-initial form: *-wal-la*.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 49. Non-initial form: *-wan-*.

57. NAME

Northern Yana *ce:-yau-na* (1), Central Yana *ce:-yau-na* (1), Yahi *ce:-yau-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 198. Possibly contains the verbal noun marker *-yau-*. Secondary synonym: *?o:cai-yau-na* 'name', derived from *?o:cai-* 'to call by name' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 198. Possibly contains the verbal noun marker *-yau-*.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 198. Possibly contains the verbal noun marker *-yau-*.

58. NECK

Northern Yana *tul-la* (1), Yahi *tul-la* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 78.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 78.

59. NEW

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

60. NIGHT

Northern Yana *pasi:-yau-na* (1), Central Yana *pasi:-yau-na* (1), Yahi *pahsi-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 50. A verbal noun from *pasi:-* 'to be / do at night'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 50. A verbal noun from *pasi:-* 'to be / do at night'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 50. Glossed as 'to be / do at night'. The verbal noun 'night' is accidentally not attested. Secondary synonym: *we:tuks-* 'night, dark (?)' (occurs in *we:tuks-pinca-ku* 'it is pretty near night') [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 172].

61. NOSE

Northern Yana *li:li-mau-na* (1), Yahi *ni:ni-mau-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 115. A regular participle of *li:li-* 'to blow one's nose' [ibid.].

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 115.

62. NOT

Northern Yana *k^hu:-* (1), Central Yana *k^hu:-* (1), Yahi *k^hu:-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 104. Negative verb, used with following infinitive.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 104. Negative verb, used with following infinitive. "In Central Yana it is sometimes used as invariable adverb" [Sapir 1923: 270].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 104. Negative verb, used with following infinitive.

63. ONE

Northern Yana *pai-...-ku* (1), Central Yana *pai-...-ku* (1), Yahi *pai-...-ku* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 48. Glossed as 'one, alone'. Verbal stem, almost invariably used with the suffix *-ku-* 'just' [Sapir 1923: 275].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 48. Glossed as 'one, alone'. Verbal stem, almost invariably used with the suffix *-ku-* 'just' [Sapir 1923: 275].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 48. Glossed as 'one, alone'. Verbal stem, almost invariably used with the suffix *-ku-* 'just' [Sapir 1923: 275].

64. PERSON

Northern Yana *ya:-na* (1), Central Yana *ya:-na* (1), Yahi *ya:-xi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 186. Polysemy: 'person / people'. Related to *ya:-* 'to dwell, stay' [ibid.].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 186. Polysemy: 'person / people'. Related to *ya:-* 'to dwell, stay' [ibid.].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 186. Polysemy: 'person / people'.

65. RAIN

Northern Yana *pa-ri-k'u* (1), Central Yana *pa-re:-k'u* (1), Yahi *pa-ri-k'u* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Derived from *pa...-ri-* 'to rain' [ibid.] with the noun suffix *-k'u* [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 110]. The verb itself consists of the root *pa-* 'to spill, flow (liquid, grain, leaves, etc.)' and the directional suffix *-ri-* 'down' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 42, 147].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Non-initial form: *-wa-re:-k'u*. Derived from *pa...-ri-* 'to rain' [ibid.] with the noun suffix *-k'u* [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 110]. The verb itself consists of the root *pa-* 'to spill, flow (liquid, grain, leaves, etc.)' and the directional suffix *-ri-* 'down' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 42, 147].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43.

66. RED

Northern Yana *ta=wat?-sa-* # (1), Central Yana *pa=wat?-(ku)-* (1), Yahi *ta=wat?-sa-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70. Glossed as 'red, brownish red'. The morpheme sequence *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'. The "secondary stem" *=wat?-* means 'red' and occurs also in *wat?-tu-wi* 'blood' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167]. Another candidate is *ta=rapsui-sa- ~ ta=rapsi:-sa-* 'red' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. The "primary stem" *pa=* means 'in quality'. The "secondary stem" *=wat?-* means 'red' and occurs also in *wat?-tu-wi* 'blood' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70. Glossed as 'red, brownish red'.

67. ROAD

Northern Yana *hi:ya* (1), Central Yana *hi:ya* (1), Yahi *hi:ya* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 97. Glossed as 'trail'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 97. Glossed as 'trail'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 97. Glossed as 'trail'.

