Mutsun-English English-Mutsun Dictionary
mutsun-inkiS inkiS-mutsun riica pappel

Natasha Warner, Lynnika Butler,
and Quirina Geary

Language Documentation and Conservation Special Publication No. 11
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## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mutsun-English:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tY</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>′</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
English-Mutsun:
A a                     212
B b                     228
C c                     265
D d                     296
E e                     317
F f                     328
G g                     351
H h                     371
I i                     399
J j                     406
K k                     409
L l                     413
M m                     433
N n                     454
O o                     464
P p                     473
Q q                     502
R r                     503
S s                     521
T t                     580
U u                     610
V v                     614
W w                     617
Y y                     641
Introduction: Mutsun-English English-Mutsun Dictionary

Quick-start guide: If you’re not sure what all those things in the dictionary mean and you just want to start looking up words, read just parts I and II. You can find a video about how to use the dictionary, and recordings of all of the examples, online at www.u.arizona.edu/~nwarner/ on the Mutsun page.

Mutsun is a Costanoan language (part of the Utian language family) from California in the area around the modern towns of San Juan Bautista, Hollister, and Gilroy. The last fluent speaker of Mutsun, Mrs. Ascension Solarsano, died in 1930. Because of her work and the work of earlier native Mutsun speakers with early linguists, there is a large written corpus of Mutsun we can learn from.

1. PRONUNCIATION. First, you need to know how to pronounce Mutsun sounds.

NOTE 1: Capital Letters mean special sounds! We don’t capitalize names or the first word of a sentence in Mutsun. We use capital letters for special sounds, not to show names or beginnings of sentences. Notice the special sounds written with capital letters below. This means if you change a letter from small to capital or capital to small, you’re changing the pronunciation of the word, putting the wrong sounds in it.

NOTE 2: Mutsun spelling is totally regular. The Mutsun letter c always makes the English ‘ch’ sound, it doesn’t go switching around to meaning different sounds in different words, like English spellings do. This means that once you learn the Mutsun sounds, spelling is much easier than English! Once you know how to pronounce the sound of each letter, you can easily pronounce whole words and whole sentences.

NOTE 3: There are no silent letters in Mutsun. All letters are pronounced.

The Mutsun letters are:

Vowels:
a, e, i, o, u: pronounce these like in Spanish (like in ‘taco, pero, mi, usted’)
aa, ee, ii, oo, uu: double letters are pronounced the same as single letters; the only difference is that the sound is held longer. These are not like English spellings. Double letters are an important part of Mutsun, so try to make sure to say them really long.

Consonants that are pronounced like in English:

h: like English ‘h’ as in ‘hello.’ Mutsun example: helwe ‘to strip the bark off’
k: like English ‘k’ as in ‘Kate.’ Mutsun example: ke ‘what?’ or ‘yes?’
l: like English ‘l’ as in ‘lost.’ Mutsun example: laalak ‘goose’
m: like English ‘m’ as in ‘must.’ Mutsun example: maayi ‘laugh’
n: like English ‘n’ as in ‘nest.’ Mutsun example: neppe ‘this’
p: like English ‘p’ as in ‘pool.’ Mutsun example: pulmu ‘to make bread’
s: like English ‘s’ as in ‘see.’ Mutsun example: sii ‘water’
t: like English ‘t’ as in ‘top.’ Mutsun example: taa ‘older sister’
w: like English ‘w’ as in ‘want.’ Mutsun example: waate ‘to come’
y: like English ‘y’ as in ‘yell’ or ‘you.’ (Not like in ‘day.’) Mutsun example: yaksi ‘to gather acorns’

Consonants that are pronounced differently than in English:
c: like English ‘ch’ as in ‘potato chip.’ Mutsun example: cipituk ‘mallard duck’
L: like English ‘l’ with a ‘y’ after it as in ‘tell you.’ Mutsun example: heLekpu ‘to be happy.’ (Capital L is a special sound.)
r: like Spanish single ‘r’ like in ‘pero’ (just one short flip of your tongue), a lot like the ‘dd’ in ‘ladder’ or the ‘t’ in ‘city’ in English. Mutsun examples: raakat ‘name,’ aruuta ‘tomorrow,’ por ‘flea.’ Notice this sound can come anywhere in a Mutsun word, but in Spanish and English it mostly only comes between two vowels.
S: just like English ‘sh’ as in ‘shop.’ Mutsun example: SaSran ‘raccoon.’ (Capital S is a special sound)
T: sort of like English ‘t’ but with a sort of r-like sound together with it, and very noisy. Curl the tip of your tongue up and back against the roof of your mouth to make this. It will help to listen to recordings. Mutsun examples: Taakampi ‘to bring, carry something,’ moT ‘question word’ (Capital T is a special sound, and it is NOT A SOUND OF ENGLISH)
tY: like English ‘t’ with a ‘y’ after it, like how the British say ‘Tuesday’ (tyuesday) or like in the name ‘Katya.’ Mutsun example: tYuoken ‘to jump,’ kaatYul ‘calf of the leg’
’: apostrophe is like the little gap or stop in the middle of English ‘uh-oh.’ This is a normal consonant in Mutsun, but it doesn’t come up very often. Mutsun examples: asa’a ‘truly,’ aruh’a ‘morning,’ hemec’a ‘one’

Double consonants:
Most of the Mutun consonants (except r) can also be double. These sound like the same sound, but extra long. So if you see ss like in issu ‘hand,’ just make the ‘s’ noise extra long (like in English in ‘less salt’). For some of the sounds you make the quiet part at the beginning where you’re holding your tongue closed longer, and then finish the sound like normal. So if you see pp like in neppe ‘this,’ just hold the ‘p’ sound extra long. (We sometimes do this in English in a phrase like ‘ship parcels.’) For cc like in accuSte ‘finished, done’ you close your mouth for the start of the cc sound and hold your tongue there for a while before you go on and let your tongue go so the air starts coming out and making noise. Some of the sounds are kind of hard to say extra long, like hh as in ahhes ‘comb.’ Just try to make the same sound go on for much longer than normal.

Sounds Mutsun doesn’t have:
Mutsun doesn’t have any sounds like English ‘b, d, j, f, v, z’ or some others. Once in a while one of these sounds comes up in a word that came from Spanish, but native Mutsun words just don’t use or need these sounds.

2. FINDING BASIC MEANINGS. If you look in the English to Mutsun part of the dictionary, you can look up an English word and find the Mutsun word for it right after it, in bold print, with

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1 T is a retroflex stop.
a ■ symbol to show where the Mutsun word is. For example, if you look up ‘acorn’ you’ll find ■ yuukis.

If you look up a word in the Mutsun to English part of the dictionary, you’ll find the Mutsun word in bold print, then an abbreviation that tells you the part of speech (explained below), and then the English word underlined, in regular print. For example, if you look up aacic (the very first word in the dictionary), you’ll find ‘pipe’ as the English translation.

Things that are in Mutsun are usually in bold or italics to make it easy to see which part is in Mutsun. Here’s an example (in Figure 1) to show what it looks like both for the English-Mutsun and Mutsun-English dictionaries:

![Dictionary Example](image)

**Figure 1.** Example dictionary entries. ‘Oak’ in the English-Mutsun dictionary on the left, arkeh in the Mutsun-English dictionary on the right.

### 2.1. PHRASES IN THE ENGLISH-MUTSUN DICTIONARY.

Sometimes the English word is part of a longer English phrase, and then the phrase is listed right below it. Look up ‘ache,’ and a ways below it you’ll see ‘get a headache,’ which is timren. (Part of the ‘ache’ set of words is shown in Figure 2 below, and the ‘get a headache’ part is labeled 1.) This is just because it’s handier to have this word under ‘ache’ than together with a whole bunch of other things under ‘get.’ timren means ‘get a headache’ all by itself, so if you say timren-ka it would mean ‘I’m getting a headache.’ Also look up ‘better’ at get better. You’ll find ‘by accident’ and the Mutsun ekwe pesyonum. This just means we don’t have a word for ‘accident’ by itself like a car accident, but we do have a phrase for doing something by accident. Also look back at ‘acorn’ yuukis and notice that underneath the information about yuukis there are a bunch of other English phrases like ‘valley oak tree/acorn’ (the acorn of the tree or the tree itself) arikkay, ‘make acorn soup’ Taywe, ‘make cornmeal or acorn mush’ hatlu, etc. This just means we have Mutsun words for a bunch of things involving acorns. So if you’re wondering how to say ‘make acorn soup’ you can look under ‘acorn’ or ‘soup’ or even ‘make’ and find the word Taywe.

### 2.2. MULTIPLE ENGLISH MEANINGS FOR ONE MUTSUN WORD.

Look at ‘ache.’ You’ll see kaayi and then ‘V’ to show it’s a verb, and then ‘ache, hurt, be spicy’ (labeled 2 in the figure below). This is because the Mutsun word kaayi means all of those English words. (If your food is spicy enough, it hurts!) Looking at these other meanings can help you understand the Mutsun word better, because sometimes it’s hard to translate a Mutsun word accurately into just one English word. For another example, look under ‘better’ at ‘get better.’ You’ll find Mutsun TilTin (after some other information we’re skipping for now). Does that mean ‘get better’ like ‘I was sick last week but then I got better’ or like ‘The weather is getting better’ or like ‘My son’s grades are getting better’? You can see from the other English translations given, ‘get well/better, recover’ that it means to get better after an illness. Sometimes there are also
example sentences that can show you what sorts of situations a word is used in. English words often mean a lot of things, but the other English words help you see what the Mutsun word TiiTin really means.

2.3. MULTIPLE MUTSUN WORDS FOR ONE ENGLISH WORD. Look up the word ‘above.’ You’ll see ■ rini, and then later you see ■ taprey. If you want to say ‘above’ in a Mutsun sentence, you need to decide which one to use. The entry for rini even refers you to taprey, telling you that’s the native Mutsun word for this. Also, the only example sentence for rini doesn’t have a very clear meaning. For taprey though, you see several example sentences and no notes warning you about any problems with the word. So use taprey. It’s the normal way to say ‘above’ in Mutsun.

2.4. NOUNS VS. VERBS (PARTS OF SPEECH). Many English words can refer to either a thing (noun) or to doing something (verb, an action). For example, a word like ‘ache’ in English can mean either ‘to ache’ (verb=action, like in ‘my stomach aches’) or ‘an ache’ (noun=thing, like in ‘I have a stomach ache’). ‘Wash’ can be either ‘to wash your hands’ (verb) or ‘the wash in the basket there’ (noun). Mutsun is much more clear about this, and it’s important to use the right word for a verb or for a noun in Mutsun. Try not to mix them up just because English uses the same word for both. So when you look up a word in the dictionary, pay attention to the symbol right after the word telling you the part of speech (noun, verb, adverb, etc.; they’re labeled 3 in Figure 2). The most important thing to notice is ‘N’ or ‘Nrevers’ for noun and ‘V’ or ‘Vrevers’ for verb.
for verb. (The ‘revers’ part is explained below, but you don’t need that right away.) Look up ‘ache’ and notice that kaayi is a verb, so it means ‘to ache,’ not ‘an ache.’ You can also see in the example sentences that it’s used as the verb of the sentence. Under ‘ache’ you see the sub-entry ‘toothache,’ and there you can see that muuruS is a noun, so it means ‘a toothache.’ For another example, look up ‘answer’ and notice that there are two Mutsun words for it, oshe and uuni. Both are marked ‘V’ so both are verbs, so they mean ‘to answer,’ not ‘an answer.’ (You’ll learn later how to make a word for ‘an answer’ out of these if you want one and it’s not in the dictionary.) Read the information with these words and notice that the note ‘[Ar + Asc. guess]’ shows Ascension Solarsano wasn’t very sure at all about the word oshe, so use uuni instead. There are more details about notes like this explained below. (Also, if you do use oshe, remember to pronounce the s and h as separate sounds, first an s and then an h sound, not as the English ‘sh’ sound.)

2.5. EXAMPLE SENTENCES. Most of the words in the dictionary have at least one Mutsun sentence after them that uses the word. Some of the example sentences in Figure 2 above are labeled with a 4. The example sentences are in { {double curly brackets}} to help you see where they start and stop. You can read these to get an idea of how people used the word. All of these sentences come from real Mutsun texts, from things said by native speakers at some time— they’re not modern made-up sentences.

There’s more information in the dictionary, but that’s enough to get started with. The Mutsun-English side of the dictionary has pretty much the same information as the English-Mutsun, just in a little bit different order. You can find more details about the rest of the information in the dictionary below.

3. DETAILS ABOUT DICTIONARY ENTRIES. If you have been working on Mutsun for a while, or if you’re a linguist, read this part for a more detailed explanation of what information is available in a word’s entry. Special terms that linguists use are in footnotes.

3.1. WHAT IS IN AN ENGLISH-MUTSUN ENTRY?

- English word: The English headword appears first, in regular type.
- Mutsun translation: Next is a ■ and then the first Mutsun translation in bold.
- Part of Speech: An abbreviation for Part of speech (noun, verb, etc.) comes next (see below).
- All English translations for this Mutsun word: After this, the English meaning is repeated, along with any other English words used as translations for this Mutsun word. This is explained above using the examples ‘ache’ kaayi and ‘get better’ TiiTin. For another example, look up ‘hold,’ where one of the Mutsun words is onespu, and its English meanings are ‘fondle, caress, hold.’ Another Mutsun word for ‘hold’ is paTTi, and its English meanings are ‘hold, catch, grasp.’ This shows that probably if you’re talking about a mother holding her baby, you should use onespu, but if you’re talking about someone holding a hammer, you should use paTTi. Most dictionaries don’t list all of the English translations for a word this way, but this makes it easier to see what sorts of things this Mutsun word can be used for without having to look it up again in the Mutsun-English dictionary to get the rest of the information.
• Other things: There are more kinds of information in entries, and these are discussed below.

3.2. WHAT IS IN A MUTSUN-ENGLISH ENTRY?

• Mutsun word: The Mutsun word appears first, in bold.
• Part of speech: An abbreviation for Part of speech comes next (see below).
• English translation: All of the English words we use to translate this Mutsun word follow, underlined.
• Other things: The information after that is similar to the English-Mutsun entries\(^2\), and is described below for both dictionary types.

3.3. PARTS OF SPEECH. Here are the parts of speech we use for Mutsun, with the abbreviations used in the dictionary.

\(N\): Noun. A noun is usually a thing, like \(\text{sii} \) ‘water.’ It can also be an abstract thing, like \(\text{pesyon} \) ‘thought,’ or a person, like \(\text{mukurma} \) ‘woman.’

\(N\text{revers}\): Noun that forms a pair with a verb by reversing the last few sounds. You can turn an \(N\text{revers}\) into a \(V\text{revers}\) by switching the final vowel-consonant of the \(N\text{revers}\) around to consonant-vowel\(^3\), like \(\text{huTel} \) ‘an earring’ and \(\text{huTle} \) ‘to put on earrings.’ Sometimes you also have to shorten a long sound, like when you compare \(\text{kaamer} \) ‘dwarf sunflower’ to \(\text{kamre} \) ‘to gather dwarf sunflowers.’ The meanings are a noun and the verb representing doing something to, having, or being the noun. (If the \(N\text{revers}\) is a plant or animal, the \(V\text{revers}\) usually means to hunt or gather that plant or animal.) An \(N\text{revers}\) behaves like a normal noun, the only difference is that it has a \(V\text{revers}\) word that is associated with it.

\(N\text{personal}\): The name of a person or a group of people, such as a tribe. (Examples: \(\text{akwaswas} \) ‘Akwaswas Tribe, Santa Cruz Indians,’ \(\text{hulyaana} \) ‘Juliana’)

\(N\text{place}\): Name of a place, whether native Mutsun, borrowed from the language of that place, or borrowed from Spanish or English (Examples: \(\text{wacruntak} \) ‘Castroville,’ \(\text{wacosta} \) ‘Carmel River’). Some are known to be placenames, but we do not know where the place was, so only the meaning ‘placename’ is given (Example: \(\text{wahuuksu} \)\(^4\)).

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\(^2\) We include full entries both in the English-Mutsun and Mutsun-English entries, unlike dictionaries where the English-to-(language) dictionary serves as a minimal reverse finder list rather than a full dictionary. Although including full entries for both directions makes the dictionary longer, it allows users learning to speak Mutsun to find Mutsun words in a one-step process rather than having to look them up twice. We believe the English-Mutsun dictionary is the more important for use in a community language learning situation (cf. Warner et al. 2006 and research cited in that article).

\(^3\) Many Mutsun nouns form a related verb through metathesis of the final VC to CV, and shortening of VV or CC strings to accommodate phonotactic constraints. See Okrand (1977) and Butler (2013) for details.

\(^4\) For placenames and tribal names, we list whatever information the original sources give about the location of the place or the people. An investigation of the historical location of the places is beyond the scope of the current work, but the current work makes the information in the original sources available.
V: Verb. A verb is usually an action, like ricca ‘to talk, speak.’ In the dictionary we don’t put ‘to’ in front of every verb because that’s just English grammar, not Mutsun grammar, but you can think of a ‘to’ in front of verbs in the dictionary.

Vrevers: Verb that forms a pair with an Nrevers by reversing the final consonant-vowel. Vrevers words typically mean an action involving the noun of that pair. Many Vrevers words mean ‘to hunt for or gather the noun’ if the Vrevers is a plant or animal, like ceese ‘to hunt jackrabbits’ with ceeyes ‘jackrabbit.’ Some mean ‘to have the noun’ or ‘to have a noticeable/large/noteworthy noun,’ especially for body parts, like kaatYul ‘leg’ and katYlu ‘be thick-legged.’ Some Vrevers words just mean ‘to be (the noun).’

Command: A special type of verb that always means a command, without adding any command suffixes to it. (Example: haayi ‘come here!’) Mutsun has just a few of these special command-only words. These command-only words usually cannot have any suffixes attached to them except the plural command suffix -yuT.

Perf.: Perfective form of a verb, ending with the perfective suffix -Ste (which can sometimes be pronounced -hte instead). Translations of perfectives are usually adjectives in English, like corkoSte ‘dry’ or pelohte ‘bald,’ but there is no adjective part of speech in Mutsun. You can make these words from verbs that are in the dictionary (like corkoSte from corko ‘to dry up’), but they are listed as separate words in the dictionary if they are common words or if it might be hard to understand the meaning of the -Ste form, to make it easier to find these words. Perfectives mean that the action has happened and is done, or that the action has happened and you now have the result of it having happened. For example, innaSte ‘fallen’ means something already fell on the ground (inna ‘to fall’) and now it’s fallen so it’s on the ground. corkoSte means it already dried out so now it’s dry. kommeSte (from komme ‘to get tired’) means someone has already gotten tired so now they are tired.

Num: Words for the numbers and related words. (Examples: kaphan ‘three’)

Quant: Adverb having to do with quantity of something. (Example: himah’a ‘all, every’)

Q: Question word. These are usually ‘wh-words’ in English. (Ex.: hatte ‘who’)

Pro: Pronoun (a word that stands in for some other whole word, like the way that if you say in English ‘John ate dinner. He had pizza,’ ‘he’ is standing in for ‘John’). (Examples: wak ‘he/she/it,’ hatte ‘anyone, someone, no one’). ‘Pronoun’ in Mutsun also includes the short pronouns that attach to the end of another word, like in yetee-ka ‘later, I...’ or ricca-ka ‘he talks.’ We call these ‘tack-on pronouns.’ These are written with a hyphen (-) to show they attach closely onto the word, but are not completely part of it. ‘Pronoun’ also includes the pronouns that attach to the beginning of a noun that mean ‘my, you, his, etc.,’ like kan- ‘my’ in kan-sinni ‘my child.’ When these are mentioned in the dictionary, they are written with

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5 Inherent imperative verbs.
6 Okrand (1977) refers to this suffix as Perfective, but it often has a resultative meaning. The alternation between –Ste and –hte is not understood, so perfective headwords are listed with –hte if there is evidence that that verb took –hte most often or exclusively.
7 Mutsun has both independent and enclitic subject and object pronouns, and proclitic possessive pronouns (Okrand 1977). All pronoun clitics are written in the practical orthography with a hyphen separating them from
viii

= instead of -, so if you look up ‘I’ in the English-Mutsun dictionary, you’ll see =ka, and in the Mutsun-English dictionary, you’ll find =ka. When we write a regular Musun sentence, though, we write these with a hyphen, not an equals sign. (The dictionary uses the = mark to show the difference between tack-on pronouns and suffixes, which are explained below.)

Conj.: Conjunction, used to combine two parts of a sentence. (Ex.: yuu ‘and,’ amSi ‘so that, in order to’)

Excl.: Exclamation, something you might shout out. Some have a specific meaning like ice ‘It’s nothing!’, ke! ‘Look! Listen!’ Some are a shout called out in a particular setting, but we don’t know whether they mean something in particular. For example, cit is something one shouts during a gambling or hide-and-seek game, but we do not know when in the game one would shout it to mean what, and ec may also be a shout from a gambling or hide-and-seek game, but this is not sure. Some exclamations are complete sentences with special meanings, like hinTise-me waate meese? ‘What’s it to you?/What do you care?’

Adv: Adverb. Adverbs sometimes show how someone does the action, like heSSem’a ‘quickly’ or emhe ‘softly, quietly.’ Some adverbs say when or where the action happens, like rammay ‘inside’ or aruuta ‘tomorrow’ or himi ‘always.’ Some adverbs describe how the speaker feels about the action, like aamane ‘truly, really, indeed.’ For some words that don’t get used very often, or words that dropped out of use in Mutsun early, we are just not sure what the part of speech of the word is, and if we can’t tell that it is something else, the word is listed as an adverb, like enenum ‘secretly.’

Suff.: Suffix. Attaches to the end of a word (usually noun or verb, some others) to make either a form of the word or a new word. Examples: -kiSpu ‘act like, pretend to’ (attaches to verbs, as in atSakiSpu ‘pretend to be a girl’ from atSa ‘be a girl’), -s makes a verb into a noun that means the thing you use to do the verb (like ennes ‘to write, draw’). These parts of words are written with a hyphen in the dictionary headword, like -kiSpu, to show that they’re not whole words by themselves, but when you write a Mutsun sentence you leave out the hyphen and just attach the suffix to the word, like atSakiSpu. After ‘Suff.’ you see in parentheses what part of speech the suffix attaches to, or what part of speech it attaches to and what part of speech the resulting word is. For example, ‘Suff. (V > N)’ means this suffix attaches to verbs and the word you get by adding the suffix to a verb is a noun. ‘Suff. (V)’ means this suffix attaches to verbs, and just makes another form of the verb.

Infix: Attaches into the middle of a word and makes a new word with a related meaning. For example, you can start from hinne ‘to walk’ and add the infix -s- ‘do repeatedly’ in the middle to make hinse ‘to wander.’ (If you wander, you’re probably walking often, repeatedly.) Some infixes can also be used as suffixes (adding to the end of the word instead

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The decision to classify a word as an Adverb is based primarily on its function in Mutsun sentences and on what suffixes it takes, not its English translation. However, if a word does not fit any other part of speech classes, and particularly if it occurs only in one or a very few unclear sentences with unclear analyses, we use Adverb as the part of speech.

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The few enclitics that are not pronouns, such as =s question particle, are written with = in the dictionary but are not separated from the word at all in the practical orthography (no hyphen is used). This is explained in the Introduction to the Mutsun text collection.
of in the middle), and have a different pronunciation when used that way. For example, if you add -w- ‘undo, open, release’ into the middle of the word kicca ‘to lock,’ it makes kicwa ‘to unlock.’ But when -w- is used on the end of a word, it’s pronounced as -wi instead, like in lallawi ‘to knock outward’ from lalla ‘knock over.’ Infixedes also are written with hyphens on both sides of them in the dictionary to show they have to go into the middle of a word, but when you write a Mutsun sentence you don’t use the hyphens, you just write kicwa or lallawi as a word, for example. In the same way as for suffixes, ‘Infix (N > N)’ means this infix is inserted into a noun, and the resulting word is also a noun, etc.

3.4. OTHER KINDS OF INFORMATION THAT SOME WORDS HAVE AND SOME DO NOT. All words in the dictionary have the basic information mentioned above. There are several other kinds of information that we have for some words but not all words. Most of these come later in the dictionary entry.9

3.4.1. EXAMPLE SENTENCES. Most words have at least one example sentence, and many have several. These are examples from real, fluent speakers, from the original source documents, not examples that were made up later. When you see ‘{Ex: ...},’ this contains the example sentences, with the Mutsun sentence in italics and the English translation of it in regular type. Many words have more than one example sentence, to show the various meanings the word can have, or the various suffixes it can be used with, or to show other things about various ways the word is used. For example, if you look up ‘aged’ and under it ‘be aged’ (Mutsun yeeho), you will find the example sentences waatena-k yeehon and yehoon-ak to show how the word is used with the suffix -n(i) to mean ‘get old, age, become aged.’ The sentence yehookiSpu-k shows how you can use it with -kiSpu to mean ‘pretend to be old.’ And two of these sentences also show how yeeho changes to yehoo if certain suffixes or tack-on pronouns follow it (see ‘Other pronunciation’ below).

Some words have a lot of different example sentences: if you look up ‘enter’ (akku), you’ll see that it has 10 example sentences. This is because this word can be used with many different suffixes, and can mean ‘enter a place’ or with suffixes can mean ‘put something in,’ and can be used in many different contexts, including rarely a sexual context, but also the sun setting, or basic chores, or an insect burrowing into one’s skin. Reading the example sentences can help you understand the various ways a word can be used. Some words have only one example sentence, either because the word’s usage is simple and can be understood right away, or because we have very few sentences containing the word. For example, yasri ‘be enough’ has only one example sentence because we don’t have many examples of it in the original sources, and tacci ‘catch river/kangaroo rats’ only has one example sentence because its meaning is clear. Some words have no example sentence, like huusu ‘eel’ because the source documents don’t include any sentences with that word in them. They just give the word by itself.

