

[Text version of database, created 23/09/2015].

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

Languages included: Mojave [yum-moj], Cocopa [yum-coc], Yavapai [yum-yav], Jamul Tiipay [yum-tii], Mesa Grande 'Iipay [yum-iip].

DATA SOURCES

I. Mojave.

Munro et al. 1992 = Munro, Pamela, Nellie Brown, and Judith G. Crawford. A Mojave dictionary. (UCLA Occasional Papers in Linguistics, Volume 10). Los Angeles: Department of Linguistics, University of California, Los Angeles. // *An extensive dictionary of Mojave language with textual examples. Includes inflectional and derivational information.*

Munro 1976 = Munro, Pamela. Mojave syntax. (Garland Studies in American Indian Linguistics). New York: Garland Publishing, Inc. // *The only published monograph on Mojave grammar. Includes a survey of phonology and inflectional morphology.*

II. Cocopa.

Crawford 1989 = Crawford, James M. Cocopa Dictionary. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, Volume 114). Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press. // *A large dictionary of the Cocopa language with grammatical information and textual examples.*

Crawford 1966 = Crawford, James M. The Cocopa Language. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley. // *A descriptive grammar of the Cocopa language.*

Crawford 1983 = Crawford, James M. Cocopa Texts. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, Volume 100). Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press. // *A large collection of Cocopa texts with English translations.*

III. Yavapai.

Shaterian 1983 = Shaterian, Alan William. Phonology and Dictionary of Yavapai. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley. // *An extensive analysis of Yavapai phonology, accompanied by a large dictionary of the language. In the dictionary, words with more than one consonant before the root vowel are given several times, one time under each consonant. That is, the word with the structure $C_1(V)C_2(V)C_3V$ will be given under C_1 , under C_2 , under C_3 , and in the English-Yavapai section. Sometimes the forms of the same word given in various places may slightly differ. Perusal of the dictionary leads us to the conclusion that the forms given in the English-Yavapai section are transcribed more accurately. Therefore, in such cases preference is given to the transcription in the English-Yavapai section of the dictionary.*

IV. Jamul Tiipay.

Miller 2001 = Miller, Amy. A Grammar of Jamul Tiipay. (Mouton Grammar Library 23). Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter. // *A descriptive grammar of the Jamul variety of the Tiipay language – one of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño) languages, formerly considered dialects of Diegueño.*

V. Mesa Grande 'Iipay.

Couro & Hutcheson 1973 = Couro, Ted; Hutcheson, Christina. Dictionary of Mesa Grande Diegueño. 'Iipay Aa – English / English – 'Iipay Aa. Banning, California: Malki Museum Press. // *A small dictionary of Mesa Grande 'Iipay in a phonologically adequate practical orthography. Words are given in inflected form.*

Langdon 1970 = Langdon, Margaret. A Grammar of Diegueño. The Mesa Grande Dialect. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press. // *A descriptive grammar of Mesa Grande 'Iipay. One of the best grammars of Yuman languages.*

NOTES

I. Mojave.

1) The main stress in Mojave usually falls on the last syllable. In [Munro et al. 1992] stress is noted only when it is not final. We follow this orthographic convention.

2) When pronounced in isolation, words with underlying initial vowel have an aspirated onset, indistinguishable from phonemic /h/. Following [Munro et al. 1992] and [Munro 1976], we do not write this prothetic [h].

3) Peculiarities of the Mojave alphabet are transliterated as follows:

ch	č
d	ď
hw	h ^w
kw	k ^w
ky	k ^y
ly	ł
ny	ɲ
qw	q ^w
sh	š
th	θ
t-h	th
'	ʔ
VV	V:
V-V	VV

II. Cocopa.

The Cocopa alphabet is transliterated as follows:

p	p
t	t̥
ʈ	t
c	č
k	k
k ^w	k ^w
q	q
q ^w	q ^w
ʀ	ʀ
s	s
ʂ	ʂ
ʃ	ʃ
x	x
x ^w	x ^w
ɬ	ɬ
ɬ ^y	ɬ̟
l	l
l ^y	ɭ
m	m
n	n
n ^y	ɲ
w	w
y	y
r	r
i	i
u	u
a	a
Ṿ	V:
ǂ	V
V̤	V

III. Yavapai.

The transcription that is used by A. Shaterian almost completely coincides with UTS. The only difference is in the way of marking suprasegmental features, transliterated by us as follows:

á	'a
â	'â
ā	'á
ǎ	'á ~ 'â
à	a

IV. Jamul Tiipay.

The Jamul Tiipay alphabet is transliterated as follows:

p	p
t	t̄
tt	t
ch	č
k	k
kw	k ^w
k.w	kw
'	ʔ
s	s
sh	š
x	x
xw	x ^w
x.w	xw
ll	ł
lly	ł̣
l	l
ly	ł

r	r
m	m
n	n
ny	ɲ
y	y
w	w
i	i
u	u
a	a
e	ə
VV	V:

V. Mesa Grande 'Iipay.

The Mesa Grande 'Iipay alphabet is transliterated as follows:

p	p
t	<u>t</u>
tt	t
ch	č
k	k
kw	k ^w
q	q
'	ʔ
v	β
s	s
sh	ʃ
h	x
hw	x ^w
ll	ɬ
lly	ɬ ^y
l	l
ly	l ^y

rr	r
r	ɹ
m	m
n	<u>n</u>
nn	n
ny	n ^y
y	y
w	w
i	i
u	u
a	a
o	o
e	ə
ee	e:
VV	V:

Database compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (last update: September 2015).

1. ALL

Mojave *pay* (1), Cocopa *s=a:m* (2), Yavapai *p'ay-a* (1), Jamul Tiipay *čam-ł̣* ~ *ɲa=č'am-ł̣* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *n^ya:maṭ* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 154. Polysemy: 'all / every / everyone / completely'. "The word **pay**, meaning 'all', is often used in sentences referring to a lot of people, particularly if the dictionary does not list a separate plural form for the verb of the sentence" [Munro et al. 1992: 308]. Secondary synonyms: *č=a:m* ~ *ča=a:m* ~ *č=u:=a:m* ~ *č=u:w=a:m* 'all / a lot / every' [Munro et al. 1992: 59], *k^w=asent* ~ *k^w=asi:nt* ~ *ku=si:nt* ~ *ku=sent* 'each / every / all / the whole thing' (derived from *?asent* 'one') [Munro et al. 1992: 124], *ɲa=ku:=pay* 'every / all / only' [Munro et al. 1992: 146].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 241-242. Glossed as 'be or do all or everything in regard to someone or something, do all or everything for someone'. Word class: transitive verb. 3rd person form: *s=w=am* (but *=a=s=a:m* for the benefactive meaning). Secondary synonyms: *ɲ=m=a:m* (impersonal intransitive verb) 'be only, all, just, almost, the end' [Crawford 1989: 181], and *ɲ=k=wijɲ* (intransitive verb) 'be complete, all, only, exclusively so' [Crawford 1989: 178]. Examination of contexts in [Crawford 1983] shows that *s=a:m* is the main synonym for 'to be all'. The meaning of the *s=* in *s=a:m* is not clear, but its prefixal nature is confirmed by the third person form *s=w=am* (third person prefix *u=/w=* occurs immediately before the root [Crawford 1966: 64]).

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 340, 530.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 29, 170, 174. Glossed as 'all / in its entirety' [Miller 2001: 170]. According to Miller, *čamł̣* etymologically (but not synchronically) consists of stem *čam* and inessive case marker *-ł̣* [Miller 2001: 29]. The word means both 'omnis' and 'totus', cf. the following examples: *ti:p'ay pay'a čamł̣ u:s'awax-č'uʔu* 'Are we going to feed all these people?' [Miller 2001: 46], *...k^wakp'u čamł̣ sṭu:č ɲau:č'anč...* '...when she had gathered all the meat and taken it down...' [Miller 2001: 49].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 35. Polysemy: 'all / all of them / everything'.

2. ASHES

Mojave *hamʔu:ł̣* (1), Cocopa *xmʔuṭ* # (1), Yavapai (?)*mh'ú(·)l* ~ (?)*mh'ú(·)l* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔampiṭ* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 73. Polysemy: 'ashes / soot'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 362. Word class: noun. Cf. *xmʔuṭ* 'be gray' [ibid.]. Another candidate is *k^wi:m'a* ~ *ḳi:m'a* 'ashes' [Crawford 1989: 54]. In all the three instances in [Crawford 1983] where the English translation of the text has 'ashes', Cocopa original has *xmʔuṭ* [Crawford 1983: 364-365, 374-377].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 465, 485, 531.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 4. Polysemy: 'ashes / dust'.

3. BARK

Mojave *čaθ=k^wil* (1), Cocopa *ʂxu=y'al* (2), Yavapai *θp'ıl-a* # (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *xa:sə=yaṭ* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 61. Polysemy: 'bark / skin / hide'. Secondary synonyms: *hama*λ 'leaf / bark' [Munro et al. 1992: 73], *nuθ=k^wil* 'bark (of a tree)' [Munro et al. 1992: 145] (according to Munro et al., related to *čaθ=k^wil*).

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 288. Polysemy: 'kindling / bark (of a tree)'. Word class: noun. Cf. *ɣxu=y'al* (transitive verb) 'chop (e.g., wood) into small pieces' [ibid.].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 445, 534. Polysemy: 'bark / skin'. Another candidate is *ɲ=m'iy-a* 'fur / hair / hide / skin / bark' [Shaterian 1983: 500].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 19. Glossed as 'bark (of a tree)'. Cf. *ʔə=yaʔ* 'a flat or smooth surface (sheet, shell of acorn, bark, husk, leaf), not plentiful' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5].

4. BELLY

Mojave *i:=to* (1), Cocopa *ʔi=č'u* (1), Yavapai *mn'û(·)n-a* (2), Jamul Tiipay *t̥u* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ɔ=t̥u*: (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 103. Polysemy: 'stomach / belly / middle / center'. Short form: *to*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 400. Glossed as 'stomach / mind'. Word class: noun. Textual examples show that the word also actually means 'belly', cf. the following contexts: 'She kept on tickling him on the stomach' [Crawford 1983: 72-73], 'the girl ... tickled his stomach like this' [Crawford 1983: 76-77]. Derived from *ču* 'middle / center' [Crawford 1989: 31].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 439, 485, 495, 535. Polysemy: 'stomach / belly'. Variant form: *βn'ûn-a* (Tolkapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 49, 77. Glossed as 'stomach, belly'. Has a variant *t̥u*: before certain suffixes [Miller 2001: 49].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18. Polysemy: 'his belly / stomach / waist'.

5. BIG

Mojave *va=λ=tay-m* ~ *va=tay-m* (1), Cocopa *p=tay* (1), Yavapai *β=t'e* (1), Jamul Tiipay *tay* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔi:=ku*: (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 198. Glossed as 'be big'. Plural forms: *va=λ=ta-č-* ~ *va=ta-č-*. A synonym with the same root is *va=λ=te:-k* 'be big' [Munro et al. 1992: 199].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 221. Glossed as 'be big, large, fat'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: *p=u=t̥ay*. Distributive plural and subject plural form: *p=t̥a:y*. Secondary synonym: *ʔiɲ* 'be big' (impersonal intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 403]. In Cocopa texts [Crawford 1983], *p=t̥ay* occurs more frequently than *ʔiɲ*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 353, 434, 535. Glossed as 'big, large'. Variant forms: *β=t'e:y-i*, *β=t̥ay-a*. Plural form: *β=t̥á:y-i* [Shaterian 1983: 142]. Cf. also *k=β=t'e* 'big' (Southeastern Yavapai *k=o=t̥é*) [Shaterian 1983: 390]. Related to *ʔ=t'e* 'many / old, grown' [Shaterian 1983: 353].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 78, 96, 125-126, 128, 138, 360. Glossed as 'to be big'. Plural stem: *t̥a:y* [Miller 2001: 126]. Personal forms: 1st sg. *aʔ=t̥ay*, 2nd sg. *mə=t̥ay*, 3rd sg. *k^wa=t̥ay* (1st and 3rd person forms are irregular) [Miller 2001: 138].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6. Glossed as 'is big'. Plural: *ʔi=čə=k^wi*.

6. BIRD

Mojave $\text{ʔi}\check{c}=a=yer \sim \text{ʔi}\check{c}=i=yer$ (1), Cocopa ša (2), Yavapai $\text{ʔ}=\check{c}=s'a$ (2), Jamul Tiipay $a\text{ʔ}=\check{s}'a \sim a:=\check{s}'a$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{ʔa}:=\check{s}a:$ (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 40. Short form: $\check{c}=i=yer$. Derived from $i=yer-k$ 'fly (verb)' [Munro et al. 1992: 110] with prefixed $\text{ʔi}\check{c}$ 'something' (used with a following verb or descriptive term) [Munro et al. 1992: 37].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 291. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 372, 377, 449, 536. Plural form: $\text{ʔ}\check{c}s'a l'a'wi$ [Shaterian 1983: 377]. Related to $\text{ʔ}=s'a$ 'eagle / widow' [Shaterian 1983: 448] (the meaning 'widow' is probably a fortuitous homonymy).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 27, 80.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 1.

7. BITE

Mojave $\check{c}a=k^y'o:-k$ (1), Cocopa $\text{ša}:$ (2), Yavapai $\check{c}=k^y'o$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\check{c}=u:=k'aw$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\check{c}u:=kuw$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 59. Polysemy: 'bite / take a bite / bite off a piece'. Plural forms: $\check{c}a=\check{c}=u:=k^y'aw:- \sim \check{c}a=\check{c}=k^y'a:-$ 'bite off several pieces / bite several people'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 264. Polysemy: 'eat (hard things) / bite'. Word class: transitive verb. See 'eat'.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 370, 381, 536. Variant form: $\check{c}=k^y'o$.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 55.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 16. Glossed as 'bites'. Plural: $\check{c}\partial=\check{c}=u:=ka'w-p$. Derivational prefix $\check{c}u:=$ denotes an action performed by mouth [Langdon 1970: 81-82].

8. BLACK

Mojave $\text{ʔ}a:=\text{ʔi}:\check{\lambda}$ - (1), Cocopa $\text{ʔ}i:=i:\check{\lambda}$ (1), Yavapai $\text{ʔ}=\text{ʔi}'\acute{a}$: (1), Jamul Tiipay $\text{ʔ}i:\check{\lambda}$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $n^y'i\text{ʔ}^y$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 145. Glossed as 'be black'. Plural form: $\text{ʔ}a:=\check{c}=\text{ʔi}:\check{\lambda}$ -. Secondary synonym: $lu:p i-m$ 'be very dark / be black' (ablaut stem $lu:p e-$) [Munro et al. 1992: 128].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 172. Glossed as 'be black, dark, dark-complexioned'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $\text{ʔ}u=\text{ʔi}:\check{\lambda}$ $\sim \text{ʔ}i:w=i:\check{\lambda}$ (for some speakers $\text{ʔ}i:w=i:\check{\lambda}$ means 'he is dark-complexioned' and $\text{ʔ}u=\text{ʔi}:\check{\lambda}$ - 'he is black (as if painted black)' [ibid.]). Thus, the root varies between $=i:\check{\lambda}$ and $=\text{ʔi}:\check{\lambda}$.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 497, 536. Variant form: $\text{ʔ}=\text{ʔi}'\acute{a}$ (Tolkapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 17, 96, 125-126, 137, 207. Glossed as 'to be black'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 36. Glossed as 'is black'. Plural: $n^y:i:\text{ʔ}^y$.