68. ROOT

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested. The dictionary [Sapir & Swadesh 1960] lists dozens of terms for edible roots of various plants, but no general term for 'root' or 'tree root' is attested.

Central Yana: Not attested. The dictionary [Sapir & Swadesh 1960] lists dozens of terms for edible roots of various plants, but no general term for 'root' or 'tree root' is attested.

Yahi: Not attested. The dictionary [Sapir & Swadesh 1960] lists dozens of terms for edible roots of various plants, but no general term for 'root' or 'tree root' is attested.

69. ROUND

Northern Yana *he:=cil-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 94. Glossed as 'to be round'. The "secondary stem" =*cil-* means 'around, in a circle' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 202]. The meaning of "primary stem" *he:=* is not clear.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

70. SAND

Northern Yana *k^hui?-yau-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 104. Cf. *-k^hu(:)-* 'crumbly, gravelly, finely divided pieces' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 105].

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

71. SAY

Northern Yana *t^hi:-* (1), Central Yana *t^hi:-* (1), Yahi *t^hi:-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 157.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 157.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 157.

72. SEE

Northern Yana *ti-wai-* (1), Central Yana *ti-wai-* (1), Yahi *ta-wai-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 73. Derived from *ti-* 'to look, face' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 72]. *-wai-* is tentatively translated by Sapir & Swadesh as 'to follow'; this morpheme occurs also in *wa-wai-* 'to expect', *hui-wai-* 'to whistle after' (YN), *hi-wai-* 'to get wood' (CN) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 168].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 73. Derived from *ti-* 'to look, face' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 72]. *-wai-* is tentatively translated by Sapir & Swadesh as 'to follow'; this morpheme occurs also in *wa-wai-* 'to expect', *hui-wai-* 'to whistle after' (YN), *hi-wai-* 'to get wood' (CN) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 168].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 73. Derived from *ta-* 'to look' (preserved in Central and Northern Yana) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 66]. *-wai-* is tentatively translated by Sapir & Swadesh as 'to follow'; this morpheme occurs also in *wa-wai-* 'to expect', *hui-wai-* 'to whistle after' (YN), *hi-wai-* 'to get wood' (CN) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 168].

73. SEED

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested. There are several terms for seeds of specific plants in [Sapir & Swadesh 1960], but no generic term for 'seed'.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.

74. SIT

Northern Yana *wa-* (1), Central Yana *wa-* (1), Yahi *wa-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 164. Polysemy: 'to sit / stay'. Used with locatives. Plural: *yai-*. Secondary synonyms: *wa-k'u?na-* 'to sit / stay at home / dwell' (plural *yai-k'u?na-*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 164], *cu-k'u?na-* 'to sit / stay' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 208] ("secondary stem" *-k'u?na-* means 'to stay / dwell' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 111]). Distinct from *wa-...-walti-* 'to sit down' (plural *yai-...-walti-*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 164].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 164. Polysemy: 'to sit / stay'. Used with locatives. Plural: *yai-*. Secondary synonyms: *wa-k'u?na-* 'to sit / stay at home / dwell' (plural *yai-k'u?na-*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 164], *cu-k'u?na-* 'to sit / stay' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 208] ("secondary stem" *-k'u?na-* means 'to stay / dwell' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 111]). Distinct from *wa-...-walti-* 'to sit down' (plural *yai-...-walti-*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 164], *wa-ca-walti-* 'to sit down' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 165].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 164. Polysemy: 'to sit / stay'. Used with locatives. Plural: *wa-p?ca-*. Secondary synonyms: *cu-?k'u?la-* 'to sit / stay' (plural *cau-k'u?la-*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 208]. Distinct from *wa-...-walti-* 'to sit down' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 164].

75. SKIN

Central Yana *mi-wi* # (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested properly. Cf. *cura-ki* 'hide' (Yahi cognate means 'rolled-up skin') [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 208]; *-mi* 'hide' (non-initial) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 130].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 130. Polysemy: 'hide / skin'. Non-initial *-mi* 'hide / thing made of or partly of hide'. It is not clear whether this word can be applied to human skin.

Yahi: Not attested.

76. SLEEP

Northern Yana *sap-si-* (1), Central Yana *sam-si-* (1), Yahi *cam-si-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 149. Plural: *sa:[ti]p-si-*.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 149. Plural: *sa:[ti]m-si-*.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 149.