Some words have no example sentences because they’re actually made up of another word plus suffixes, and the example sentences are listed with that other word. For example, if you look up ‘ended’ and find kawraSte, there are no example sentences, but it says ‘Inflected form of:

9 To refer to sources of information within an entry, we abbreviate Harrington as “H,” Ascension Solarsano as “Asc,” Merriam as “Me,” and Arroyo as “Ar.”
kawra, -Ste.' If you look a little before this at ‘end,’ you’ll find kawra, and there are example sentences there. (If you can’t tell where to find the base word, for example if you don’t realize kawra might mean ‘end,’ then look up the base word kawra in the Mutsun-English dictionary instead of having to find ‘end’ in the English-Mutsun one.)

3.4.2. INFORMATION ABOUT WHERE THE WORD CAME FROM.

3.4.2.1. FROM OTHER LANGUAGES. Most of the words in the dictionary are completely Mutsun words, but a few come from Spanish, English, or a nearby Native American language. These are marked right after the Mutsun word as ‘From: ...’ with information about where the word came from. For an example, look up ‘employment’ tawah, which shows that it is from the Spanish word ‘trabajo,’ or ‘watermelon’ santiya, which shows that it is from the Spanish word ‘sandía.’ The word cunyu ‘sing’ shows that it is from Soledéño. For some words, we do not know for sure what language they came from or what word in that language they came from, such as hohe ‘to be late’ (probably from the Pahtsin language). In these cases, we give whatever information the original source gives about where the word might be from. For words that are borrowed from other California languages, we give the information the source author gave about where the word came from, even if that might not be the modern name for that language, or the word might actually come from some other language.10

3.4.2.2. NATIVE WORD/LOANWORD. If a word is borrowed from some other language, and there is a Mutsun word for the same thing, then the entry has a note ‘native: ...’ followed by the Mutsun word for this. For example, the word tawah ‘work, employment’ has the information ‘native: hiSSen.’ The opposite is also true: Mutsun words that have a borrowed word meaning the same thing also have that borrowed word listed, so hiSSen ‘work’ has a note ‘loanword: tawah.’

3.4.3. INFORMATION ABOUT MEANINGS.

3.4.3.1. MEANING (MORE DETAILS). For some words, it’s important to have more information about the meaning than one can give in the basic English translations, or there are specific things to know about the meaning. These words have a note ‘Meaning: ...’ in the entry. For example, look up pire ‘world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere,’ and notice that the note ‘Meaning: ...’ tells you pire can refer to a piece of land, the literal ground you stand on, the earth as a whole, and the air or atmosphere or weather (to talk about the state of the world around you, not just on the ground), but that there is some doubt about whether it could be used for the air and atmosphere. Another example is Sokwe ‘wow,’ which has a ‘Meaning: ...’ note telling you one example of a situation when one could use this word. tare ‘kiddo, buddy’ has a meaning note explaining that it can be used for either a male or female young person or child, whether that person is a biological relative or not. opanniS ‘act of grinding acorns’ has a meaning note telling you that the meaning of this word is very unsure (it may not be correct), because we don’t have enough information about the word and several things about it are somewhat unlikely for Mutsun words.

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10 A full investigation of the origins of words borrowed into Mutsun is beyond the scope of this work. Our goal in giving information for likely borrowings from other Native American languages is to report the information given in the original sources, which is usually from Ascension Solarzano, and to identify which words are likely borrowings from Spanish or any other language.
3.4.3.2. CULTURAL INFORMATION. For some words, we know some details about how the Mutsun people traditionally used a plant or animal, or where the animal lived when Mrs. Solarsano was a child, or how people traditionally made a particular type of basket, or other cultural information about a word. If we have information like this, there is a note ‘Cultural info.: ...’ For example, taacin ‘kangaroo rat’ has a cultural information note telling about where this type of rat used to live, and how boys would chase them. For huyhuy ‘cutgrass, bunchgrass,’ the cultural information tells us where and in what kind of soil the plant grew (at the time when the sources were discussing it) and what it looked like, but also tells us how people traditionally used this cutgrass in basketweaving, and how they prepared it.

3.4.3.3. SCIENTIFIC NAME. For some plants and animals, we know the exact scientific name of the species the Mutsun word refers to, usually because Harrington checked samples or pictures of the item with Ascension Solarsano. In some cases, Harrington even refers to a specific page number of a reference book that shows the plant or animal type. When we have this information, the entry contains a note ‘Sci. name: ...’ For example, taacin ‘kangaroo/river rat’ has the scientific name Dipodomys or Perodipus. As another example, porpor ‘Fremont cottonwood’ has the scientific name Populus fremontii, with a note that this species appears on page 268 of a reference book by Jepson. One can often find pictures online by searching on the scientific name information. The information for scientific names reflects how Harrington or other sources recorded it, and may not be exactly the same name modern biologists use.11

3.4.4. PRONUNCIATION INFORMATION.

3.4.4.1. PRONUNCIATION NOTE. Some words have a note ‘Pronunc.: ...’ that gives you more information about how that word was pronounced, or whether we are unsure about how it was pronounced. For example, opanniS ‘act of grinding acorns’ has a pronunciation note saying ‘pronunciation very unsure.’ This means this word might have some letters wrong, but we don’t have any better information to correct it from. We can tell it might be wrong because the sounds and syllables of the word are very unusual for Mutsun.12 A different example is ara ‘then, and, next,’ where the Pronunciation note tells you that it was also often pronounced as aru instead, without it changing the meaning.

3.4.4.2. OTHER PRONUNCIATION. Some words have a second pronunciation that’s used in some special circumstances. These have a note ‘Other pronunc.: ...’ This tells you the other pronunciation, and then tells you when you should use the second pronunciation. For example, roroSo ‘to play’ tells you to use the other pronunciation roroS before the suffix -pu (or -mu if you can put that on that verb). So you would say roroSpu, but you would say roroSo-ka (using the main pronunciation anytime that you’re not using the suffix -pu or -mu). The pronunciation listed as the main form is always the one you would use if you’re not using any suffixes, the normal form you would use by itself. Another example is hassan ‘to get/be angry,’ which has

11 Our goal is to make the information in the original sources accessible. A full investigation of the ethnobotany would be a separate project.
12 Mutsun as described by Okrand (1977), and as reflected in Harrington’s materials, has very strict phonotactic constraints, maximally CVC syllables, and templates for most stems (see also Butler 2013). Arroyo’s and Merriam’s material is far more variable phonotactically. We follow Harrington wherever possible, since the phonotactic restrictions were clearly salient for Mrs. Solarsano, and the Arroyo and Merriam transcription of Mutsun is phonologically far less reliable in general.
hasseni as its other pronunciation. The entry tells you to use hasseni if you add another suffix to this word (the -n or -ni is already a suffix). So you would say hassen just by itself, or hassen-ka for ‘I get angry,’ but you would say hassenis for ‘got angry’ (past, with the -s past suffix). (Notice that the tack-on pronouns -ka, -me, -k, etc. use the regular pronunciation, not the -ni pronunciation. They’re not really suffixes (they’re called ‘clitics’ instead), and they don’t turn -n into -ni.13) You will notice that there are patterns to the Other Pronunciations: there are a lot of verbs that switch around the last consonant and vowel before the suffixes -pu/-mu like rorsó does, and all verbs that have the -n/-ni suffix will end in -n at the end of the word, but end in -ni if another suffix follows. Even though this is true of all of these words, it is marked in the dictionary so you don’t have to remember it.

3.4.5. GRAMMAR INFORMATION (HOW TO USE THE WORD WITH SUFFIXES OR IN A SENTENCE).

3.4.5.1. GRAMMAR NOTE. Some words have special situations about how suffixes or other things are used with them, or about irregular forms of the word. For example, nepkam ‘these’ has a grammar note showing that it is the irregular plural for neppe ‘this’ and that its object form is nepkamse, which is also irregular. (If neppe had a regular plural, following the normal rule for making plurals, it would be neppêka, but that’s wrong in Mutsun. It’s nepkam instead. When you make the object form of nepkam (for example to say ‘I see these’), the regular form would be nepkame, but that’s wrong in Mutsun, you use the irregular form nepkamse instead.)

The grammar note sometimes gives you information about how suffixes affect the meaning of the word. For example, nesse ‘to ask permission’ has a grammar note telling you it is only used with -pu, so the word for ‘to ask permission’ is really nessepu (made up out of nesse plus -pu). The grammar note for this word also tells you that you can include who you ask permission from in the sentence, or leave it out. For nenê ‘to miss (a person),’ the grammar note tells you it can be used either with or without the -pu suffix, and for this word, it means pretty much the same thing whether you use -pu or not.

A lot of English verbs can either mean that something just happens on its own, or that someone does something to a thing. For example, in English you can say ‘The baby just woke up’ to mean the baby woke up on her own, or you can say ‘I woke my son up in time for school,’ where you wake him up. Mutsun usually uses suffixes on verbs to show whether the verb means something just happens, or someone does something to something, and the grammar note explains this. For example, if you look up ooso ‘wake up’ in the Mutsun-English dictionary, you will see that it has a grammar note explaining that if it’s used alone, without any suffixes, or with the suffix -ste, it means that someone wakes up on their own, but if it’s used with the suffix -mpi it means that someone wakes someone up.14

3.4.5.2. WORDS WITH * BEFORE THEM. Notice that some words, like *nesse, have an asterisk (*) in front of their dictionary entry. This means that this word cannot be used by itself, it has to have a suffix. The grammar note will tell you which suffix or suffixes you can use it with. As explained above, nesse is only used with -pu, making nessepu. Many verbs can only

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13 The enclitics do not count as part of the word for the allomorphy in the -n/-ni inherent reflexive suffix.
14 Transitivity in Mutsun is complex, and it is not fully understood for all verbs because of lack of information. We have included information about transitivity in the Grammar note where possible, in non-technical terms.
be used with one of -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. For example, look at *inha, ‘to get sick.’ The grammar note tells you this word is only used with -n(i), -Ste, -ti, or -pu, but that of these, it’s very often used with -n(i) and not so often with the others. For words like this, look at the example sentences carefully, because they will give you examples of how you can use the word with the suffixes that are possible and what it means with those. The Grammar note will also give more information about what it means with each suffix. So for *inha, you can use inhan (inhani- if another suffix comes after that) ‘to get/become sick,’ or inhaSte ‘sick, has gotten sick (and now is sick),’ or inahpu ‘to get sick oneself.’ There is no example sentence with the suffix -ti because it is less common and its usage may not be completely sure. Another example is inna, ‘to fall, drop,’ where the grammar note tells you that it is almost always used with -ni, -mpi, or -Ste, but rarely can be used by itself (so it doesn’t have an asterisk).

3.4.5.3. RELATED VERB/NOUN. Some verbs have a noun that’s related to them, and vice versa. In the dictionary, these pairs of words make reference to each other. For example, rokos ‘bulrush’ has a note in its entry ‘Verb: rokso.’ This shows that the verb related to the noun rokos is rokso. When the noun means a plant or animal, the verb will normally mean ‘to hunt or gather the plant or animal,’ so rokso means ‘to gather bulrush.’ The entry for rokso contains a note ‘Noun: rokos,’ so you can find the information both ways. For noun/verb pairs that are not plants or animals, the verb usually means whatever you might do with the noun. For example, ahhes is the noun for a soaproot brush or a comb. The related verb ahse means ‘to brush (hair).’ The noun heeyes means ‘a beard,’ and the related verb heyse means either ‘to shave one’s beard off’ or ‘to have a beard,’ so we can see the meaning of the verb is whatever action might be associated with that noun. For the noun/verb pairs that are the Nreversible/Vreversible type, the difference between the noun and the verb is the order of the last vowel and consonant in the word. But there are other noun/verb pairs that have different patterns, like wakracmin ‘bullfrog’ and its related verb wakracmi ‘to catch bullfrogs.’

3.4.6. COMPLEX WORD TYPES. Most words’ dictionary entries just start with the Mutsun and English words and the part of speech. Some words are special types of words made up out of other words, though. For these, you will see one of the following categories right after the Mutsun word at the beginning of the entry.

3.4.6.1. COMPOUND COMPOSED OF. This means the word is a compound word made up of two other whole words, like soro nii ‘waterfall’ (made up of soro ‘to flow’ and nii ‘here’). ‘Waterfall’ is also a compound in English, even though we write it with no space between ‘water’ and ‘fall.’

3.4.6.2. MADE FROM15. Some words are marked ‘Made from’ and then list the parts the word is made up out of. For example, hunnuhpumsa ‘tissue’ (like a Kleenex) is made from hunhu ‘to blow one’s nose,’ -pu ‘to do something to oneself,’ and -msa ‘thing/place where you do something.’ So a tissue is a ‘blow your nose place.’ (This word was in use in Mutsun in historical times, it is not a word that was made up in modern times.) Also, verbs that take the -ni suffix (usually meaning that something happens on its own) are listed as made from the basic verb plus -ni, like kommen (kommeni- if another suffix follows) ‘to get tired,’ which comes from *komme plus -ni).

15 ‘Made from’ is used for derivational morphology.
3.4.6.3. Made Partly From. Some words clearly contain a suffix but we do not know what the rest of the word means without the suffix. These are marked ‘Made partly from’ like *uncu*Smin ‘stink bug, black beetle.’ It clearly contains the suffix -Smin, but we have no information about what *uncu* would be by itself, and we don’t know if it was ever used as a word by itself. Some other words are marked ‘Made partly from’ if we know what the base word means, but we do not know what suffix has been added to the word, as in niSSatya ‘alike,’ which is derived partly from niSSa ‘this,’ but we do not know for sure what -tya might mean or if it was ever used with any other words. In cases like this, it might be that -tya used to be some longer word, and over time, the combination of niSSa+...tya got shortened, so that now we can’t tell what the -tya means.

3.4.6.4. Inflected Form Of. This type is a lot like the ‘Made from’ category above, but with a different kind of suffix (a suffix that just makes a different form of the same word, rather than making something that seems like a separate word). For example, kommeSte ‘tired’ is marked ‘Inflected form of: *komme, -Ste’ because it’s the -Ste form of the word *komme. (Words made with -n(i), -pu, -mpi or a lot of other suffixes will be listed as ‘Made from.’ Words made with -Ste, -tum, -tak, or a few others will be listed as ‘Inflected form of.’ Linguists consider these to be different types of suffixes, but for both types, the longer word is made up out of the base word and the suffix.)

3.4.6.5. Saying Composed Of. Some entries in the dictionary are made up of other words and suffixes, but are longer than a single word. If a saying has a special meaning that would be hard to think of based on English, we have included the whole saying in the dictionary as a dictionary entry. For example, ekwe pesyonum is the Mutsun way to say ‘by accident,’ and it’s a saying composed of ekwe ‘not,’ pesyo ‘think,’ -n (makes a verb into a noun), and -sum ‘by means of.’ So it literally means ‘not by means of thought, without thinking.’

3.4.6.6. Idiom Composed Of. This is a lot like ‘Saying composed of,’ but the meaning is harder to understand from the parts of the phrase, because an idiom really has its own separate meaning. For example, hinTis-me waate meese? means something like ‘What does it matter to you? What do you care?’ It might even mean something like ‘None of your business!’ It is made up out of hinTis, -se, =me, waate, and meese, and literally means something like ‘To what do you come to you,’ which would be hard to understand for English speakers, because the way English speakers say this idiom is very different.

3.4.6.7. Phrasal Verb. A very few words in Mutsun are marked ‘Phrasal verb composed of,’ like waate ...nin meaning ‘will have ...ed.’ These are verbs that are made up out of two parts to make a special construction with a particular meaning. In this case, if you use waate and then another verb, and put the suffixes -ni and -n on the second verb, together it means something like ‘will have happened,’ as in the example sentence for this word.

3.4.6.8. New Word Made From. Because Mutsun became dormant in 1930, there are a lot of modern things that it didn’t yet have words for at the time it was documented. We have made up words for some of these things, and for some of the most useful ones, we have included them in the dictionary. These are marked ‘New word made from’ so that you can tell they were not part of how Mutsun was spoken in the past. For example, anSa-ennes for ‘email’ is a new word made from anSa ‘far,’ enne ‘to write/paint,’ and -s ‘thing you use to do something.’ So it literally means ‘thing you use to write far.’
3.4.7. BASIC WORDS THAT HAVE COMPLEX WORDS MADE UP OUT OF THEM: WORDS CONTAINING THIS. If a word is used together with suffixes or other things to make a complex word that’s listed in the dictionary, its dictionary entry lists ‘Words containing this:’ and lists some words listed separately in the dictionary that are made with this one. For example, the entry for *komme ‘to tire’ lists ‘Words containing this: kommen, kommeSte.’ (Those mean ‘to get tired’ and ‘tired.’) This is just the opposite of ‘Made from’ above. (This information appears only in the Mutsun-English dictionary, not the English-Mutsun one.) If there are a lot of words containing a smaller one, they may not all be listed.

Some special suffixes that aren’t used very often also list all the words containing them this way. -way ‘time of’ lists ‘Words containing this: ammaniway piinaway sinniway Taalawway tuurisway usupway.’ (If you’re curious, their meanings are: ammaniway ‘rainy season’ (literally time of rain from ammani ‘rain’), piinaway ‘then, therefore’ from piina ‘there,’ so this meaning is kind of abstract, sinniway ‘childhood’ (time of being a child, sinni ‘child’), Taalawway ‘summer’ (time of heat, Taala ‘heat’), tuurisway ‘winter’ (time of cold, tuuris ‘cold’), and usupway ‘time of fasting, Lent’ (usup ‘a fast’).) There are two more words that use -way that are listed as separate headwords in the dictionary but aren’t shown here under -way, coppopisway ‘Friday’ from a word that probably has to do with fasting on Friday, but isn’t completely clear, and misnisway ‘Sunday’ from misnis ‘Mass’ (Sunday is mass day).

Most words can be used with other suffixes besides the ones mentioned in ‘Words containing this,’ even if the word plus that suffix is not listed as a separate word in the dictionary. Most suffixes in Mutsun can be used on many different words, and are not just limited to the ones that are listed in the dictionary. For example, one could add -na ‘to go to do (action)’ to pukkukmi ‘to catch toads’ to make pukkukmina ‘to go to catch toads.’ -na can be added to any verb that you could go somewhere to do. But pukkukmina is not listed as its own entry in the dictionary, because most people won’t need to say ‘to go to catch toads’ very often, and you can just learn to attach -na to verbs to mean ‘go to do (action)’ without every possible action being listed with -na in the dictionary. We list words with suffixes as separate dictionary entries if we think many people might want to look that word up, or it would be hard to understand the word from the meanings of the pieces of the word.

3.4.8. WORDS THAT ARE UNSURE OR MAY BE WRONG. Some words have a special note in [square brackets] toward the end of the entry, saying things like ‘[Attested only once]’ or ‘[Ar+Asc. guess].’ These show that we have information that the word existed, but it’s very unsure. For example, unku ‘to be thin’ is marked this way, and the more common, well-known word for ‘thin’ is kolleSte. ‘Attested only once’ means that out of the 45,000+ words that anyone wrote down in Mutsun, this word only came up one time. Most words like this are very unsure and may be mistakes, but we can’t prove that they are mistakes, so we included them in the dictionary. Sometimes the word may really exist, but the meaning isn’t very clear. For example, atSe ‘not teach bad’ and tomo ‘to tear something to pieces (with one’s teeth)’ might mean something different, but each one occurs only once, so we can’t be sure just what they mean. On the other hand, sometimes a word only came up once just because it’s not used very often, but it may be completely correct. This happens often with plant and animal names. For example, hamatay means ‘California goosefoot,’ which is a type of soaproot, and this word may be correct, but it only came up one time. ‘Ar + Asc. guess’ means that the word occurred in the Arroyo material, which tends to have a lot more mistakes and unsure words, and Ascension
Solarsano guessed at what she thought the word would sound like if it existed, but she didn’t actually know the word herself. This could just be because as the last speaker of the language, she hadn’t had a chance to hear all of the words of Mutsun, or it could be because Arroyo de la Cuesta made a mistake with the word. These words are very unsure. ‘[Me. + Ar. + Ascension’s guess]’ means the same thing, except that Merriam (Me.) also had the word. A note ‘[Ar only]’ or ‘[Me only]’ means that the word only comes up in that source, not in Harrington’s work. This also suggests it might be a mistake. ‘[Tentative]’ means there is a little bit more evidence for this word, but it is still mostly unsure.

3.4.9 SOCIAL USE. Some words have a note in the entry labeled ‘Social use:…’ This gives information about how the word was used in Mutsun at different times, or by different groups of people, or that sort of thing. For example, urch to mean ‘bride’ or ‘groom’ was probably used during the early Mission times when Arroyo de la Cuesta worked with Mutsun speakers, but AscensionSolansnado did not know the word, so its social use note tells that this word was out of use by Ascension’s time. The social use note for the word pappel tells us that the word was still used, but its meaning changed: in Ascension’s time, it was more common to use it to mean ‘book’ in addition to ‘paper’ (the only meaning in earlier times). A different example is the exclamation waras ‘For God’s sake!’ The social use note here tells that this is a way to emphasize something, it’s not impolite or like swearing. Another example is coppopu, which was a word for ‘to fast’ in earlier times, but later was replaced by yunaari (borrowed from Spanish) as the typical word for fasting.

3.4.10 SIMILAR WORDS. Some words have a note ‘Similar: …’ that tells you about some other Mutsun words that are similar to this one. For example, the word huywe ‘to accompany’ has a ‘Similar:’ note referring to onye, which also means ‘to accompany.’ onye has a ‘Similar’ note referring to huywe too. yaaTi ‘to accompany, follow’ refers to several other words in the ‘Similar’ note (to ware, warSi, tahra, onye, and huywe), because all of these words have to do with following or accompanying. Words marked as ‘Similar’ are usually not completely equivalent. For example, -kiSpu, a suffix that makes a verb meaning ‘to pretend to do ____,’ has a ‘Similar’ note referring to hekoSpu, which is an independent word (not a suffix) that means ‘pretend to.’ Sometimes ‘Similar’ marks a set of words that are related, but have somewhat different meanings, like eTne ‘fall asleep,’ which has a ‘Similar’ note to tell you to also look at eeTe ‘to be asleep, sleep,’ eTTe ‘go to bed, sleep,’ and eTse ‘sleep.’ All four of these words are related, but mean slightly different things. The purpose of the ‘Similar’ note is to point out other words to you that might be related to what you’re looking for. If the words have almost the same meaning, they are marked ‘Synonym’ instead of ‘Similar.’

3.4.11. A SMALL NUMBER SAYING WHICH WORD IS BEING REFERRED TO. If there are two words that have exactly the same sounds, then each one has a small subscript number at the end of it. For example in the Mutsun-English dictionary, there are two words aha. The one with a small number 1 means ‘to comb hair.’ The one with a small 2 means ‘Aha!’ just like in English. These are very different meanings, and really they’re completely separate words that just happen to sound the same. A similar example in English is ‘scale’ meaning the thing you use to weigh something and ‘scale’ meaning the scales on a fish: they’re spelled the same and they sound exactly the same, but they’re completely separate words. If you look up ‘comb hair’ and ‘aha!’ in the English-Mutsun dictionary, you’ll see that the numbers are given there too.
3.4.12. A NUMBER SAYING WHICH MEANING OF A WORD IS BEING REFERRED TO. A few words in Mutsun have two or three very different meanings for the same word, but they’re still part of the same word, unlike the aha example above. For example, amma has two meanings, ‘to eat’ and ‘to try food, taste food.’ These are two meanings of the same word, not two separate, unrelated words. If you look up amma in the Mutsun-English dictionary, you will see that there are two meanings given for it, after ‘1’ and ‘2’). If you look up ‘eat’ in the English-Mutsun dictionary, you will see amma with a full-sized (not subscript) number 1 after it, to show that meaning number 1 of amma is the one that means ‘to eat.’

3.5. HOW TO CHOOSE WHICH WORD TO USE IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE MUTSUN WORD LISTED. Sometimes when you look up an English word, you find more than one Mutsun word for that English meaning. Here is a more detailed explanation of how to handle this than the short explanation above. To decide which Mutsun word to use for what you want to say, check these things:

- Does one of the Mutsun words have a note like ‘[Tentative],’ ‘[Attested only once],’ or ‘[Ar+Asc. guess]’? If it does, use the one that doesn’t have any notes like that. All of these notes tell you that we don’t know very much about this word and it may not be a correct Mutsun word. (But if there is no other Mutsun word for what you’re trying to say, you can use these words. They’re better than nothing.)
- Check all the English meanings of the Mutsun word, not just the headword. As explained above, many English words can be misunderstood, so looking at all of the English translations for a Mutsun word will make it more clear what the Mutsun words means.
- Look at the example sentences, if there are any. For example, the English word ‘ask’ can mean ‘to ask a question’ or ‘to ask for something’ or ‘to ask someone to do something.’ If you look up ‘ask,’ you’ll find ipse and taahe. ipse has one example sentence, and it has to do with asking someone to do something. taahe has several example sentences, and most of them are clearly about asking a question. So if you want to say ‘I asked where the library is,’ you should use taahe, but if you want to say ‘I asked for a sandwich’ you could use ipse.
- Look at the part of speech. Many English words can be both a noun and a verb, like ‘work’ (a noun in ‘my work is busy lately’ but a verb in ‘He works all day’). If you look up ‘work’ you will see hiSSen ‘work’ that is a noun, also tawah that is a noun, and tawhari that is a verb. The example sentences can help you be sure to use the right one.
- If two Mutsun words really seem to mean the same thing, you can also use example sentences to tell how sure we are about each of the words. If a word has a lot of example sentences, then we have a lot of information about it and are pretty sure of it. If a word has only one example sentence, we might not always be so sure of it. If it has none, that means there weren’t any sentences ever written down in Mutsun using this word, only the word itself was written down alone. If you have a choice of two Mutsun words that seem to mean the same thing, and neither one has a note like ‘[Attested only once]’ on it, it’s better to use the one with more example sentences.

4. METHODS USED TO CONSTRUCT THIS DICTIONARY. This part of the introduction is intended for people who want to know more about where the information in the dictionary came from, and how we analyzed it to create the dictionary. You do not need to read this part at
all in order to use the dictionary. This part may be more useful for linguists or for people trying to make a dictionary for other languages.