9. BLOOD

Mojave $\eta=a=h^w at$ (1), Cocopa $\eta=x^w at$ (1), Yavapai $(?)=h^w at-a$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $x^w at$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $?a=x^w at$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 146. Derived from $?a=h^w at-m \sim ?a=h^w a:t-m$ 'be red / bleed / be rusty', q.v.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 200. Word class: noun. Related to $x^w at$ 'be red' and $x^w a:t$ 'bleed, be bloody' [Crawford 1989: 373].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 475, 536. Related to $(?)=h^w at-i$ 'red' q.v.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 22. Related to $x^w at$ 'to be red' q.v.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: 'blood / ripe'. Also functions as a verb: 'is red / orange / brown'.

10. BONE

Mojave $\eta=a=s=ak$ (1), Cocopa $\eta=y=a:k$ (1), Yavapai $\check{c}=y='a:k-a$ (1), Jamul Tiipay ak (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay aq (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 149.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 200. Word class: noun. Cf. $y=a:k$ 'bone (removed from the body) / skeleton' (in the meaning 'skeleton' reduced from $lx^w a\check{c}'aq ya:k$) [Crawford 1989: 377].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 374, 537.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 13.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 12. Glossed as 'his bone'.

11. BREAST

Mojave $i:=wa$ (1), Cocopa $x\check{c}kar \sim \check{c}xkar$ (2), Yavapai $\eta=m'ay-a$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $t\check{a}=x=k'ar \#$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $i:=\check{c}ix$ (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 106. Polysemy: 'heart / chest'. Short form: wa . Plural form: $i:=wa-\check{c}$. Distinct from $\eta=a=ma$ 'woman's breast / milk / knot (in wood)' [Munro et al. 1992: 148].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 351. Glossed as 'chest'. Word class: noun. Applicable to both men and women, cf. the following textual example: 'He shot the chest of an old woman' [Crawford 1983: 132-133]. Distinct from $\eta=may \sim ?i=m'ay$ 'breast, teat' [Crawford 1989: 182, 401].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 481, 500, 538. Related to $(?)=m'ay-a$ 'milk' [Shaterian 1983: 481]. The form $p,a'hm,i\eta m'aya$ 'man's breast' [Shaterian 1983: 346] shows that $\eta m'aya$ is applicable to both male and female breast. Cf. $i:=w'a(\cdot)y-a$ 'heart / chest' [Shaterian 1983: 417].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 81. Glossed as 'chest'. Cf. $\eta=m'ay$ 'breast' [Miller 2001: 80]. It is not clear which of these words (if any) is applicable to both man's and woman's breast.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 24. Polysemy: 'his chest / heart / lungs'. Distinct from $n^y\check{a}=may$ 'breasts / full-grown girl / milk' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 35].

12. BURN TR.

Mojave *ta=po:m-m* (1), Cocopa *ʕ=mar* (2), Yavapai *t'u* (3), Jamul Tiipay *aʕ=m'ar* # (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *a:=aa:w* # (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 176. Polysemy: 'burn (something) / toast'. A causative, derived from *i=po:m-k* 'burn / scorch' [Munro et al. 1992: 99]. Secondary synonyms: *tu:pe:k* 'light a fire / cremate (someone) / burn (something) down' [Munro et al. 1992: 184], *ta=ci:θ* 'burn (something) to ashes / incinerate' [Munro et al. 1992: 169].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 106. Polysemy: 'start a fire / set afire / burn'. Word class: transitive verb. 3rd person form: *ʕ=u=m'ar* 'he started the fire'.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 356. Plural form: *t'ú:č-i ~ t'u-y-č-i*.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 27, 117, 123. Polysemy: 'to burn (something) / to cremate'. Another candidate is *x=ʕap ~ xə=ʕap* 'to burn (something) / cremate' [Miller 2001: 68, 94] - an irregularly formed causative of *ʕap* 'to be hot / burn (intrans.)' [Miller 2001: 94].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 8. Polysemy: 'makes, tends a fire / burns / keeps warm'. Plural: *a=čə=uuw*. Alternative candidate: *xə=ʕap* 'burns something, causes to be burned up' (plural: *xə=ʕu=ʕap*) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21], derived from *wə=ʕap* 'is burning (with flame)' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Mojave *i:=saʕ=kuʕo=ho* (1), Cocopa *ʕka=x^waw ~ ʕka=x^waw* (1), Yavapai *sl=hβ'o* (1), Jamul Tiipay *šaʕ nə=p'u:l* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *sal^yə=x^wu:w* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 101. Polysemy: 'fingernail / claw / hoof'. For *i:=saʕ*, see 'hand'. Cf. *i:me kuʕoho* 'toenail / hoof' (for *i:=me*, see 'foot') [Munro et al. 1992: 95], *k^wi:k^way kuʕoho* 'hoof' (*k^wi:k^way* 'cow / cattle / beaf / meat') [Munro et al. 1992: 126].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 101, 106. Word class: noun. Polysemy: 'claw / nail (of finger or toe)'. Reduced form: *ʕa=x^waw*. Cf. *ʕi:ša:ʕ ʕka=x^waw* 'fingernail' [Crawford 1989: 407] (*ʕi:ša:ʕ* means 'finger' [Crawford 1989: 406]).

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 455, 467, 589. Polysemy: 'nail / claw / hoof'. Variant form: *sl=h^wo* (Tolkapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam). The prefix ("quasi-classifier", according to Shaterian) *sl=* goes back to *s'al* 'hand'. Cf. *s'al=sl=h^wo* 'fingernail' [Shaterian 1983: 458], where *s'al* is present two times - as prefix and as first member of compound.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 80. Glossed as 'fingernail'. Cf. *mi: nə=p'u:l* 'toenail' [ibid.] (*šaʕ* is 'hand', *mi:* is 'foot').

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 41. Polysemy: 'his fingernails / claws'.

14. CLOUD

Mojave *?i:=k^we* (1), Cocopa *k^wi:* (1), Yavapai *(?)=k^wi* (1), Jamul Tiipay *k^wi:* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *?ə=k^wi:y* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 41.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 78. Word class: noun. Cf. impersonal intransitive verb *?i:=k^wi:* 'be cloudy' [Crawford 1989: 400].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 396, 545.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 71. Polysemy: 'cloud / rain'. See 'rain' for comments on the semantics.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Glossed as 'clouds'.

15. COLD

Mojave *ha=čur-k* (1), Cocopa *x=sur* (1), Yavapai *m'ún-i* (2), Jamul Tiipay *šu=k'at* (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *xə=ču:l* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 69. Glossed as 'be cold'. Secondary synonym: *u:θer-m* 'be cold, chilly, chilled / shiver' [Munro et al. 1992: 196].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 366. Glossed as 'be cold'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. For the segmentation of *x=* cf. *x=i:s'ur* 'turn cold / be winter or cold weather' (impersonal intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 353] with the prefix *i=* 'be, become' [Crawford 1966: 112].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 482, 545.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 65, 67, 72, 360. Glossed as 'to be cold'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 20. Glossed as 'is cold'.

16. COME

Mojave *i=ði-k* (1), Cocopa *yí* (1), Yavapai *y'úw-i* (2), Jamul Tiipay *yíw* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wə=yíw* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 87. Plural form: *ta=ði-*. Secondary synonym: *i=va-* 'arrive / come / walk / be here / have arrived' [Munro et al. 1992: 105].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 381. Glossed as 'come, move in time or space toward a point of reference'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: *?u=y'i*: [Crawford 1989: 423].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 518, 545.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 23, 91, 97, 104, 109, 271. Plural stem: *nə=y'íw* [Miller 2001: 104].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Glossed as 'comes'. Plural: *ŋə=yíw*.

17. DIE

Mojave *i=puy-k* (1), Cocopa *mš=pa* (2), Yavapai *p'i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *məs=p'a* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *mə=lay* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 99. Polysemy: 'die / be dead'. Plural form: *i=po:y-*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 144. Polysemy: 'die / be dying or dead / be drunk'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: *mš=u=p'a*. Suppletive subject plural: *?i:m*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 337, 551. Plural form: *p'uy-i ~ p'u'y-i*.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 60, 73, 108. Polysemy: 'to die / be dead'. Suppletive plural stem: *məs=ʔə=w'at* [Miller 2001: 60, 73, 108].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 32. Glossed as 'dies'. Suppletive plural: *ʃa:=wat-p*.

18. DOG

Mojave *hat-čəq* (1), Cocopa *xat* (1), Yavapai *kθ'ar* (2), Jamul Tiipay *xat* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔə=xat* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 76. Derived from *ʔa=hat* 'horse / pet / domestic animal' [Munro et al. 1992: 18].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 346-347. Word class: noun. Plural form: *xat*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 391, 553.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 22, 61, 78. Polysemy: 'dog / pet'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 2. Polysemy: 'dog / horse / domesticated four-legged animal / pet / cow / stock'. Plural: *ʔə=xat*.

19. DRINK

Mojave *i=θi:-m* (1), Cocopa *ʃi* (1), Yavapai *θ'i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *si* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wə=si*: (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 104. Polysemy: 'drink / eat soup'. Ablaut stem: *i=θe-*. Plural forms: *i=θi:-č-*, *u:=θe:-v-*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 273. Word class: transitive verb. Distributive plural: *ʃi*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 441, 553.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 92-93, 106, 117, 119, 122, 128. Polysemy: 'to drink / to eat soup'. Plural stem: *si-č* [Miller 2001: 106].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Glossed as 'drinks'. Plural: *wə=si-č*.

20. DRY

Mojave *i=ro:-v-k* (1), Cocopa *ʃ=ʔar* (2), Yavapai *r'u-β-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *s=ʔa:y* (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *sa:y* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 100. Glossed as 'be dry'. Plural form: *i=ru:-v-*. Derived from *i=ro:-k* 'be dry / be chapped'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 289. Glossed as 'be dry, dried up'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: *ʃ=u=ʔar*. Subject plural and distributive plural: *ʃ=ʔar*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 511, 554. Has the same root as *(ʔ)=r'u-(y)-i* 'hot', q.v. *-β* is a stative suffix.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 13, 64, 92. Glossed as 'to be dry'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 41. Polysemy: 'is dry / thirsty'. Plural: *sa:y-č*.

21. EAR

Mojave *i=smal̩k* (1), Cocopa *šma:l* (1), Yavapai *sm'alk-a* (1), Jamul Tiipay *šəm'ał* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *xəmat̩* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 102. Polysemy: 'ear / dried peach'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 302. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 455, 481, 555. Plural form: *sm'alk-a*.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 16, 22, 81. Glossed as 'ears'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21. Glossed as 'his ear(s)'. Plural: *xəmat̩*.

22. EARTH

Mojave *?a=mat* (1), Cocopa *mat* (1), Yavapai *m'ât* (1), Jamul Tiipay *mat* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *?ə=mat̩* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 23. Polysemy: 'land / country / place / dirt / mud / clay / down / below / floor'. Short form: *mat*. Possessed form: *?a=mat*. No Mojave word is glossed as 'earth' in the dictionary.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 124. Polysemy: 'land / ground / floor / country / dirt / earth / (city) lot'. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 479, 488, 555. Polysemy: 'earth / land / ground / dirt / clay'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 78, 79, 130. Polysemy: 'earth / land / place / dirt'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: 'land / earth / ground / country / place'.

23. EAT

Mojave *?ič=a=ma-m ~ ?ič=a=ma:-m* (1), Cocopa *ma* (1), Yavapai *m'á* (1), Jamul Tiipay *sa:w* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wə=sa:w* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 37. Glossed as 'eat, engage in eating, eat something'. Plural forms: *?ič a=ma-č-* (of two people), *?ič u:=ma-v-* (of three or more people). Secondary synonyms: *a=ma:-m ~ a=ma-m* 'eat (soft foods like cooked vegetables, bread, ground meat)' [Munro et al. 1992: 50], *i=θo:k* 'eat (meat)' [Munro et al. 1992: 105].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 118-119. Glossed as 'eat (soft things)'. Word class: transitive verb. According to the dictionary, "[t]his is the general word used for the consumption of food. It requires an object, which is usually *n'awí* something, if a food item is not specified. Food items are classified according to whether they are relatively soft or hard, depending on the amount of chewing required, and their consumption is expressed by either *ma* to eat (soft things) or *ša* to eat (hard things)". Typical objects of *ma* are: bananas, beans, potatoes, cottage cheese, cheese, macaroni, spaghetti, tortillas, candy, and bread. Secondary synonym: *ša*: 'eat (hard things) / bite'. Typical objects of *ša*: are: grapefruit, oranges, lemons, meat, watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, lettuce, tomatoes, radishes, carrots, onions, and sunflower seeds [Crawford 1989: 264].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 479, 555. Plural forms: *m'á-č-i*, *m'a-i-č-i*. Glossed as 'eat (soft things)' in [Shaterian 1983: 70]. Secondary synonyms: *?č=m'a* 'eat' [Shaterian 1983: 377] (*?č=* is a dummy object complement), *θ'o* 'eat meat' [Shaterian 1983: 443], *k^we...θ'o* 'eat something (hard)' [Shaterian 1983: 74, 400] (*k^we* is a dummy object complement), *č'úp-i* 'eat something mushy' [Shaterian 1983: 369], *čh=m'â*: 'eat dry, powdered substance (parched corn)' [Shaterian 1983: 373].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 16, 18, 92, 105, 118, 121-122, 128. Plural stem: *saw* [Miller 2001: 105]. Secondary synonym: *ma* 'to eat (soft food)' (plural stem: *ma-č*) [Miller 2001: 14, 106]. Objects of *saw*, attested in the available examples, include meat [Miller 2001: 172], bread [Miller 2001: 239], vegetables [Miller 2001: 260], beans [Miller 2001: 321], and cookies [Miller 2001: 324] (note that in closely related Cocopa, bread and beans are typical objects of *ma* 'to eat (soft things)'). *saw* is used when the type of food is not specified: 'He had already eaten and he went along full' [Miller 2001: 171], 'When I finish, we can eat' [Miller 2001: 191], 'He ate a lot and got fat' [Miller 2001: 285], 'They ate and drank silently' [Miller 2001: 309]. The word for 'food', *č=aʔ=s'aw* ~ *č=a=s'aw*, is derived from *saw* [Miller 2001: 121].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 55. Glossed as 'eats hard things, meat'. Plural: *wə=suw*. Secondary synonym: *wə=ma:* 'eats soft things, mush' (plural: *wə=ma-č*) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54]. Examples from [Langdon 1970] show that in neutral contexts, when the type of food is not specified, *=saw* is used: 'He wants to eat' [Langdon 1970: 155], 'Would he eat?' [ibid.], 'After I go away, you eat!' [Langdon 1970: 160], 'I like to eat' [Langdon 1970: 181], 'Give him something to eat!' [Langdon 1970: 182]. Moreover, the word for 'food', *ʔə=suw* [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5], and the verb 'feed', *u=suw* [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 51], are derived from *=saw*.