77. SMALL

Northern Yana *t'ini:-(...-ku)-* (1), Central Yana *t'ini:-(...-ku)-* (1), Yahi *t'ihni:-(...-ku)-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 162.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 162.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 162. Cited as *t'ini:-(...-ku)-* without indication of dialect, i.e. as common to all three dialects. The correct Yahi form must be *t'ihni:-(...-ku)-*, as confirmed by the derivate *t'ihni:-si* 'child, baby', regularly corresponding to Northern Yana *t'ini:-si* 'child, baby'.

78. SMOKE

Northern Yana *c^he:k'au-na* (1), Central Yana *c^he:k'au-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 56.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 56.

Yahi: Not attested.

79. STAND

Northern Yana *wa:-k'i-* (1), Central Yana *wa:-k'i-* (1), Yahi *wa:-k'i-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167. Polysemy: 'to stand / walk'. Used with directionals. Plural: *yai-k'i-*. The suffix *-k'(i)-* 'up, erect' is used with movement and position stems [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 108-109]. Cf. *wa-k'i-...-tipil-* 'to stand' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167] with the morpheme *-tipil-* 'in many places, at random, into pieces' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 74]. Distinct from *wa-k'i-...-pal-* 'to stand up' (plural *yai-k'-pal-*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167. Polysemy: 'to stand / walk'. Used with directionals. Plural: *yai-k'i-*. The suffix *-k'(i)-* 'up, erect' is used with movement and position stems [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 108-109]. Cf. *wa-k'i-...-tipil-* 'to stand' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167] with the morpheme *-tipil-* 'in many places, at random, into pieces' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 74].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167. Polysemy: 'to stand / walk'. Used with directionals. Plural: *wa-k'i-p?ca-*. The suffix *-k'(i)-* 'up, erect' is used with movement and position stems [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 108-109]. Cf. *wa-k'i-...-tipil-* 'to stand' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167] with the morpheme *-tipil-* 'in many places, at random, into pieces' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 74]. Distinct from *wa-k'i-...-pal-* 'to stand up' (plural *yai-k'-pal-*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 167].

80. STAR

Northern Yana *i?lala* (1), Yahi *hiltaka* (2).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 32.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 97.

81. STONE

Northern Yana *k'ai-na* (1), Central Yana *k'ai-na* (1), Yahi *k'ai-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 106. Cf. *si?cur-k'ai-na* 'stones' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 152].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 106.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 106.

82. SUN

Northern Yana *t'ui-na* (1), Yahi *t'ui-xi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 163. Polysemy: 'sun / day'.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 163. Polysemy: 'sun / day'.

83. SWIM

Northern Yana *p^hu:-* (1), Central Yana *p^hu:-* (1), Yahi *p^hu:-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 144. Polysemy: 'to swim / move into or out of water'. Secondary synonym: *ci-* 'to flow, flood; to float, swim' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 199]. Examination of contexts shows that *ci-* has the meaning 'to swim' only when applied to fish, whereas *p^hu-* can refer to humans or human-like heros of folktales.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 144. Polysemy: 'to swim / move into or out of water'. Secondary synonym: *ci-* 'to flow, flood; to float, swim' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 199]. Examination of contexts shows that *ci-* has the meaning 'to swim' only when applied to fish, whereas *p^hu-* can refer to humans or human-like heros of folktales.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 144. Polysemy: 'to swim / move into or out of water'. Secondary synonym: *ci-* 'to flow, flood; to float, swim' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 199].

84. TAIL

Central Yana *p^hulsu* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 146. According to the dictionary, the word is taken from [Sapir 1917: 13]. Cf. the following remark: "In all but a few cases duly noted, the Yana forms quoted are in the Central dialect" [Sapir 1917: 3]. Thus the existence of this word in other Yana dialects remains unproven.

Yahi: Not attested.