4.1. SOURCES. There are three major sources of original language information on Mutsun, one minor source, and two modern analyses of parts of the original material. The earliest fieldwork on the language was conducted in approximately 1807-1816 by Father Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta (1861, 1862), who was a priest at the mission at San Juan Bautista. He compiled a phrase book, consisting of a list of almost 3000 sentences, and a grammar of the language, both written in Spanish. These were published in 1861 and 1862, but he probably wrote them in approximately 1815-16 (Okrand 1977: 3). In 1902, C. Hart Merriam worked with Barbara Solarsano, the mother of Ascension Solarsano, and recorded additional material on Mutsun. Most of Merriam’s notes were never published, but the original notes are available at the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley. J. Alden Mason (1916) published a Mutsun-English dictionary based on his analysis of the material in Arroyo’s dictionary. Mason also conducted a fieldwork trip of his own in 1916, gathering just a few pages of language material in brief work with Josefa Velasquez. The largest body of field notes on Mutsun comes from John Peabody Harrington’s work with Ascension Solarsano, which took place in 1922 and 1929-30, up to the time of Mrs. Solarsano’s death. This work was never published, but the original notes are available on microfilm through the Smithsonian Library (Mills 1981), and the Smithsonian has now made them available online as well. This work represents tens of thousands of pages of microfilmed notes (Okrand 1977, Mills 1981), although they are often not very dense, many pages are handwritten or typed copies of other pages, and some portions are on cultural or historical information rather than language material. Harrington focused primarily on re-eliciting earlier materials, especially the Arroyo material, but also Merriam’s wordlists and Henshaw’s wordlist of another related language. Okrand (1977) analyzed the part of the Harrington notes to which he had access, and wrote an excellent grammar of the language based on those notes. The history of the various sources is also discussed in Okrand (1977).

The source authors differ greatly in how they represent the Mutsun language and how reliable various types of information are, as is described in more detail in Warner et al. (2006). Arroyo collected his material at a time when there were large numbers of first-language Mutsun speakers, beginning approximately 10 years after the 1797 establishment of the mission at San Juan Bautista. However, the Mission system brought speakers of various dialects and languages together at a single mission, and Arroyo does not give any information about how many different speakers he worked with. The early years of the Mission were a very chaotic and difficult time period of great suffering and death, and the situation in which Arroyo was collecting language material cannot have been good (La Perouse, ed. Margolin 1989). Furthermore, Arroyo’s training in the late 1700’s in Spain and/or Mexico obviously did not include phonetic transcription in the International Phonetic Alphabet. Arroyo’s Spanish-based transcription system was relatively consistent, but did neutralize some distinctions. Arroyo usually did not transcribe vowel length, any transcription of consonant length he gives is inconsistent, and his transcriptions of /si/ vs. /S/ and /T/ vs. /Ts/ or /sT/ are not always interpretable, as described in the Introduction to the text collection. Arroyo’s translations are not precise, and the sentences he gives are sometimes disorganized strings of words rather than sentences. The sentences in his Vocabulario are sometimes grammatically very confusing, or seem to contain misunderstandings of the words or errors. For example, Arroyo sentence 1156 is yu wakSoki pinasse, and he gives no translation at all for this sentence. yuu ‘and’ is clear, and pinasse is clearly pinaase
‘that (obj.)’ with just variation in length or transcription of the /a/ and /s/. wakSoksi clearly ends in the intensifier suffix -ksi. However, there is no known verb similar to wakSo, and neither relatively close match, waksa ‘to be stingy’ or waska ‘to be striped, streaked’ is likely to take an object. This sentence also appears to have no subject, which is not typical in Mutsun. Without a translation, the interpretation of this sentence remains unsure. Arroyo’s Gramática, however, is clearly organized and has reliable, consistent translations and grammatical structures for most of the material, giving the impression that the Vocabulario is closer to unanalyzed material and the Gramática represents his analysis of the language.

Turning to Merriam, it is known from his work on other languages that Merriam’s English-based transcriptions are inconsistent and rather unreliable (Berman 2002). Given Merriam’s expertise as a naturalist, one would expect that his identifications of plant and animal species would be accurate, but he and Harrington often obtained quite different identifications for the same Mutsun word, so even these are not sure. Since the speakers they worked with were mother and daughter, dialect variation is unlikely to be the problem for this or other Merriam vs. Harrington discrepancies. In the dictionary, we give information about both Merriam’s and Harrington’s identification of species when they conflict.

The Harrington material constitutes by far the largest source for Mutsun, and it also appears to be the most reliable. Since Harrington was working with the last fluent speaker of the language, Ascension Solarsano, there are clearly words and a few suffixes that had been lost through attrition by the time of their work. However, Mrs. Solarsano was able to correct errors in the earlier sources, and often even if she did not know a word Harrington asked her from the Arroyo material at all, she could give a guess of what the word might sound like. She appears to have had strong phonotactic intuitions about Mutsun, which she used in giving these corrected forms for words she did not recognize. This may have led to removing some legitimate variability from the language. Harrington clearly grasped the likely phonotactic constraints and checked whether Mrs. Solarsano might fit words that older sources gave phonotactically anomalous forms for into an expected phonotactic pattern. We have maintained the phonotactic patterns in the Harrington material, as discussed below regarding choice of the main headword form. If this results in a less variable form of the language than was spoken in the 18th century, it also removes many forms that are likely to be true errors on Arroyo’s part.

4.2. OVERALL PROCESS. Because Mutsun has not had native speakers since 1930, there is a finite set of information for the language. This dictionary was created by first populating a lexical database with the morphemes attested in the Okrand (1977) grammar, the Mason (1916) dictionary, and the Merriam wordlists. Where a word from Mason or Merriam could be identified as an alternate form of a word from Okrand, the Okrand form was used, since Okrand used the more reliable Harrington material. (Alternate forms were recorded, but are not included in the current dictionary, as the creation of the text database made them obsolete.) We then entered all of the written language information recorded for Mutsun into a text database, parsed the sentences in the text database by hand, and entered any additional morphemes and all information about morphemes into the lexical database during the course of parsing the texts. That is, we began from morpheme-level entries gained partially from the Okrand (1977) grammar, which is a good source of ‘clean’ information for Mutsun, along with other word-level or morpheme-level analyzed material. We then created the text database from all available texts (see introduction to the text collection), and then used the process of parsing the texts to add
information to the lexical database. (The conventions we used for converting each source’s transcription to the practical orthography are described in Warner et al. (2006) and in the introduction to the text collection.)

After parsing all texts, we made a concordance on each morpheme headword of the lexical database, examined each text containing the morpheme, and corrected, completed, or verified the information in all fields of the lexical entry based on comparison across all texts containing that morpheme. (For well-understood function words and affixes with very large numbers of tokens, not all tokens were examined, but a representative sample were.) At this stage, the English translations we had obtained from the sources, or had entered during parsing of texts, were compared to our understanding of the morpheme based on all occurrences of it in the Mutsun language material, and English translations were edited to reflect our best understanding of the range of meanings of the morpheme. For example, wuuTa appeared in the sources with a variety of somewhat confused glosses that suggested it might refer only to a specific family member, or possibly to a relative in general, or even to some sort of patron. A concordance of its 32 tokens led us to translate it as ‘relative, owner, patron,’ with a meaning note added in the dictionary entry to explain the range of people one can refer to with this word. The priority in choice of English translations was usability of the dictionary for the Mutsun community.

The phonological form of the word was also determined by comparing across all tokens, as described below. All of the database fields described above, such as the Meaning note, Grammar note, Pronunciation note, information about borrowings, etc., were checked at this stage as well (as for example the meaning note for wuuTa mentioned above).

Example sentences were chosen from the occurrences of the morpheme to illustrate the range of meanings and grammatical usages, as far as possible within the available material. In choosing example sentences, we favored sentences with clear grammatical structure that matches what is otherwise known about Mutsun, and when possible we avoided sentences about Christian religious practices from the Mission times (which may not reflect typical use of the language), and avoided sentences that might be offensive, except when these were necessary for the word being illustrated. Words with no example sentences either never occurred in any context in the database, or occurred once or a few times in sentences with very unclear (possibly incorrect) grammar or offensive meanings. Example sentences were chosen to exemplify the usages and range of meanings of the headword, meanings with various suffixes, and use of allomorphs (Other pronunciations) where relevant. However, some words necessarily have limited example sentences because they occur only once or a few times in a minimal context. In particular, many verbs meaning ‘to hunt/gather an animal/plant’ have only one token in context, namely the stem plus the andative -na suffix, to mean ‘to go to {verb}.’ (For example, hirhe ‘to hunt woodrats’ has only hirhena ‘to go to hunt woodrats’ as an example (incomplete) sentence.) This reflects Harrington’s elicitation of paradigms, since he asked about the verb for ‘to hunt/gather X’ when he elicited relevant nouns, and then asked about the verb with -na added.

Mutsun spelling of example sentences was standardized to the practical orthography and to the phonological forms we identified for each word as the most likely form (see below), rather than maintaining the transcription or pronunciation given by the original source author for a given sentence. For example, one example sentence we chose for the word porSe ‘to be skillful’ is porSeSmin aamane ‘truly a skillful person.’ This sentence was recorded by Harrington with a short first vowel in amane in this instance, but the majority of the evidence in other sentences
indicates a long first vowel in that word, so the example sentence is given with the main pronunciation, aamane. This facilitates using the example sentences for language learning, because learners can simply read the example sentences as written, and removes variability that we identify as source-specific variability, transcription errors, etc.

4.3. CHOICE OF THE PRIMARY FORM OF MORPHEMEs, AMONG VARIABLE ATTESTATIONS. All of the sources often spell the same word in several different ways in different sentences. For example, the bound root huuTu ‘to run out, be gone’ appears twice as huuTu, both in the Harrington material, and twice in the Arroyo material, once as hutu and once as huuTTu. Another example is the much more frequent word hannii ‘where’ (total of 174 tokens), which appears in Harrington most often as hannii, but also as haane, haani, hane, hanNi, and before one suffix as hanii- or hani-; in Arroyo as anni, anne, an, anta, annit, anit, anih; and in Merriam as hani. Arroyo and Merriam had not had training in use of a modern transcription system like the IPA, and they probably could not perceive some distinctions in the language. Harrington rejected the idea of phonemic transcription and went to great lengths to transcribe each word the way he heard it on a given production (Hinton 1994: 201). Harrington’s language material represents two fieldwork trips separated by seven years, and Arroyo probably collected sentences from speakers of many dialects (but he retained no information about his speakers). Thus, it is not surprising that the database can contain many transcriptions of a given word, even once the transcription conventions of each source are standardized.

The dictionary form of each headword is the form that we believe is the most reliable Mutsun form, as it would be pronounced as a surface form in isolation. We chose this recommended form by making a concordance on each morpheme in the lexical database and examining what variant pronunciations of the morpheme were attested (after conversion from original transcription to practical orthography), and how many times each source used which pronunciations. Thus, this primary form is chosen based entirely on language-internal evidence (see Callaghan 2012 for comparative evidence across the language family). We recognize that choosing a single form to recommend necessarily obscures sociolinguistic variation that must have existed, and that there is no such thing as a single correct form. However, the sources do not contain enough information to establish anything about dialectal variation with any certainty at all, and it is clear that a large proportion of the variability in forms recorded for a given word stems from transcription and handwriting issues on the part of the early linguists, and some proportion from speakers’ uncertainty due to attrition of the language. Therefore, we established what we believe to be the most reliable form of each word to recommend for use in language learning. The overriding principles in choosing the recommended form for each word were:

1) Allomorphy: We examined all tokens for known patterns of allomorphy (Okrand 1977) that might explain some of the alternative pronunciations. For example, cahi ‘to hunt barn owls’ appears as cahi, cahii, and caahi. However, the tokens of cahii only occur with the suffix -na (cahiina ‘to go to hunt barn owls’), and lengthening of the stem-final vowel is a common pattern in that environment (non-final open syllable). Allomorphy in a suffix could also inform the choice of the form for the stem. For example, heeweh ‘shadow, shade’ has approximately equal numbers of tokens in the Harrington material with and without a final /h/. However, all of the tokens with suffixes (three of heewehmak ‘shadows’ and two of heewehatk ‘in the shade’) use the allomorph of the suffixes that is expected after a consonant, supporting the conclusion that
the /h/ is present. The types of allomorphy Okrand describes are primarily metathesis before certain suffixes, lengthening/shortening of vowels and consonants conditioned by syllable structure, and patterns in suffixes conditioned by preceding vowel vs. consonant (e.g. -CCV vs. -CVC). We found no additional allomorphic alternations beyond Okrand’s analysis, reflecting the thoroughness of his work, although we did find more details about some environments.

The dictionary form is not always what a standard linguistic analysis would choose as the underlying form. In Mutsun, a standard linguistic analysis would often identify a form as the underlying form that only occurs before certain suffixes, because all surface forms can be predicted from that form, but not from the other allomorph. For example for cahi ‘to catch barn owls’ above, a typical linguistic analysis would choose cahi as the underlying form, because shortening of a word-final vowel is predictable (Okrand 1977). If cahi were the underlying form, it is not entirely clear that one could predict lengthening of the stem-final vowel in cahiina ‘to go to catch barn owls,’ since some other stems with word-final short vowels may not lengthen them. In fact, even Harrington’s recording of vowel length is variable enough that we are not sure whether all words with word-final short vowels lengthen in that environment or not. The lengthening may be predictable, but Okrand assumed it was not, and we cannot be sure. There is also some possibility that even Harrington was confusing vowel length and stress, or transcribing phonetic vowel length that was conditioned entirely by stress. We, as well as Okrand (1977), have reached the conclusion that the available Mutsun documentation is unlikely to ever make this clear. For the purposes of the dictionary, we use cahi as the dictionary headword form, because it is the correct way to pronounce the word in isolation. The information about lengthening the vowel if a suffix beginning with just one consonant is added (leaving the stem-final vowel in a word-medial open syllable) is given in the ‘Other pronunciation’ field. We chose to use the surface form as pronounced in isolation rather than the underlying form as the dictionary headword in order to make it easier for learners to simply pronounce the words listed as headwords.

2) Choice of sources: Harrington is the most phonetically reliable source, so we favor Harrington’s transcriptions over other sources’ forms. We also take into account which sources are known to confuse or mistranscribe which specific sounds. For example, for huuTu ‘run out, be gone’ above, we chose that form as the most reliable form because Harrington gave that form, while Arroyo gave the other two variant transcriptions hutu, huTTu. (Arroyo is known to record both consonant length and the /T/ segment inconsistently.) For the example of hannii above, we choose that form, because it is one of the two forms Harrington uses often (and Arroyo is known to often omit /h/ and to have an additional /t/ in many question words that might be an archaic morpheme, explaining his alternate forms, and both Arroyo and Merriam are known to omit consonant length).

3) Phonotactics: In a choice between a form that follows the phonotactic constraints of the language and one that does not, the one that follows the phonotactic constraints is preferred. For example, haywe ‘to see’ most often occurs in that form, but also occurs in several other forms, including aynwe in the Arroyo material. Since Mutsun has maximally CVC or CVV syllable structure (Okrand 1977), aynwe is not a possible form. (This could easily have been a typesetter error on the part of Arroyo’s typesetter, with ayuwe intended instead, but the original manuscript of the Arroyo confirms that the n was present.) Harrington’s material usually follows the
phonotactic constraints of the language quite strictly, but when Harrington rarely includes a long vowel followed by a long consonant or a long consonant followed by another consonant (e.g. ekkwe (92 tokens across all sources) instead of ekwe (795 tokens) for ‘no, not’), we chose his transcription that did not exceed the maximal syllable structure. In rare cases, we judged that there was reason not to do so, such as the CVVC first syllable of heenti ‘people.’ This word is a borrowing, and eight of the twelve tokens of it (all from Harrington) have this syllable structure.

4) Frequency (majority rule): all else being equal, the form that occurs more often within Harrington’s tokens is considered correct. For example, penyek ‘cat’ is variably transcribed as penyek (14 times by Harrington and once by Merriam), peNek (7 times by Harrington), and peNye, peNik (one time each by Arroyo). All of these forms are phonotactically possible. Therefore we choose penyek as the most frequent form within the Harrington forms. Frequency is also used to make decisions about single segments (e.g. whether a given vowel is long or short, whether to use /N/ or /ny/) even if the rest of the form of some tokens does not match the majority. For example, in the case of heenti above, some of the tokens have a different final vowel (heente or hente), but these tokens are still counted in determining whether the first vowel is long or short, even though there is a mismatch in the second vowel.

5) Mutsunizing words borrowed from other languages: If a word borrowed from another language occurred with one form that is closer to the pronunciation of the source language and one that is closer to typical Mutsun phonology, we chose the more Mutsun-like word. For example, the word sawaatu ‘Saturday’ borrowed from Spanish ‘Sabado’ has three tokens recorded as sabato (one from Arroyo, two from Harrington) and two tokens recorded as sawaatu (both Harrington). Mutsun did not have a /b/ phoneme, Spanish final ‘-o’ was often borrowed as /u/, and Spanish stressed vowels were often borrowed as long. Thus sawaatu is clearly the more Mutsun-like form, so it was chosen despite having the minority of tokens. If a borrowed word was only recorded in forms with segments that do not exist in Mutsun, such as pirsidyu for ‘Presidio,’ we attempted to construct a Mutsunized form (in this case pirsityu) by altering non-native segments following patterns attested in other borrowings (e.g. /bdg/ become /ptk/). However, for borrowings that were used very extensively with non-Mutsun segments, such as diyos ‘God,’ we retained the very common non-nativized pronunciation. diyos is recorded 173 times in Mutsun texts, all of them with initial d, none nativized to t. Forms include diyoos, dyoos, dyos, dios, dioos, but the sources are unanimous on the initial d.

6) Environments where vowel length may be neutralized: Okrand (1977) finds that long vowels are shortened in word-final syllables (e.g. the second syllable of cahi ‘hawk’ mentioned above) and that vowel length was difficult for Harrington to determine in monosyllabic roots (e.g. sii ‘water,’ hin ‘face, eye’). Monosyllabic roots are relatively rare in Mutsun, with most nouns and verbs using a disyllabic template. Arrick (2012) finds that Harrington’s recordings of vowel length are more variable for monosyllabic roots (in isolation, unsuffixed) than for the word-final syllables of comparable disyllabic roots. It is usually in the monosyllabic words that Harrington re-elicits a word over and over (perhaps 15 times), and marks its vowel ‘long. C[learly] h[eard] forever’ but then marks it as short again on another elicitation. Okrand comments that Harrington often inserted a note saying that vowels in words like hin, sii were ‘half-long,’ or he used a diacritic for a similar purpose (Okrand 1977:68-69). (A long vowel in consonant-final roots like hin would not normally be expected, since long vowels do not normally occur in closed syllables in the language.) We think it is extremely likely that Mutsun had a pattern of
neutralizing the vowel length distinction in word-final syllables, including monosyllabic roots without suffixes.

This leaves the question of vowel length in monosyllabic roots with suffixes, where the root is not word-final. Okrand finds within the portion of the Mutsun material he had that monosyllabic stems usually appear with long vowels when followed by a suffix, even if the vowel of the monosyllabic root is then in a closed syllable (e.g. hiintak ‘in the eye,’ Okrand 1977:69-70). This is the only environment in Mutsun where a long vowel seems to be common in a closed syllable. Forms of hin occur 98 times in our database, 75 of those from Harrington (the only source to examine for vowel length). 15 of those tokens have a suffix, and all 15 are recorded with a long vowel, whether the stem vowel is in an open or closed syllable (hiinum ‘by eye,’ hiintak ‘in the eye,’ also hiinte ‘to have eyes’). Harrington’s recorded vowel length in the 60 tokens without suffixes is highly variable. Okrand concludes that monosyllabic roots have an underlying long vowel, which surfaces when the root is not word-final (even in closed syllables, despite the usual prohibition on CVVC syllables), but that the vowel is realized as in between long and short when the root is word-final. However, lot ‘mud’ for example does not support this conclusion: it has 15 tokens within the information we have, 13 of those from Harrington, and six of those with suffixes. These six tokens are exactly split, with three recorded with a long vowel and three with short (e.g. both lootse and lotse ‘mud (obj.)’). Similary, eh ‘gray ground squirrel’ has 15 tokens whether from Harrington, seven of them suffixed, of which five with a long vowel (cehmak ‘gray ground squirrels’) and two with short (ehmak). Arrick (2012) finds that nearly a third of monosyllabic roots have variably recorded vowel length even when suffixation puts the root vowel in a closed syllable (as in ehmak, lotse). Arrick does find that Harrington’s recording of vowel length in monosyllabic roots with suffixes is significantly more consistent than his recording of it in the same roots in isolation, with a strong tendency toward long vowels in suffixed forms, matching Okrand’s conclusion. However, given the still substantial degree of variability and uncertainty in recording of vowel length in these forms, and that this would be the only case in the language with long vowels in closed syllables, which might be difficult for language learners, we have chosen to use the following patterns for vowel length in monosyllabic and disyllabic stems (applied to all stems, demonstrated here for sample stems):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolation</th>
<th>Suffixed (open syll.)</th>
<th>Suffixed (closed syll.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sii* ‘water’</td>
<td>siisum ‘by water’</td>
<td>sitka ‘in water’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hin ‘eye’</td>
<td>hiinum** ‘by eye’</td>
<td>hintak ‘in the eye’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pire ‘world, ground’</td>
<td>pireese** ‘world (obj.)’</td>
<td>piretka ‘on the ground’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awiS ‘left (hand, side)’</td>
<td>awiibSum** ‘with the left’</td>
<td>awiStak ‘on the left’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ke ‘look!, listen!’ is an exception, because its status as an exclamation explains why it might have a consistently short vowel, and there is almost no support for a long vowel in it in any environment.

** Long vowels are used in this environment if at least one token of a given stem is recorded with a long vowel in this environment, since vowel shortening in final syllables is a known alternation, as explained in point 1 above. The long vowel is noted in the dictionary as an ‘Other pronunciation’ with the environment explained, as for other words with allomorphy.
Following these patterns means that the monosyllabic and disyllabic roots show the same pattern when suffixed, and that all forms except monosyllabic vowel-final roots in isolation (e.g. sii) conform to the phonotactic patterns of the rest of the language. There are only seven words in the database of this type, and four of them are exclamations or the word for an animal call. Of the remaining three words, sii ‘water’ is by far the most frequent, with 162 tokens, 138 of them from Harrington, and 76 out of 77 of the tokens in unsuffixed position appear as long vowels. We feel that this quantity of information supports maintaining long vowels in word-final position in monosyllabic stems. We chose the forms above as striking a balance between enforcing the phonotactic constraints that appear in the language otherwise, evaluating whether vowel length was distinctive in a given environment, sticking to the language material as it was (variably) recorded, and facilitating learnability for Mutsun learners.

4.4. SOFTWARE. This dictionary and the lexical and text databases were created using Fieldworks Language Explorer (FLE) version 8.1.4, Pathway 1.12.0, and OpenOffice. The former two are available from www.sil.org. Earlier stages of the project used various versions of SIL’s Shoebox and LinguaLinks software, as well as earlier versions of Fieldworks Language Explorer.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. This dictionary and its accompanying text collection represent the products of a long project that could never have been completed without the help of very many people. First, we would like to thank the Mutsun people who have worked with the language in any way at any time, whether by attending language workshops, giving feedback on previous versions of the dictionary, learning, teaching, sharing, or participating. We are especially grateful to everyone involved in the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band’s leadership. We hope this dictionary will make it easier for more Mutsun people to learn.

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Finally, we are grateful for the work that native speakers of Mutsun did with early linguists that led to the source material existing at all. We are grateful to Mrs. Ascension Solarsano as the speaker who shared most of the language material, Mrs. Barbara Solarsano, Mrs. Josefa Velasquez, and the Mutsun speakers whose names are not known who worked with Arroyo. We are also grateful to Marta Herrera for her work in recopying Harrington notes and for her work to improve the information we have. We are grateful to the linguists who worked with the speakers: Father Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, C. Hart Merriam, J. Alden Mason, and above all J.P. Harrington. We are further grateful for Mason’s and Okrand’s work in analyzing the original materials, which made it far easier to begin this work.

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Mason, John Alden. 1916. John Alden Mason report on trips made to San Juan Bautista and Watsonville, California, CU-23.1 no.23, University Archives, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.


Pronunciation Guide
Capital letters are different sounds!

Vowels:
- a, e, i, o, u: like Spanish ('taco, pero, mi, usted')
- aa, ee, ii, oo, uu: same but say it longer

Consonants that are pronounced like in English:
- h: like 'hello.' helwe 'to strip the bark off'
- k: like 'Kate.' ke 'what?'
- l: like 'lost.' laalak 'goose'
- m: like 'must.' maayi 'laugh'
- n: like 'nest.' neppe 'this'
- p: like 'pool.' pulmu 'to make bread'
- s: like 'see.' sii 'water'
- t: like 'top.' taa 'older sister'
- w: like 'want.' waate 'to come'
- y: like 'yell' or 'you.' yuksi 'to gather acorns'

Consonants different from English:
- c: like English 'ch' as in 'potato chip.' cipituk 'mallard duck'
- L: like English 'ly' as in 'tell you.' helwekpu 'to be happy.'
- r: like Spanish single 'r' like in 'pero,' like the 'dd' in 'ladder' in English. raakat 'name,' aruuta 'tomorrow,' por 'flea.'
- S: like English 'sh' as in 'shop.' SaSran 'raccoon.'
- T: sort of like English 't' with a sort of r-like sound together with it. Curl the tip of your tongue up and back against the roof of your mouth to make this. Taakampi 'to bring, carry something,' (NOT A SOUND OF ENGLISH, listen to recordings)
- tY: like English 'ty' like in the name 'Katya.' kaatYul 'calf of the leg'
- ': little gap or stop in the middle of English 'uh-oh.' asa'a 'truly,' aruh'a 'morning,'

Double consonants: Same, but say it longer.

Bookmark Template
You may want to have a quick, handy list of how to pronounce Mutsun sounds or where to find which letter in the dictionary to use whenever you’re looking up a word. You can print out or photocopy the bookmark template below and cut or fold it to make a bookmark, so that you don’t have to turn back to the Introduction to find this information while you work. Fold or cut on the dotted lines.