24. EGG

Mojave *i=θ=ʔaw* (1), Cocopa *xm₁a=ʃ=u=ʔap* (1), Yavapai *s=q'áw-a* (2), Jamul Tiipay *šə=y'ač* (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔu₁* (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 104. Polysemy: 'child (of a woman) / egg'. Plural form: *i=θ=ʔo-č*. Cf. *i=θ=ʔaw-k* 'have a child (of a woman)' (plural form: *θa=t=u:=ʔo:-č*) [ibid.] and *θ=θ=ʔaw-k* ~ *θ=u:=ʔaw-k* 'give birth / lay an egg' [Munro et al. 1992: 188].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 359. Word class: noun. The word is a compound of *xma* 'chicken' [Crawford 1989: 357] and *ʃ=u=ʔap* - 3rd person form of the verb *ʃ=ʔap* 'lay eggs / give birth' [Crawford 1989: 289]. Alternatively, two separate words *xma ʃuʔap* may be employed.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 406, 453, 556. Related to *q'áw-i* 'broken, break in two' [Shaterian 1983: 406].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 80, 360. Related to *ʔə=y'ač* 'corn' [Miller 2001: 83]. Historically, this word is a compound with the literal meaning 'bird's seed'. Cf. also the verb *šə=y'ač* 'to lay eggs' [Miller 2001: 65].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6. Polysemy: 'eggs / testicles'.

25. EYE

Mojave *i:=đo* (1), Cocopa *ʔi=y'u* (1), Yavapai *y'u(·)* (1), Jamul Tiipay *yi:w* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ə=yi:w* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 87. Polysemy: 'eye / face'. Short form: *đo*. Secondary synonym: *i:đo sak* 'eye' [Munro et al. 1992: 88] (from *i:=sa:k-k* 'have one's eyes open' [Munro et al. 1992: 100]).

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 412. Polysemy: 'eye / face / spectacles'. Word class: noun. *i=* (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) is a prefix occurring before several noun roots denoting body parts [Crawford 1989: 398].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 517, 557.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 23, 78. Polysemy: 'eye / face'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 19. Polysemy: 'his eye(s) / face'.

26. FAT N.

Mojave *ʔamu=say* (1), Cocopa *šay* (1), Yavapai *s'ay-a* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 29. Polysemy: 'fat / grease / lard'. Derived from *i=say-k* 'be fat' [Munro et al. 1992: 102]. The first element of the compound is probably identical to *ʔamo* 'mountain sheep' [Munro et al. 1992: 28].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 294. Polysemy: 'fat / grease / wax / lard'. Word class: noun. The same root functions as the intransitive verb *šay* 'be fat, greasy, waxy'.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 448, 558. Related to *s'é* (plural *s'ây-km*) '(to be) fat' [Shaterian 1983: 448, 558].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Not attested, but cf. the verb *wə=šay* 'is fat, greasy' (plural: *wə=šay-č*) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56].

27. FEATHER

Mojave *si=vi:ʔ* (1), Cocopa *ša=w'al* (1), Yavapai *w'al-a* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 164. Related to *i=vi:ʔ* 'wing' [Munro et al. 1992: 106].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 293. Word class: noun. Etymologically a compound of *ša* 'bird' and *w'al* 'leaf', q.v. Cf. also the verb *š=i=w'al* 'be or become feathered, grow feathers', containing the prefix *i=* 'be, become' [Crawford 1966: 112]. The word *šum'i*, glossed as 'feather (?)' in [Crawford 1989: 285], is known only from the expression *šum'i čkup'aŋi*, denoting some unidentified kind of head-dress ('war bonnet?' 'crown of feathers?') [Crawford 1983: 571].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 524, 559. Polysemy: 'feather / wing'. Cf. also *k^we=w'al-a* 'feather' [Shaterian 1983: 402, 559].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Not attested.

28. FIRE

Mojave *ʔa=ʔaw* (1), Cocopa *ʔa=ʔ'a:* (1), Yavapai *ʔ=ʔ'ó* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔa:w* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 13. Short form: *ʔaw*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 396. Polysemy: 'fire / embers / electricity'. Word class: noun. Cf. the intransitive verb *ʔi=ʔ'a:* 'burn / glow' [Crawford 1989: 412].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 425, 560.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 1.

29. FISH

Mojave *ʔa=č'i:* (1), Cocopa *si-ʔ'iʔ* (1), Yavapai *ʔ=č'i:* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 14. Short form: *či:*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 245. Word class: noun. The first part of this compound continues the Proto-Yuman root for 'fish', the second is found also in *?i=?i:ʔ* 'head lice' and *ma=?i:ʔ* 'worm', q.v.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 365, 560.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Not attested.

30. FLY V.

Mojave *i=yer-k* (1), Cocopa *man* (2), Yavapai *β=y'ar-i* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wə=maŋ ~ u=maŋ* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 110. Plural forms: *u=yar-*, *u=yar-v-*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 122. Polysemy: 'get up / arise / fly / start out / begin / sit up from a lying position / heal'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: *?u=m'an*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 440, 515.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as 'flies'. Plural: *pə=maŋ*.

31. FOOT

Mojave *i=me* (1), Cocopa *?i=m'i:* (1), Yavapai *m'i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *mi:* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ə=milʷ* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 95. Polysemy: 'leg / foot / footprint / track'. Short form: *me*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 401. Polysemy: 'leg / foot / toe'. Word class: noun. *i=* (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) is a prefix occurring before several noun roots denoting body parts [Crawford 1989: 398].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 477, 561. Polysemy: 'foot / bits (in money)'. Distinct from *m=p'ar-a* 'leg / wheel' [Shaterian 1983: 340, 483, 579].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 74, 76-77. Polysemy: 'leg / foot'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Polysemy: 'his foot / leg / toes / hoof'.

32. FULL

Mojave *ta=pe:s-m* # (1), Cocopa *č=pur* # (2), Yavapai *tm=p'ir-i* # (2), Jamul Tiipay *tə=m=?ur* # (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *tə=muu* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 175-176. Glossed as 'be full (of either a liquid or a solid substance)'. Plural form: *ta=t=pi:s-*. Other candidates include *ato:k* 'be full' [Munro et al. 1992: 54] (this word is related to *ito* 'stomach / belly / middle / center' [Munro et al.

1992: 103]) and *ni a:m-k* 'overflow / be full / overcrowded' [Munro et al. 1992: 151].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 29. Glossed as 'be full, be filled with'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. Distributive plural: $\check{c}=pur$. Other candidates are $\check{c}m=?ur \sim \check{c}ma=?ur$ 'be full or filled, occupy the entire space of an area' (intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 27] and *pur* 'be full, flood' (impersonal intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 222]. We tentatively choose $\check{c}=pur$ as the main synonym. Cf. the following example: $\check{s}k^{w}ij\check{n} \check{c}pur$ 'the cup is full' [Crawford 1989: 29].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 337, 360, 562. Another candidate is $tm=?or-i$ 'full' [Shaterian 1983: 360, 426, 562]. The main synonym cannot be determined, so the choice is arbitrary.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 23, 60, 95-96. Glossed as 'to be full'. Another candidate is $t\partial=p=r'u$: 'to be full' [Miller 2001: 62, 66].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 45. Glossed as 'is full'. Plural: $t\partial=t=mu.i$.

33. GIVE

Mojave *ay-m* ~ *aay-m* (1), Cocopa $=i$: (2), Yavapai $?'\acute{e}$: (1), Jamul Tiipay $=ij\check{n}$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $w=in^y$ (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 56. Plural form: $u:=ay-$.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 43. Glossed as 'give to someone'. Word class: transitive verb. Requires an object prefix.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 419, 565. Plural form: $?'\acute{e}-\check{c}-i$.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 107, 112, 127, 138, 162, 353. Plural stem: $w=i:-\check{c}$ 'to give (pl.) / give repeatedly / give to several' [Miller 2001: 14, 35, 107, 112, 143, 353].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Glossed as 'gives'. Plural: $w=i:n^y$.

34. GOOD

Mojave $?a=hot-k$ ~ $?a=ho:t-k$ (1), Cocopa $p=x^w ay$ (2), Yavapai $(?)=h'\acute{a}n-i$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $?i:=x'an$ ~ xan (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $?a=xan$ (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 20. Polysemy: 'be good / be correct / be pretty, good-looking / be clean'. Short form: *hot-*. Plural form: $?a=hu:t-$. Secondary synonyms: *manye-k* 'be good, good-tasting, good to feel, good to hear, good to smell' [Munro et al. 1992: 132], *mat k'wisa-y-v-k* 'be pretty / be good' [Munro et al. 1992: 136], $ta=?ahan-k$ 'be good / be real / repair / fix' [Munro et al. 1992: 168]. Cf. also $?ahan$ 'right (direction) / good / proper / original' (old word used in fixed expressions) [Munro et al. 1992: 17].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 226. Polysemy: 'be good / fine / well / healthy / first-class'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $p=u=x^w ay$. Secondary synonyms: *xan* 'be new / fine / genuine / real / good / first-class' (intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 343], *mi:x'a:n* 'be pleasant / good / acceptable / comfortable / neat' (intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 139]. We choose $p=x^w ay$ because it is frequently opposed to *xčaq* 'bad'. Cf. the following examples: "I worked at bad (*xčaq*) things. I did not work at good (*px^way*) things" [Crawford 1983: 66-67], "He is not a good (*pax^way*) person. A bad (*xčaq*) person lies here" [Crawford 1983: 164-165], "How do you see (i.e., like) what I did? Was it good (*px^way*). Was it bad (*xčaq*)?" [Crawford 1983: 398-399].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 463, 566. Polysemy: 'good / handsome / right / first / real / perfect'. Cf. nominal stem $k=(?)=h'\acute{a}n-a$ 'right, good' [Shaterian 1983: 392, 566], derived from $(?)=h'\acute{a}n-i$ with the relativizer $k=$.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 19, 61, 69, 91, 127-128, 305, 349. Polysemy: 'to be good / be in good condition'. Plural stem: $?i:=x'a:n$ [Miller 2001: 127].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 2. Polysemy: 'is good / correct / right / tasty / true / sure'. Plural: $?a=xan$.

35. GREEN

Mojave $ha=va=su:k$ (1), Cocopa $x=p=siw$ (1), Yavapai $h_a=\beta=s'u:(w)-i$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $x\partial=p=\check{s}'iw$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $x\partial=p\partial=\check{s}'iw$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 76. Polysemy: 'be blue / be green / come into leaf (of plants)'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 364. Glossed as 'be blue or green'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $x=p=u=siw$. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to $x=p=\check{s}'iw$ 'leaf out (as trees and shrubs)' [Crawford 1989: 365] and $x=p=\check{s}'iw$ 'be brown or reddish brown (as an Indian or a Mexican)' [Crawford 1989: 365].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 462, 473, 567. Polysemy: 'blue / green'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 28, 62, 67, 95, 349. Polysemy: 'to be green / blue'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 22. Polysemy: 'is blue / green'. Plural: $x\partial=p\partial=\check{s}'iw-\check{c}$.

36. HAIR

Mojave $i=?e \sim \eta=i=?e$ (1), Cocopa $m=x^w a\check{t}$ (2), Yavapai $qw'aw-a$ # (3), Jamul Tiipay $\lambda\check{t}a$ # (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $x\partial\check{t}^y\check{t}a$: (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 83. Glossed as 'hair of the head'. Plural form: $k^w i\eta$: 'a lot of people's hair'. Secondary synonyms: $\eta=i=?e$ 'hair (of the head)' [Munro et al. 1992: 151], *mukor* 'hair' (old word) [Munro et al. 1992: 141] (according to [Munro et al. 1992], related to *makor* 'top (point), summit').

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 148. Glossed as 'hair (of the head)'. Word class: noun. Distinct from *lmiš* 'hair / fur' [Crawford 1989: 94]. $m=$ is a desemantized prefix [Crawford 1989: 116].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 408, 568. Polysemy: 'hair / scalp'. Other candidates are $\eta=m'iy-a$ 'fur / hair / hide / skin / bark' [Shaterian 1983: 500] and $k^w e=\eta=m'iy-a$ 'hair / fur' [Shaterian 1983: 401].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 25, 146. Another candidate is *lam'is* 'hair' [Miller 2001: 78].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21. Polysemy: 'his head / hair / scalp'. Distinct from *lam'is* 'his fur / body hair' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 29].

37. HAND

Mojave $i:=sa\lambda$ (1), Cocopa $?i=\check{s}'a:\lambda$ (1), Yavapai $s'al$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\check{s}a\lambda$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\partial=sa\check{t}^y$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 100. Polysemy: 'hand / arm / sleeve'. Short form: *saλ*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 406. Polysemy: 'arm / hand / finger / wing (of a chicken)'. Word class: noun. $i=$ (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) is a prefix occurring before several noun roots denoting body parts [Crawford 1989: 398].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 450, 457, 568. Polysemy: 'hand / arm'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 65, 77, 146. Polysemy: 'arm / hand'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Polysemy: 'his hand / arm / fingers'.

38. HEAD

Mojave *čuksa* ~ *čuska* (1), Cocopa *m=kur* (2), Yavapai *h'ú:* (3), Jamul Tiipay *ʃmu* (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *xəʔ^tta:* (5).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 65.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 140. Word class: noun. *m=* is a desemanticized prefix [Crawford 1989: 116].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 465, 569. Polysemy: 'nose / head'. Variant form: *h'ú:* (Tolkapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam). Secondary synonyms: *qm=p'ây-a* 'brain(s) / head' [Shaterian 1983: 407], *k'ôy-a* ~ *k'ôwy-a* 'head, crown' [Shaterian 1983: 426] (glossed on pp. 390, 549 as 'crown of head / cock's comb').

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 25. The word is adduced in the grammar as an example of an initial cluster allowed in the speech of one of the main informants (Mrs. Dumas). We can suppose that in the speech of Mrs. Walker, the other main informant, this word sounds as **ʃəm'u*, but there is no direct evidence for this.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21. Polysemy: 'his head / hair / scalp'.

39. HEAR

Mojave *a=?av-k* (1), Cocopa *?i=?i:p* (1), Yavapai *?êβ-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *?ip* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *y=ip* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 43. Polysemy: 'hear / smell / feel / sense'. Plural form: *a=?av-*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 413. Polysemy: 'hear / listen / pay attention / taste / touch / feel / sense'. Word class: transitive verb. 3rd person form: *y=u=?i:p*. Subject plural: *ɲč=?ip* ~ *ɲč=?i:p* [Crawford 1989: 170].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 420, 569.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 107, 199, 225. Plural stem: *yu=?ip* [Miller 2001: 107].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 57. Polysemy: 'hears / listens / feels / senses / thinks'. Plural: *yə=w=ip*.

40. HEART

Mojave *i=?wa* (1), Cocopa *?i=y'a:y* (1), Yavapai *i=?w'á(·)y-a* (1), Jamul Tiipay *i=?č'aš* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *i=?č'ix* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 106. Polysemy: 'heart / chest'. Short form: *wa*. Plural form: *i=?wa-č*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 411. Word class: noun. Irregular 3rd person possessive form: *ɲ=i=?w'ay*. *i=* (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) is a prefix occurring before several noun roots denoting body parts [Crawford 1989: 398]. *w* in *ɲ=i=?w'ay* may be historically identical with *=u=* / *=w=* 3rd person animate subject prefix in verbs.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 417, 460, 522, 569. Polysemy: 'heart / chest'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 18, 75, 79. Cf. the root *yay* that means 'breath' as an independent word, but 'heart' as an incorporated element [Miller 2001: 75].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 24. Polysemy: 'his chest / heart / lungs'. Secondary synonym: $\partial=yay$ 'his heart, soul' (used mostly in idioms like $\partial yay \text{ ?axa}\checkmark$ 'is glad, happy', lit. 'his heart is good') [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18].