85. THAT

Northern Yana *ai=ce(?e)* (1), Central Yana *ai=ce(?e)* (1), Yahi *ai=ci* # (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. Glossed as 'that one'. Object form: *ai=ki=ce(?e)*. Example: *mallap'amau p^hat aice* "that is a bad place" [Sapir 1910: 138.12, 141]. Secondary synonyms: *ai=ye(?e)* 'that one yonder' (object form: *ai=k=e(?e)*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25]; *ata ~ atairi* 'that one' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 24-25]; *tairi* 'that' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 69]. Perusal of texts in [Sapir 1910] shows that the main distal demonstrative is *ai=ce(?e)*.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. Glossed as 'that one'. Object form: *ai=ki=ce(?e)*. Secondary synonyms: *ai=ye(?e)* 'that one yonder' (object form: *ai=k=e(?e)*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25]; *tairi* 'that' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 69]. Perusal of texts in [Sapir 1910] shows that the main distal demonstrative is *ai=ce(?e)*.

Yahi: Sapir 1923: 287. Glossed as 'this, that'. Sapir identifies this demonstrative with Northern and Central Yana *ai=ce*.

86. THIS

Northern Yana *ai=(c^h)* (1), Central Yana *ai=(c^h)* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. Glossed as 'subject article'. Object form: *ai=ki=(c^h)*. There is no word glossed as 'this' in [Sapir & Swadesh 1960]. Perusal of texts in [Sapir 1910] shows that the proximal demonstrative meaning is usually expressed with the preposed article *ai(c^h)* that can be reinforced with the postposed adverb *aica* 'here / there / thus' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25].

Sometimes the same meaning is expressed by *aica* alone, without the preposed article.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. Glossed as 'subject article'. Object form: $ai=ki=(c^h)$. There is no word glossed as 'this' in [Sapir & Swadesh 1960]. Perusal of texts in [Sapir 1910] shows that the proximal demonstrative meaning is usually expressed with the preposed article $ai(c^h)$ that can be reinforced with the postposed adverb *aica* 'here / there / thus' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25]. Sometimes the same meaning is expressed by *aica* alone, without the preposed article. Cf. the following examples: "this place ($ai^h p^h ati$) is burning already" [Sapir 1910: 29.10, 34]; "it came burning up to this place here ($ai^h p^h at aica$)" [Sapir 1910: 28.15, 34]; "the fire was crackling all over this place ($p^h at aica$)" [Sapir 1910: 29.15, 35].

Yahi: Not attested properly. Corresponding to Northern and Central Yana $ai=(c^h)$, Yahi has c^h 'definite article 'the' and general third person pronoun' [Sapir 1923: 287]. Sapir notes that "Ishi never used $aitc'$ as article, only as contracted form of *aidja* 'here, there', or of *aidji* 'this, that' (N. C. Yana *aidje*)" [ibid.].

87. THOU

Northern Yana $ai=?nu(ma)$ (1), Central Yana $ai=?nu(ma)$ (1), Yahi $ai=?nu(ma)$ (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, $-?nu(ma)$ is the 2 sg. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, $-?nu(ma)$ is the 2 sg. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, $-?nu(ma)$ is the 2 sg. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

88. TONGUE

Northern Yana *pawa?la* (1), Yahi *pawa?na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 51. According to the dictionary, "N recorded *bawaa?la*; perhaps read *bawal?(la)*" [ibid.].

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 51.

89. TOOTH

Central Yana $k^hi=c'au-na$ (1), Yahi $k^hi=c'au-na$ (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 102. Glossed as 'tooth, teeth'. This word apparently contains the morpheme $-c'au-$ 'to get stuck in cleft, claws, teeth / crowded' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 60]. The nature of $k^hi=$ is not clear; could it be a fossilized proclitic k^hi 'third person possessive' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 102]?

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 102. Glossed as 'tooth, teeth'. This word apparently contains the morpheme $-c'au-$ 'to get stuck in cleft, claws, teeth / crowded' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 60]. The nature of $k^hi=$ is not clear; could it be a fossilized proclitic k^hi 'third person possessive' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 102]?

90. TREE

Northern Yana *?i-na* (1), Central Yana *?i-na* (1), Yahi *?i-wi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 33. Polysemy: 'stick / wood / tree'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 33. Polysemy: 'stick / wood / tree'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 33. Polysemy: 'stick / wood / tree'.

91. TWO

Northern Yana *ux-* (1), Central Yana *ux-* (1), Yahi *ux-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 39. "Used mostly with special numeral suffixes; *ux-* in most cases but *uxsi-* with certain suffixes" [ibid.].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 39. "Used mostly with special numeral suffixes; *ux-* in most cases but *uxsi-* with certain suffixes" [ibid.].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 39. "Used mostly with special numeral suffixes; *ux-* in most cases but *uxsi-* with certain suffixes" [ibid.].