Pronunciation Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutun-English</th>
<th>English-Mutun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.............</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.............</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>d.............</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>e.............</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>h.............</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.............</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k.............</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
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<td>l.............</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>m.............</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>110</td>
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<td>130</td>
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<td>140</td>
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<td>159</td>
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<td>185</td>
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<td>186</td>
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<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w.............</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y.............</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'.............</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table of Contents of Letters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Ex.</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aactic</td>
<td>N pipe</td>
<td>Synonym: torepa. [Attested only once]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaTey</td>
<td>Nrevers. different/other place</td>
<td>{Ex.: paya aaTey wak paya. Runs, he runs everywhere.}</td>
<td>Verb: aTye. Grammar: only appears with -tak. Words containing this: aaTeytak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaTeytak</td>
<td>Inflected form of: *aaTey, -tak) Adv everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aaThi</td>
<td>N earring</td>
<td>{Ex.: hattenane aaThi, mukurmane aaThi Whose earring is this? It is the woman's earring.}</td>
<td>Similar: huTel. Meaning: any kind of earring.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aaTin</td>
<td>N earring</td>
<td>{Ex.: iccon aaTin The morning star came out.}</td>
<td>Similar: awesna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaWenaka</td>
<td>N blackberry bird</td>
<td>{Ex.: aaWena, aaWenaka blackberry bird, blackberry birds}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aawits</td>
<td>Nrevers. sweet thing, something sweet</td>
<td>Verb: awtsi. Grammar: alternative form is awtsiSmn. [Attested only once]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aaye</td>
<td>V like</td>
<td>{Ex.: haysa aayes, kuwa-ka ke! Listen, I say they liked them!}</td>
<td>[Ar + Asc. guess]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aayi</td>
<td>V remove, take off, take, pick, harvest</td>
<td>{Ex.: wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse. He took his hat from me. haysa aayi yuukise. They pick acorns.}</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aaccu</td>
<td>V make, do, finish</td>
<td>{Ex.: kan-was accumpi. I finish it. kan accuni I finished. iTTas-kane accumpi I made it a new one. accuSte mucuw. Breakfast is ready.}</td>
<td>Words containing this: accun, accuSte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accun</td>
<td>(Made from: accu, -n) V finish</td>
<td>(Other Pronunc.: accuni before another suffix)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>accuste</td>
<td>(Inflected form of: accu, -ste) perf finished, made, done, ready</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>acil</td>
<td>N bluebird</td>
<td>[Attested only once]</td>
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<tr>
<td>acima</td>
<td>N many small stars, Milky Way</td>
<td>[Me only]</td>
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<tr>
<td>aciwa</td>
<td>V be silly, be drooly</td>
<td>{Ex.: aciwaSmn silly one}</td>
<td>Meaning: not clear whether &quot;drooly&quot; is a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aciwa

*ahsi

ahran

ahhes

ahhamen

aha

agoostu

acri

V look tearful [Tentative]

agoostu (Borrowed from: agosto Spanish) N August

\{Ex.: kan amman santiyase kawaran hismen agoostu. I am eating a watermelon (in) the last days of August.\} \{Attested only once\}

aha, V comb hair \{Ex.: ekwe-ka holle ahaapu, peNaapu. I can't comb my hair. ahat kannis! Comb me (my hair)!\} Synonym: ahse, sipku.

(Other Pronunc.: ahhaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

aha, excl aha \{Ex.: ar, aha pinaa-mes waate sikkot Ah, aha, there's a mole coming after you!\} \{Attested only once\}

ahca V hide \{Ex.: ahsan-me hinne wak. You hide, he walks.\} Grammar: possibly only used with -n(i). [Tentative]

ahha V give wood \{Ex.: ahhami to give wood for me\} Similar: ahhamen. [Tentative]

ahhamen N bundle, bunch \{Ex.: ekwe-ka ahhamen I don't have a bundle (of firewood).\} Similar: ahha. Meaning: of firewood or flowers. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ahhes N revers. comb, soaproot brush, little comb \{Ex.: ayun kannis hemec’a ahhes! Bring me a soaproot brush! hanni-me men-ahhes? ekwe-me tonnempi men-ahhese! Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan. The comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.\} Similar: sipuksan; Verb: ahse. Cultural info: Ascension's father made and sold these..

ahran N tree bark \{Ex.: wak tonsen ahrane He found the bark.\}

ahse V revers. brush hair \{Ex.: ahhespuy! Brush your hair!\} Synonym: aha, sipku; Noun: ahhes. Cultural info: with a soaproot brush. (Other Pronunc.: ahhes before -pu or -mu)

ahsi, V hate \{Ex.: ahsihnene makke We are hated here.\} \{Ar only, very unsure\}

*aahsi, V recover from a serious illness, come to \{Ex.: ahsin. He/She recovered from a serious illness. kan yetet ahsin. I will recover.\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. Words containing this: ahsin

ahsin (Made from: *ahsi, -n) V recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: ahsini before another suffix)

=ak Pro he/she/it \{Ex.: rinTalin-ak. He got skinny. huccun-ak wak-sinnise. She carried her child piggyback. coore' Sa semmonin-ak wak-makkah, yu-k coore' Sa Tawra. Her husband, he died alone, and she lives alone. wak neppe miSmin, miSmin-ak aNNis. It's good, this one, the other one, it's good.\} Pronunciation: write with - to separate from previous word, counts as part of the preceding word for making vowels long, as in yetee-ka. Grammar: tacks on to previous word (usually to first word of sentence or part of sentence), can mean he (a male person), she (a female person), or it (a thing) (subj. 3rd sg. clitic). (Other Pronunc.: =k after a vowel)

ak, N thirst \{Ex.: wahyan-ka aksun I'm parched with thirst. himyu Taare haTTinin aksun. All the men died of thirst. sikhunin kan-ak My thirst abated.\} Synonym: akkin; Verb: *akni.

akiLe V give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]

akka V 1) leave, put aside \{Ex.: akkan-ak wakhawnane. He left his wife. akkay men-haaSum Put aside your shame! hanni-me akkan? Where did you leave (it)? ekwe-ka askapu kan-orSeSmin My appetite doesn't leave me.\} Similar: hiTso. 2) take off (clothes) \{Ex.: kan akkapun kan-kotnohse. I took off my shirt.\} Grammar: usually used with -pu (to put clothing away from oneself). 3) let, allow, leave (as is), permit \{Ex.: akkat kan muswe! Let me rest! akkay sottowtak! Leave it on the fire!\}

akkas N north \{Ex.: akkastak haysa Tawra. They live in the north.\} Similar: yakmun, rammays, awar.

akke V 1) wake up, get up \{Ex.: akkenin haysa They woke up. kan akkenin-ka ekwe eTTen. I woke up, I didn't sleep.\} Similar: *hinu, itma; Synonym: awe, ooso, *hinu.

2) dawn, come up \{Ex.: akkeste It has dawned.\} Similar: Tuhhi. Meaning: of the sun.
akkes N revers. salt {{Ex.: akkeste. It has salt. tollon-ak akkes. It (has) a lot of salt.}} Verb: awse.

akkin N revers. thirst {{Ex.: haTTin-ka kan-akkiimum. I am dying of thirst.}} Synonym: ak; Verb: *akai. (Other Pronunc.: akkiin before a vowel in the same word)

akku V enter, go in {{Ex.: moT-me akkuSte? Have you gone in? akkuy kan-rukkatka! Enter my house! iTTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum. You come in again with your cane. akkumpi-issu wolsatka. Put your hand in the bag! nuhu, numan akku hismen. There, where the sun goes in (sets). akkun-ak kan-tooTetka. It entered my flesh (of chiggers). kalletka akkun yu-k luppupun. He entered into the sea and ducked his head under. akkumpi-ka-mes heme"c'a rukkatka. I make you go into one house. akkumpiy tappur rammay! Put the (fire)wood inside! akkuny kannis! Position yourself to enter me! (sexual)}} Similar: hemko, hotpo. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with same meaning, with -mpi means to bring in or make go in. Meaning: used of entering places (houses, etc.), of the sun setting or possibly rising, of bringing laundry etc. in, of a chigger entering one's flesh, and of sexually entering another's body. Words containing this: akkutin-ammaksi, akkuya-hismen, akkumpi

akkus N chin

akkutin-ammaksi (Compound composed of: akku, -ti, -n, amma, -ksi) N feast [Me only]

akkuya-hismen (Compound composed of: hismen, akku sunset) N sunset Opp.: icoso-hismen. [Me only]

*akni Vrevers. be thirsty {{Ex.: aknini-ka tollon. I am very thirsty. sihnun kan-aknin. My thirst stopped.}} Noun: ak; Noun: akkiin.

*aknin (Made from: *akni, -ni) V be thirsty Meaning: may also mean 'to become/get thirsty'. (Other Pronunc.: aknin before another suffix)

akra V look up {{Ex.: akray! Look up! men akra taprey, minmuy meheepuy! You are looking up above. Look below!}}

akwaswas N personal Santa Cruz Indians, Akwaswas Tribe

alaaSu N baby {{Ex.: hiswiinis alaaSu The baby was born. wattiiny mukkehTuk, sinnihTuk wak-alaaSuHukTuk! Go with the son, with the child, with her baby! alaaSu muusi-k. The baby is nursing.}}

alamiyu (Borrowed from: alamillo Spanish) N California white alder [Attested only once]

alis N fan, spectator {{Ex.: waate alis The fan is coming. kan meheesi alis. I'm just looking at the fan. men kannis alis. You are a fan to me.}} Meaning: of a sport or game, could mean competitor, but fan more likely. (Other Pronunc.: aliis before a vowel in the same word)

alle V break {{Ex.: alinen-ka tuurtS. I broke my fingernail. aliten-ten? Did you break (something)? alleSmin broken one}} Similar: attes. Words containing this: alleSte

alleSte (Inflected form of: alle, -Ste broken) perf broken

am V be {{Ex.: hawhayi am tursi It is still cold. ciiiras-me am enne? Are you always writing? neppe am innu kiprihte. This is a twisted road.}} Grammar: may mean something is happening now, like English -ing, or may mean 'to be' (something is something), or may just add a meaning to the sentence that is hard to translate (could be progressive or equational/copula or a discourse particle). Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: common in Arroyo's time but not used by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

ama, N1) body {{Ex.: ekwe siksan men-ama! Don't get your body dirty! hasku-ka ama. My body itches. tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka. He has a lot of sweat on his body. men hinne men-amaasum You walk around with your body. corkomp moyasa amaase. They're drying their bodies. hinne-k amaaya He is walking around naked. amaayakra maaked ones}} Verb: ama.

ama, N2) person, people {{Ex.: men miSmin...}}
ama. You are a good person, pina waate amakma. Here come (some) people.} 3) fruit, seed} {Ex.: parki-was amaasum It's heavy with fruit.} Meaning: of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: amaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: hamaama, amaya, amakniS amaaya

ama, Adv now} {Ex.: rokse ama. It is dusty now (from wind).} ItSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piiyospu sitse. I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth.} Similar: ney'a. Meaning: rare word with similar meaning to ney'a. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: amaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

ama, V tell the truth} {Ex.: aman-mes-ka Did I tell you the truth?} [Ar only, very unsure]

ama, V appear, seem} {Ex.: amanin-ka kata sitluSte. I appeared as if I were small.} [Attested only once]

amaa (Made from: ama, ya), N naked/nude one Grammar: -ya probably comes historically from ya 'and/also/too,' but is now just part of this word.

amakniS (Made from: ama, -kniS seeds) N seeds

aman quant much, so many, many, completely, very} {Ex.: men aman wakkas You have a lot of butt!!}

amatYka Adv near, nearby, very nearby Grammar: could be made of ama 'body' plus -tka, meaning literally 'at one's body'.

amen (Borrowed from: amen Spanish/Latin) excl amen

amenpu (Made from: amne, -pu cloud up, get cloudy) V cloud up, get ready to rain Pronunciation: can be pronounced amenpu (n->m before p).

ameSpu (Made from: *amSe, -pu play) V play Similar: haSpu.

amisan N lord} {Ex.: hate neppe diyos makke amisan? Who is this God, our lord?} Social use: used only in translations of Christian materials, unclear whether it is a native Mutsun word or what it meant apart from this use, translated as Señor.

amza V) eat} {Ex.: ammayuT tooT! Eat the meat! (you all) ammayniy! Come to eat! amma makke. We eat. (It's time to eat.) murtey kannis amman por: At night the fleas ate me. haayi ammawuy! Come eat! huysi-ka hiSSe ammane. I'm hurrying to make the food. ammapu-ka. I'm eating a little. hiSSeSte amman. The food is made/ready food.} Similar: amSa. 2) try/taste food} {Ex.: amma makke iiwuse. We try eating figs. hummitit kan amma! Give it to me, I will try it!}

Meaning: rare meaning. Words containing this: akkut-ammakusi, amman, ammapu, ammati, amSyYaSmin

amman (Made from: amma, -n) N meal, food loanword: laseena; Similar: notson. Grammar: can use ammannama instead with similar meaning.

amman N 1) rain} {Ex.: kan meheesi ammanise I am watching the rain. ammaniway rainy season} Verb: amne 1; Verb: amne 1. 2) cloud} {Ex.: Taskuhte ammani The clouds are red.} Meaning: meaning 'rain' is more common. Words containing this: ammaniway

ammaniway (Made from: amman, -way rainy season) N rainy season

ammapu (Made from: amma, -pu) V eat a little Meaning: not literal meaning of -pu.

ammati (Made from: amma, -ti) V go along eating

ammi V) carry, bring} {Ex.: kan-mes ammitch. I was carrying you.} Meaning: holding in the arms. 2) hold, have} {Ex.: ammissiy nuk! Just hold it! hemmen ammisti. He still has it.} 3) keep, conserve} {Ex.: ekwe-ka ammisti kan-ricase I don't conserve (keep) my language.}

ammis N revers. injury, wound} {Ex.: hemmen kannis crosso kan-ammis. My injury still hurts me.} Verb: amsi.

amne V) rain, be rained on} {Ex.: ammen yete? Is it going to rain? ammenin makkese. It rained on us.} It rained. amenpu siise. It rains water. corokpu makse koc amne. We are sad when it rains. hittYe makke ruckkatka amsi-me ekwe amnehne Come on, let's go home so that you don't get rained on! amnehe makkese It's rained on us.} Noun: ammani 1; Noun: ammani 1. Grammar: can be without subject (it rains) or with person who gets rained on as subject (I rain = it rains on me. 2) cloud up, get ready to rain} {Ex.: amenpu Tarah. The sky is clouding up.} Grammar: may only
have this meaning with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: amen before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: amenpu

amSi Vroast {{Ex.: ampiy: ampi-ka tooTese! Roast it! I'm roasting meat. ampihmin huuyi. roasted fish ampis roasting spit ampiamsa roasting spit}} Similar: miTTi. Words containing this: ampihmin, ampiamsa, ampis

amSaSmin (Made from: ampi, -Smin) N roasted one

amSa (Made from: ampi, -sa) N roasting spit

amren (Made from: am, -ren) V still want to {{Ex.: amren-ka amma. I still want to eat. amrenin-ka eTTen. I still wanted to fall asleep. kan amren I still want more.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Words containing this: amren

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*aamSi Vroast {{Ex.: amSi yulke, yuuk-ka puutTe. So that (the fire) burns, I am blowing (at it). miSSimpiy puuTey amSi yulke sottow! Blow well so that the fire will burn! hiitwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca! Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! hanni-ka yete hooyo hineeruse, amSi-ka huupu? Where will I get money, so that I (can) buy?}}

amtYaSmin (Made from: amma, -Y-, -Smin a big eater) N big eater, glutton

amu conj so that, in order that {{Ex.: hinkaninme ammu-me muSSun What did you do to make your molars ache? moT-me paayeSte, ammu-me muSusiSte? Are you pregnant, so that you have big breasts?}} (Other Pronunc.: ammu before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

amyu V impose oneself {{Ex.: kan amuypu. I am imposing myself. amyuSte-k eTTen kariy He imposed himself and slept outside.}} 2) teach, get used to {{Ex.: makke amyumpi nii. We get accustomed to it here (by having imposed ourselves). haayi makke amuypu Come here, we teach ourselves!}} (Other Pronunc.: amuy before -pu (and -mu if possible))

ana V desire to {{Ex.: calsanin piNi ana. Perhaps (someone) wants to urinate often.}} [Attested only once]

anaa (Inflected form of: aana) N mother! {{Ex.: ay, aana, haayi! Oh mother, come! aana, kan wattin kan hukaarina. Mother, I am going (somewhere) to play.}} Grammar: irregular form for calling out to one's mother (vocative).

anci Vrevers. be different {{Ex.: ancise-me Are you different? (Ascension not sure)}} Noun: aNNis. Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

anhel (Borrowed from: angel Spanish) N angel! {{Ex.: hattena anhel, kanhel ya? Who is the angel, and also the archangel?}}

ani N white tree

anna V forgive, pardon {{Ex.: annanit kannis Forgive me!}} Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, sometimes with -pu or -spu with similar meaning, rarely used by itself. 2) be pitiful {{Ex.: annapu-k. He is pitiful. nepppe yeelhu annaksi. This old man is really pitiful.}} 3) pity {{Ex.: kan-was annan. I pity him. annapu-k. He pities himself.}} Words containing this: annapu

annaknis (Made from: aana, -knis) N aunt. stepmother {{Ex.: kan-annaknis my aunt}}

annapu (Made from: anna, -pu pity) V pity, forgive
anre V bend {{Ex.: oySoy anrey! Do it again, bend again!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]
anSa, (Made from: aanan, -s) N my mother {{Ex.: kan-ansa / kan-aanan My mother}}
anSa, V paint {{Ex.: ekwe piNi yete ansan. Maybe (someone) won't paint later.}} [Attested only once]
anSa Adv distant, far {{Ex.: mooyortak uttuyis mostor anSa. Go put it in the trunk, (in the) tree trunk far away.}} [Ar only, very unsure]
Words containing this: anSa-ennes, anSa-mehes, anSa-namtis, anSa-riccas
anSa-ennes (New word made from: anSa, enne, -s) N internet, email
anSa-mehes (New word made from: anSa, mehe, -s) N television
anSa-namtis (New word made from: anSa, namti, -s) N radio
anSa-riccas (New word made from: anSa, ricca, -s) N telephone, phone
antiwi V be small, be little {{Ex.: koro antiwi (Someone's) feet are small.}} Pronunciation: doesn't fit known verb forms, could also be antiiki. [Ar only, very unsure]
antonyo (Borrowed from: Antonio Spanish)
Npersonal Antonio {{Ex.: semmoSte-k, semmonin antonyo. Antonio is dead, he died.}}
ANNis N other one, another, other, next, last
{{Ex.: aNNistak-ka Tawra. I live somewhere else. aNNis piretka to the other world aNNis siman last week}} Similar: nSuwas; Verb: anci.
Words containing this: aNNistak
ANNiste (Made from: aNNis, -te) V have another
[Tentative]
apatonyo (Borrowed from: Abad Antonio Spanish)
Npersonal Abbot Antonio Pronunciation: pronounced as abatonyo, but Mutusnized pronunciation would use a p for b, words for Abbot and Antonio joined into one word. [Attested only once]
ap (Borrowed from: ape Spanish) V descend, go down {{Ex.: apey! Get down! (for ex. from a tree)}}
apnan N stepfather, father-in-law, uncle {{Ex.: kan-apnan my uncle apnanis stepfathers}}

Similar: appa. Grammar: possible irregular plural

appa N father {{Ex.: kan-appa iinate. My father is sick. apsa my father kan-mes appa I am your father. kan-mennen kan-appasum. My grandmother by my father. kan-appatis my late (dead) father neppe wak-appawas This is his father's (of his father). haoTTo men-appame Go by your father!}} Similar: apnan. Meaning: biological father or God the father, but not used of a priest. Words containing this: apsa

appedaases (Borrowed from: a pedazos 'in pieces' Spanish) N piece [Attested only once]
ap (Made from: appa, -s) N my father
apSe V be easy {{Ex.: ekwe-k apSe. It's not easy. apSe-ka hiSSe. I do it easily. ekwe apSe wak kaplahne. It is not easy to hug her.}}
apuk N quiver (for arrows) [Me only]
apyari (Borrowed from: apearse Spanish) V get off,
get out {{Ex.: licyemuy makina hiwsen-ka apyari! Stop the car, I want to get out!}} [Attested only once]
ar Adv already, yet {{Ex.: ekwe-ka ar hinuspu. I didn't know/realize it yet. ekwe-ka-mes ar uypas. I didn't invite you yet. moT-me ar nossopun? Are you sighing yet?}} Meaning: translates as 'yet' with 'not' and questions, refers to something happening or not happening in the past or having started by the present. Social use: used much less by Ascension's time.

ara Adv then, and then, next {{Ex.: wak kannis kuwan ara kan-was kuwan He told me and then I told him. araa-ka-was nansin. Then I met him.}} Pronunciation: also pronounced as aru (or aruu in place of araa) very often, with same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: araa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

aramovil (Borrowed from: automovil or automobile Spanish or English) N car, automobile
arca V hang (by the neck) {{Ex.: arcaSmin hanged one}} Similar: horko. [Attested only once] Words containing this: arcaSmin

arcaSmin (Made from: arca, -Smin) N hanged person [Attested only once]
arcusum N place placename
aren N knot {{Ex.: wak aren rootes. It was his knot.}} [Attested only once]

arespu (Made from: arse, -pu) V be jealous Meaning: with passive -hne or -stap, this means 'be the object of someone's jealousy, be fought over out of jealousy'.

ari V be finished, be done Social use: existence of this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

ariina (Borrowed from: harina Spanish) N flour {{Ex.: ariina wak-riT The flour's coarse meal.}} [Tentative]

arikkay N valley oak tree, acorn Similar: arkeh. Sci. name: Q. lobata. [Me only]

arkeh N white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: rutaana makke arkehse. We go to collect oak.}} Similar: arikkay. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak.

arki V step aside {{Ex.: arkiniy innutkatum! Step to the side of the road (from the road)!}}

aros (Borrowed from: arroz Spanish) N rice {{Ex.: takkampiy aros! Heat up the rice!}} (Other Pronunc.: arosos before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word;)

arse V 1 be jealous {{Ex.: wak-mes ase Arse He's jealous of you. arespastap-ak He was the object of (someone's) jealousy. wak arespu. He is jealous.}} 2) conceal, hide {{Ex.: arsey nuk! Conceal it!}} Meaning: this meaning is somewhat unsure in the Spanish. (Other Pronunc.: ares before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: arespu

aru V be corrupt {{Ex.: arusminse-me? Are you corrupt?!}} Meaning: sexually corrupted. [Attested only once]

aruh'a (Made partly from: -a) Adv morning, (early) in the morning, early {{Ex.: imay aruh'a! Get up (early) in the morning! ekwe-k imta aruh'a, eeTe-k. He doesn't get up early, he sleeps.}}

aruuta Adv tomorrow {{Ex.: lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta. We are going to entertain you tomorrow. aruuta makke wattin. Tomorrow we (will) go.}}

arwa N spirit {{Ex.: mak-arwa our spirits}} [Attested only once]

asa'a (Made partly from: -a) Adv truly, really, true, truth {{Ex.: moT piNi asa'a? Might it be true? asa'a-mes monsen. You told him truly. moT-me asa'a ricca? Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? istu-ka ekwe asa'a I dream, but it isn't true.}} Grammar: may also be used as a noun.

aski V 1 cut bangs {{Ex.: askihte men-timmah. Your forehead is banged (has bangs cut). kan-askih my bangs kan-mes aski. I cut your bangs/cut bangs on you.}} 2 roll {{Ex.: askinin-ka eeye. I was about to roll.}} Meaning: this meaning is probably wrong, and only occurs once. Words containing this: askih

askih (Made from: aski, -h) N bangs

asnu V sneeze {{Ex.: asnu-ka tollon. I sneeze a lot.}}

asoote (Borrowed from: azote Spanish) N whip {{Ex.: uThin asoote two whips}} [Attested only once]

asri Vrvers. begin a (new) year {{Ex.: asrin pire. The earth began a new year.}} Noun: assir.

assa V part hair, wear hair down, let hair down {{Ex.: asahta men-urii. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. assahnis makse ammani wakse. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). assapuy, ekwe-me haSmu! Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!}} Cultural info: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain.).

assu V be raw, be underdone {{Ex.: hikkumpiy miSippim, amSi ekwe assun, yete-k assunin! Cook it well, so it won't come out (become) raw, it came out (became) raw! assuSte raw}} Words containing this: assuSte

assuSte (Inflected form of: assu, -Ste) perf raw, underdone

asuryan N sparrow [Tentative]

aSciri N winter Similar: tuurisway. [Me only]

aSit Nversers. California jay Verb: aSti.