41. HORN

Mojave $i=k^w e$ (1), Cocopa $k^w a$ (1), Yavapai $k^{w\acute{a}}$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\partial=k^w a$: (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 90. Polysemy: 'horn / comb (on a rooster) / topknot (on a quail)'.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 69. Polysemy: 'horns (of an animal) / topknot, crest, comb (on a fowl)'. Word class: noun.
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 398, 571. On p. 398 $k^{w\acute{a}}$ is glossed as 'horn' and $k^{w\acute{a}}$ - as 'Indian spinach'. We presume that this is a misprint, since in other places in [Shaterian 1983] the assignment of tones to these words is opposite: $k^{w\acute{a}}$ 'horn' [Shaterian 1983: 30, 49, 571] and $k^{w\acute{a}}$ 'Indian spinach' [Shaterian 1983: 49, 177, 443, 573].
Jamul Tiipay: Not attested properly, but cf. $k^{w\acute{a}}k \text{ } \checkmark=k^w a$ 'antlers' ('*kwak* once meant 'deer' but now means 'cattle' or 'meat'') [Miller 2001: 81].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Glossed as 'his horn (of an animal)'.

42. I

Mojave $?i\eta e-\checkmark$ (1), Cocopa $\eta a:-\checkmark$ (1), Yavapai $?n'a-\checkmark i$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\eta a:-\checkmark$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $?an^y a:-\checkmark$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 41; Munro 1976: 37-38. Object form: $?i\eta e-p$.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 156. Polysemy: 'I / we'. Word class: pronoun. Object form (also used in copulative constructions): $\eta a:-p$ [Crawford 1989: 159].
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 497, 573. Subject form.
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 150. Subject form. Absolute form: $\eta a:-p \sim n'a:-pa$.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 4. Object form: $?an^y a$: 'me'.

43. KILL

Mojave $ta=puy-m$ (1), Cocopa nak (2), Yavapai $n'\acute{e}h-i$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $a:=m'u:\checkmark$ # (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $a:=mu:\checkmark$ (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 176. Plural forms: $ta=ta=po:y-$, $ta=t=po:y-$ 'kill many'. Derived from $i=puy-k$ 'die', q. v.
Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 150. Word class: transitive verb. Polysemy: 'kill / get the best of / beat up'. Distributive plural: $na:k$.
Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 493, 576. The verb 'to kill' in Yavapai has suppletive stems for singular object ($n'\acute{e}h-$) and plural object ($kmw\acute{a}:\checkmark-$) [Shaterian 1983: 95].
Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 14, 102. Plural stem: $a=\checkmark=u:=m'u\checkmark$ [Miller 2001: 36, 102]. Other candidates: $a=x^w ay$ 'to kill' (plural stem $\checkmark\partial=x^w ay$) [Miller 2001: 15, 104], $a=w'at$ 'to be all gone, over and done with / to extinguish, kill' [Miller 2001: 73].
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 8. Glossed as 'kills one (or one by one)'. Plural: $a=\checkmark=u:=mu\checkmark$, $a=\checkmark\partial=mu\checkmark$, $a=\checkmark\partial=mu:\checkmark$.

Distinct from *a=wat* (pl. *a=čə=wa:t*) 'kills several simultaneously, kills off' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 9].

44. KNEE

Mojave *i:mem=i=puk* (1), Cocopa *ʔim'i: ta:k'a:n* (2), Yavapai *mi=p'úk* (1), Jamul Tiipay *mi:nə=p'uk* # (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *mə=xətun ~ xəmətun* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 96. Short form: *memipuk*. According to [Munro et al. 1992], this word is a compound of *i:=me-m* 'leg / foot' and *i:=puk*. The latter form, not attested as a separate word in the dictionary, apparently has the same root as *puk* in *ʔava puk* 'corner of a house' (*ʔava* 'house') [Munro et al. 1992: 34] and *ʔavi: puk* 'hillside' (*ʔavi:* 'rock / mountain') [Munro et al. 1992: 36].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 403. Word class: noun. *ʔi=m'i:* means 'leg', *ta:=ka:n* occurs also in *ʔiš'a:ʔ ta:k'a:n* 'elbow' and is derived from the verb *ka:n* 'something long to break in two' [Crawford 1989: 47]. Secondary synonym: *ʔim'i: xla:w'a:y* 'knee' (an old word) [Crawford 1989: 403] (cf. *ʔiš'a:ʔ xla:w'a:y* 'elbow' (also an old word)).

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 341, 477, 483, 576. Dialect variant: *mm=p'úk* (Southeastern Yavapai). Literally 'bottom / neck of leg', cf. *p'uk* 'bottom, foot (figurative)', *i:=p'uk* 'neck' [Shaterian 1983: 341] and *m'i* 'foot' [Shaterian 1983: 477].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 79. Cf. *šaʔ nə=p'uk* 'elbow' [Miller 2001: 79] (*šaʔ* is 'hand', *mi:* - 'foot') and *i:=p'uk* 'neck' q.v. Another candidate is *mi: x=tun* 'knee' [Miller 2001: 81].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 32. Glossed as 'his knee'. Related to *šə=xə=pə=tun-p* 'kneels, is kneeling' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 42] and *saʔʔ=xətun* 'his elbow' (*ə=saʔʔ* 'hand / arm') [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 41]. Historically *mə=* in *mə=xətun* is the word for 'foot / leg'; *xəmətun* is the result of metathesis.

45. KNOW

Mojave *su:paw-m* (1), Cocopa *ʔu:=y'a:* (2), Yavapai *sp'o* (1), Jamul Tiipay *u:=y'a:w* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *u=ua* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 166. Polysemy: 'know / recognize'. Plural form: *su:paw-č-*. Contexts, adduced in the dictionary, include: 'I know what you said' [Munro et al. 1992: 78], 'I know that the girl left' [Munro et al. 1992: 110], 'I know there was a rainbow' [Munro et al. 1992: 123], 'I know why he made you cry' [Munro et al. 1992: 174] etc.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 423. Polysemy: 'know / learn / recognize / remember'. Word class: transitive verb. Distributive plural: *ʔu:=y'aw*. According to [Crawford 1989: 323], *ʔu:=y'a:* contains the prefix *u:=* (glottal stop is automatic in initial position) 'causative: cause an action or event to occur'.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 340, 451, 577.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 67, 91, 94, 102, 126, 128-129, 199, 223-226. Polysemy: 'to know / know how'. Plural stem: *a=č=u:=y'aw* [Miller 2001: 14, 102]. Typical contexts include: 'I know what you are going to say' [Miller 2001: 177], 'Does she know that you are driving her car?' [Miller 2001: 221], 'You went there to drink beer and I know it' [Miller 2001: 223].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 34. Glossed as 'knows'. Plural: *uə=t=u=ua-p*. Secondary synonym: *u:=y'a:w* (pl. *u=čə=yu:w-p*) 'knows' (used more in southern dialect) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 51].

46. LEAF

Mojave *hamaʔ* (1), Cocopa *wal* (2), Yavapai *θ'éq-a* (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔə=yat* # (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 73. Polysemy: 'leaf / bark'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 326. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 442, 579. Derived from the verb *θ'éq-i* 'thin' [Shaterian 1983: 442].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5. Polysemy: 'a flat or smooth surface (sheet, shell of acorn, bark, husk, leaf) / not plentiful'. No other word for 'leaf' is listed in [Couro & Hutcheson 1973].

47. LIE

Mojave *i=ðik-k* (1), Cocopa *yak* (1), Yavapai *y'âk-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *yak* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *yaq* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 87. Glossed as 'lie, be lying; be located (in a lying or prone position)'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 377. Glossed as 'lie, be in a lying position'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: *?u=y'ak*. Cf. *pat* 'lie down, move to a lying position' [Crawford 1989: 208].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 514, 580. Glossed as 'lie, recline'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 122. Glossed as 'to lie down'. Examples: *m'at-i yak* 'It is lying on the ground' [Miller 2001: 156], *mu?y'u: mə=p'at mə=y'ak* 'Why are you lying down?' [Miller 2001: 179]. Cf. also the verb *t=yak* 'be lying down / be located (long object with horizontal orientation)' that may be used as main verb, but functions also as a "locational auxiliary" [Miller 2001: 281]. *pat* 'to lie down' [Miller 2001: 102] is apparently an inchoative verb.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Glossed as 'lies, is located'. Cf. *wə=l'yak* (pl. *pə=l'yak*) 'lies down' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54].

48. LIVER

Mojave *ča=vuθi:* (1), Cocopa *č=puš'u* (1), Yavapai *č=βθ'i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *tə=ps'i* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *čə=pəsi:* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 62.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 29. Glossed as 'liver (from an animal)'. Word class: noun. Cf. *ɲ=č=puš'u* 'liver (in one's body)' with animate possessive prefix *ɲ=* [Crawford 1989: 169].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 372, 581. Dialect variant: *č=wθ'i* (Southeastern Yavapai).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 17, 81.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 15. Glossed as 'his liver'.

49. LONG

Mojave *?a=k'y'u:ɰ-m* (1), Cocopa *kuɰ* (1), Yavapai *k'y'u(·)l-i* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *?ə=quɰ* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 21. Glossed as 'be long'. Plural forms: $\text{ʔa}=\check{\text{c}}=\text{k}^{\text{y}}\text{o}\check{\text{c}}-\check{\text{c}}$, $\text{ʔa}=\check{\text{c}}=\text{k}^{\text{y}}\text{o}:\check{\text{c}}-\check{\text{c}}$.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 63. Glossed as 'be long'. Word class: intransitive verb. Subject and distributive plural: $\text{k}u:\check{\text{c}}$ [Crawford 1989: 64]. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to $\text{k}u\text{r}$ 'be distant in space or time' (see 'far').

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 382, 581. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to $\text{k}'\text{ur}-a$ 'long ago' [Shaterian 1983: 388, 581].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested properly. Cf. $\text{k}u\check{\text{s}}$ 'to be long, tall' [Miller 2001: 126] (examples: '...the tree had grown tall...' [Miller 2001: 47], 'That boy is going to be tall when he grows up' [Miller 2001: 193]).

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 4. Glossed as 'is long'. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to $\text{ʔ}\partial=\text{k}u\text{a}$ 'is distant, far / long (time)' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3].

50. LOUSE

Mojave $\text{j}i=i=\text{ʔ}i:\check{\text{c}}$ (1), Cocopa $\text{ʔ}i=\text{ʔ}i:\check{\text{c}}$ (1), Yavapai $\text{h}\text{ʔ}el$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\partial=\text{mi}\text{t}^{\text{y}}$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 151. Glossed as 'head louse'. Distinct from hanawaq 'body louse' [Munro et al. 1992: 75]. Related to $i=\text{ʔ}i:\check{\text{c}}-\text{va}$ 'worm / maggot', q.v.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 413. Glossed as 'head lice'. Word class: noun. Distinct from $\text{xan}\check{\text{c}}\text{p}=\text{ʔ}i:\check{\text{c}}$ 'body lice' [Crawford 1989: 344]. Related to $\text{ma}=\text{ʔ}i:\check{\text{c}}$ 'worm / maggot / rice', q.v.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 420, 467, 582.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Glossed as 'his head louse'. Distinct from $\text{x}\partial^{\text{y}}\check{\text{c}}\partial\text{puk}$ 'body louse' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21].

51. MAN

Mojave $\text{ʔ}i:=\text{pa}$ (1), Cocopa $\text{ʔa}=\text{p}'a$ (1), Yavapai $\text{p}'a-\text{hm}'i-(\text{ya})$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\text{ʔ}i:=\text{p}'a$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{ʔ}i:=\text{k}^{\text{w}}i-\check{\text{c}}$ (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 41. Polysemy: 'man / male'. Short form: pa . Plural form: $\text{ʔ}i:=\text{pa}-\check{\text{c}}$ 'men'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 389. Word class: noun. Plural form: $\text{ʔa}=\text{p}'a:-\text{s}$.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 346, 467, 583. A compound of $\text{ʔ}=\text{p}'a' \sim \text{ʔ}=\text{p}'\hat{a}$ 'person / Indian' q.v., and $\text{hm}'i$ 'tall / energetic / ambitious' [Shaterian 1983: 467].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 78, 82, 115, 360. Plural: $\text{ʔ}i:=\text{p}'a:-\check{\text{c}}$ [Miller 2001: 115].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6. Polysemy: 'man / male'. Plural: $\text{ʔ}i:=\text{k}^{\text{w}}i:-\check{\text{c}}$. Secondary synonym: $\text{ʔ}i:=\text{pa}-\check{\text{c}}$ 'man, fellow' (considered slang in Mesa Grande speech, standard word for 'man' in Campo dialect) [ibid.].

52. MANY

Mojave $\text{ʔa}=\text{pa}\check{\text{c}}-\text{m}$ (1), Cocopa $\check{\text{c}}a\text{y}$ (2), Yavapai $\text{ʔ}=\text{t}'e$ # (3), Jamul Tiipay $\check{\text{c}}a\text{w}$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{x}\partial\text{mi}:\text{y} \sim \text{ʔ}\partial\text{xmi}:\text{y}$ (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 31. Polysemy: 'be many, much / be too many, too much'. According to [Munro et al. 1992], related to *pay* 'all', q.v.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 104. Glossed as 'be numerous, many, a lot of'. Word class: intransitive verb. Cf. $\text{?ij}\eta=\text{a:m}$ 'be very much, very many' (impersonal intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 404] (3rd person subject plural $\eta=\eta=w=am$ [Crawford 1989: 173] shows that the root begins with a vowel).

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 353, 583. Polysemy: 'many / old / grown'. Related to $\beta=t'e$ 'big, large' q.v. Another candidate is $l'a(\cdot)w-i$ [Shaterian 1983: 508, 583].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 125-126, 137, 360. Glossed as 'to be much, many'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 22. Glossed as 'are many, a lot'.

53. MEAT

Mojave $k^w i:k^w ay \sim ki:k^w ay$ (1), Cocopa $\text{?i=m'a:}\check{c}$ (2), Yavapai $k^w e'=\theta'o-\beta-a$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $k^w ak$ (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $kuk^w a:y-p$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 126. Polysemy: 'cow / cattle / beef / meat'. Short form: $k^w ay$. Secondary synonym: $\text{?i}\check{c}=\text{a}\theta o$: 'meat' ($\text{?i}\check{c}$ 'something' + $i\theta o$: k 'eat (meat)') [Munro et al. 1992: 40].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 401. Polysemy: 'body / flesh'. Word class: noun. Cf. $kik^w a:y \eta im'a:\check{c}$ (frequently simply $kik^w a:y$) 'beef / steak / veal' ($kik^w a:y$ 'cow') [Crawford 1989: 52], $ku:\check{c} \eta im'a:\check{c}$ 'pork, ham' ($ku:\check{c}$ 'pig') [Crawford 1989: 63], $mu \eta im'a:\check{c}$ 'mutton' (mu 'sheep') [Crawford 1989: 146].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 401, 584. Polysemy: 'meat / game'. Derived from $\theta'o$ 'eat meat' [Shaterian 1983: 443] with the dummy object complement $k^w e=$.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 77. Polysemy: 'cattle / meat'. Miller comments: "*kwak* once meant 'deer' but now means 'cattle' or 'meat'. The modern Jamul word for 'deer' is *kwak xèntil*" [Miller 2001: 81]. Secondary synonym: $k\check{a}k^w a:y p$ 'cattle / meat' [Miller 2001: 83]. In the text "Drying Meat" [Miller 2001: 343-348] meat is consistently called $k^w ak$, except for one sentence where both words are used: 'That's how she made dried meat ($k^w ak$), and that's how we always used to eat meat ($k\check{a}k^w a:y p$), in the past, when we were young' [Miller 2001: 347-348].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 26. Polysemy: 'meat / beef'.