92. WALK (GO)

Northern Yana *ni-* (1) / *ha-* (2), Central Yana *ni-* (1) / *ha-* (2), Yahi *ni-* (1) / *ha-* (2).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136. Glossed as 'one male goes, walks'. Used also in the meaning 'to come' q.v. The verb 'to go' in Yana has three suppletive stems: *ni-* for singular male subject, *ha-* for singular female subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87], and *han-* for plural subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 92]. Secondary synonym: *hi-* 'to go, move' (used with directionals; suppletive plural *p^{hi-}*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 96]. Textual examples in [Sapir 1910] show that *hi-* (with appropriate directionals) usually means 'to go in / to go out'. Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87. Glossed as 'one female goes'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136. Glossed as 'one male goes, walks'. Used also in the meaning 'to come' q.v. The verb 'to go' in Yana has three suppletive stems: *ni-* for singular male subject, *ha-* for singular female subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87], and *han-* for plural subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 92]. Secondary synonym: *hi-* 'to go, move' (used with directionals; suppletive plural *p^{hi-}*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 96]. Textual examples in [Sapir 1910] show that *hi-* (with appropriate directionals) usually means 'to go in / to go out'. Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87. Glossed as 'one female goes'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 136. Glossed as 'one male goes, walks'. Used also in the meaning 'to come' q.v. The verb 'to go' in Yana has three suppletive stems: *ni-* for singular male subject, *ha-* for singular female subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87], and *han-* for plural subject [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 92]. Secondary synonym: *hi-* 'to go, move' (used with directionals; suppletive plural *p^{hi-}*) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 96]. Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 87. Glossed as 'one female goes'.

93. WARM (HOT)

Northern Yana *ya-ri-p'a* (1), Central Yana *ya-ri-p'a* (1), Yahi *a?naina* # (2).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 185. Glossed as 'to be hot'. Cf. *ya-ʔlai-p'a-* 'warm, to get warm' [ibid.].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 185. Glossed as 'to be hot'. Derived from *ya-ri-* 'to burn oneself' [ibid.] with the suffix *-p'a* 'in a state or having a quality resulting from action' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 144].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 23. Glossed as 'hot'.

94. WATER

Northern Yana *xa-na* (1), Central Yana *xa-na* (1), Yahi *xa-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 179. Polysemy: 'water / liquid'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 179. Polysemy: 'water / liquid'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 179. Polysemy: 'water / liquid'.

95. WE

Northern Yana *ai-(k^hi)=ʔniki* (1), Central Yana *ai-(k^hi)=ʔniki* (1), Yahi *ai-(k^hi)=ʔniki* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, *-k^hi-* is the supplementary marker accompanying the first person plural [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 102], *-ʔniki* is the 1 pl. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, *-k^hi-* is the supplementary marker accompanying the first person plural [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 102], *-ʔniki* is the 1 pl. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. *ai-* is the general pronoun stem, *-k^hi-* is the supplementary marker accompanying the first person plural [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 102], *-ʔniki* is the 1 pl. ending [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 37].

96. WHAT

Northern Yana *ac^hi:(ma)-* (1), Central Yana *ac^hi:(ma)-* (1), Yahi *ʔahca* (2).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 24. Glossed as 'to be what?'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 24. Glossed as 'to be what?'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 25. Glossed as 'what?'. Example: *ʔahca cin t^ho:ʔasit^hi* 'what am I going to do?'.

97. WHITE

Northern Yana *t'a=lap?-* (1), Central Yana *ta=lap?-sa-* (1), Yahi *t'a=lap?-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 162. *t'a=* is an unidentified morpheme; *=lap?-* means 'to gleam, gilmmer' [Sapir & Swadesh

1960: 113].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70. The morpheme sequence *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'. The "secondary stem" *=lapʔ-* means 'to gleam, gilmmer' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 113].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 162. *t'a=* is an unidentified morpheme; *=lapʔ-* means 'to gleam, gilmmer' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 113]. Cf. also *ta=lapʔ-sa-* 'white' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70].

98. WHO

Northern Yana *?appi(ma)-* (1), Central Yana *?ampi(ma)-* (1), Yahi *?ampi(ma)-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 27. Glossed as 'to be who?'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 27. Glossed as 'to be who?'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 27. Glossed as 'to be who?'.