*aSSa V be different, be distinct {{Ex.: aSSahte rukka. The house is different.}} Similar: aTye. Grammar: might only occur with -hte (aSSahte:
aSti Vrevers. catch California jays {{Ex.: aStina-ka. I'm going to catch California jays.}} Noun: aSti

at Adv shortly, already, just {{Ex.: ussi-ka at naayate. Because I only limp. riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is just pure. hemmen at waate. (He) is still coming shortly. koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time.

ata N wampum [Attested only once]

ati V get wheat {{Ex.: atiyni-ka. I'm coming to get wheat.}} [Attested only once]

atita V be right Similar: samma, Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: direction (opposite of left). [Attested only once]

atki V divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: atki-ka yuu-ka haraana. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} Similar: wacki. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people.

atpe V watch out, take care {{Ex.: miSSimpi atpesi. to watch out well (to do it as it should be) atpey! Watch out!}} Grammar: usually used with -si, but can be used alone with similar meaning. Words containing this: atpesi

atpesi (Made from: atpe, -si) V watch out, take care {{Ex.: miSSimpi atpesi. to watch out well (to do it as it should be)}}

atpet Adv hopefully. {{Ex.: atpet-ka holle. Ihope I'll be able to.}} Meaning: may be related to atpe(si), but unsure.

atSa, V be a girl {{Ex.: atSakiSpu-k. She (the old woman) pretends to be a girl.}} Noun: atSa. [Attested only once]

atSa, N girl, young woman {{Ex.: atSayikma girls paysenin atSakniS. The girl got pregnant.}} Verb: atSa. Grammar: irregular plural atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older. (Other Pronunc.: atSayi before plural suffix -kma) Words containing this: atSakniS

atSakniS (Made from: atSa, -kniS girl, young woman) N girl, young woman Grammar: plural is irregular atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older, not yet married.

atSe V not teach bad Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

atta V look out, show oneself {{Ex.: hoTTo attay! Go look out! attan-ka kan mehe wak suurenis. I'm looking out to see (if) it turned into coals. murtey-ak attaspu. At night he guards.}} Meaning: by itself, usually of poking one's head out the door or such to look at something or check something. Words containing this: attaspis, attaspumak


attaspis (Made from: atta, -spis) N watch-tower, guard-tower Meaning: literally 'thing you use to watch out'.

attaspumak (Made from: atta, -spu, -mak) N guards Grammar: singular guard may be attapuSmin, but this form is more common.

atte, V insult {{Ex.: attetit! Keep insulting me!}} [Attested only once]

atte, V give acorn bread {{Ex.: ruhhemiti attetit! Give me arrows, give me acorn bread!}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

atte, V break {{Ex.: attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit I broke one (of) my teeth. attehe it is broken atten-ka paane. I broke the bread. attehe hismen The sun is broken (half in the morning, half in the afternoon) = it is noon.}} Similar: atse, Similar: wittu; Similar: alle. Meaning: break bread, a tooth, a dish, the day (general break). Words containing this: atse

attYa, quant only, just {{Ex.: attYa-ka-mes hayweyni. I only come to see you. Tawrana

Different).
makke attYa. We are just going (there) to live.\}) Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Words containing this: hiimi yetatYa

atYa, Command stop talking!, be quiet! {{Ex.: attYa men-hay! Quiet your mouth! attYayuT hiruhmin! Everyone be quiet!}} Grammar: usually used as a command by itself, but rarely used as a regular verb. Meaning: said to someone who is talking too much or being irritating by making noise, often to children.

atwe V view, watch, look to, plan to {{Ex.: atwes-me kannis? Are you watching me? ekwe-ka-mes atweSin rippan I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) atwemiti-me kannis koc-ka totyon. You keep correcting me when I stutter.}} Words containing this: atwemi

atwemi (Made from: atwe, -mi) V correct Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, may be literally 'watch out for someone' in the sense of monitoring what that person does (and correcting them). [Attested only once]

aThi Vravers. vomit, throw up {{Ex.: kan aThi yete. I am going to throw up. hassa-kas aThi. I feel like throwing up. kan aThi pu. I vomit on myself.}} Noun: aThi. (Other Pronunc.: aTih. Before -pu (or -mu if possible))

aTi Adv without, no {{Ex.: aTi makkuhmin widow (without a husband) aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos. She was born without sins.}} Words containing this: aTi-makkuhmin

aTi-makkuhmin (Compound composed of: aTi, makkuh) N widow Opp.: makkuhmin; Similar: awiki. [Attested only once]

aTTa, V freeze, congeal, set {{Ex.: aTTas = aTTasmin. congealed, congealed one}}

aTTa, V catch magpies {{Ex.: kan yete aTTa. I will catch magpies.}} Noun: aTTaT.

aTTaT Nravers. magpie Verb: aTTa. Cultural info: they raised these birds to be tame, and clipped off the end of the tongue, and taught them to speak. Meaning: black and white spotted with a yellow bill. Sci. name: Pica nuttallii, Dawson p. 778.

aTwa V mend, fix {{Ex.: kan-was yete aTwa. I am going to fix it. aTwanin-ak. It became fixed.}}

aTy a somebody, someone [Attested only once]

aTy Vravers. be different, look different {{Ex.: aTyenin. (It) became different. aTyeste-me. You look different. aTyesmin a different one aTyempi-kas. I'm changing it.}} Similar: *aSSa; Noun: *aaTey. Words containing this: aTyeste

aTyeste (Inflected form of: aTy, -ste) perf different
atse (Made from: atte, -s) V break Similar: atte. Meaning: possibly with something like an axe, maybe with repeated chopping.

awalkimnay Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

awar N north Similar: akkas, yakmun, rammay, . [Attested only once]

awesna N star {{Ex.: tollon awesna many stars}} Similar: aawwe.

awhe V be high, be deep, be high up {{Ex.: supper awh. That's high (up).}}

awis N ravers. left hand, left side, left {{Ex.: kan-awishum-ak tiyon. I shot him with my left hand. ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSimp miSimp awiS. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left side. awiStak to/on the left}} Opp.: awiS.

simma; Verb: awiS. (Other Pronunc.: awiS before a vowel in the same word)

awke V whistle {{Ex.: hassy a husken, awken? Who already blew a whistle, whistled?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

*aawis Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: awikstak Awistik (placename)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once]

awli V be sour, be bitter {{Ex.: awlimak sour ones akkes awli The salt is bitter. awiSte sour hummit piina awliSmin! Give me that sour one! awli aman, ekwe-ka hivsen. It is very sour, I don't want it.}} Similar: aawse. Social use: could be used of many things including salt and meat in Ar's time, but in Asc's time it could only be used of bitter things like green apples, lemons, or vinegar.

awnicmi V catch turtles {{Ex.: awnicmi makke. We go to catch turtles.}} Noun: awnicmi. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, may include a suffix historically.
awnicmin N turtle {Ex.: ekwe ney'a hollehne awnicmin. Turtles aren't being caught now.} Verb: awnicm. Sci. name: Clemmys marmorata.

awsayma N Awsayma Indian Cultural info: this tribe lived between San Juan Bautista and Watsonville, south of the road between them. Grammar: has an irregular plural Awaysaymakaw or sometimes Awaysaymak.

awse V salt {Ex.: kan awse tooTese. I'm salting the meat. awsey amSi Tummate! Salt it so it will taste good!} Similar: awti. Noun: akkes.

awSi V revers. be left-handed, be left {Ex.: kan awSiSmin. I am left-handed. awSiSte-k. He is left-handed.} Noun: awSi. Words containing this: awSiSmin, awSiSte

awSiSmin (Made from: awSi, -Smin left-handed person) N left-handed person Opp.: sammaSmin.

awSiSte (Inflected form of: awSi, -Ste perf left-handed

awtos N place Awtos, APTOS Cultural info: town on the road to Santa Cruz, below Soquel. [Attested only once]

awTu V be sweet-toothed, overeat {Ex.: awTuSminse-me amane? Are you really a sweet-toothed one?} Similar: awtsi.

awtsi V revers. be sweet {Ex.: hummit awtsiSmin! Give me sweets!} Similar: awTu; Noun: aaWits.

awye V be awake {Ex.: kan awyegen I woke up. (became awake) awyey Wake up! (Be awake!) awyeSte awake kan-was awyemp. I wake him up.} Synonym: akke 1, ooso, *hinu. Words containing this: awyemp, awyen, awyeSte

awyempre (Made from: awye, -mpi) V wake (someone) up

awyen (Made from: awye, -n) V wake up, become awake

awyeste (Inflected form of: awye, -Ste perf awake Meaning: has already woken up.

ay1 excl oh! {Ex.: ay anaa, haayi! Oh mother, come!!} [Tentative]

ay2 quant every, all {Ex.: ay Tuuhis every day} Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time, replaced by himah'a and hiruhmin. [Ar only, very unsure]

aya N enemy {Ex.: kan-ayakma my enemies} Synonym: waayas.

ayhuwe V depart, leave {Ex.: ayhuwespuyuT! You all leave!} Similar: -w-. Grammar: probably comes from an unknown verb ayhu plus -we.

aykic Adj possible, can be able {Ex.: aykic-ka holle hooyo It's possible, I can get it.} Pronunciation: sometimes aykic when it's a word by itself, but not always. Grammar: might be either adverb or verb.

ayma N right hand/side/part Meaning: this word is very unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, samma used instead. [Attested only once]

*aymu V be pure, be completely, be only {Ex.: riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is pure. aymuhte tiwismak. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).} Grammar: only appears with -hte. Words containing this: aymuhte

aymuhte (Inflected form of: *aymu, -Ste perf pure, entirely

ayrac N water bird Meaning: large, pretty water bird, black/white spotted and very blue with a long beak, a little bigger than a pigeon, eats worms and small fish by skimming the water (Ascension/Ha). [Attested only once]

ayun 1) Command bring me it!, give me it! {Ex.: ayun sii! Bring water! ayunyuT sii! You all bring water! ayun niSSa urkan! Give me this mortar!} Meaning: this meaning more common. 2) V bring, give {Ex.: hattena ayun sottow, ayun sottow! Who goes to bring fire? Bring me fire!}

C

caca V try, do what one can {Ex.: caaca-k. He does what he can.} [Tentative]


caapuna (Made from: cappu) N prickly thing, thorn Synonym: cappuSmin.
caasuna N an herb, hay Meaning: Ar thought it was hay, but Ascension says it has prickly points on the leaves when young and you have to cut them off, soak it, and throw away the liquid.
caawa V go ahead, speed up {{Ex.: caawan-ak pireese. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
caaya N open-weave washing basket Cultural info: up to 2 feet across by 1 foot tall, made of twigs, used for carrying or hanging clean laundry and for washing beans or seeds. [Attested only once]
caaye V praise {{Ex.: kan caaye neppe Taarese. I praise this man. hiimi-me at caayepu. You are always praising yourself, shortly.}}
cahi V catch barn owls Noun: caahi. (Other Pronunc.: cahii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)
cahki V squeeze/squirm through {{Ex.: nii-ka cahki. I squeeze through here (for ex., where a board is missing from a fence).}}
cahku N stringless bow [Attested only once]
cahira N sweet alyssum, peppergrass Meaning: koniga maritima, alyssum maritimum. [Attested only once]
cahka V be sad {{Ex.: cakhun-ka. I became sad.}} Synonym: cakwi, *corko. Words containing this: cakhun
cahkun (Made from: cakku, -n) V get/become sad
caklu V bend body, bend over {{Ex.: cakkulpuy! Bend over! cakhuy nuk! Bend him/her over! wak caklu. He bends over at the waist.}} Meaning: bend body forward at waist or hips. (Other Pronunc.: cakkul before -pu (and -mu if possible))
cakwi V be sad {{Ex.: cakwi-me yete, ussi-me yete ekwe eTTen. You will be sad because you won't fall asleep.}} Similar: -wi; Synonym: cakku, *corko.
cala, N urine, pee, piss {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise. I don't want piss, I want cold water! (Probably about the quality of the drink offered.)}} Verb: cala.
(Other Pronunc.: callaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)
cala, V urinate, pee {{Ex.: hoTTo calaayis! Go to urinate! calamsa penis calaana-ka. I go to pee. ekwe-ka holle cala. I can't pee.}} Noun:
cala, (Other Pronunc.: calaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: calamsa, caltYa, calYaSmin
calamsa (Made from: calaa, -msa) N penis pt: riikeh; Similar: piliv.
calku V have a sickle, put on sickle {{Ex.: calkuSte-k. He's got a sickle. (or possibly something on the neck that resembles a sickle)}} Meaning: may refer to the harvesting tool sickle, or to some sort of lumps that grow on the neck, meaning very unclear.
calon (Borrowed from: chalon Spanish) N place Chalon Cultural info: area near stream and Soledad mountain range. [Attested only once]
caltYa (Made from: calaa, -tY-) V pee a lot, urinate often

caltYaSmin (Made from: calaa, -tY-, -Smin) N one who pees a lot, pisser Pronunciation: sometimes pronounced caltaSmin.
cancare V walk with shoulders hunched {{Ex.: cancare wak hinne. He walks around with his shoulders hunched.}} Meaning: meaning unclear.
cannariS N acorn meal Meaning: ground up acorns after leaching them out. [Attested only once]
cappe V nail {{Ex.: kan cappe neppe tappure. I am nailing this wood.}}

cappuSmin (Made from: cappu, -Smin) N prickly/thorny one Synonym: caupuna. Grammar: both this and caupuna are possible, may mean the same thing.
carak

N. whiteness {Ex.: meheepuy men-carak! Look at your whiteness!} Verb: carka 1.
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, based on comparison to carka, might be Talak.

carka

V. 1) be white {Ex.: carka men-koro. Your feet are white.} Noun: carak.
Meaning: of people or body parts or skin. 2) be clear Meaning: of the sky or weather. (Other Pronunc.: cark before -p (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: carkasmin

carkasmin (Made from: carka, -Smin) N. white one, clear one Meaning: of the sky or weather.

carki

V. be quiet {Ex.: paaTe makense carki. The priest quiets all of you.} Attested only once


carko

N. light {Ex.: wak-carko his light} Attested only once

carsaywa

N. kingfisher Attested only once

cassa

V. throw rocks {Ex.: cassa-ka-mes. I'm throwing rocks at you. cassat ireksum. Throw rocks at me!}

cattYa, cattYa

V. gather buckeye trees {Ex.: cattYana makke. We go to gather buckeye trees.} Noun: cattYa 1. Meaning: California buckeye, probably to gather any part of the tree as well. Sci. name: Aesculus californica.


cattYa, 1) buckeye tree Verb: cattYa, Cultural info: used for making mush out of the (nut?) meal, has pear-like fruits. Meaning: California buckeye. Sci. name: Aesculus californica. 2) hog testicles Meaning: may be a metaphorical word for the buckeye tree.

cawcila

N. personal Chowchilla Tribe/people

cawsayla

N. personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Attested only once

cayar

N. be bowlegged {Ex.: cayraSte cayarsmi. bowlegged, little bowlegged one} Verb: cayra. Social use: this word was not known by Ascension's time, very unsure. Attested only once

cayci

N. be strong {Ex.: ekwe cayci-ka. I am not strong. men-ama cayciSmin. Your body is strong. cayciska-mes yete. I will just be strong (strict) to you. caycikSpu to pretend to be strong ekwe-k cayci. He's not strong. caycipyu! Do it with all your might! (Use your strength!) cayciSmin maTTer. The tobacco is strong.} Noun: cayic. Meaning: usually physical strength, rarely strong flavor/smell. (Other Pronunc.: cayic before -p (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: cayicpu

cayic

N. strength {Ex.: kan tukne men-cayicise! I wish I had your strength!} Verb: cayci.

cayicpu

(Made from: cayci, -pu) V. apply strength, do with all one's might Meaning: could mean 'try hard,' but is usually about physical effort (lifting heavy things).

*caymu

V. envy, be jealous {Ex.: ka nepp Taarese caymun yete. I will envy this man. caymun hayxa yete. They will envy each other. caymunSmin envious one} Similar: katYmu. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (to envy), -pu (meaning same), -Smin, or -mak (jealous one/ones). (Other Pronunc.: cayum before -p (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: caymumpu

cayra

V. be bowlegged {Ex.: cayraSmin bowlegged person cayraSmin wak-koro His legs are bowlegged. cayranin (Someone) got bowlegged.} Similar: cayar; Noun: cayar.

cayumpu

(Made from: *caymu, -pu) V. envy, be jealous Meaning: meaning similar to caymu without -pu. [Tentative]

ceree

V. wade {Ex.: ceere-k He's wading.} Attested only once

cceeyes

N. hare, jackrabbit Similar: ruumay; V. ceye. Meaning: black-tailed.

cchel

(V. sing at the high part (turn) of a song {Ex.: cchel hayxa saawen. They sing the higher part.} Similar: ckele 1. Cultural info: refers to a part with higher tone in a traditional song, a turn in the song, that instructs the dancers to do something, may also have been used later to refer to just the higher voice in a song, possibly in singing European music.

cchese

V. shine, glow, be bluish {Ex.: cchese-k wak-hin katu panyek. His eyes shine like a cat's.} Meaning: of the eyes.

ceken

Adv. slowly, little by little Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once]

cckle

V. 1) be uneven, be lumpy {Ex.: cckleSte It's lumpy. (Also: It doesn't sit flat.)} Similar: cchel. 2) be (a little) tall {Ex.: hannik cckle? Where is it tall? cckle wak-utih. His pillow is
ciinu, V choke {{Ex.: kan ciinun ammanum. I choked on (my) food.}} [Attested only once]
ciire Adv always, continually {{Ex.: ciira-k haysane kuwa. She always talks to them that way.}} Synonym: hiimi.
ciiri N horn {{Ex.: pulkinin ciiri. The bottom broke off the horn.}} Verb: ciir.
ciiris N heat {{Ex.: ciirisway summer}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, this word may not exist. Meaning: unclear whether meaning is exactly the same as the more common Taala, or possibly describes weather of a different part of the season. [Ar + Asc. guess]
ciiritmi V get larks {{Ex.: ciiritmina-ka. I go to get larks.}} Noun: ciiritmin.
ciiritmin N lark, meadowlark Verb: ciiritmi.
ciite N dance {{Ex.: hatte cirpi ciiteta? Who is shouting at the dance? cittena-ka ciiteta. I go to dance at the dance. taSSuhte makke ciiitese. We have watched the dance.}} Verb: ciite.
ciiti V lean {{Ex.: kan-mes ciiti. I am leaning you (on something).}} {{Attested only once}
ciitewa N dance Similar: ciitewa. Cultural info: probably a women's dance, but unsure. [Attested only once]
ciissy N cane, walking stick {{Ex.: iTTasu-me akku men-ciisuyusam. You enter again with your cane. wak itmanu wak-ciisuyase. He lifts up his cane.}} Verb: *ciiya.
ciikki V calm down {{Ex.: ekwes makam cikkiniti? Don't you all calm down?}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear, includes not being angry.
cikri V reside, live {{Ex.: waatena wak cikrin. He goes to come (here), and lives.}} [Attested only once]
cile (Borrowed from: chile Spanish) N chile {{Ex.: kaayiSmin cil. The chile is painful (so hot it hurts). terpeSte neppe cil. This chile is hot.}} (Other Pronunc.: cile before a vowel in the same word)
cile V ring (a bell) {{Ex.: cileesis-ka kampanase. I had the bell rung. namti-ka cile kampanase. I
ciles (Made from: cile, -s,-l bell) N ringer on a bell
ciliska V catch hawks {{Ex.: ciliskana makke.}} We go to catch hawks.} Noun: ciliskan.
ciliskan N hawk Similar: siwkker; Verb: ciliska.
Cultural info: feathers used for dances. Meaning: reddish tail and black bands across wings when spread, has some white, smallish, hovers in the air watching for prey.
cilwi V stub, trip {{Ex.: cilwinin-ka korotka / kan-koroose.}} I stubbed my foot. cilwinin-ka. I tripped.} Meaning: possible unrelated meaning about urine, very unsure.
cim salyer N place Jim Salyer Bridge [Attested only once]
cimmi V grab skin, pinch skin {{Ex.: cimmiy Grab him by the skin! (Pinch him)!}} Meaning: while fighting.
cimu V bother, disturb {{Ex.: makse-mes cimun, caymun.}} We bother you, envy you.} [Attested only once]
cina V be tightly packed {{Ex.: cinaksihte amane. It is truly very tightly packed. cinaksihte amane. Truly you are tightly packed (into your clothes?).}} Similar: Tinna. Meaning: of a person in a corset or apples in a jar, for example.
cinnin N paternal aunt {{Ex.: kan-mes cinninte. I have you as a paternal aunt.}} Similar: ciri. Meaning: may have meant paternal grandmother in Arroyo's time.
*cintu V bump one's head, fall and bump head Similar: martu. Pronunciation: may have changed from cimtu to cintu. Grammar: almost always appears -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: can include bumping one's head on the ceiling (without falling), can include falling and bumping the head.
cipay N leg Synonym: kor; Synonym: kaatYul. Pronunciation: this word is probably incorrect, and should be one of the related ones. [Me only]
cipituk N mallard duck [Attested only once]
cipolsi V be hunchbacked [Attested only once]
cippi V burst {{Ex.: sarka cippiSte hin. The burst eye is white.}}}
ciri, N paternal aunt {{Ex.: he'e ciri pina. Yes, that's my (paternal) aunt. ciri my aunt!}}
Similar: cinnin. Words containing this: ciri

ciri, V hook with horns {{Ex.: tooro kannis cirin. The bull hooked me by the horns.}}
Synonym: hiku; Noun: cirri. (Other Pronunc.: cirii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)
cirip N revers. shout {{Ex.: namitpu wak-cirip.}} His shouts are heard.} Verb: cirpi.
cirko V scrape {{Ex.: cirkoSte men-hintak You have scraped your face. cirkonin-ak, wak innanin, yuu-k cirkonin. He got scraped, he fell, and he got scraped.}}
cirpi V revers. shout loudly {{Ex.: ekwe-me cirpi! Don't shout! cirpiy nuk! Shout at him!}} Noun: cirip.
cirse V cover with ashes {{Ex.: cirseSte covered with ashes}}
cirsi (Made from: cirisi, -s,-l N my aunt

cirti V be yellow, be brown {{Ex.: cirtin. (It turned yellow.)}} Meaning: of horses and of human skin color or complexion, darkish (probably not light yellow).
cisna V gather alder wood {{Ex.: hinwa makke cisnana?}} When will we go to gather alder wood?} Noun: cisnan. Cultural info: people ate this a lot.
cisnan N alder, elder {{Ex.: cisnanwas lullup}}
alderwood flute cisnan wak-sire alder pith hinwa makke rutaana cisnane? When will we go to gather alderwood?} Verb: cisna. Cultural info: was used for food, for making flutes and cigarettes, and the tea from the flowers had a medicinal use. Meaning: tree, flower, or wood, but not the fruit.
cisre V be in a bad mood {{Ex.: cisreSte. He got in a bad mood.}}
cit excl shout {{Ex.: cit, cit! Tawra-k kariy. 'cit, cit!' He's outside. (Calling during hide-and-seek)}} Meaning: at a gambling or hide-and-seek game.
citmo V twitch, feel a twinge {{Ex.: citmo-mes.}} You're twitching. (It's twitching on you.))
Similar: cappu. Cultural info: twitches in various parts of the body had various meanings.
citte V dance \{Ex.: haqiy citteyn! Come to dance! citte hayso moooloye. They are dancing the mooloy. moT hayso miSSimpi citte? Do they dance well? cittey kata okse appahTuk! Dance like you used to with your father! kan holle citte, kan hinsu citte. I can dance, I know how to dance.\} \{Attested only once\} \} Noun: cite. Words containing this: cittemska, cittes, cittesmak, cittetis. cittesma (Made from: cite, -msa dancing ground, dancing place) N dancing ground, dancing place Similar: Tahí. cittes (Made from: cite, -s) N dancer Similar: cittetis; Similar: cittetismak. cittesmak (Made from: cite, -smak) N dancer Similar: cittes; Similar: cittesmak. cittetis (Made from: cite, -ti, -s) N dancer Similar: cittes; Similar: cittesmak. ciwhe V be cloudy, be yellow \{Ex.: ciwheSte wak-hin. His eyes are cloudy.\} \{Meaning: of eyes, as in having cataracts so that the pupil isn't black.\} *ciya V walk with a cane \{Ex.: ciyaapu-k. He walks with a cane.\} \{Attested only once\} \{Other Pronunc.: ciya before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word\} Words containing this: ciyaapu, ciya. ciyaapu (Made from: *ciya, -pu) V walk with a cane \{Attested only once\} coccon N witchcraft \{Ex.: coccon iyot witchcraft sacred stick\} \{Tentative\} cokeNo (Borrowed from: chocheño < San Joseño Spanish) Npersonal Chochenyo (Chochenyo people) cocheespina (Borrowed from: cuche espín(a)? < puercoespín Spanish) N porcupine Meaning: with quills that are gray at the top and red at the base. \{Attested only once\} cohhe V shout Meaning: shouted in the middle of a dance. \{Tentative\} Words containing this: cohhes cohhes (Made from: cohhe, -ss) N shout Meaning: shouted in the middle of a dance. cohisi N pock-marked face \{Ex.: cohisi Tammos pockmarked cheeks\} Similar: coprore 2; Similar: cokre. \{Attested only once\} cohlo V revers. be full of holes \{Ex.: cohlonin. It became full of holes. coholosi innutka. It's full of holes in the road.\} \{Other Pronunc.: cohol before -si?\} Words containing this: coholosi coho N genitals Similar: cohlo. Meaning: probably related to cohlo 'hole,' so it has a taboo meaning too. cohol Nrevers. hole \{Ex.: tollon wak-cohol kan-kalsu. My pants have a lot of holes. (Many are its holes, my pants.) coholte-k wakooc. Her ears have holes (are pierced). hitTew akkun coholtak. The wind came in the holes. tursiSte-k wak-cohololum. He's cold because of its holes. (in walls)\} \{Tentative\} Similar: hocol; Similar: coho; Verb: cohlo. Meaning: probably has a taboo meaning also associated with coho 'genitals.' \{Other Pronunc.:cohool before a vowel in the word\} cok N clod \{Ex.: pina cok. There is a clod.\} \{Attested only once\} Similar: attar. [Ar + Asc. guess] cokor N fireplace \{Me only\} cokre V be pockmarked \{Ex.: cokrehte pockmarked\} \{Attested only once\} Similar: cohis, Similar: coprore 2. cocolwa, N cricket Similar: cooren; Similar: -wa; Verb: cocolwa. Grammar: may include -wa snake suffix. Meaning: different type of cricket from cooren, but the types are unknown. cocolwa, V catch crickets \{Ex.: cocolwa to go to catch crickets\} \{Attested only once\} Similar: cocolwa. collo N shoulder-blade Synonym: cappal. \{Attested only once\} colyole V growl (stomach) \{Ex.: colyole kannis. (My stomach) is growling at me.\} \} same as some word from cokre. comle V squat \{Ex.: kan comle. I'm squatting.\} \{Ex.: hattena wak Tavra comleSte. Who is it sitting squatted down?\} \} conro V straighten, fix Grammar: form conro is constructed based on conorpu. Meaning: this word is extremely unsure. \{Tentative\} \{Other Pronunc.: conor before -pu (or -mu if possible)\}
cooholsi (Made from:cohlo,-si, be full of holes) V be full of holes. Similar: coprore 1.

cooresi V 1) be alone {{Ex.: cooreynin. (Someone) came (here) to be alone. coorisen-me. You were alone a lot.}} 2) be a virgin Meaning: extension of being alone. (Other Pronunci.: cooree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: coore'sa, corse

cooresina N cricket. Similar: colcolwa., Meaning: different type of cricket from colcolwa, but what types are unknown.


coppi V carry {{Ex.: coppo pu Carry it! copposi-ka. I have something to carry. (I carry something.) tollon men-coppomak. You have a lot of things.}} Synonym: wattimpi. Grammar: almost always used in copsonti, coppomak, or coppopis, rarely by itself. Social use: Asc. suggests coppo and wattimpi were from different dialects of Mutsun, copsonti is less common than wattimpi. Coppoismak, rarely by itself.