54. MOON

Mojave $ha\acute{a}=?a$ (1), Cocopa $x\acute{a}=?a$ (1), Yavapai $hl'a$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $x\acute{a}t^y a$: (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 72. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 356. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Word class: noun. The derived verb $x\acute{a}=?a$: 'moon to shine' [Crawford 1989: 356] shows the presence of a morphemic boundary in an otherwise unanalyzable noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 469, 508, 586.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested properly, but cf. $\acute{a}\eta a$ 'month' [Miller 2001: 270]. This word possibly means 'moon' as well, but there is no evidence for that in [Miller 2001].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

55. MOUNTAIN

Mojave ?a=vi : (1), Cocopa wi : (1), Yavapai $\text{?}=w'i$: (1), Jamul Tiipay $\text{mat } k^w=a=t'ay$ # (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{mat}\partial-tay$ (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 35. Polysemy: 'rock / mountain / money'. Short form: *vi*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 335. Polysemy: 'metal / knife / rock / mountain'. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 519, 587. Polysemy: 'rock / mountain / money'. Secondary synonyms: $\text{wi}i=t'áy-a$ 'mountain' [Shaterian 1983: 526, 587], $\text{?}=wi=k'í:l-a$ 'mountain' [Shaterian 1983: 526, 587].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 353. Literally 'big land'. Occurs in the following example: $\text{mat } k^w=a=t'ay \text{ } wa-č \text{ } yu \text{ } i \text{ } xa=s'í\check{\lambda} \text{ } k^w a' ?u:r-i$ 'A mountain is (lit. sits) there, they say, at the edge of the ocean'. It is not clear whether this is the basic designation of 'mountain' in Jamul Tiipay.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 32. Literally 'big earth'.

56. MOUTH

Mojave i:=ya (1), Cocopa ?i=y'a (1), Yavapai y'a (1), Jamul Tiipay a : (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay a : (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 109. Polysemy: 'mouth / language'. Short form: *ya*. Plural form: i:=ya-č .

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 409. Polysemy: 'mouth / language / tooth / lip'. Word class: noun. The synchronic polysemy 'mouth / tooth' is apparently a result of a phonetic coincidence of two separate Proto-Yuman roots: 'mouth / language' and 'tooth'.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 513, 587.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 77-78, 122.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 7. Polysemy: '(his) mouth / lip(s) / beak / language'.

57. NAME

Mojave $\text{i=mu:\check{\lambda}}$ (1), Cocopa $\text{mu\check{\lambda}}$ (1), Yavapai $\text{m'ul} \sim \text{m'ol}$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{č}\partial=x\check{i}-\check{\lambda}$ (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 97.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 146. Word class: noun. 3rd person possessive form: $\text{?u=m'u\check{\lambda}}$.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 482, 589.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 14. Related to $\text{ču=x\check{i}}$: (pl. $\text{ču=x\check{i}-č-p}$) 'names, calls by his name' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 16]. Cf. $\text{š\check{i}=mut}$ 'clan, group of people who have same last name, term of address for any member of such group; family name' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 43].

58. NECK

Mojave *maʎaqe* (1), Cocopa *m=ɸuk* (2), Yavapai *mlq'i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *i:=p'uk* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *i:=ɸuk ~ ə=yə=ɸuk* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 131. Polysemy: 'neck / voice'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 142. Glossed as 'nape of neck'. Word class: noun. There is no word glossed simply as 'neck' in [Crawford 1989]. Cf. the following example: "He picked up a machete ... and cut (the young man's) neck (*ɸmpuk*)" [Crawford 1983: 452-453]. *m=* is a desemantized prefix [Crawford 1989: 116].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 405, 486, 509, 589. Secondary synonym: *i(·)=p'uk* 'nape' [Shaterian 1983: 417, 589] (glossed as 'neck' in [Shaterian 1983: 341, 459]).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 79.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 24. Polysemy: 'his neck / nape'. Distinct from *ə=n'aʎ'* 'his throat, front of neck' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17].

59. NEW

Mojave *ma=ɸi:θ-* (1), Cocopa *xaŋ* (2), Yavapai *iβm'û* (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wə=xay* (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 132. Glossed as 'be new'. Plural form: *ma=ɸi:θ-č-*. Related to *ɸiθ* 'now, right now / all of a sudden' [Munro et al. 1992: 155].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 343. Polysemy: 'be new / fine / genuine / real / good / first-class'. Word class: intransitive verb. Subject and distributive plural: *xaŋ*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 438, 460, 482, 590. Polysemy: 'new / young'.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as 'is new'. Plural: *wə=xay-č-*. A synonym from the same root: *ʎə=xay* (pl. *ʎə=xay-č-*) 'is new' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 2].

60. NIGHT

Mojave *ti:=ŋam-* (1), Cocopa *č=ŋam* (1), Yavapai *hi:=p'a* (2), Jamul Tiipay *t̄i:=ŋ'am* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ku=xun* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 181. Polysemy: 'be last night / be dark / be night'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 28. Polysemy: 'be dark / be night'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 339, 557. Glossed as 'evening'. Cf. *hi:=p'a-m* 'at night' [Shaterian 1983: 459, 590] (*-m* is the temporal locative ending [Shaterian 1983: 111]). According to [Shaterian 1983: 339], derived from *p'a* 'shine'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 14, 243, 360. Glossed as 'to be night'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 26. A nominalization of the verb *xun* '(it) is dark, night' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973:

23]. Cf. *ʔi=nʷa:m* 'last night' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 48].

61. NOSE

Mojave *i=hu* (1), Cocopa *ʔi=x'u* (1), Yavapai *h'ú:* (1), Jamul Tiipay *xu* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ɔ=xu:* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 90. Polysemy: 'nose / beak'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 408-409. Polysemy: 'nose / snout / beak'. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 465, 590. Polysemy: 'nose / head'. Variant form: *h'ú:* (Tolkapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 17, 49, 77. Has a variant *xu:* before certain suffixes [Miller 2001: 49].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Glossed as 'his nose'.

62. NOT

Mojave *=mot-* (1), Cocopa *lu-...-m* (1), Yavapai *ʔ'úm-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *xɔ=m'a:w* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *u=ma:w* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 311; Munro 1976: 65-68. A verbal negative suffix, placed between the verb stem and the tense marker.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 95; Crawford 1966: 85-86. Negative verbal circumfix. *lu-...-m* is replaced by *l-...-m* when not immediately before the CVC root. "Although the notion of negation is otherwise evident without it, a verb with the negative affix is usually followed by the impersonal verb *láx*" [Crawford 1966: 85]. Examples: *l=aʔi-m l'a:x* 'I didn't do (it)', *lu=ʂi-m l'a:x* 'I don't drink; I didn't drink (it)' [Crawford 1966: 85].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 75, 94, 430, 590. Negative verb 'be not'. Example: *ʔp'a:h ʔsp'òh ʔaʔúmi* 'I do not know the man' [Shaterian 1983: 122].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 167-169, 299. A negative auxiliary, related to the main verb *ma:w* 'to not do / not be / not happen' [Miller 2001: 302]. "A secondary element *may* (occasionally recorded as *me'ay*) sometimes appears at the leftmost boundary of the scope of negation" [Miller 2001: 168]. *x=* in *xɔ=m'a:w* is historically an irrealis suffix *-x*, attached to the main verb in the negative construction, reanalyzed as a part of the following auxiliary [Miller 2001: 302].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 52. Glossed as 'is not, no'. A negative auxiliary verb.

63. ONE

Mojave *ʔa=sent-k* (1), Cocopa *ʂit* (1), Yavapai *(?)=s'it-i ~ (?)=s'i't-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *ʂin* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔɔ=xin-k* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 32. Glossed as 'be one / be only, alone'. As noted in [Munro 1976: 106], "Mojave numerals are all underlyingly verbs". Cf. also *ʔa=sent* 'one (number used alone)' (short form: *sent*) [Munro et al. 1992: 32] and *seto* 'one (number used mainly for counting)' [Munro et al. 1992: 164].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 298. Polysemy: 'be one / only / alone'. Word class: intransitive verb.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 447, 592.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 126, 138-139, 312, 349. Polysemy: 'to be one / be alone / do alone'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 2. Glossed as 'is one, alone, single / one (when counting)'. Secondary synonym: *ʔu:ŋ* 'one' (borrowed from Spanish *uno*) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6].

64. PERSON

Mojave *pi=ʔ=pa* ~ *pi=ʔi=pa* ~ *p=i:=pa* (1), Cocopa *ča=p'a-y* (1), Yavapai *ʔ=p'á* ~ *ʔ=p'â* (1), Jamul Tiipay *t=i:=p'a-y* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔi:=pay* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 154. Polysemy: 'person / human being / someone / anyone'. Short form: *pa*. Derived from *ʔi:=pa* 'man / male', q.v.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 18. Polysemy: 'person / Indian'. Word class: noun. Plural form: *ča=p'a-y* (rarely used). Related to *ʔa=p'a* 'man', q.v. Cf. also *ʔi:=p'a-y* 'become alive' (3rd person form *y=u=p'a-y*) [Crawford 1989: 405].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 339, 345, 596. Polysemy: 'person / human / Indian'. Plural form: *ʔ=p'â-č-a*. Variant form: *ʔ=p'â*, plural *ʔ=p'â-č-a* (Tolkapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam). Related to the verb *p'e* 'bear fruit / be born' [Shaterian 1983: 338].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 13, 18, 22. Polysemy: 'person / Indian'. Etymologically this is a reduced form of *məʔ=i:=p'a-y* 'Indian' [Miller 2001: 79].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6. Glossed as '(is an) Indian, person, (are) people'.

65. RAIN

Mojave *ku=vʔaw* (1) / *ku-vʔaw* (2), Cocopa *p=ʔa-y* (1), Yavapai *kᵢ=β'âw-a* (1) / *kᵢ-β'âw-a* (2), Jamul Tiipay *kʷi*: (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔə=kʷiy* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 122. Glossed as 'rain (noun)'. Cf. *ku=vʔaw*- 'rain (verb)'. Related to *i=vʔaw-m* 'stand up / stand / be standing', q.v.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 228. Word class: noun. Derived from *p=ʔa*: 'rain' (impersonal intransitive verb) [Crawford 1989: 227] with the suffix *-y*, frequently used in nominalizations [Crawford 1989: 375]. Related to *p=ʔa*: 'stand / be standing / stop', q.v.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 433, 603. A compound of *(ʔ)=kʷi* 'cloud' and *β'o* 'to walk'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 71. Polysemy: 'cloud / rain'. The word is glossed as 'cloud' on p. 71, but functions as 'rain' in several textual examples, see below. There are two ways to say 'to rain' in Jamul Tiipay: 1) use the verb *kʷi-p* 'to mist / rain' [Miller 2001: 22, 137] or 2) use the noun *kʷi*: with the verb *p=ʔaw* 'to stand / step / (for rain) to fall' [Miller 2001: 25, 43, 62, 91, 96-97, 109]. Cf. the following examples: 1) *kʷi:p ja=w=a:r-m pu-č məšəya:y* 'When it's stormy (lit. when it rains a lot), she is frightened' [Miller 2001: 292]; 2) *kʷi: pʔaw ja=nsu:-km ʔ=a:m-x* 'I will leave when the rain stops' [Miller 2001: 49], ...*kʷi: pʔaw w=a:r-m* '...because it had rained so much' [Miller 2001: 234], *ja: ja=ʔi:čap-čm may kʷi: pʔaw xəma:w jəwi: čamʃ sʔa:y* 'In the summer, it didn't rain and everything dried up' [Miller 2001: 234], *məšma ja=tə=m-wa-čm kʷi: pʔaw* 'While you were sleeping, it rained' [Miller 2001: 250].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Also functions as a verb: 'it rains'. Related to *ʔə=kʷiy* 'clouds' [ibid.].

66. RED

Mojave *ʔa=hʷat-m* ~ *ʔa=hʷa:t-m* (1), Cocopa *xʷat* (1), Yavapai *(ʔ)=hʷat-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay

x^w at (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{ʔ}\partial=x^w$ at (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 20. Polysemy: 'be red / bleed / be rusty'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 373. Glossed as 'be red'. Word class: intransitive verb. Related to $\text{ɲ}=x^w$ at 'blood', q.v.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 475, 603. Related to $(\text{ʔ})=h^w$ at-a 'blood', q.v. Secondary synonym: k^w ,al=s'e(·) 'red / pink, light red' [Shaterian 1983: 448, 580, 603].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 138. Glossed as 'to be red'. Related to x^w at 'blood', q.v.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: 'is red, orange, brown / blood / ripe'.

67. ROAD

Mojave $\text{ʔ}av=\text{ʔ}u\text{ɲ}e$ (1), Cocopa $wa\text{ɲ}'a$ (1), Yavapai $\text{ʔ}\text{ɲ}'a$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $wa\text{ʔ}=\text{ɲ}'a$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{ʔ}u:=n^y$ a: (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 33. Polysemy: 'road / path / trail'. Short form: $\text{ʔ}u\text{ɲ}e$.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 328. Polysemy: 'path / trail / road / way'. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 497, 605. Polysemy: 'road / path'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 16, 24, 82, 84.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6.

68. ROOT

Mojave $sama \sim \text{ʔ}i\check{c}=sama$ (1), Cocopa $\check{s}ma$ (1), Yavapai $\text{ʔ}=\text{ʔ}'i:=m=sm'\acute{a}$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $wa=x\partial=n'u$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $p\partial=x\partial ma$: (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 161. Secondary synonym: *hipuk* 'base / bottom / foundation / root' [Munro et al. 1992: 78].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 302. Word class: noun. Variants: k^w = $\check{s}am'a$, k^w = $\check{s}ma$.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 415, 485, 606. A compound of $\text{ʔ}=\text{ʔ}'i$ 'tree' q.v. and $m=sm'a$: 'root / sinew' [Shaterian 1983: 455, 479, 485, 606]. Cf. also $\text{ʔ}i(\cdot)=sm'a(\cdot)$ 'medicine' [Shaterian 1983: 415, 454, 584].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 82, 153.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 38. Polysemy: 'sinew / root'.