99. WOMAN

Northern Yana *mariʔmi* (1), Central Yana *mariʔmi* (1), Yahi *mariʔmi* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 123. Suppletive plural: *p'utti-wi* 'women' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 145].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 123. Suppletive plural: *p'uti-wi* 'women' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 145].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 123. Polysemy: 'woman / wife / wife's sister'.

100. YELLOW

Northern Yana *=muxtui-* # (1), Central Yana *ta=muxtui-sa-* # (1), Yahi *ta=mustui-sa-* # (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 133; Sapir 1922: 227. Cf. *ta=laxkai-sa-* 'ripe-looking, yellow (plants)' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70, 133. Glossed as 'brown, yellow (like grass in fall)'. The sequence of morphemes *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70, 133. Glossed as 'brown, yellow (like grass in fall)'. Another candidate is *ta=?karamsui-sa-* 'yellow' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 70]. The sequence of morphemes *ta=...-sa-* has the meaning 'to be in appearance or form'.

101. FAR

Northern Yana *p^hau-* (1), Central Yana *p^hau-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 140. Used with directionals, e.g. *p^hau-sa-* 'far off', *p^hau-ri-* 'deep down', *p^hau-pal-* 'high up'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 140. Used with directionals, e.g. *p^hau-sa-* 'far off', *p^hau-ri-* 'deep down', *p^hau-pal-* 'high up'.
Yahi: Not attested.

102. HEAVY

Northern Yana *mica-* (1), Yahi *c'a?wica-* (2).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 130.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 59.

103. NEAR

Northern Yana *k'a?nai-* (1), Central Yana *k'a?nai-* (1), Yahi *k'a?nai-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 105. Glossed as 'close by / to approach'. Example: *ka?naisasi* 'it is a little way off' [ibid.]. Cf. -*mac'u* 'soon / near' (a suffix) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 119].

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 105. Glossed as 'close by / to approach'. Cf. -*mac'u* 'soon / near' (a suffix) [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 119].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 105. Glossed as 'close by / to approach'.

104. SALT

Northern Yana *wi:c^hu* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 174. Cf. *wi:c^hu(tc'awai)-* 'to be sweet' [ibid.].

Central Yana: Not attested properly. Cf., however, *wi:c^human?na* 'a village on South Fork of Cow Creek near a swamp where salt was obtained' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 174] - a toponym based on the same root *wi:c^hu-* 'salt' as in Northern Yana, apparently only accidentally not attested as an independent word.

Yahi: Not attested.

105. SHORT

Northern Yana *pa=katku-* (1), Central Yana *pa=kanku-* (1), Yahi *pa=hkanku-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Morpheme *pa=* (formally a root) means 'in quality'. Lexical meaning is carried by the "specifying suffix" =*katku-*.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Morpheme *pa=* (formally a root) means 'in quality'. Lexical meaning is carried by the

"specifying suffix" =*kanku-*.

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43. Morpheme *pa=* (formally a root) means 'in quality'. Lexical meaning is carried by the "specifying suffix" =*hkanku-*.

106. SNAKE

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Not attested. Cf. *hawa:cu:si* 'king snake' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 93] and *pa=c'un-na* 'rattlesnake' [Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 43] (from *pa=c'un-* 'dangerous').

Yahi: Not attested.

107. THIN

Central Yana *p'ut'a-* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 146. Glossed as 'to be thin'.

Yahi: Not attested.

108. WIND

Northern Yana *cu-k'al-la* (1), Central Yana *cu-k'al-la* (1), Yahi *cu-?k'al-la* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 205. A nominalization of *cu-k'al-* 'wind blows', derived from *cu-* 'wind blows'.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 205. The word is marked in the dictionary as Yahi and Northern Yana, but in fact it is found in a Central Yana text, see [Sapir 1910: 118.2, 119.18].

Yahi: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 205. A nominalization of *cu-?k'al-* 'wind blows', derived from *cu-* 'wind blows'.

109. WORM

Central Yana *pi:-na* (1).

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Sapir & Swadesh 1960: 52. Glossed as 'earthworm'.

Yahi: Not attested.

110. YEAR

References and notes:

Northern Yana: Not attested.

Central Yana: Not attested.

Yahi: Not attested.