Coppomak (Made from: coppo, -mak) N things Meaning: usually stuff lying around.

Coppopismak (Made from: coppo, -spis, -way) N Friday loanword: wiweres. Grammar: literally related to 'time of fasting,' use of suffixes somewhat unclear, coppopismak can also be used with same meaning.

Coppopu (Made from: coppo, -pu) V fast, go without food loanword: yunaari. Similar: uspu. Meaning: use of suffix unclear, not literal meaning of -pu. Social use: yunaari replaced this and uspu as the typical word for fasting.

Coprore V 1) be full of small holes {{Ex.: hinTis piina coprore? What is that thing full of holes?}} Similar: cooholsi. 2) be pockmarked Similar: cohisi. Similar: cokre.

Copso (Made from: coppo, -s- V carry Meaning: usually of carrying a small thing (for example in one's hand), might indicate carrying multiple things or carrying repeatedly, but unsure.

Copson (Made from: coppo, -s-s, -n) N little load, thing you carry

copsoni V (Made from: coppo, -s-s, -n, -ii) V carry native: wattimpi. Grammar: literally 'be a thing one carries,' but used as a basic word for 'carry,' but much less common than wattimpi. Social use: possibly from a different dialect.

copyoli V buck {{Ex.: kawaayu copyoli. The horse bucks. copyolink-ak copyoli. It passed by, bucking.}} Meaning: of a horse or other animal.

corko V 1) dry, dry up {{Ex.: tooTe corkoSmisn dried meat comply 'Taastes! Dry the dishes!}} Similar: Tonko; Similar: Tohe. Grammar: becomes corkopu, not corokpu. 2) wither, be thin {{Ex.: ekwena-k huttu, corkoSte-k huttu. He doesn't have a belly, his belly is flat.}} Words containing this: corkoSte

*Corko, V get sad, be disappointed {{Ex.: corokpu makse koc amne. We're sad when it rains. kan corokpu, ussi-ka ekwe holle ricca wakTuk. I'm sad because I can't talk with her.}} Synonym: cakwi, cakku. Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). Meaning: 'be disappointed' is not completely sure. (Other Pronunci.: corok before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: corokpu

CorkoSte (Inflected form of: corko, -Ste) perf dry

corokpu (Made from: *corko, -pu be sad) V be sad, get sad, be disappointed

Coroktes N mallard duck {{Ex.: moyce coroktes waate. Mallard ducks are coming, bunched together.}} [Tentative]

Corowe V moisten, dampen Pronunciation: does not match normal verb forms, very unsure. [Attested only once]

Corse (Made from: coore, -s- V be alone a lot

cosso V hurt, burn with pain {{Ex.: cosso kannis. It hurts me (burning pain). cosso-kas hay. My mouth hurts me. (burning pain) hemmen kannis cosso kan-amnis. My wound still hurts me.}} Grammar: the person who hurts can be subject or object, the body-part that hurts is a subject. Meaning: usually a burning kind of pain, can also be ears hurting and making noise, and can refer to a specific illness that probably causes burning sores in the mouth.

cote V be in single file, be in a line {{Ex.: ssesepuyuT, cotelepuyuT! Arrange yourselves
cunyu (Borrowed from: cunyuy Soledéño) \( V \) **sing**
\{\{Ex.: cunyuy! Sing!\}\} **native:** saawe. Social use: this word may be only a Soledéño word, not a Mutsun word at all.

cupakpu (Made from: cupka, -pu) \( V \) **bleach, whiten**
Grammar: grammatical usage somewhat unclear (bleach oneself, something bleaches on its own, etc.).

cupka \( V \) **be white**
\{\{Ex.: cupkaSmin sinni kuurYiSmin \}\} The white child is small. cupkaya / cupkamak white ones cupkanin It turned white. cupakpu kata yopok. (Someone) is bleaching (him/herself) white like snow.} \{\{Similar: palka. Pronunciation: rarely used as cupakpu before -pu, meaning with -pu somewhat unclear. (Other Pronunc.: cupak before -pu (if possible, -mu)) Words containing this: cupakpu

cupyu \( V \) **puff up, blow up**
\{\{Ex.: men-eshen cupyuhte. Your clothes are puffed up (with the wind). kan-was cupyu. I blow it up.\}\}

curcu \( V \) **gush**
\{\{Ex.: men-hin curcuSte. Your eyes gushed.\}\} [Attested only once]

curtu \( V \) \textit{Vrevers.} catch woodpeckers \{\{Ex.: curtuna makke. We go to catch woodpeckers.\}\} **Noun:** curtuu. Pronunciation: not a typical verb/noun metathesis pattern, but it is a type of metathesis. Sci. name: Balanosphyra formicivorus bairdi and/or Picoides villosus.

curuutu \( N \) woodpecker, hairy woodpecker
Similar: paraatYu; Verb: curtu. Meaning: smaller woodpecker with some red on its head. Sci. name: Balanosphyra formicivorus bairdi and/or Picoides villosus.

cuspa \( V \) hide
\{\{Ex.: cuspan-ak keetehtak. He hid at the backrest.\}\} [Attested only once]

cusura \( V \) uncomb
\{\{Ex.: cusuraSte-ka urih. I have uncombed hair.\}\} [Attested only once] Words containing this: cusuraste

cusuraSte (Inflected form of: cusura, -Ste) perf uncombed

cuSe \( Adv \) almost \{\{Ex.: upkinin-ka cuSe, eeye. I almost fell over, was about to fall over.\}\} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

cuSra \( V \) be brittle \{\{Ex.: cuSraSte brittle\}\} Meaning: possibly of hair. [Attested only once] Words containing this: cuSraSte
cuSraSte (Inflected form of: cuSra, -Ste) perfbrittle
[Attested only once]
cuSuS N tobacco bag [Attested only once]
cutku V Revvers. have a fever {{Ex.: cutkanin-ka. I got a fever.}} Noun: cuutuk.
cutte V crawl {{Ex.: cutte sinni. The baby is crawling. wak cutte kata alaaSu. He's crawling like a baby.}} Meaning: on hands and knees like a baby.
cuttu V gather manzanita {{Ex.: cuttuna makke. We go to gather manzanita.}} Noun: cuttus. Sci. name: Arctostaphylos.
cuttus N manzanita Verb: cuttu. Cultural info: the common type of Manzanita around San Juan Bautista, used to make cider, and for a medicinal use; ground & added with sugar to cool water to bring a fever down; used to make cider, and for a medicinal use; ground & added with sugar to cool water to bring a fever down; H gives it as a variety of Uva ursi. 

Grammar: irregular noun form of cutsu

Cuutsukmin (Made from: cutsu, -Smin) N green one

Grammar: irregular noun form of cutsu.

cuucu (Borrowed from: chucho Spanish) N dog {{Ex.: warka cuucu. The dog is howling. cuucu hasseSte. The dog is angry. kan yte hooyo cuucuse. I will get a dog.}} native: huceknis.

Social use: this borrowing was more common than huceknis by Asc.'s time.

cuuki V bend, be crooked {{Ex.: hiTTewum cuukin-ak. It is bending from the wind. kan-was cuukimpi. I make it bend. cuukiSte-k. It is bent.}} Synonym: mitte, iwli. Meaning: of trees, sticks, body parts, etc. (general).

cuukir N Revvers. diarrhea {{Ex.: men-cuukir your diarrhea}} Similar: cukrin; Verb: cukri. [Tentative]
cuutuk, N green color, green {{Ex.: kan meheesi cuutukse. I see the color green.}} [Attested only once]
cuye V dress, make look good {{Ex.: cuyeepu makse. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). kan cuyen. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: cuyee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: cuyerte
cuyerte (Made from: cuye, -Ste) V look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: cuyerte-ka. I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

diyos (Borrowed from: Dios Spanish) N God {{Ex.: aaman-ka diyoose. I believe in God. muySin-ka diyoose. I love God. miSSimpin-mes am diyos uykampin. God has made you get through the day (afternoon) well.}} native: hoole. Pronunciation: would be pronounced tiyos in Mutsun, but was clearly used a lot as diyos. (Other Pronunc.: diyoos before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

ee excl a shout Meaning: possibly a shout during a gambling or hide-and-seek game, unsure. [Tentative]
eccer N iron {{Ex.: halawe irek koc halsimphne eccer. The stone strikes sparks when the iron...}}
is made to get red-hot.}

**eenena N blackberry** {{Ex.: rutahte-ka eenenase. I have gathered blackberries. hinwa makke wattin ammana eenenase? When will we go to eat blackberries? amma-k eenenase, hiwsen-ak eenenase. It eats blackberries, it likes blackberries.}}

**Noun:** seykun. **[Attested only once]**

**Pronunciation:** very unsure. "ehLiSte?

'eehmak'.

It is pronounced as long even in longer words like Sicikna squirrel's hole (on a swing).

**eepe V pass by** {{Ex.: epse mukurmakma. The women are passing by. Taaresmak eepen saaweti. The men passed by singing. eepe-ka runmese. I'm passing by the river.}}

Words containing this: epse

**eeTe V be asleep, sleep** {{Ex.: kan eeTenin. I was asleep. ye-te-k eeTe. He will be asleep. matla-k eeTe. He's sleeping face-down. eeTena-k. He's going (there) to sleep.}}

**Similar:** eTne, eTe. eTse; **Noun:** eT. Grammar: usually appears by itself (or with -Ste or past tense), only rarely with -n(i). Meaning: of the state of being asleep, sleeping, whereas eTTe has to do with going to bed or going to sleep, or a change in sleep. Words containing this: eTse

**eeye, V laugh hard, guffaw** {{Ex.: hinkayi-me eeye? What are you laughing hard at?}}

**Similar:** maayi. **[Tentative]**

**eeye, V was about to, almost** {{Ex.: takkunin-ak eeye. He almost choked (was about to choke). makse eeye paakayninis. We were about to come to shell (something).}} Grammar: probably only used with past tense verbs. Social use: used mostly in Arroyo's time.

**eeyo V swing** {{Ex.: kan-mes eeyo. I swing you (on a swing).}} **Synonym:** luuye. **[Tentative]**

**eh N gray ground squirrel** {{Ex.: eh issin squirrel's hole ehmak squirrels (pl.)}} **Similar:** Sicikna; **Verb:** ehse. Pronunciation: vowel may usually be pronounced as long even in longer words like 'eemak'. Sci. name: Spermophilus beccheyi.

**ehLi V be alone** {{Ex.: hattena nuhu licye ehLiSte? Who is standing there alone?}}

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. **[Attested only once]** Words containing this: ehLiSte

**ehLiSte (Inflected form of: ehLi, -Ste) perf alone** **[Attested only once]**

**ehse V hunt gray ground squirrels** {{Ex.: kan ehseykun. I went to hunt ground squirrels.}} **Noun:** eh. Sci. name: Spermophilus beccheyi.

**ekeT Nrevers. sins, badness, evil** {{Ex.: kan ricca ekeTse. I am saying bad things. aT ekeTsum-ak mokkos. She was born without sins. iccompiy maksense ekeTaktum! Take us out of our sins!}} **Verb:** ekeT.

**ekTe Vrevers. be evil, be bad** {{Ex.: kan hiSSe ekTeSmine. I did something evil. ekTeste tooTe bad meat! The meat is bad. ekTesmin Taares. He is a bad man. ekTenin He became bad. ekTemak bad ones, bad things}} **Similar:** yekre; **Noun:** ekeT.

**ektse V be ugly** {{Ex.: ektseSte ugly ekTeste, ugley person, ugly one}} **[Tentative]** Words containing this: ektseSte

**ektseSte (Inflected form of: ektse, -Ste) perf ugly, homely**

**ekwe Adv not, no** {{Ex.: ekwe-k-was hiwsenin. He did not like him. ekwe-me kannis ruuse! Don't spit on me! hiwwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca! Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! ekwe-ka-mes TuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum. I didn't cut your hair without thinking about it (by accident).}} **Opp.:** he'e. Grammar: said by itself as answer to a question ('no'), or as part of a sentence ('not'). Words containing this: ekwe hiimi, ekwe yete, ekwena, ekwe-awe-taprey'a, ekwe-kas-nansin, ekwe pesyonum

**ekwe hiimi** (Compound composed of: ekwe, hiimi)

**Adv never ever, always not** Meaning: means something always does not happen, not that something does not always happen.

**ekwe pesyonum** (Saying composed of: ekwe, pesyo, -n, -sum) **Adv by accident, not on purpose, without thinking** Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.

**ekwe yete** (Compound composed of: ekwe, yete) **Adv never** Meaning: never in the future (implying something will never happen), unlike hapuh'a (never in the past).

**ekwe-awe-taprey'a** (Idiom composed of: ekwe, taprey, -'a) **V be shallow** **[Attested only once]**

**ekwe-kas-nansin** (Idiom composed of: ekwe, -kas, nansi, -n) **N stranger** **[Attested only once]**
ekwena (Made from: ekwe) V 1) not be, there isn't

{Ex.: ekwena petsen. There is no sugar. nii ekwena hinTis. There is nothing here. ekwena hatte. There is nobody.} Grammar: with just one noun, means 'there isn't any' of the noun. 2) not have

{Ex.: ekwena-k aanan. He doesn't have a mother. ekwena-ka suukar I don't have any sugar.} Grammar: with two nouns, means someone doesn't have any of something. Words containing this: ekwena-hatte

ekwena-hatte (Compound composed of: ekwena, hatte, nobody) N nobody

ele V raise, lift {{Ex.: makam ele kan-tipSine. You all raise my basket.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

eleymin Nrev. sparrowhawk {{Ex.: loktohte attYa, eleymin ilinx. It's just soft, the young of a sparrowhawk.}} Similar: siwkker; Similar: lixir. Verb: eye. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail..

elk V be erect, be straight {{Ex.: elkoSmin very straight up person/thing oySoy ellokpyuy! Straighten yourself up again!}} (Other Pronunc.: ellok before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: elkuhte

elkunte (Inflected form of: elk, -Ste) perf curly

{Ex.: elkuhte wak-urih. His hair is curly.} Meaning: meaning is the opposite of what it seems like it should be from the parts (straight instead of curly). [Tentative]

elme V go quickly {{Ex.: elmespu to go quickly}} Grammar: allomorph elem is very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: elem probably before -pu or -mu)

elew V eat the last meal/the second table {{Ex.: kan yete elwe. I will eat at the last meal (with the second group to eat). elweemit! Eat at the second table for me (with the second group)! hoTTo elweena! Go eat at the last meal!}} (Other Pronunc.: elwe before one consonant and then another vowel)

emhe Adv softly, quietly, barely audible {{Ex.: hinTis pina emhe? What is that thing that is barely visible? emhe makse-me rakken. You name us softly.}} Meaning: barely able to be heard, rarely barely able to be seen.

*emme V forget {{Ex.: emmen-ak kan-riicas. My language is being forgotten. emmempin-ka hineeruse. I forgot the money. ekwe-me kannis emmen! Don't forget me. emmenin-ka. I forgot. emmeSte kannis ya. I've forgotten too. emmenin kannis. I forgot. (It got forgotten by me.)}} Similar: *meene. Grammar: the person who forgets can be either subject or object, but the latter may come from Spanish influence; only appears with -Ste (forgotten), -n(i) (get forgotten or forget something), or -mpi (forget something). Words containing this: emmen, emmeSte

emmen (Made from: *emme, -ni) V get forgotten, forget Grammar: can be used with the person who forgets as subject and person/thing they forget as object (ex.: ekwe-me kannis emmen), or can be used with the person who forgets as the object and no subject (ex.: emmenin kannis). (Other Pronunc.: emmeni before a suffix)

emmeSte (Inflected form of: *emme, -Ste) perf forgotten

*emre V covet a woman {{Ex.: men-kas emre. You covet me (said by a woman).}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: possibly also for coveting and envying more generally. Words containing this: emren

emren (Made from: *emre, -ni) V envy, covet a woman

eve conj and, but {{Ex.: ene men miSte? And are you well?}} Meaning: range of possible meanings unsure. Social use: not used by Ascension's time but somewhat common in Ar's time.

enenum Adv out of sight, secretly {{Ex.: enenumse amane suku! Are you truly smoking tobacco secretly?}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

enne V write, paint {{Ex.: pappel ennems writing paper kommeSte-ka kan enne. I'm tired of/from writing. hiimi men enne. You're always writing. moT-me mSSiSmi enn? Did you paint/write well? enneme-te-k kurehsum. It is painted with red paint. kan uuru enne. I give the pen (as a gift). tuppumpi wak-ennene. He is finishing his writing.}} loanword: kiriwire. Words containing this: anSa-ennes, ennems, ennen,
ennems (Made from: enne, -msa) N writing instrument, pen, pencil [Meaning: may include things related to paper in general (for ex. a blotter on a desk) as well.]

ennen (Made from: enne, -n) N writing, painting

ennes (Made from: enne, -n) N pen [Meaning: included a feather (plume) pen for writing, but means pens in general.

enokhe Adv but, rather, instead { {Ex.: ekwe waksaSte diyos, enokhe harwati. God is not stingy, rather he is generous.} } [Attested only once]

ense V collect blackberries { {Ex.: ensena-ka. I am going blackberrying / going to get blackberry bushes. okse-ka enses. I went blackberrying a long time ago.} } Noun: eenena. Meaning: may also include collecting whole bushes. Sci. name: Rubus vitifolius. Words containing this: ensen

ensen (Made from: ense, -n) N personal Salinas tribe [Meaning: name for this tribe means 'blackberrying place' literally. [Tentative]

enuki V signal with the finger { {Ex.: enuki kannis. (Someone) signals to me with his finger.} } Meaning: meaning extremely unclear. [Attested only once]

enwe V worsen, aggravate, deteriorate { {Ex.: men kannis enwe. You are making me worse. enwey nuk! Make it worse!} } Synonym: yiswasa 1, yeke.

epes Adv maybe, perhaps { {Ex.: oySona-me makket epes lalkana. Maybe we will go goose-hunting again.} } Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

epe (Made from: epe, -se) V many pass by

epSe excl no, don't! { {Ex.: epSe-me monsen! Don't tell! epSe-me! Don't do it! Don't go and do what you might do! epSe makam haslin! Don't be afraid, you all!} }

ereeSi V bathe, take a bath { {Ex.: ereeSihte-ka. I've taken a bath. yuu hoTto ereeSi! Go take a bath! ereeSina makke. We're going (we're on our way) to take a bath.} } Pronunciation: unusual verb form, but appears to be correct (does not end in -si). Meaning: bathe oneself or someone else (for ex. a baby).

ereS Adv so, really, truly { {Ex.: ereS-ka hinsu. I really know. moT ereS wak? Is it really him?} }

ereSpu (Made from: *erSe, -pu) V brag [Meaning: about oneself.

ereT N piece of money { {Ex.: heemec'a ereT men yisme. You owe one piece of money.} } loanword: kiikaT; loanword: rial. Synonym: irek 2. Social use: this word was replaced by 'riyaal'i' by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

*erSe V brag, boast { {Ex.: hiimi-me ereSpu miSte. You are always bragging that you're good (better than others).} } Grammar: only appears with -pu (meaning same). (Other Pronunc.: ereS before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: ereSpu

eshen N blanket, clothes { {Ex.: mettenin por eshentak. The flea hid in the blankets. Taakampiy men-eshen! Bring your blanket! ekwena-k eshen. He doesn't have a blanket. hiTiwy men-eshen! Spread out your clothes/blanket!} } loanword: Taapu; loanword: saraape; loanword: roopa; Verb: esse.

*esko V 1) be sharp { {Ex.: eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan. It is sharp like a comb, a large comb.} } Grammar: only with -hte (sharp/backwards) or -Smin (sharp one/backwards one). 2) backwards { {Ex.: haywey, men-eshen eskohte! Look, your clothes are backwards!} } Meaning: this meaning very unsure. Words containing this: eskohte, eskoSmin

eskohte (Made from: *esko, -Ste) perf 1) sharp Meaning: of a knife, comb teeth, and other things. 2) backwards

eskoSmin (Made from: *esko, -Smin) N sharp thing [Attested only once]

espehu (Borrowed from: espejo Spanish) N mirror { {Ex.: hewespu makke mak-hine espehhutka. We look at our faces in a mirror.} } Cultural info: they put water in a tray in the sun to use as a mirror. [Attested only once]

espiritu (Borrowed from: spirito Spanish) N spirit { {Ex.: aaman-ka, diyos appa, diyos innis, diyos espiritu santo. I believe in God the
Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. }\_\text{native: nossow. Cultural info: used only in translating Catholic documents. Meaning: closest Mutson word is nossow, but meaning is not the same.}

ešte, \text{Ady just as if} \{\text{Ex.: ekwe esse atten. Just as if it didn't break.}\} \text{Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]}

esse, \text{V dress, cover} \{\text{Ex.: essepuyt. Dress yourself! essehte eshenum. It is covered with a blanket. eswey nuk! Undress/uncover him!}\} \text{Noun: eshen. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing.}

\text{essehtis} (\text{Made partly from: -Ste}) \text{N Christian loanword: kristYanu. Grammar: literal meaning and parts of this word very unclear, but esse could refer to Christians wearing more clothing than in the traditional culture, and covering the body more. Meaning: may also mean Christianity.}

\text{eSSerse} \text{Ady it is said that} \{\text{Ex.: eSSerse-me-was hayweykun. It is said that you went to see him.}\}

etko \text{V turn over/inside out/upside-down} \{\text{Ex.: kan etekopu tokkohtak. I'm turning over on my mat. etkoy! Turn it inside out! / Turn it over! etkohte inside-out / turned over}\} \text{Meaning: turn over (for ex. a stone, or oneself in bed), inside-out (for ex. a shirt), backwards, upside-down, etc.\text{(Other Pronunc.: ettok before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: etkohtte}}

etkohte \text{(Inflected form of: etko, -Ste) perf backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down}

*ešte \text{V have protruding lips} \{\text{Ex.: etloSmin wak-hay. His lips stick out. etloSmin a person with protruding lips}\} \text{Similar: tuTru. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -ya (person/people with protruding lips). Words containing this: etloSmin}

\text{etloSmin} \text{(Made from: *etlo) N person with protruding lips}

ette, \text{N maternal uncle} \{\text{Ex.: kan men-ette. I am your maternal uncle. etse my uncle}\} \text{Verb: ette. Meaning: maternal. Words containing this: etse.}

ette, \text{V be an uncle} \{\text{Ex.: kan yetee-mes etteepu. I will be your uncle.}\} \text{Noun: ette, Meaning: probably maternal uncle. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: ettee before one consonant and then a vowel)}

\text{etteS} \text{N chest Synonym: tuukay. Meaning: of the body. [Attested only once]}

e'T \text{N sleep, bed} \{\text{Ex.: hassa-kas eT. I want to sleep. (I feel like sleep.) kan uttu kan-e'Tse kari'a. I'm putting my bed outside. Tuylun wak-e'Tlak. In the vulture's bed (nest).}\} \text{Verb: e'TTe; Verb: e'Te. Meaning: primarily means 'sleep' (noun, one's sleep), can sometimes be used for 'bed,' but tokkoh is the usual word for bed.}

\text{eTina-puwatis} \text{N game Similar: -s; Similar: -ti. Grammar: compound, but not clear what the parts are. Meaning: children's game. [Attested only once]}

\text{eTNe} \text{V fall asleep, be sleepy} \{\text{Ex.: kan eTnenin. I fell asleep. eTNeSte-ka. I'm asleep (have fallen asleep). kan eTnen, ekwe-ka holle eTTen. I'm sleepy, but I can't sleep. eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise. I'm putting this child to sleep.}\} \text{Similar: e'Te, e'TTe, e'Tse. Meaning: of being in the state of being sleepy, and also of being so sleepy one actually falls asleep. Words containing this: e'Tnempi, eTNeSte}

\text{eTnempi} \text{(Made from: eTNe, -mpi) V put to sleep Meaning: usually used of putting/getting a baby to sleep.}

\text{eTneSte} \text{(Inflected form of: eTNe, -Ste) perf asleep Meaning: may also include 'sleepy,' but more likely only when sleepiness has reached the state of having fallen asleep.}

\text{eTSe} \text{(Made from: eTTe, -s-) V sleep} \{\text{Ex.: yete morreyt horpeywais eTSe. They will be sleeping at midnight (in the middle of the night). amrenin-ak wak eTSe He still wanted to sleep.}\} \text{Similar: e'Tne, e'eTe, e'TTe. Grammar: probably composed of either eeTe or e'TTe plus -s-, but does not clearly include a meaning of many people sleep or someone sleeps repeatedly.}

\text{eTSpe} \text{V offend} \{\text{Ex.: kan-mes eTSes diyos ekeTsum. I offended you, God, with sin.}\} \text{Cultural info: traditional cultural meaning unknown. Social use: only used in Catholic prayers, out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar only, very unsure]}

\text{e'TTe} \text{V sleep, go to bed} \{\text{Ex.: e'TTene-ka. I'm going to sleep/to bed. e'TTeneiyis! Go (to bed) to sleep! coore'Sa-ka eTTen. I sleep alone. haayi eTTeniwai! Come (to bed) to sleep! e'Tweyis! Go get up/out of bed!}\} \text{Similar: e'Tne, e'eTe, e'TSe; Noun: e'T. Grammar: usually used with}
etse, $V$ **eat supper/dinner** \{\{Ex.\::\: kan-paapa etse. My grandfather is eating supper. etseha makke. We go to eat supper. etseheta-ka. I've eaten supper.\}\} Words containing this: etse

eften (New word made from: etse, -n) $N$ **dinner, supper**
eTTti $V$ **be sweet** [Attested only once]
eyle Vrevers. **catch sparrowhawks** \{\{Ex.: eylena makke. We go to catch sparrowhawks.\}\} Noun: eyelymin. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail.