69. ROUND (3D)₁

Mojave $yena=yen-$ # (1), Cocopa $r=\text{ʔ}ur$ (2), Yavapai $k=l=\text{ʔ}'ul-k-i$ # (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{ʔ}\partial=lul$ (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 207. Glossed as 'be round, circular, spherical'. Plural form: *yana=ya:n*. Connected by rules of sound symbolism to *yala=ya:l-m* 'be large, flat, and round' [Munro et al. 1992: 206], *yera=yer-m* 'be small, flat, and circular (of a dish, for instance) / be cut even all around (of hair) / have one's hair cut off even all around' [Munro et al. 1992: 207], *yila=yil-m* 'be round (of a bottle neck, for example)' [Munro et al. 1992: 207], and *yira=yir-m* 'be circular' [Munro et al. 1992: 207]. Cf. also *?oya=?oy-m* 'be spherical, round like a ball' [Munro et al. 1992: 42].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 239. Glossed as 'be spherical and large'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. Distributive and subject plural: *r=ʔu:r*. For morphological segmentation cf. *č=r-a=ʔur* 'make spherical' [Crawford 1989: 30]. Connected by rules of sound symbolism to *l=ʔul* 'be small and spherical (up to about eight inches in diameter)' [Crawford 1989: 98] and *ʎ=r=ʔu:ʎ* 'be very small and spherical' [Crawford 1989: 100].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 606. This word is found only in the English-Yavapai section of the dictionary together with its sound-symbolic variant *q=r=ʔur-q-i*. Cf. *qč=ʔó'l-i* 'round (watermelon)' and *qč=ʔor-i* 'round (marbles)', derived from the same root [Shaterian 1983: 406, 606].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: 'is a round (spherical), small object / ball'. Plural: *?ə=lu:l-č*. Connected by rules of sound symbolism to *?ə=uu* (pl. *?ə=uu:ʎ-č*) 'is a round, circular, large object / in a circle' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5].

69. ROUND (2D)₂

Cocopa *r=yar* (1), Jamul Tiipay *yər=y'ar* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ya.ɬə=ya.ɬ* # (1).

References and notes:

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 238. Glossed as 'be circular, round and flat, or full (as moon)'. Word class: intransitive verb. Variant: *r=yal* (only in reference to moon). Distributive and subject plural: *r=yar*. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *x=yal* 'be round and small (as a dinner plate)' [Crawford 1989: 371]. Related to *yar ?i* 'rotate, flat roundish objects to move through the air (as chips from a tree being cut)' [Crawford 1989: 378].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 16, 76. Glossed as 'to be circular'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 57. Polysemy: 'is circular, round and flat (large object) / goes around'. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *yarə=yar* 'is circular, round and flat (small object)' [ibid.]. Alternative candidate: *ʔəpəču:ʎ-p* 'is round, a circle (e.g., wagon wheel)' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 46].

70. SAND

Mojave *?amat=salʔay ~ salʔay* (1), Cocopa *mət=ʎšʔ'a*: (1), Yavapai (*?*)=*hə=čw'á* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *məs=xalɬay* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 26. Polysemy: 'sand / sandbar'. Literally 'sandy earth', cf. *salʔay-* 'be sandy' [Munro et al. 1992: 160]. For *?amat*, see 'earth'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 126. Word class: noun. Variants: *mət=šʔ'a*, *ʎšʔ'a*, *šʔ'a*. Literally 'sandy earth', cf. *š=i=?ay* 'be sandy' [Crawford 1989: 299].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 374, 474, 522, 607. Polysemy: 'sand / gravel'. A compound whose first component is probably *?=h'á* 'water'.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 33.

71. SAY

Mojave *i-m* (1), Cocopa *?i* (1), Yavapai *?i(·)* (1), Jamul Tiipay *=?i ~ =i* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *w=i:* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 83. Polysemy: 'say / be going to (do something) / be about to (do something) / want, intend, try to (do something) / call, mean, indicate (someone, something) / do, be, act (used with a preceding word specifying the state or behavior)'. Ablaut form: *e-*. Plural form: *i:-č-*. Cf. *i=?i:-m* 'say / be about to (do something) / want, try to (do something) / say about, mean, indicate / do, be in a communicative fashion (when used following another verb, this word may not be translated into English)' (ablaut form: *e=?e-*, plural form: *i=?i:-č-*) [Munro et al. 1992: 83-84] - apparently a variant of the same word. Secondary synonym: *ča=ka=na-* 'say / announce' [Munro et al. 1992: 58] (related to *ku=na:-v-k ~ ka=na:-v-k* 'talk, tell' [Munro et al. 1992: 121]).

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 398. Glossed as 'say, perform a verbal action'. Word class: transitive verb. 3rd person animate form: *?a* (=a:?a with object prefixes, except reflexive). 3rd person inanimate form: *?u=?i*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 89, 412, 607. Personal forms: 1 sg. *?=?i*, 2 sg. *m=i*, 3 sg. *?i*. Absence of the glottal stop in the 2nd singular form is unexpected.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 106, 138, 236, 243, 272, 274, 276-277, 279. Plural stem: *?i-p*. Cf. *?a ~ ?a:* 'to say to' [Miller 2001: 97, 203, 276].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Glossed as 'says'. Plural: *w=i-p*.

72. SEE

Mojave *i=yu:-k* (1), Cocopa *wi:* (2), Yavapai *?u'* (1), Jamul Tiipay *wi:w* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ɬ=wu:w* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 111. Polysemy: 'see / watch / look at / take care of, watch (a child) / have'. Plural forms: *i=yu:-č-*, *u=yo:-v-*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 335. Polysemy: 'see / look at / stare'. Word class: transitive verb.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 430, 609.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 80, 199, 223-224. Polysemy: 'to see / look (at) / watch'. Plural stem: *u=w'iw* [Miller 2001: 173]. Cf. *=u-m* 'to look (away from reference point) / see in distance' and *=u-k* 'to look (towards reference point)' [Miller 2001: 70].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18. Polysemy: 'looks at / sees'. Plural: *ɬ=wu-p*.

73. SEED

Mojave *i=ði:č* (1), Cocopa *yas* (1), Yavapai *y'ač* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ɬ=y'ač* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 87. Cf. also *ta=ði:č* 'corn / seed', derived from *i=ði:č* [Munro et al. 1992: 169].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 378. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 514, 609.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested properly. Cf. *ɬɬ=y'ač* 'corn' [Miller 2001: 83].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18. Glossed as 'its seed'. Secondary synonym: *səmi:* 'seed' (borrowed from Spanish *semilla*) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 41].

74. SIT

Mojave *i=va-k* (1), Cocopa *wa* (1), Yavapai *w'a* (1), Jamul Tiipay *wa #* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wə=ŋak* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 105. Polysemy: 'sit / live / be in / go down, set (of the sun)'. Suppletive plural form: *i=ḍaw-*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 325. Glossed as 'sit, be in a sitting position'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: *?u=w'a*. Distributive plural: *wa*. Distinct from *p=wa* 'sit down, move to a sitting position' [Crawford 1989: 224], *ŋak ?i* 'sit down, move to a sitting position' [Crawford 1989: 158]. Cf. also *ŋi: č=?ur* 'sit down, sit (as in a chair)' [Crawford 1989: 41].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 522, 611. The verb is properly glossed as 'sit, dwell (singular subject)' [Shaterian 1983: 65-66, 121]. Secondary synonyms: *tɲéβ-i* 'sit, keep still' [Shaterian 1983: 360, 611] and *βŋ'a(ʔ)ŋi?-i* 'sit, sit down' [Shaterian 1983: 439, 498, 611].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 59, 138. Polysemy: 'to be sitting / be located'. Alternative candidate: *nak* 'to sit down / stop' [Miller 2001: 90, 93, 97, 285]. The following example shows that *nak* can be used in a durative sense: 'We are sitting (*na:k*) here and trying to teach each other things'. Cf. also the verb *tə=w'a* 'be sitting / be located (squat object) / be located (neutral) / to stay' that may be used as main verb, but functions also as a "locational auxiliary" [Miller 2001: 281].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as 'sits'. Plural: *pə=ŋak*. Secondary synonym: *ə=wa:* (pl. *nʲə=way*) 'is located, sitting, situated, is there (can be said only of a person, animal, or chunky object)' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18].

75. SKIN

Mojave *čaθ=kʷil* (1), Cocopa *ŋ=kʷ=?at* (1), Yavapai *θpʷil-a #* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ə=kʷatʷ* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 61. Polysemy: 'bark / skin / hide'. Cf. also *i:mat čaθkʷil* 'skin / scalp (noun) (*i:mat* 'body') [Munro et al. 1992: 94]. Related to *nuθ=kʷil* 'bark (of a tree)' [Munro et al. 1992: 145].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 179. Polysemy: 'skin / hide'. Word class: noun. 3rd person possessive form: *ŋ=ŋ=kʷ=a=?at*. Derived from *kʷ=?at* 'leather / hide / rubber' [Crawford 1989: 90] with animate possessive prefix *ŋ=*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 445, 612. Polysemy: 'bark / skin'. Other candidates: *mat* 'flesh / body / skin' [Shaterian 1983: 480, 612], *ŋ=mʷiy-a* 'fur / hair / hide / skin / bark' [Shaterian 1983: 500, 612].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Polysemy: 'his skin / his hide / is raw / is hung over'. Secondary synonym: *kʷer* 'skin / hide' (borrowed from Spanish *cuero*) [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 29].

76. SLEEP

Mojave *i=sma-m* (1), Cocopa *š=ma* (1), Yavapai *sm'a: ~ sm'a'* (1), Jamul Tiipay *šə=m'a* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *xəma:* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 102. Polysemy: 'sleep / go to sleep / be asleep'. Plural forms: *u:=sma-*, *ač=i=sma-č-v-*. Secondary synonym: *θavʷar-k* 'be sleepy / sleep' [Munro et al. 1992: 187].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 302. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $\acute{s}=u=m'a$.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 454, 479, 612.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 21, 37, 65, 71, 93, 106, 113-114, 121, 123-124. Plural stem: $\acute{s}=u=m'a-p$ [Miller 2001: 113-114].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21. Glossed as 'sleeps'. Plural: $p\partial=x\partial ma-\acute{c}$.

77. SMALL

Mojave $i=\acute{c}\eta aw-k$ (1), Cocopa $\eta i\acute{\lambda}=\acute{c}'a\acute{s}$ (2), Yavapai $k'e\acute{c}$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $\acute{\lambda}\partial=p'i\acute{s}$ (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\eta\partial=s\eta ik$ (5).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 85. Glossed as 'be little, small'. Plural form: $i=\acute{c}\eta\acute{o}-\acute{c}$ -. Cf. also $i=\acute{s}\eta aw-m$ 'be little, be small', related to $i=\acute{c}\eta aw-k$ [Munro et al. 1992: 103], $natqo\acute{\lambda}-k$ 'be small' (plural subject only, song word) [Munro et al. 1992: 144], $ni\acute{s}qu\acute{\lambda}-k$ 'be small' (plural subject only) [Munro et al. 1992: 144].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 400. Glossed as 'be small'. Word class: intransitive verb. Variant: $\acute{\lambda}=\acute{c}'a\acute{s}$. For morphological segmentation cf. $\acute{\lambda}=a=\acute{c}'a\acute{s}$ 'one who is small' [Crawford 1989: 98]. Secondary synonym: $r=ma\acute{s}$ 'be young or little' [Crawford 1989: 237].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 383, 580. The word has sound-symbolic variants $k'i\acute{c}$, $k'a\acute{c}$, $q'a\acute{c}$ and $q'e(\acute{\cdot})\acute{c}$. According to [Shaterian 1983: 158], "/ $k'i\acute{c}$ / is smaller than / $q'e\acute{c}$ /, which in turn is smaller than / $q'a\acute{c}$ /".

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 17, 59, 108. Glossed as 'to be small'. Suppletive plural stem: $\acute{\lambda}\partial=m'a\acute{s}$ [Miller 2001: 16, 59, 108].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5. Glossed as 'is small, little'. Suppletive plural: $\eta\partial'^{\acute{o}}\acute{m}is$.

78. SMOKE

Mojave $\eta a=h^w a$: (1), Cocopa $xyay$ (1), Yavapai $\eta\acute{o}=h^w ay-a$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\eta u=xuy$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 20.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 372. Polysemy: 'smoke / steam'. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 425, 476, 613. The first part of this compound is $\eta\acute{o}'\acute{o}$ 'fire', the second is related to the verb $h^w\acute{a}(\acute{\cdot})y-i$ 'purify with smoke' [Shaterian 1983: 475, 600].

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6. Related to the verb $u=xuy$ 'smokes (of a fire)' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 50].

79. STAND

Mojave $i=v\eta aw-m$ (1), Cocopa $p=\eta a$: (1), Yavapai $\beta=sk^w i(\acute{\cdot})$ (2), Jamul Tiipay $p=\eta aw$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $p\partial=x\partial k^w i$: ~ $p\partial=xk^w i$: (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 105. Polysemy: 'stand up / stand / be standing'. Plural form: $u=v\eta\acute{o}-$.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 227. Polysemy: 'stand / be standing / stop'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $=p=u=\eta a$.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 396, 437, 452, 617. Glossed as 'stand up'. Derived from $sk^w i$ 'stand up (transitive)' [Shaterian 1983: 162] with

the inchoative/punctual prefix $\beta=$. Cf. also $tk'é\beta-i$ '(we) stand up' [Shaterian 1983: 357, 617].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 25, 43, 62, 91, 96-97, 109. Polysemy: 'to stand / step / (for rain) to fall'. Plural stem: $p=u=?aw$ [Miller 2001: 108]. Cf. also the verb $t=yaw$ 'be standing / be located (tall object)' that may be used as main verb, but functions also as a "locational auxiliary" [Miller 2001: 281].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 38. Polysemy: 'stands / stops'. Plural: $p\partial=\acute{c}=x=u:k^w\acute{i}-p$. Distinct from $x\partial\acute{a}t$ (pl. $p\partial=\acute{c}=x\partial\acute{a}t$) 'stands up, rises (from sitting position)' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 22].

80. STAR

Mojave *hamuse* (1), Cocopa $k^w=\acute{\lambda}ap$ (2), Yavapai $h\acute{a}m(m)s'\acute{i}$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $k^w\partial=\eta m\acute{a}sa:p$ (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 74. Polysemy: 'star / daisy-like plant with purple and white flowers / type of weed whose leaves and shoots are eaten roasted'. Cf. $\eta am\eta use$ 'star (song word)' [Munro et al. 1992: 22].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 80. Polysemy: 'star / that which is hot'. Word class: noun. Derived from the verb $\acute{\lambda}ap$ 'to be hot' with the nominalizer $k^w=$.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 447, 463, 484, 617.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 29. Glossed as 'star(s)'. Nominalization of the form $\eta m\acute{a}sap$ 'all night, until dawn' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 34], connected by rules of sound-symbolism to the verb $\eta m\acute{a}sap$ (pl. $\eta m\acute{a}sa:p$) 'is white, light-colored, gray' [ibid.].

81. STONE

Mojave $\eta a=vi:$ (1), Cocopa $xu:r$ (2), Yavapai $\eta =w'\acute{i}$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $wi:$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\eta \partial=wil^y$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 35. Polysemy: 'rock / mountain / money'. Short form: $vi:$.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 370. Polysemy: 'rock / gravel / pebble / boulder'. Word class: noun. Secondary synonym: $wi:$ 'metal / knife / rock / mountain' [Crawford 1989: 335]. Examination of contexts shows that $wi:$ denotes a very large boulder or rock [Crawford 1983: 104-107, 322-327, 410-411, 466-469, 472-473], whereas $xu:r$ is an average-size stone that one can pick up and throw [Crawford 1983: 112-113, 178-179].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 519, 526, 605. Polysemy: 'rock / mountain / money'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 50, 234, 246. Glossed as 'rock'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5. Glossed as 'rock'.

82. SUN

Mojave $\eta a=\eta a$ (1), Cocopa ηa (1), Yavapai $\eta =\eta '\acute{a}$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $\eta a \sim \eta a:$ (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\eta \partial=n^y\acute{a}$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 29. Polysemy: 'sun / day / weather / clock, watch'. Short form: *ɲa*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 156. Polysemy: 'sun / day / time / clock'. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 497, 502, 619. Variant forms: $?=ɲá$ (Tolcapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam), $?=ɲá$ (Northeastern dialect (Verde Valley subdialect), informant Grace Nelson).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 130. Polysemy: 'sun / day'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 4. Polysemy: 'day / sun / daytime / time'.

83. SWIM

Mojave $?aha\lambda=a=?o:p-k$ (1), Cocopa $xa\lambda nup$ (2), Yavapai $?ha...\theta p'u:yi$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $xa=n'up$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $a:=pu\ddot{t}$ (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 16. Plural forms: $?a=ha-\lambda a=?o:p-\check{c}$, $?a=ha-\lambda t=u:=?u:p-$, $?a=ha-\lambda t=u:=?u:p-\check{c}$. $?a=ha-\lambda$ is the locative case form of 'water' (q.v.), used as a particle before certain verbs. Secondary synonym: $u:=?o:p-k$ 'dive, swim' (derived from the same root) [Munro et al. 1992: 189].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 341. Polysemy: 'swim / bathe'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $xa-\lambda ?u=n'up$. Consists of $xa-\lambda$ 'in the water' and nup 'be all the way in' [Crawford 1989: 151]. Secondary synonym: $xa k?a:m$ 'swim' [Crawford 1989: 340]. Cocopa texts in [Crawford 1983] show that $xa\lambda nup$ is the most frequent synonym for 'to swim'.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 337, 445, 461, 473, 621. Polysemy: 'bathe / swim / wash oneself'. Contains $?=h'a$ 'water'. Distinct from $?ha\check{c}á:\beta k y'áki \sim ?ha\check{c}á:\beta k y'áki$ 'float / swim' [Shaterian 1983: 379, 472, 621], literally 'lie on top of the water'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 75. Polysemy: 'to bathe / swim'. $xa=$ is an incorporated element related to noun xa 'water' q.v.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 8. Glossed as 'swims'. Plural: $a=\check{c}\theta=pu\ddot{t}$.

84. TAIL

Mojave $i:=?ar$ (1), Cocopa $\check{s}=yu\lambda$ (2), Yavapai $\beta=h'é$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $\check{s}\theta=y'u\ddot{t}$ (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $x\theta=yu\ddot{t}$ (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 83.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 313. Word class: noun. According to [Crawford 1989: 383], derived from $yu\lambda$ 'insert something long, something long to penetrate'. Cf. also $\check{s}=i:=y'u\lambda$ 'handle (e.g., of a cup)' [Crawford 1989: 299].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 437, 461, 622. Polysemy: 'tail / skirt / dress'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 81.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 23. Glossed as 'his tail'.

85. THAT

Mojave $hova-\check{c}$ (1), Cocopa $\xi u:- \sim ?u=\xi'u:-$ (2), Yavapai $\eta=\theta'a- \#$ (3), Jamul Tiipay $pu:$ (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $pu:$ (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 79; Munro 1976: 29-32. Glossed as 'that / that one / he / she / it'. Object form: *hova-ŋ*. According to [Munro 1976: 29], Mojave has three demonstrative stems: *viða-*, *hova-*, and *ŋa-*. The difference between them can be summarized as follows: *viða-* "refers to things or people near the speaker", *hova-* - "to things further off", *ŋa-* is "the neutral demonstrative, generally used to refer to definite items for which a clear context has already been established within the discourse", it "does not specify anything about its referent's location" [ibid.].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 284. Word class: pronoun. Cocopa has a ternary system of demonstrative pronouns: *pi-* 'this nearby', *pu-* 'that nearby', and *ʃu-* 'that far away' [Crawford 1966: 109].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 499, 506, 623. Example: *ŋθ'á m'átł mč'á'yβkm* 'there's hunger in that land' [Shaterian 1983: 506]. Another candidate is *ŋ'u-* 'that' [Shaterian 1983: 498, 623].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 151. Jamul Tiipay has a three-way distinction among demonstrative pronouns: *pəy'a* 'this one, these (right here)', *ŋip* 'that one, those (middle distance)', *pu:* 'that one, those (farther away)'.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 40. Polysemy: 'that / that one / him / her / it'. Secondary synonym: *n'ip* 'that (right close) that you can see' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 36]. The basic opposition in the Mesa Grande demonstrative system is between *pəya:* (pl. *pəya-p*) 'this' and *pu:* (pl. *pu-p*) 'that'. According to [Langdon 1970: 146], "[a] third demonstrative *n'ip* 'that (other) one' is used much less frequently, does not have a plural form, and its use in Mesa Grande dialect may well be a case of dialect mixture, as it seems to be of much more frequent occurrence in adjoining dialects."

86. THIS

Mojave *viða-č* (1), Cocopa *pi: ~ ?u=p'i:* (1), Yavapai *βy'a- #* (1), Jamul Tiipay *pəy'a* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *pəya:* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 200; Munro 1976: 29-32. Glossed as 'this / this one / he / she / it'. Object form: *viða-ŋ*. For further notes, see 'that'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 212. Word class: pronoun. See notes on 'that'.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 440, 513, 624. Another candidate is *ŋ=β'a-* 'this' [Shaterian 1983: 499].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 151. Jamul Tiipay has a three-way distinction among demonstrative pronouns: *pəy'a* 'this one, these (right here)', *ŋip* 'that one, those (middle distance)', *pu:* 'that one, those (farther away)'.
Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 39. Glossed as 'this (one)'.

87. THOU

Mojave *maŋ-č* (1), Cocopa *ma-p'u-č* (1), Yavapai *m'a:-č* (1), Jamul Tiipay *ma:-č* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ma:* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 132; Munro 1976: 37-38. Object form: *maŋ*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 123. Polysemy: 'thou / you (plural)'. Word class: pronoun. Object form: *ma-p'u-ŋ*. Formally, *-p'u-* is the root with the meaning 'nearby' [Crawford 1966: 107].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 479, 639. Singular subject form.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 150. Subject form. Absolute form: *ma:-p ~ m'a:-pa*.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 30. Glossed as 'you'.

88. TONGUE

Mojave *i:=paʎ* (1), Cocopa *m=paʎ* (1), Yavapai *hi=m=p'ál* ~ *hi=m=p'âl* (1), Jamul Tiipay *xə=n=p'aʔ* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ə=ŋə=p'aʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 99.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 141. Word class: noun. *m=* is a desemantized prefix [Crawford 1989: 116].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 340, 459, 483, 626. Variant form: *hi=p'ál* (Tolkapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam).

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 21, 28, 78, 80-81. The word for 'tongue' is *xə=n=p'aʔ* in the speech of the main informant (Mrs. Walker), but *xə=n=p'aʎ* in the speech of another informant, Mrs. Dumas [Miller 2001: 28].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 17. Glossed as 'his tongue'.

89. TOOTH

Mojave *i:=ðo:* (1), Cocopa *?i=y'a* (1), Yavapai *y'o:* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ə=ya:ɔw* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 88. Short form: *ðo:*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 409. Polysemy: 'mouth / language / tooth / lip'. Word class: noun. The synchronic polysemy 'mouth / tooth' is apparently a result of a phonetic coincidence (and/or contamination) of two separate Proto-Yuman roots: 'mouth / language' and 'tooth'. There is a variant form *?i=y'a-w'i:* 'tooth / front teeth' [Crawford 1989: 410]. It is apparently a compound of *?i=y'a* 'tooth' and *wi:* 'metal / knife / rock / mountain' (formerly 'stone'), introduced to reduce homonymy.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 516, 517, 626.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 18. Glossed as 'his tooth, teeth'.

90. TREE

Cocopa *?ay'a:* (1), Yavapai *?=?'i:* (2), Jamul Tiipay *?i:* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *?il'* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Not attested properly. Cf., however, *?a=?i:* 'wood / firewood'. The following entries from the dictionary suggest that this word may refer to 'tree' as well: *?a?i:* *čakik* 'nut tree', *?a?i:* *taplu:qas* 'branch of a tree' [Munro et al. 1992: 13].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 395. Polysemy: 'willow (*Salix* spp.) / tree'. Word class: noun. Distinct from *?i:* 'wood' [Crawford 1989: 399].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 414, 627. Polysemy: 'wood / tree'. Secondary synonym: *?=w'il-a* ~ *?i=w'il-a* 'bush / tree / grass' [Shaterian 1983: 520, 627].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 75, 78, 82. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6. Polysemy: 'wood / stick / tree'.

91. TWO

Mojave *havik-k* (1), Cocopa *x=wak* (1), Yavapai *hw'âk-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *xə=w'ak* (1), Mesa

Grande 'Iipay $xə=wak$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 77. Glossed as 'be two / be with / be married to'. As noted in [Munro 1976: 106], "Mojave numerals are all underlyingly verbs".

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 371. Glossed as 'be two'. Word class: intransitive verb. For the morphological segmentation cf. the derived noun $x=a:w'ak$ 'twins' [Crawford 1989: 347].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 470, 523, 628.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 16, 68, 98, 123, 312-313, 341. Polysemy: 'to be two / be two with'. The word for 'two' is $xə=wak$ in the speech of the main informant (Mrs. Walker), but $x=wak$ in the speech of another informant, Mrs. Dumas [Miller 2001: 25].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 23. Glossed as 'are two'.

92. WALK (GO)

Mojave $i=ye-m-k$ (1), Cocopa $ʔa$: (1), Yavapai $y'a-m-i \sim y'a-m-i$ (1), Jamul Tiipay $=a$: (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $w=a$: (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 110. Polysemy: 'go / leave'. Plural forms: $ta=ye-m-$, $ta=ye-m-č-$. Secondary synonym: $i=ya:k$ 'go / fetch, go after' (related to $i=ye-m-k$). Plural forms: $i=ya:č-$, $awe:č-$. [Munro et al. 1992: 109].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 385-386. Glossed as 'go, move in space or time away from a point of reference'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: $w=a$.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 514, 565. Glossed as 'go'.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 52, 55, 69, 71, 90-91, 104, 128-129, 169, 189, 271, 279. Glossed as 'to go'. Plural stem: $n=a$: [Miller 2001: 104, 126, 129, 169, 189].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 53. Glossed as 'goes'. Plural: $\eta=a$:. Distinct from $w=amp$ (pl. $\alpha w=amp$) 'walks' [ibid.].

93. WARM (HOT)

Mojave $i=pi\lambda-k \sim i=pi:\lambda-k$ (1), Cocopa λap (2), Yavapai $(?)=r'u-(y)i$ (3), Jamul Tiipay λap (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $wə=aa:w$ (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 99. Glossed as 'be hot'. Plural form: $i=pi\lambda-č-$. Distinct from $i=pi:\eta-$ $\sim i=pi\eta-$ 'be warm' (plural form: $i=pi:\eta-č-$) [Munro et al. 1992: 99].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 103. Polysemy: 'be hot or heated / have a fever'. Word class: intransitive verb. Distinct from $pi\eta$ 'be warm' [Crawford 1989: 214].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 511, 571. Glossed as 'hot'. Related to 'dry' q.v. Distinct from mwe 'warm' [Shaterian 1983: 487, 521, 631].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 76, 94, 130, 240. Glossed as 'to be hot / burn (intr.)'. Distinct from pin 'to be warm' [Miller 2001: 126, 138].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 55. Glossed as 'is hot'. Distinct from $pi\etaə=pi:\eta$ 'is lukewarm, tepid' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 40].

94. WATER

Mojave ʔa=ha (1), Cocopa xa (1), Yavapai ʔ=h'á (1), Jamul Tiipay xa (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔə=xa : (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 15. Short form: *ha*. Secondary synonym: $\text{ʔa=ha-vir} \sim \text{ha-vir}$ 'stream / river / water' (a compound of ʔa=ha 'water' and *i=ves-* (pl. *va=ʔa=ver*) 'run') [Munro et al. 1992: 18, 106].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 340. Word class: noun.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 461, 471, 632.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 75, 77-78, 80, 130.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 1.

95. WE

Mojave ʔiɲe:-čv-č (1), Cocopa ɲa:-č (1), Yavapai ʔɲ'a-čβ- (1), Jamul Tiipay ɲaʔw'a-č (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay $\text{ʔən}^{\text{ʔ}}\text{a:wap-č}$ (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 41; Munro 1976: 37-38. Object forms: ʔiɲe-č , ʔiɲe:-čva .

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 156. Polysemy: 'I / we'. Word class: pronoun. Object form (also used in copulative constructions): ɲa:-p [Crawford 1989: 159].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 96, 371, 634, 497. Multiple plural stem, cf. paucal plural ʔɲ'a-č- [Shaterian 1983: 96].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 150. Subject form. Absolute form: $\text{ɲaʔw'a-p} \sim \text{ɲaʔw'a-pa}$.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 4. Object form: $\text{ʔən}^{\text{ʔ}}\text{a:wap}$.

96. WHAT

Mojave ku:č (1), Cocopa lu:ɲ # (2), Yavapai k'a-β (3), Jamul Tiipay ma:y'i:č (4), Mesa Grande 'Iipay ʔu:č (5).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 119; Munro 1976: 86. Polysemy: 'what / something / anything'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 96. Polysemy: 'something / someone / what / who'. Word class: pronoun. Another candidate is lu:p 'something / someone / what / who' [Crawford 1989: 96]. According to [Crawford 1989: 96], lu:ɲ "[h]as a more specific reference than" lu:p . The difference between the two pronouns can be illustrated by the following examples: lu:ɲ kay'umm '(I wonder) what it was that happened', lu:p kay'umm '(I wonder) if something happened'; $\text{lu:ɲ kay'u ʔač ʔam}$ 'what did he say is happening?', $\text{lu:p kay'u ʔač ʔam}$ 'did he say something happened?'. However, in many cases both lu:ɲ and lu:p are translated as 'what / who': lu:ɲč ʔuy'um 'who is he?', lu:pč ʔuy'um 'who is he?' [Crawford 1989: 96].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 385, 634. Polysemy: 'what? / how?'. Example: mč'áɲ kəβ ʔi? 'what did your father say?' [Shaterian 1983: 117]. $-\beta$ is a demonstrative suffix [Shaterian 1983: 106-107].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 174. Polysemy: 'what? / something / anything'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 6.