-h *Suff. ($V > N$) normilizer* \{\{Ex.: nii-ka kan-tokkohiata. I'm here in my bed/on my mat. cittemuy men-hitrimis! Make your top dance!\}\} Grammar: makes a noun that means the thing that the verb gets done to, often that produces something, may only go with a few verbs (to make belt, clothes, bangs, bed, toy top), much less common than -n.

haa excl! Here I am! Meaning: call in response to someone else's shout.

hahe $V$ 1) **run away** \{\{Ex.: haksi makse haahenin. We just ran away. hitteYyuT makke haahenin! Come on, let's flee!\}\} loanword: *uuwi. 2) **make way** \{\{Ex.: haahey! Make way!\}\} Meaning: this meaning is unsure. Words containing this: haahetka

haahetka (Made from: hahe, -tak) $Adv$ **apart, in another place** \{\{Ex.: haahetka roote. S/he is somewhere else. haahetak eTTen. I sleep in another place.\}\}

haakan $N$ **snake’s rattle/tail** \{\{Ex.: ippih wak-haakan / ippih haakan rattlesnake’s rattle\}\}

haakaT $N$ **ornament of conch shell, conch** \{\{Ex.: miSmin haakaT, haSSan ya a good conch shell ornament, abalone shell also\}\} [Ar

- **etse, V** meat supper/dinner \{{Ex.\::\: kan-paapa etse. My grandfather is eating supper. etseena makke. We go to eat supper. etseheta-ka. I've eaten supper.\}\} Words containing this: etse

eften (New word made from: etse, -n) $N$ dinner, supper

eTTti $V$ be sweet [Attested only once]
eyle Vrevers. catch sparrowhawks \{{Ex.\::\: eylena makke. We go to catch sparrowhawks.\}\} Noun: eyleymin. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail.
haani N pillow \{Ex.: men-haani your pillow\}

haasan N sorcerer woman Social use: this word could only be used by sorcerers, or only of sorcerers.

*haasi V be afraid, fear \{Ex.: asa’a-ka haasin. I am truly afraid. moT-ak haasin wak ruySuksi? Is he afraid? He is trembling. kan haasinin. I was afraid. kan-was yete haasin. I will be afraid. haasin-ka kuwa ricca. I am afraid of talking like this.\} Synonym: hasli. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: haasin

haasin (Made from: *haasi, -n) V be afraid, fear

haaSum N shame, embarrassment \{Ex.: akkay men-haaSum! Put aside your shame! haaSumum wak waate. He comes in embarrassment/shame.\}

haaTa V steal, rob \{Ex.: haaTaspN (It) was stolen. epSi-ke haaTa hiS’ase! Don’t steal things! hummit kannis, men-haan! Give me the thing you stole! ekwe-ka tollon haaTan. I didn’t steal much. amSi-me ekwe haaTahne. So you don’t get robbed. haaTaspN thief\} loanword: piyaari, many objects: hatsa, Synonym: *hacca, hottYo. Words containing this: haaTan, haaTaspN, hatsa

haaTan (Made from: haaTa, -n) N stolen thing, loot

haaTaspN (Made from: haaTa, -s, -paN) N thief, robber

haawa V call \{Ex.: hiwsen-ka haawa. I like to call him. kan-was haawa kan-appase. I am calling my father. haawahne-me. You are being called. hawsa-ka haysane. I go to call them (a lot of people). haawapismak callers\} Words containing this: haawapis, hawsa;

haawapis (Made from: haawa, -spis) N caller, shouter

haawas N revers. horse-bean Verb: hawsa.

haawi V wrap up \{Ex.: haawimit! Wrap it up for me! haawiy simni! Wrap up the child! haawihne (It) gets wrapped up. haawi rag doll\} Synonym: honno. (Other Pronunc.: hawi before -spu) Words containing this: haawis, hawispu

haawis (Made from: haawi, -s) N rag doll Meaning: a thing you wrap up with.

haayi 1) Command come here! \{Ex.: haayi makam, kan-paplay! Come here, my grandchildren! haayiyuT! / haayi makam! Come here! (more than one person) haayi kannis-me, he’e, he’e! You come here to me, yes, yes!\} Pronunciation: when used with -yuT to more than one person, could be pronounced either haayiyuT (regular form) or haayiT (irregular form). Grammar: common usage. Meaning: to someone nearby. 2) V (call to) come here \{Ex.: haayiSte. (She) has come here.\} Pronunciation: less common usage.

haccal N back \{Ex.: kan eTTen mesTuk, amSi kan-mes muSSimi men-haccalle. I am going to sleep with you, in order to warm up your back, yuu makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak. And we carried soaproot on our backs.\} Synonym: hoppoh.

hachaci Adv stepping high \{Ex.: moT-me hachaci hinne? Are you walking high-steppingly?\} [Ar + Asc. guess]

*hacku V steal, rob \{Ex.: hackuSmin-ak. He is a thief. hackumak haysa. They are thieves.\} Synonym: haaTa, hottYo. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -mak (robber(s)). Words containing this: hackumak, hackuSmin

hackumak (Made from: *hacku, -mak) N thieves, robbers

hackuSmin (Made from: *hacku, -Smin) N thief, robbers

hacma V fight \{Ex.: kan-was hacmanin. I fought with him. hacmanun-ak. He put (someone) in a position to fight.\} Similar: haTTamu. [Tentative] Words containing this: hacmanu

hacmanu (Made from: hacma, -nu) V make a fight, pick a fight Meaning: not literal use of -nu: position someone to have a fight means to cause or pick a fight.

hacwe V scrape, scratch \{Ex.: kan hacwe. I scrape/scratch. hacwenin. (He) scraped/scratched.\} Grammar: may contain the -w- opening infix and mean scrape upward/outward, but unclear.

hahme V have sex with a sleeping woman \{Ex.: hahmen-ak. He had sex with a woman in her sleep. hahmestap. (She) was slept with in her sleep.\} Meaning: probably forced sex (rape), not
halkaSte (Inflected form of: *halka, -Ste) perf blind

halki V stretch, lift, push over {{Ex.: halkiy kan-tokkoh! Stretch out my mat! halki tokkoh. He lifts the bed (spreading it out).}} Meaning: into a stretched out flat position, most often about a bed/mat, but can be other things.

hallale V go in single file Pronunciation: word and pronunciation extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

halle V play a game {{Ex.: hallati makke. We’re playing hide and seek (or another game).}} Grammar: almost always appears with -ti, Ascension said it had to be with -ti, but one time she used it without. Meaning: could be for playing a game peon, hide-and-seek, or other games.

halsa, (Borrowed from: alzar Spanish) V lift, raise {{Ex.: taprey halsay Lift it up! kan-was halsan taprey rukkatka, taprey-kas yehe halsan. I lifted (it) up on the house, I will lift it up.}} Meaning: general lift meaning. Social use: not sure it comes from Spanish, could be native.

halsa, V lie {{Ex.: halaspun haysa kannis They lied to me. men tiiru halsamSmin. You are really a liar. kocne kannis halasp, notto-ka-mes. If you lie to me, I (will) slap you.}} Synonym: *lokSo. Grammar: appears only with -pu (same meaning) or -Smin (liar). (Other Pronunc: halas before -pu (or -mu if possible) Words containing this: halasp, halsamSmin

halsamSmin (Made from: *halsa, -Smin) N liar Similar: lokSoSmin.

*halsi V be red-hot {{Ex.: kan halsimpi irekse. I made the stone red-hot. halsiSte red-hot}} Grammar: appears with -mpi (make red-hot), -n(i) (get red rot), or -Ste (red-hot). Words containing this: halsimpi, halsin, halsiSte

halsimpi (Made from: *halsi, -mpi) V make red-hot

halsin (Made from: *halsi, -n) V get red-hot (Other Pronunc.: halsini before a suffix)

halsiSte (Inflected form of: *halsi, -Ste) perf red-hot

haltiya (Borrowed from: faldilla Spanish) N underskirt, petticoat, slip native: Sanhan; Similar: naawas.

halu N canyon [Attested only once]

hamaama (Compound composed of: hamna, amana) N dumb/crazy person {{Ex.: kata makam...}}
hmaama. As if you all were crazy.

hamaama:pretend to be dumb! (Act dumb!)\{Ex.: hamwa\} \{Similar: hayes\}. Meaning: mostly dumb/simple-minded, but can also mean crazy.

**hamatay** \(N\) California goosefoot. Meaning: type of soaproot. \{Attested only once\}

**hamei** \(V\) get dark \{Ex.: hamciSte-k\} It is dark (has gotten dark).\{Ex.: for example after a fire goes out. \{Attested only once\}

**hama** \(V\) try \{Ex.: hummit-ka hammapu! Give me some to try! hapuh'a-ka hammapu roroSp. I never try to play.\} \{Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). Meaning: usually try some of something, but also try to do something. Words containing this: hammapu

*hamu** \(V\) try \{Ex.: hummit-ka hammapu! Give me some to try! hapuh'a-ka hammapu roroSp. I never try to play.\} \{Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). Meaning: usually try some of something, but also try to do something. Words containing this: hammapu

**hammi** \(V\) be crazy/foolish \{Ex.: mukurma kannis hammapin. The woman drove me crazy. hammaSmin crazy person\} \{Similar: manha\. Words containing this: hamaama

**hamoon** (Borrowed from: jamon Spanish) \(N\) ham \{Ex.: kan-was kaarempi neppe hamoone. I am smoking this ham.\} \{Attested only once\}

**hampi** 1) \(Q\) which, who \{Ex.: hampise-me hwsen-ka tiyo? Which one do you want me to shoot? hampi paaTe ennen neppese? Which priest wrote this?\} \{Grammar: can function as a verb, taking verb suffixes. Meaning: who is it, which one. 2) \(V\) to be who, to be which \{Ex.: hampiyuT? Who are you all? hampinse-me oySon? Which thing are you doing again?\} \{Grammar: rarely used as a verb in Ar's time only, usage unsure.

**hampu** \(V\) eat again \{Ex.: tina makse hampu. There we eat again.\} \{Tentative\}

**hamwa** \(V\) erase \{Ex.: hamwaSte erased kan-was hamwa. I erase it.\} \{Similar: suuma.

**hanni** \(Q\) where? \{Ex.: hannii sii? Where is the water? hannii wak? Where is he? hannii-me waraainin? Where did you get cut? hannittume-Taakan? Where do you come from? hannii-me hinneykun? Where did you go for a walk?\} \{Pronunciation: in Ar's time, there was often a t in the word (most likely hannit or hanta), but in Asc.'s
time this was not used at all.

**hanyi** \(V\) want \{Ex.: hinTise-me hanyi? What do you want?\} \{Ar + Asc. guess\}

**hapapa** \(N\) nephew, grandson \{Ex.: kan-mes hapapaT I am your nephew. kannis-me hapapaT. You are my grandson.\} \{Meaning: usually means nephew, only use as grandson is from Arroyo, who used it for both, it may mean generally any boy in the family who isn't your own son, or may specifically mean one's sister's or brother's son, but it is less general than meeres.

**happet** \(N\) Revers. wild sweet potato loanword: paapas; \{Similar: hoosos\}. Verb: hapte. Meaning: wild sweet potato, different type from hoowos, called camote bronco in Spanish. \{Attested only once\}

**hapre** \(V\) shake off \{Ex.: hapreuTe kaaayise! Shake off your pain!\} \{Tentative\}

**hapte** \(V\) Revers. gather sweet potatoes \{Ex.: haptena makke We are going to gather sweet potatoes.\} \{Similar: hoosos; \(N\) noun: happet. Meaning: called camote bronco in Spanish. \{Attested only once\}

*hapu** \(V\) clean, wash \{Ex.: hapuksi nuk! Clean it!\} \{Grammar: only appears with -ksi (possibly meaning clean strongly), Ascension said it couldn't be used by itself. \{Tentative\} Words containing this: hapuksi

**hapuh'a** (Made partly from: -a) \(Adv\) never, until now \{Ex.: hapuh'a-ka namman kurkahse. I never tried roasted corn. hapuh'a-k nipapun. He never taught.\} \{Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, could indicate something has never happened yet, never happened in the past.

**hapuksi** (Made from: *hapu, -ksi) \(V\) (really) clean Meaning: may mean to really clean something hard or to keep on cleaning, but not clear.

**hapwe** \(V\) shoo away \{Ex.: hapwey muumuri iinase! Shoo the flies away from the sick one!\}

**hara** \(V\) give \{Ex.: haray men-issu! Give (him) your hand! hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran? How much money did you give me? harahne hinTis? What was given? kan harapuykun. I went to give myself up (to the authorities). ukcaSmin-me, harwaSte-me. You are an offerer, you are generous (literally: having given outward). kan harsa. I give
hasku

(repeatedly), haraamit kannis! Give it to me! kan-was haraayis. He goes to give (it) to him.} {Other Pronunc.: haraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word} Words containing this: haraapu, harwaSte

haraapu (Made from: harki, -pu) V give oneself up, turn oneself in Meaning: to the authorities, can also be used just as 'give oneself,' not literal use of -pu.

haraunu, N band-tailed pigeon Verb: harawu.
Cultural info: a type that came down out of the mountains in the fall, and ate acorns; people ate them but they were bitter because of the acorns. Sci. name: Colomba fasciata and/or Chloroenas fasciata fasciata.

harawu, V catch band-tailed pigeons {Ex.: harawuna-ka. I'm going to catch band-tailed pigeons.} Noun: harawu, Sci. name: Colomba fasciata and/or Chloroenas fasciata fasciata.

harhare V be big, swell {Ex.: harhare-mes. It's swelling you up.} Pronunciation: not typical verb pattern. Meaning: may mean to commit suicide. be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative]

harkpu (Made from: harki, -pu) V knock oneself over, commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative]

hariya (Borrowed from: jarilla Spanish) N type of willow native: paysu. Cultural info: used for making walihin and sawy baskets. Meaning: this could be the willow ragwort shrub (Senecio salignus), not a type of willow tree, Spanish jarilla was used at least sometimes for the willow ragwort. Social use: unclear whether this was used in Mutsun sentences as a word borrowed into Mutsun from Spanish, or was just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

*harke V increase {Ex.: harkenin por kan-tokkohtak. The fleas have increased in my bed.} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: harken

harken (Made from: *harke, -n) V increase Similar: hawi. (Other Pronunc.: harkeni before a suffix)

harki V knock over/down {Ex.: kan harki. I knock (it) over. harikpu wak, wakSa likipun.

She knocked herself over, she killed herself alone.} Synonym: upki. Meaning: with -pu, knock oneself over might also refer to suicide, when applied to objects can mean scoop into piles also. (Other Pronunc.: harik before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: harikpu

harpa V sink, go far away {Ex.: harpanin wak, harpaSte wak. He sank, he has sunk.} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste or -ni/-n, but unclear.

*harsu V lack, miss {Ex.: harsuhte kannis. I'm missing (something, a little piece, possibly teeth).} harsuSte-k. He is lacking something (possibly teeth.). Grammar: only with -hte/-Ste (unclear which) (lacking, missing), not clear whether the person lacking something is object or subject. Meaning: possible that there are two similar-sounding words, one meaning to lack teeth an the other to lack things in general, but not clear. Words containing this: harsuhte

harsuhte (Inflected form of: *harsu, -Ste) perf lacking, missing Meaning: possibly of teeth, possibly general.

harto (Borrowed from: harto Spanish) V have a full stomach Meaning: after eating enough. [Attested only once]

harwaSte (Inflected form of: harki, -w, -Ste) perf generous Meaning: literally means having given outward.

haryan N personal Santa Cruz Indians [Attested only once]

has N anger {Ex.: ekwe-kas akkapu has. Anger won't leave me. kan-has my anger} Verb: hasse.

haska V be golden/dark/black-skinned {Ex.: mukyukniS haskaSmin golden-skinned old woman haskaSte black} Grammar: may only appear with -Smin, -mak, and -Ste, but not sure. Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just skin, but unclear. Words containing this: haskaSmin

haskaSmin (Made from: haska) N black one Meaning: may only refer to dark-skinned people/animals/things, not black items in general.

hasku, V be sharp { { Ex.: hasku men-Tippe. Your knife is sharp. okse-k haskus. It used to be sharp a long time ago. haskuSte-k. It's sharp. } } Loanword: mulaari.

hasli V fear, be afraid, be scared { { Ex.: hasliniska okse. I was afraid a long time ago. koc Tura, haslin eTEmak. When it thunders, bad people are afraid. hasli-ka amane. I am truly afraid. hasliSmin fearful one ekwe makam piNi haslin paaTese? Aren't you all perhaps afraid of the padre? } } Synonym: *haasi. Grammar: almost always followed by -ni/n with similar meaning, but not always.

hassa, V feel like ...ing, want to ... { { Ex.: hassahte craving haska-kas amman / eT / aaThi / aThi. I want to eat/sleep/vomit/vomit. (I feel like...) hassa kannis warak/citte. I want to cry/dance. (I feel like...) hassa-kas ukkisina siise. I want to go drink water. } } Grammar: the person who wants to do something is in the object form (like -kas/kannis), the thing they want to do is either a noun with no marking (like amman, eT, aaThi) or a verb (like aThi, citte) Approved NW9/10.

hassu, V scratch { { Ex.: haskay nuk wak-moohel! Scratch his head! haayi hassat! Come here and scratch me! hassas scratcher (tool for scratching) hassapu-ka. I scratch myself. } } Cultural info: the scratching tool was a sort of stick made with corncoobs. Pronunciation: the variant haSwa could be a correct separate word with the same meaning, but Ascension used hassa more often, and no difference in meaning is clear.

hasse V be angry { { Ex.: kan-was hassenis. I got angry with him. kan yete hassen. I'll get angry later. hassempi-k wak-aanane. He makes his mother angry. hasseSmin an angry person (or animal) hasseSte-k. He's angry. } } Noun: has. Grammar: probably means 'be angry' by itself and 'get angry' with -ni/n. Words containing this: hassen, hasseSmin, hasseSte

hassen (Made from: hasse, -n) V get angry, become angry (Other Pronunc.: hasseni before another suffix)

hasseSmin (Made from: hasse, -Smin angry one) N angry one

hasseSte (Inflected form of: hasse, -Ste) perf angry

haSa V be an enemy, hate { { Ex.: kan haSamu. I am enemies (with you). } } Similar: haSmu. [Attested only once]

*haSar N place part of a placename { { Ex.: haSartak placename haSartak. } } Grammar: only appears with -tak (forming a placename). [Attested only once] Words containing this: haSartak

haSartak (Made from: *haSar, -tak) N place placename [Attested only once]

haSnu V be ashamed, embarrassed { { Ex.: haSmun-ka. I am ashamed. ekwe-k haSmunin. He wasn't ashamed. haSnuSte ashamed haSmunSmin ashamed person/shameful person haSmun-ka hiTyaSte hay. I'm ashamed as if my mouth were wet. } } Similar: haSa. Grammar: usually with -ni/n with similar meaning, but sometimes with -Ste, -Smin, or -mak.

haSna V revers. get abalone { { Ex.: haSna to go to get abalone } } Noun: haSsan.


haSSal N place Place near Jamesburg where Esselen lived Meaning: possibly near Salinas.

hathatsi V be clean { { Ex.: moT nuhu hathatsi pire? Is the land clean there? } } Pronunciation: does not fit typical verb patterns, probably a reduplication. [Ar only, very unsure]

hatki V remove, separate { { Ex.: hatkipuy! Remove yourself (for example from their presence). hatkinin hayya Tammantak. They separated from each other on the hill (took different ways). } } Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: remove oneself from others' presence, part ways with someone else, split up, go the other way from someone.

hatlu V revers. make mush { { Ex.: murtey-ka yte hatlu ussi. Because I will make acorn mush at night. ney'a-ka hatlu, okse-ka hatlu. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago. } } Noun: hatul. Meaning: acorn or cornmeal mush.
hatSa V wear hair up in front { {Ex.: hatSanin. (He) wore his hair up in a bun on the front.} } Grammar: may only appear with -ni/-n. Meaning: probably refers to wearing the hair up in a bun on the front. [Tentative]

hatta, N palm, sole Meaning: of hand or foot. [Attested only once]

hatta, V rake, sweep, clean { {Ex.: kan-was hatta. I'm sweeping it (the ground) clean. hattaSte-k pire, ekwena-k hinTis. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing on it. hattaSte swept, clean, raked hattaSmin raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground)} } Similar: wareeri. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors. Words containing this: hattasmak

hattasmak (Made from: hatta, -smak) N raker, grader Meaning: for ex. someone who rakes the fields to grade them correctly so the irrigation will work.

hatta, 1) Q who? { {Ex.: hattekma pire, ekwena-k hinTis. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing on it. hattaSte swept, clean, raked hattaSmin raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground)} } Similar: wareeri. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors. Words containing this: hattasmak

hatta, 2) in Ar's time, shifted to regular hatted by Asc.'s time inside? rammay? anhelmak? Tawra nahan? waate? irek? With whom do you all speak? To grade them correctly so the irrigation will work. Grammar: Pro N 2

hattaSte-k pire, ekwena-k hinTis. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing on it. hattaSte swept, clean, raked hattaSmin raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground)}

hattaSte pire. ekwena-hatte. I'm not laughing at anyone. hatte

hattuul. The mush is thick.

hatu, V break (a bone) { {Ex.: hatYuSmin wak-koro. His leg is broken.} } Meaning: for example a leg. [Tentative]

hatu, V roll over, gather { {Ex.: hatuhte por. The fleas have gathered. hatuhte rolled (gathered up?) hatuupu-ka. I am rolling (myself) over.} } Meaning: meaning unsure, roll could be like gather up, meaning may have changed between Arroyo's and Ascension's time. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: hatuu before one consonant and then a vowel)

hatul (Borrowed from: atol Spanish) Nrevers. mush { {Ex.: woppehte hatul. The atole has boiled. putteSte hatul. The mush is thick. hatule-ke teto. He eats the mush with his hands. moTo-mo-mpihte tooTese amSi makke amma hatuulum. Have you roasted the meat so we can eat it with mush?} } Similar: Taywen; Similar: poknis; Verb: hatu. Meaning: of cornmeal or acorn mush, atole, probably medium-thick thick, thick enough to eat with the hands, thinner than polenta, sometimes thin enough to drink. (Other Pronunc.: hatuul before another vowel)

*haTku V die suddenly { {Ex.: haTkunin-ak. He died suddenly. hiruhmin makse semson, haTkun. We will all die, die suddenly.} Similar: *haTTi, *semmo. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Grammatical: to die suddenly, not just to do something in general suddenly, but can also be used together with a word for to die (semmo). Words containing this: haTkun

haTkun (Made from: *haTkun, -n) V die suddenly (Other Pronunc.: haTkuni before another suffix)

haTri V gust (wind), blow hard (wind) { {Ex.: haTrinin men-rukkatka. It gusted in your house. haTri-k yete. It will gust later.} Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTrirp is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: haTir before -pu or -mu if possible)

haTTa V hit, strike, beat { {Ex.: haTTapuy tayitmin! Hit (beat) yourself eight times! haTTay nuk! Strike him! kan-was haTTan. I struck him. haTTatap-ka. I was hit with a stick. hiimi hayas haTTamu. They're always fighting each other;} Similar: notto. Meaning: usually with a stick. Words containing this: haTTamu
haTTamu (Made from: haTTa, -mu) *V fight {{Ex.: haTTamuyis! Come fight! hiimi-k haTTamu. He's always fighting.}} Similar: hacma. Meaning: not literal use of -mu, really means fight, not just hit each other, can be used for just one person as well.

*haTTi, *V die of {{Ex.: haTTinin wak suunesum. He died suddenly of hunger. haTTin-ka kan-maayitsum. I'm dying of my laughter (laughing myself to death).}} Similar: *haTku, *semmo. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: die of hunger, thirst, laughing, missing someone, etc.. Words containing this: haTTini

*haTTi, *V laugh hard, guffaw {{Ex.: haTTin-ka. I am laughing hard. yuu haTTinity! And laugh hard!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: haTTi

haTTin (Made from: *haTTi, -n) *V die of (Other Pronunc.: haTTini before another suffix)

haTTin (Made from: *haTTi, -n) *V laugh hard, guffaw (Other Pronunc.: haTTini before another suffix)

haTwele *V hang and sway {{Ex.: haTwele wak, tiyee wak. He hangs and sways, he complains.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

hatsa (Made from: haTa, -s) *V steal, rob {{Ex.: ekwe-me hatsa! Don't go around stealing! kan-mes yete hatsa. I am going to rob you.}} loanword: piyaari; one object: haTa. Pronunciation: would expect haTsa, but it seems to be most often hatsa. Meaning: probably taking many things, or stealing often.

hawhayi Adv at first glance {{Ex.: hawhayi-k aman. It's completely at first glance.}} Meaning: very unsure. [Tentative]

hawi *V increase Similar: *uhSi; Similar: harken. [Attested only once]

hawi, *V still

hawi, *V enclose {{Ex.: ekwe uuni kawaayu hawihne. (Someone) does not want the horse to be enclosed.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

hawispu (Made from: haawi, -spu) *V make rag dolls

hawna *V look for/have a wife {{Ex.: uTTasi kan-havnane. I am waiting for my wife. kan hawnaksi. I am looking (hard) for a wife. hawnaksaSte has a wife hawnaksa semmonis. My wife/mistress died. hawnanmin-me, men hawnante. You are a married man (one characterized by a wife), you have a wife.}} Words containing this: hawnaksa, hawnan, hawnanmin

hawnaksa (Made from: hawna, -ksa) *N my wife, my mistress Meaning: usually means one's wife, but can clearly mean a married man's mistress as well.

hawna (Made from: hawna, -n) *N wife

hawnanmin (Made from: hawna, -n, -min) *N married man

hawne *V get, bring Meaning: could mean pulling water up from somewhere or bringing water, but meaning very unclear. [Attested only once]

hawni *V ignore Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

hawsa, Vrevers. gather horse-beans {{Ex.: hawsana to go to gather horse-beans}} Noun: hawas.

hawsa (Made from: haawa, -s) *V call (more than one, many)

hawsu *V yawn {{Ex.: hawsu-ka. I'm yawning.}}

hawun (Borrowed from: jabon Spanish) N soap [Attested only once]

hay *N mouth {{Ex.: cosso-ka hay. My mouth hurts (burns). kan-haytak kannis iccon pattYan. I bled in (from) my mouth. piTTe yak-hay! Tie up its (the sack's) mouth! sacarpuy men-haaye! Open your mouth! tussi-me ekwe ricca haayum? Why don't you speak with your mouth??}} loanword: wos. Meaning: can imply 'voice' as well, especially as 'close your mouth/stop your voice,' but primarily means the physical mouth. (Other Pronunc.: haay before a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: hayYeSmin

hayatmin Adv wherever, all over {{Ex.: he'e, hayatmin kan hinne. Yes, I walk all over the place.}}

*haye *V feel {{Ex.: hayeepu kan-was. I feel it.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: hayee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: hayeepu

hayeepu (Made from: *haye, -pu) *V feel Meaning: not literal use of -pu. [Tentative]

hayki *V open legs {{Ex.: haykiSte wak-koro. His/her legs are open. haykiSte! Open your
This: each other.
sight/can't be seen.
yourselves!