97. WHITE

Mojave *ɲa=ma=sav-* (1), Cocopa *xm=a:ɿ* (2), Yavapai (*ɲ*)=*m=s'aβ-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *ɲə=m=š'ap* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ɲə=mə=šap* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 148. Glossed as 'be white'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 358. Glossed as 'be white'. Word class: intransitive verb. There are two third person forms with slightly different meanings, cf. *q^waqš xm=w=a:ɿ* 'the horse is pale yellow or off-white', *q^waqš x=u=m'a:ɿ* 'the horse is (pure) white (as if painted white)'. Therefore, synchronically the root vacillates between *=a:ɿ* and *=ma:ɿ*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 500, 635. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *ɲ=m=θ'aβ-i* 'grey' [Shaterian 1983: 500, 566]. Cf. *s'aβ-a* 'white' [Shaterian 1983: 449].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 62, 94. Glossed as 'to be white'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 34. Polysemy: 'is white / light-colored / gray'. Plural: *ɲə=mə=šap*.

98. WHO

Mojave *maka-č* (1), Cocopa *lu:ɲ #* (2), Yavapai *β=k'a* (1), Jamul Tiipay *məʔ'ap* (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ma:p* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 130-131; Munro 1976: 86. Polysemy: 'who / someone / anyone'. Object form: *makaɲ*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 96. Polysemy: 'something / someone / what / who'. Word class: pronoun. Another candidate is *lu:p* 'something / someone / what / who' [Crawford 1989: 96]. According to [Crawford 1989: 96], *lu:ɲ* "[h]as a more specific reference than" *lu:p*. The difference between the two pronouns can be illustrated by the following examples: *lu:ɲ kay'umm* '(I wonder) what it was that happened', *lu:p kay'umm* '(I wonder) if something happened'; *lu:ɲ kay'u ʔač ʔam* 'what did he say is happening?', *lu:p kay'u ʔač ʔam* 'did he say something happened?'. However, in many cases both *lu:ɲ* and *lu:p* are translated as 'what / who': *lu:ɲč ʔuy'um* 'who is he?', *lu:pč ʔuy'um* 'who is he?' [Crawford 1989: 96]. Cf. also *maka-* 'unspecified or indefinite person, place, direction, object, etc.', "[s]ometimes interchangeable with" *lu:ɲ: maka'áč myuč* 'who are you?', *maka'áč ʔuy'um* 'who is he?' [Crawford 1989: 119].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 435, 635. Example: *βkaʔ mʔú.ʔ* 'who(m) do you see?' [Shaterian 1983: 105]. *β=* is a demonstrative prefix [Shaterian 1983: 106].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 174. Polysemy: 'who? / someone'. The word for 'who? / someone' is *məʔ'ap* in the speech of the main informant (Mrs. Walker), but *map* (a reduced form of *məʔ'ap*) in the speech of another informant, Mrs. Dumas.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 30. Polysemy: 'who? / someone'.

99. WOMAN

Mojave *θiɲa=ʔa:k* (1) / *θiɲa-ʔa:k* (3), Cocopa *s=ʔak* (1), Yavapai *βq'í ~ pq'í #* (2), Jamul Tiipay *ɲə=č=ʔ'ak* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *sin^y* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 188. Polysemy: 'woman (one who has borne a child) / female (of any species)'. Plural form: *θiɲa=č=ʔa:k*.

Distinct from *ma=sa=hay* 'young woman / woman of any age who has not had children' [Munro et al. 1992: 133]. According to [Munro et al. 1992: 188], "[s]ome speakers say a *thinya'aak* is a woman who has lost a child".

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 260. Glossed as 'woman, female who has given birth to a child'. Word class: noun. Plural form: *s=?ak*. For the morphological segmentation cf. the derived verb *s=i=?ak* 'be or become a woman' [Crawford 1989: 245].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 435, 637. Polysemy: 'woman / female'. Plural form: *βq'úy-a ~ pq'úy-a*. Another candidate is *ms'i* 'woman' [Shaterian 1983: 447, 484, 637], related to *ms'i-y-a* 'maiden' [Shaterian 1983: 484, 583]. In [Shaterian 1983: 435] *βq'i* is marked as Northeastern Yavapai and Southeastern Yavapai. Could this mean that *ms'i* 'woman' is peculiar to Western (Tolkapaya) Yavapai?

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 80, 115, 360. Plural form: *ηə=č=?ak* [Miller 2001: 115]. The word for 'woman' is *ηə=č=?ak* in the speech of the main informant (Mrs. Walker), but *č=?ak ~ č=ak* in the speech of another informant, Mrs. Dumas [Miller 2001: 360].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 42. Polysemy: 'woman / female'. Plural: *si:nʷ*.

100. YELLOW

Mojave *?a=q^waθ-m ~ ?a=q^wa:θ-m* (1), Cocopa *q^waʃ* (1), Yavapai (*?*)=*q^waθ-i* (1), Jamul Tiipay *k^was* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *?ə=k^was* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 31. Polysemy: 'be yellow / be ripe'. Plural form: *?a=q^wa:θ-č*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 233. Polysemy: 'be yellow / light-complexioned'. Word class: intransitive verb. Related to *q^waʃ* 'pus' and (by sound-symbolic alternation) to *q^waš* 'be brown' [Crawford 1989: 234].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 409, 639. Variant form: *?=q^was-i* (Tolkapaya dialect, informant Warren Gazzam). Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to (*?*)=*k^waθ-i* 'brown' [Shaterian 1983: 398, 539].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 137. Glossed as 'to be yellow'. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *k^waš* 'to be brown' [Miller 2001: 137].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Glossed as 'is yellow'.

101. FAR

Mojave *?a=mi:č-k* (1), Cocopa *kur* (2), Yavapai *tw'ay-i ~ tw'a'y-i* (3), Jamul Tiipay *kur* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *?ə=kuɪ* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 28. Polysemy: 'be far away, too far away / be too long, too much / do too much'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 64. Glossed as 'be distant in space or time'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. Variant: *kur ?i* (*?i* is an auxiliary verb) [Crawford 1989: 65]. Connected by rules of sound-symbolism to *kuɪ* 'be long', q.v.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 361, 552. Glossed as 'distant'. Example: *hl'âh tw'ayi w'âkm* 'the moon is far away' [Shaterian 1983: 109]. Cf. *k'úr-m* 'very far' [Shaterian 1983: 388, 630].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 17, 125. Glossed as 'to be far'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 3. Polysemy: 'is distant / far / long (time)'.

102. HEAVY

Mojave *i=ne:h- ~ i=ne:θ-* (1), Cocopa *nix* (1), Yavapai *n'b(·)* (2), Jamul Tiipay *nix* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wə=nix ~ wə=ηax* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 98. Glossed as 'be heavy'. Plural form: *i=ni:h-*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 175. Glossed as 'be heavy'. Word class: intransitive verb. 3rd person form: *ʔu=ɲix*. Subject plural: *ɲi:x*.

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 495, 569.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 98, 137. Glossed as 'to be heavy'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as 'is heavy'. Plural: *wə=ɲi:x ~ wə=ɲa:x*.

103. NEAR

Mojave *i=pan-m* (1), Cocopa *xɾ=pay* (2), Yavapai *i=p'é #* (2), Jamul Tiipay *xəl=p'ay* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *xəl^yə=pay* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 99. Glossed as 'be near'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 365. Glossed as 'be near, in the vicinity of'. Word class: transitive verb. 3rd person form: *xɾ=u=p'ay* [Crawford 1983: 591]. Subject and distributive plural: *xɾ=pa:y* [Crawford 1989: 366].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 338, 459, 589. Another candidate is *ty'e ~ ty'e-β-i* 'near' [Shaterian 1983: 360, 589].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 59. Glossed as 'to be nearby'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 21. Glossed as 'is near'.

104. SALT

Mojave *ʔa=θ=ʔi:* (1), Cocopa *ʃ=ʔir* (2), Yavapai *ʔ=θ'i:* (1), Jamul Tiipay *sa:l #* (-1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔə=sil^y* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 33.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 290. Word class: noun. For morphological segmentation cf. the derived transitive verb *ʃ=č=a=ʔir* 'salt, make salty' [Crawford 1989: 271]. Connected by rules of sound symbolism to *ʃ=ʔiʔ* 'be sour or salty (as water, vinegar, lemon, grapefruit, salt, soured milk)' [Crawford 1989: 290].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 441, 607.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 345. A Spanish loanword. It is not clear whether Jamul Tiipay has a native word for 'salt'. Cf. the verb *səʔ'iʔ* 'to be salty' [Miller 2001: 20, 78].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5.

105. SHORT

Mojave *wena=wən-* # (1), Cocopa *xʔ=ʔut* (2), Yavapai *čkr='ot-i* (2), Jamul Tiipay *lə=ʔuɲ* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *mə=put-k* (3).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 203. Glossed as 'be short'. Other possible candidates include *ta=ʔwen-k* 'be short' (plural form: *ta=t=ʔwa:n-*) [Munro et al. 1992: 169] and *ʔata=wen-k* 'be short, low' (plural form: *ʔata=t=wa:n-*) [Munro et al. 1992: 33]. All these words have the same root *=wen-*.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 355. Glossed as 'be short'. Word class: intransitive verb. Distributive and subject plural *xʌ=ʔut*. For morphological segmentation cf. the derived transitive verb *č=xʌ=ʔa=ʔut* 'shorten' [Crawford 1989: 38].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 371, 394, 610.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 20, 58. Glossed as 'to be short'. On p. 20, this word is glossed as 'to be short (said of a dress)', but the following example shows that the use of *lɔ=ʔuŋ* is not restricted to dress: 'His legs are very short (*lɔ=ʔuŋ*) and he can't reach the clutch pedal' [Miller 2001: 291].

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 33. Glossed as 'is short'. Plural: *mɔ=pu:t-k*.

106. SNAKE

Mojave *ʔa=ve* (1), Cocopa *ʔa=w'i* # (1), Yavapai *ʔl=w'í ~ ʔl=w'î* (1), Jamul Tiipay *aʔ=w'i* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 35. Polysemy: 'snake / rattlesnake'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 392. Glossed as 'rattlesnake (*Crotalus* spp.)'. Word class: noun. There is no general word for 'snake' in [Crawford 1989]. Nevertheless, we tentatively choose *ʔa=w'i* for two reasons. First, in some textual examples this word is translated simply as 'snake' [Crawford 1989: 252, 264, 331]. Second, *ʔa=w'i* functions as a first part of compounds denoting various kinds of snakes: *ʔawj=k^waw* 'a nonpoisonous snake. Probably Sonora lyre snake (*Trimorphodon* lambda)', *ʔawj=ŋ'i:r* 'unidentified black poisonous snake', *ʔaw'i yač'a:č* 'a nonpoisonous reddish snake. Two to three feet long. Possibly a king snake' [Crawford 1989: 393].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 509, 520, 613.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 24, 40.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Not attested properly. Cf. *ʔɔ=wi*: 'rattlesnake' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 5].

107. THIN

Mojave *ʔu:hʔa:r-k* # (1), Cocopa *ʔsa:ɔw* (2), Yavapai *θ'éq-i* (3), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *wɔ=k^wi:ɔ-p* (4).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 42. Glossed as 'be thin, skinny'. Plural form: *ʔu:hʔa:r-č-*. Other candidates include: *ʔaraθaw-m* 'be thin, see-through (of cloth or paper)' [Munro et al. 1992: 32], *kala=k'al-m* 'be skinny, thin (of mesquite beans, for instance)' [Munro et al. 1992: 113], *mena=men-m* 'be long and thin' (plural form: *mina=mi:n-*) [Munro et al. 1992: 140], *reva=rev i-m* 'be thin, be shiny (of fabric, for instance)' [Munro et al. 1992: 158].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 238. Glossed as 'be thin (as paper or, for some speakers, as hair)'. Word class: impersonal intransitive verb. Cf. also *l=ʔil* 'be thin and cylindrical or long and thin with square sides' [Crawford 1989: 97].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 442, 624. Related to *θ'éq-a* 'leaf', q.v.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested properly. The plural stem *wirʔ'i:r* 'be thin' occurs only in the following textual example: 'Their children had something wrong with them, and for that reason, they were skinny (*wirʔ'i:r*), they say...' [Miller 2001: 178, 332]. The relation of this plural stem to *wirʔ'i:r* 'to be stiff' [Miller 2001: 63] is unclear.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 54. Glossed as 'is thin'.

108. WIND

Mojave *mata=ha* ~ *mat=ha* (1), Cocopa *č=xa* (1), Yavapai *m̄at=h'ay-a* ~ *m̄at=h'â:y-a* ~ *m̄at=h'áy-a* (1), Jamul Tiipay *mat̄=x'a* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ya:y-p* (2).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 138.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 37. Polysemy: 'wind / air / a Cocopa totem'. Word class: noun. According to Crawford, an initial /m/ has been recently lost in this word: W. H. Kelly ("Cocopa Ethnography", Tucson, 1977) records *mits̄ha* for the wind totem. Cf. the derived verb *č=i=x'a-y* 'be windy, wind to blow' [Crawford 1989: 24].

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 460-461, 480, 491, 636.

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 78-79, 360. According to [Miller 2001: 78], a compound of *mat* 'earth / land / place' and *xa* 'water'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 56. Polysemy: 'wind / is windy / wind is blowing'. Another derivate from this root is *ku=ya:y-p* 'the wind' [Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 28].

109. WORM

Mojave *i=ʔi:ʎ-va* (1), Cocopa *ma=ʔi:ʎ* (1), Yavapai *ʔ=ʔʎ-l-a* (1), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *iʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 84. Polysemy: 'worm / maggot'. Derived from the verb *i=ʔi:ʎ-v-m* 'have worms', itself derived from *i=ʔi:ʎ*, preserved in *ɲ=i=ʔi:ʎ* 'head louse' (q.v.) and *hatčooq iʔi:ʎ* 'tick (insect)' (*hatčooq* 'dog') [Munro et al. 1992: 76].

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 130. Polysemy: 'worm / maggot / rice'. Word class: noun. Related to *ʔi=ʔi:ʎ* 'head lice' (see 'louse').

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 413, 637. Plural: *ʔ=ʔʎ-l-a*.

Jamul Tiipay: Not attested.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 24. Polysemy: 'worm / caterpillar / maggot'.

110. YEAR

Mojave *hođe* ~ *hu:đe* (1), Cocopa *m̄at-k'a:m* (2), Yavapai *ʔ=čʰur-a* (3), Jamul Tiipay *mat-w'am* (2), Mesa Grande 'Iipay *ʔa:nʷ* (-1).

References and notes:

Mojave: Munro et al. 1992: 78. Polysemy: 'year / age / last year'.

Cocopa: Crawford 1989: 125. Word class: noun. This is a compound, whose first part is identical to *mat* 'earth', q.v. Its second part, *k'a:m*, is a verbal form, consisting of a prefix *k=* with unknown meaning, the root *a:~ʔa:* 'to go' and the directional suffix *-m* 'away'. The verb *m̄atkʔ'a:m* 'be of a certain age, be so many years old' (3rd person *m̄atkw'am*) [Crawford 1989: 125] shows that *k=* is indeed a prefix (third person prefix *w=* immediately precedes the root). The same *k=ʔa:m* is found in *xa k=ʔa:m* 'swim' [Crawford 1989: 340] (literally, 'go in water?').

Yavapai: Shaterian 1983: 369, 639. Related to *ʔ=čʰur-i* 'winter' [Shaterian 1983: 369, 637].

Jamul Tiipay: Miller 2001: 28, 78-79. A compound of *mat* 'earth / land / place' and *w=a:m* 'it goes away'.

Mesa Grande 'Iipay: Couro & Hutcheson 1973: 1. Borrowed from Spanish *año*.