Meaning: 3rd pl. obj. pronoun.

them.

Possessive of haysa 'they' (3rd pl. poss.)

Monsen.

Words containing this:

Similar:

not here.
dancing the mooloy.
they left?
Ascension's time.

-haywe (Made from: haywe, -pu) V be visible, be in sight Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, but can sometimes also mean just 'see oneself' (literal).

heeleSi V do slowly {{Ex.: heeleSi-me kannis ricicat! Speak to me slowly! kan hinne heeleSi.

I'm walking slowly. heeleSi-y waate! Come slowly!}} Similar: -si; Similar: hakaca.

 Pronunciation: could contain a suffix -si, otherwise doesn't match typical verb forms, but unsure.

heenti (Borrowed from: gente Spanish) N people

{{Ex.: yuu wak-appa yu wak-aanan icconis hayysa, yu aNNis heenti hiwaaniin. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. heenti akkun hileeSatka. The people entered the church. ekwena nii heentikka okse. There were no people here long ago.}} Similar: more often pronounced heente, but heenti is the more Mutunized pronunciation. Meaning: means people either with or without -kma.

heerenmi V finish {{Ex.: heerenmiSte-me, Tumamate-mes ni? You finished (your food), maybe you liked it.}} Similar: -mi. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heeresi (Made partly from: -si) Adv low-pitched

Grammar: probably contains -si, unknown what heere by itself means. Meaning: of a singing voice. [Attested only once]

heeru (Borrowed from: hierro Spanish) N iron

Meaning: the metal substance.

heesen, Nrevers. nest {{Ex.: kaknuh wk-heesentak. the chicken hawk's nest. muuSek heesen. a bird's nest.}} Verb: heesene.

*heesen, Adv behind {{Ex.: heesentak behind (in back of) maayay naani hattena pina heesentak hinneykun. Look and see who went walking behind there!}} Grammar: only appears with -tak (same meaning). Words containing this: heesentak

heesentak (Made from: *heesen, -tak) Adv behind.

in back of Pronunciation: 'behind' and 'in the nest' sound the same. Social use: mostly out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heeTole V hang, sway {{Ex.: hinTisna nuhu heeTole? What is that which is swaying there?}} Meaning: like swaying in the wind. [Ar +
heeweh N shadow, shade { {Ex.: icconin kan-heeweh. My shadow came out. heewemak shadows heewehtak in the shade}} Similar: hewe; Similar: hewepa; Similar: hewepas. Pronunciation: h usually not heard at end of word.

heeyes N revers. beard, facial hair { {Ex.: kan meheesi men-heeyese. I'm looking at your beard.}} Synonym: seepek; Verb: heyse. Meaning: including mustache, both facial hair on chin and cheeks.

hekoSpu (Made from: hekSo, -pu) V pretend { {Ex.: hekoSpu-k. He/she is pretending. (For ex., if she is working and then gets distracted, and keeps pretending to be working.))} Similar: -kiSpu. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu. [Attested only once]

hekse V catch quail { {Ex.: hekse na makke. We go to catch quail.}} Noun: heksen. Sci. name: Lophortyx californica californica.

hekseen N Valley quail { {Ex.: men-hiica’mis heksen. Your pet is a quail. wak-hawnan, heksen hawnan his wife, the quail’s wife (female quail)} } Verb: hekse. Sci. name: Lophortyx californica californica.

hekso be ashamed { {Ex.: hekspu to be ashamed of oneself}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: hekos before -pu (and -mu if possible))

hekSo V satisfy, entertain { {Ex.: hekSosi-ka- mes. I am entertaining you. yeela-ka
heskSosi. Let me keep entertaining (him)! hekSot! Entertain me!}} Grammar: Ascension preferred it to appear with -ksi or -si, but sometimes used it without. Meaning: can also mean something like distracting someone from doing something bad, mostly means entertain, also see hekoSpu. (Other Pronunc.: hekoS before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: hekoSpu

*helhel N floatingness { {Ex.: sitka helhelti tappur. The log is floating on the water. helhelte taprey sitka. (It) is floating on top of the water.}} Grammar: only appears with -ti or -te (to float, be floating), very unsure, but may be a noun meaning flotation. [Tentative] Words containing this: helhelte, helhelti

helhelte (Made from: *helhel, -te) V float Grammar: see notes on helhel.

helhelti (Made from: *helhel, -ti) V float Grammar: see helhel. [Tentative]

helipe (Borrowed from: Felipe Spanish) N personal Felipe [Attested only once]

helle (Borrowed from: ?? probably Awsayma) V move, go, go away { {Ex.: yeela haysa helsepu! Let them go! hellepu makke aNNistak. We are moving to somewhere else. helleSte-k rammay. He's gone inside. hellempiy nuk! Carry it!}} native: wattii. Meaning: meaning of 'move' is more often just motion, not moving to a different house, but can mean that too. Social use: Ascension was sure it was Awsayma, not Mutsun, but it seems to have been used relatively easily in Mutsun too. Words containing this: helleksi, hellempi, hellepu

hellekksi (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -ksi) V move little things around Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -ksi, so there is no native equivalent.

hellemen N cloth, rag { {Ex.: tina hellemen laakhi-te. The rag is hanging right there.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hellempi (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -mpi) V carry, bring native: wattipi.

hellepu (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -pu) V go, move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent.

helSo V be soft { {Ex.: helSo pire. The ground is soft. helSo pan. The bread is soft. kan-was helSomi. I make it soft.}} Synonym: pelmo. Meaning: of the ground, bread, meat, cannot apply to a bed.

helwe V strip off bark { {Ex.: helwe siyasa, helwemitiit, helwestit! They are stripping the bark off, keep stripping the bark off for me, just keep stripping the bark off (for) me!}} Similar: helyen; Similar: -w-. Grammar: might contain -w- (remove), but unsure. Meaning: not clear whether it could have been used for stripping other things off (paint, wallpaper, vegetable/fruit peel, clothes?) as well, might include -w- 'open, remove' but not sure. [Tentative]
helyen N skin {{Ex.: liskonin-ka helyentak. I slipped on the skin.}} Similar: helwe; Synonym: Suuhe. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heLekpu (Made from: heLke, -pu) V be happy Grammar: meaning very similar to heLke by itself.

heLke V be happy, be glad {{Ex.: heLken haysa. They are happy. kan heLke. I am happy. heLekpu kan-sire. My heart is happy. heLekpu-ka. / heLkeSte-ka. I am happy. (Second one implies I'm already in the state of being happy.)}} (Other Pronunc.: heLeK before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: heLekpu, heLkeSte

heLkeSte (Inflected form of: heLke, -Ste) perf happy, glad

hemec Vrevers. do once, be once {{Ex.: hemecsi haysa waate They come one by one. hemecpu one time (to be once?)}} Noun: hemec'a. Grammar: may only appear with -pu or -si, unsure, might be an alternate form of hemec'a instead. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: hemec before -pu, -mu) Words containing this: hemecpu, hemec'a

hemecpu (Made from: hemec, -pu) num first time, once, one time Similar: hemec'a. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu.

hemec'a (Made from: hemec, -a) num one, a {{Ex.: hemea y Owen. One is left (remains). hooyon-ak hemec'a. He took one. hemec'a Sumekpus one/a kiss attenin-ka hemec'a kansi. I broke one (of) my teeth (a tooth). hemec'a toroowis one/a soaproot hemec'ataka haysa hunmen. They gather in one place. hiswin-ak mukurma hemec'a Taarese. The woman gave birth to one boy.}} Similar: hemecpu; Verb: hemec. Grammar: can be marked with -se or -tka like a noun, and possibly with -si like a verb, and can be used either with numerical 'one' meaning or article meaning 'a'. Words containing this: hemec'awas

hemec'awas (Inflected form of: hemec'a, -was) num first Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

hemko V set {{Ex.: hemkoSte hismen. The sun has set.}} Similar: hotpo, akku. Grammar: may only have appeared with -Ste, but unsure. Meaning: of the sun.

*hemme V still be, still have, be anymore {{Ex.: hemmen tollon. There is still much. hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing. hemmen turis. It's still cold. hemmen-ak waate. He's still coming (he's not here yet).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: hemmen

hemmen (Made from: *hemme, -m) V still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: hemmeni before a suffix)

hemtso V be silent, be quiet {{Ex.: hemtso pire. The earth is silent. hemtsoSmin quiet one}} Similar: henkoTTe.

dene V be unequal {{Ex.: henehte warsahnhe. (It) is being unequally cut.}} [Ar only, very unsure] Words containing this: henehte

henehte (Inflected form of: dene, -Ste) perf unequal [Ar only, very unsure]

henkoTTe (Made partly from: -Te) Adv silently {{Ex.: hiiim wak henkoTTe hinne. He always walks silently.}} Similar: hemtso. Grammar: probably a variant of hemtso plus -Te. [Attested only once]

hennon V stop, stay, remain {{Ex.: hittew hennonin. The wind stopped.}} [Tentative]

*hense V be quiet, be still {{Ex.: henseksiyuT makam riccapu! Quiet your talking, you all! henseysi, Tawray! Keep quiet, sit down! hinka ekwe halak henseksi? Why won't the blind person be quiet?}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi (same meaning, somewhat emphasized). Words containing this: henseks

henseksi (Made from: *hense, -ksi) V keep/be quiet, keep/be still

hentil ( Borrowed from: Gentil Spanish) N pagan {{Ex.: makam ney'a ekwe hentilmak kata okse. You (pl) are not pagans now as you were before.}}

hep excl shout Cultural info: voice in the game of hide and seek that ends the other way around where signaled. Meaning: a shout during a game of hide-and-seek or possibly a gambling game.

hepeS Adv let's see {{Ex.: hepeS-ka holle hisSe. Let me see if I can do it. hista wak hepeS ricca? Let's see, what is he saying?}}
heselu *N*revers. small lizard *Verb: hese*. Meaning: small lizard you find running around in the house, probably brown.

heser *N*revers. birth-mark, freckle, mole *Verb: hesre*. [Attested only once]

heskohte *perf* many of a bird species come

{Ex.: tollon haysa waate heskohte. They come, many of a species of bird (possibly sandpipers).} *heskohte* many of this species of bird come

Similar: -Ste.

Grammar: appears to be a verb with -hte, but the meaning and grammar are unclear (Ascension said there is no word hesko, and it is not clear why this means that a large number of these birds come). Meaning: a particular species of bird, possibly a type of sandpiper. [Tentative]

heskopa (Borrowed from: escoba Spanish) *N* broom

{Ex.: hanni men-heskopa? Where is your broom?} *native: tuywa; native: sakkín.*

hesle *V*revers. catch small lizards

{Ex.: heslena makte. We go to catch small lizards.} *Noun: heselu.*

heslen *N*personal *Esselen tribe* [Me. + Asc. guess]

hesne *V*revers. make a nest

{Ex.: hesenenpu-k. He is making himself a nest.} *Noun: hesen.*

Pronunciation: hesen may be pronounced as hesem before -pu (or -mu if possible)

hesre *V*revers. be freckled

{Ex.: hesreSte freckled} *Noun: hese*. Meaning: may also include having a mole or birthmark, like the noun form.

hesso *V* hate, be disgusted

{Ex.: kan-was hesson, hesson-ka-mes. I am disgusted by him, I am disgusted by you.} *hesson-ka neppes ammane, wattimpiy iTyan. I am disgusted by this food, take it back! hessoSmin hater hessoSte-ka. I am disgusted.*

Grammar: object from is what one is disgusted by, this almost always appears with -ni, but does not have to. Words containing this: hesson, hessoSte

hesson (Made from: hesso, -ni) *V* hate, be disgusted

(Other Pronunc.: hessoni before a suffix)

hessoSte (Inflected form of: hesso, -Ste) *perf* disgusted

heste (Borrowed from: fiesta Spanish) *N* holiday

{Ex.: huuyin tawah heste the holiday when work begins} *Meaning: may be used for a day in general, rather than a holiday. Social use: rare, may only have been used in Mission times. [Ar only, very unsure]*

hesu (Borrowed from: Jesus Spanish) *N Jesus* {Ex.: neppe muruTse horpeywas, eReS hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristusse. In the middle of this night, Holy Mary gave birth to Jesus Christ.} *Attested only once*

heSSem’a (Made partly from: ‘a) *Adv quickly*

{Ex.: haysa eTTen heSSem’a. They fall asleep quickly.} *Attested only once*.

hette *V* trap

{Ex.: ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. hetweyis! Go untrap it! (free it, or remove what was caught from the trap to keep it) moT-ak hetteSte? Is it trapped? hettes a rope trap} *Similar: tuyyu.*

Grammar: usually used with -n(i) meaning 'to get trapped' or -Ste 'got trapped, trapped,' or -mpi 'to trap something'. Words containing this: hetten, hettes, hetteSte, hetwe

hetten (Made from: hette, -ni) *V* get trapped

(Other Pronunc.: hetteni before a suffix)

hettes (Made from: hette, -s) *N* rope *trap* *Similar: tuyyu.*

Grammar: thing you use to trap something.

hetteSte (Made from: hette, -Ste) *perf* trapped

hetwe (Made from: hette, -w-) *V* free, untrap, release

Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap.

heTee *V* tell secrets

{Ex.: ekwe heTeepu-k ricca. He/she doesn't tell secrets.} *Grammar: may only appear with -pu, but unsure. [Attested only once]*

heThe *V* be leafless, be pointy, be sharp

{Ex.: heTheSminum yete kan-mes rippa. I'm going to jab you with a sharp-pointed thing, (may have a taboo or sexual meaning) heTheSte tappur. The tree is leafless.* *Meaning: Ascension said it can have a bad meaning, at least in the sentence with rippa.*

heTre *V* to have one's dress dragging

{Ex.: heTre hinne to walk with one's dress dragging} *[Tentative]*

hewce *N*place *placename* [Attested only once]

hewcayi *V* be content

{Ex.: kan hewcayi, ussi-ka hiS'ate. I am content, because I have (my)
**hicke**

**heyse Vrevers.** shave, have a beard {{Ex.: kan heyespí. I shave myself. heysey nuk! Shave him! heyseSmin bearded person hiske kan-mes heyespí. Let me shave you! heyespus shaving kit}} Similar: womo; Nom: heyees. Cultural info: shaving was done with a burning stick. Meaning: means both 'to have a beard, be bearded' and 'to shave,' possibly because men old enough to shave are otherwise bearded, and the method of shaving left a trace of the beard behind. (Other Pronunc.: heyes before -pu (or -mu if possible) Words containing this: heyespis, heyseSmin

**heyseSmin** (Made from: heyes, -Smin) N bearded one Meaning: seems to mean a bearded person, not a shaved person, despite two meanings of heyse.

**he'e Adv yes {{Ex.: he'e, kan wattin meesehTuk. Yes, I'm going with you. haayi kannis-me, he'e, he'e! Come to me, yes, yes!}} Opp. ekwe. Cultural info: used in translations of Christian texts to express "amen," but this is not a native Mutsun meaning. Pronunciation: Ascension said that eh'e was Mutsun pronunciation and he'e was Awsayma, but she used he'e most of the time.

**hica N tattoo {{Ex.: hicate-k. He has tattoos.}} [Me only]

**hiccu V beg {{Ex.: kan-was hiccu. I beg him. ekwe-mé hiccupu! Don't beg! (from anyone)}} Grammar: if used just as hiccu, then one includes both the person who begs and the person they beg from (subject and object), if used as hiccupu (not literal use of -pu), then one includes only the person who is begging (subject only), but it means 'to beg' either with or without -pu, it does not mean 'to beg oneself.' Words containing this: hiccupu

**hiccupu** (Made from: hiccu, -pu) V beg Grammar: meaning same as hiccu by itself, but does not seem to need the person you beg from listed, not literal use of -pu (not begging oneself).

**hichic N split willow Cultural info: used at least in basket-making. [Attested only once]

**hike V be happy {{Ex.: moT-me hiken? Are you happy? ene men hinTisse hiken? And what are you happy about? ussi men hikeSte? Why are you happy?}} Grammar: can have an object (what one is happy about), only appears with

**hik**
hicken (Made from: *hicke, -n) V be happy (Other Pronunc.: hickeni before another suffix)
hickeSte (Inflected form of: *hicke, -Ste) perf happy
hicku V hook with horns { {Ex.: hickun-kas waaka. The cow jabbed me with its horns. hickuy nuk! Hook it with your horns! (said to a cow) } } Synonym: ciri.
hicla V have a flat belly { {Ex.: hiclahte TonkoSte huttu. flat-bellied, flat belly. } } Grammar: may only be used with -hte, making flat-bellied. [Tentative] Words containing this: hiclahte hicla (Made from: hicla, -Ste) perf flat-bellied
hichaata (Borrowed from: ahijada Spanish) N goddaughter { {Ex.: hihaatakma goddaughters} }
hihon N meat carrier { {Ex.: hihon-ak waate. The meat carrier comes. } } [Attested only once]
*hihro V slip { {Ex.: hihroin-ka. I slipped. hihrompi to make someone slip} } Grammar: only used with either -n(i) (something slips on its own) or -mpi (make something slip). Meaning: for example on the road. Words containing this: hihron
hihron (Made from: *hihro, -n) V slip (Other Pronunc.: hihroni before a suffix)
hihu V gather cutgrass roots { {Ex.: hihuna to go to gather cutgrass roots} } Noun: huyhu. Cultural info: roots were used in basketweaving. [Attested only once]
hiica'mis (Made partly from: -mis) N 1) toy { {Ex.: ekwe haysa hiica'mis. They don't have a toy. } } 2) beast, pet, domestic animal { {Ex.: men-
hiica'mis heksen. Your pet is a quail. } } Grammar: could be used as hiccaSmis instead, possibly as hiica (with no suffix), but hicca'mis is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.
hiikoT N 1) pine 2) root Social use: meaning was pine in Ar's time, root (any type, not specifically a pine root) in Asc.'s time.
hielu (Borrowed from: hilo Spanish) N string { {Ex.: hiliu ruukahne. The string is being twisted. (twisted to make a fine thread) } } native: hikis; Verb: hiwu. [Tentative]
hiimi Adv always { {Ex.: hiimi-me Tawra. You're always sitting. hiimi-k waate. He always comes.} } Synonym: cira. Words containing this: ekwe hiimi, hiimi yetattYa
hiimi yetattYa (Compound composed of: hiimi, yee, attYa) Adv ever after, forever
hiinis N wormwood { {Ex.: hiinistak At the wormwood (name of a village) } } Similar: hiisen. Words containing this: hiinistak
hiinistak (Made from: hiinis, -tak) N place At the wormwood (village name) Meaning: can also mean literally 'in the wormwood' (not the place).
hiipur N wooden digging stick { {Ex.: hiipur kata humren roc. A digging stick like a digging stick (or) cattle prod. } } Similar: humren.
hiiri V make jerky { {Ex.: hiiri haysa tooTese. They are making the meat into jerky. hummi kannis neppe tooTe hiirihmin. to give me this meat jerky hiiri tooTe! Make the meat into jerky! hiiri piNi haysa. Maybe they are making jerky. } } Grammar: can include or leave out the word tooTe. Meaning: means both cutting or slicing and drying the meat, to make jerky.
hiisi (Made from: hiisi, -is) Command go bring fire! Similar: hiyiyi. Pronunciation: the pronunciation of this word is a shortened version of hiiyiyiys, because several sounds are similar. Grammar: derived and inflected verb, irregular form of hiiyi plus -is.
hiise V gather wormwood { {Ex.: hissena makke. We go to gather wormwood. } } Noun: hiisen. hiisen N wormwood Similar: hiinis; Verb: hiise. Meaning: common large wormwood species, probably a different type than hiinis.
**hiiwes** *N revvers. beloved* \{Ex.: *kan-hiiwes my beloved*\}  *Verb: hiiwse I*. [Attested only once]

**hiiwihpu** (Made from: *hiwih, -pu*) *V force oneself*  
Meaning: probably means force oneself to do something for one's own good, may be used only of forcing oneself to do the Confession.

**hiiwis** *N god-father/mother/parent* \{Ex.: *kan-hiiwismak my godparents* (godmother and godfather) hiiwis kan meese. I am a godmother to you.\} *loanword: kumaTe*  
*loanword: kumpaTe*  
*Verb: hiwis*. Meaning: most often used for the godfather, but can be the godfather as well.

**hiiwo** *V scold, criticize* \{Ex.: *haysa kannis hiiwon. They scolded me. hiiwohniis-ka. I was scolded. hiiwopan-ak amane. He is truly a scolder (one who scolds too much).\} *Words containing this: hiiwopaN*  

**hiiwopaN** (Made from: *hiw, -paN*) *N scolder*  
Meaning: someone who scolds others too much.

**hiiwu** *V string, thread* \{Ex.: *hiiwuy men-mas! String your beads!*\} *Noun: hiwu*. Meaning: to string something onto a thread with a needle, for example beads. [Attested only once]

**hiiye** *V takea trip, go on a trip* \{Ex.: *hiyee makke, horpena nuppi paaranise. We're going on a trip, to go in the middle of those mountains.*\}  

**hiiyi** *V light/bring fire* \{Ex.: *hiyiSte sottow. The fire is lit. hiyiSte They are lit. hiyiyi! Light a fire! hiiyis! (sometimes pronounced hii or hiiyi) Go light a fire! / Go bring fire! hiiyi! a fire-lighter tool (a stick one burns to light the fire) hiyin-in-ak. It got lit.*\} *Similar: his; hiiyi.*  
*Similar: hiyi.*  
*Pronunciation: several similar sounds often collapse into a shorter pronunciation, especially in words like hiiyiis. Grammar: oftene used with -yis to tell someone to go light it, or with -s- possibly because lighting the fire is a frequent task. Meaning: usually means to light a fire, but may also rarely mean to bring fire (but Ascension said it did not mean this one time). Words containing this: his, hiiyi*  

**hiiyis** (Made from: *hiyi, -s*) *N fire stick*  
*Similar: -s*;  
*Similar: hiiyi.*  
*Meaning: a stick one lights in order to start a fire.*

**hikaritas** (Borrowed from: jicaritas Spanish) *N calabash*  
Cultural info: the same as what were called guajes or gourds, with a long, thin neck, had one side cut off and they were made into drinking cups/ladles. [Attested only once]

**hiki** *V hang, tie* \{Ex.: *hikiy! / hikiy! Hang it! / Hang it (often)! pina hikihte Taapu. A washcloth is hung there. hikihte-k tappurtak. It's hung in the tree. hikin. It got hung up (on its own). yetee-ka-mes culki, hikii-ka-mes, amSi-ka-mes liiki. I will strangle you, I (will) hang you, so that I will kill you. hikiipu-ka. I hang myself. hikis a thread, a string kan meheesi hikise. I just see the string. hikispuy! Hang yourself!*\} *loanword: orkari*. Meaning: can mean either to hang a cloth or household item up, or to kill a person by hanging. (Other Pronunc.: *hikii* before one consonant and then another vowel (like hikiniin))  
Words containing this: hikhte, hikiipu, hikis, hiki

**hikite** (Made from: hiki, -Ste) *perf hang, hanging*

**hikipu** (Made from: hiki, -pu) *V hung oneself*  

**hikis** (Made from: hiki, -s) *N string, thread* *loanword: hiwu*. Grammar: literally thing one uses to hang something.

**hikiT** *N revvers. scar* \{Ex.: *wak hikiTie. He has a scar.*\} *Verb: *hikIT*. Pronunciation: Ascension thought it might be hiTik instead, but decided on this, and hikiIT is more likely. [Tentative]

**hikkani** *N revvers. tar Verb: hikna.*

**hikkun** (Made from: hikkun, -n) *V ripe*  
Meaning: might also be able to mean 'it cooks' (it's boiling there, not that someone cooks something). (Other Pronunc.: *hikkuni* before another suffix)

**hikkuni** *N revvers. tar Verb: hikna.*

**hikku** *V1) be ripe* \{Ex.: *hikkunin mansana. The apples got ripe. hikkuSte ripe (has ripened)*\}  
2) *cook* \{Ex.: *misSimpi hikkumpiy! Cook it well! hikkuSte cooked*\} *Words containing this: hikkun, hikkuSte*

**hikkuSte** (Inflected form of: hikku, -Ste) *perf cooked, ripe*

**hikna** *N revvers. tar, put tar on* \{Ex.: *hiknaSte-k innu. The road is tarred. kan-was hiknampin. I tarred it.*\} *Noun: hikkani.*

**hiksa** *V be filthy* \{Ex.: *hiksaSte men-issu. Your hands are filthy. hiksanin. (It) got filthy.*\}  

**hiksi** (Made from: hiki, -s) *V hang more than one thing*  

hikTe V hiccup  {Ex.: hikTen-ka. I got the hiccups. kan yete hikTe. I will hiccup.} Words containing this: hikTen

hikTen (Made from: hikTe, -n) V get the hiccups  (Other Pronounc.: hikTeni before another suffix)

*hikTi V revers. have a scar  {Ex.: hikTihte wak-horkostak. He is scarred on his throat. hikTihte horkos. a scarred throat hikTiSmin a scarred person}  Noun: hikTi. Grammar: only appears with -Smin (scarred one) and -hte (scarred). Words containing this: hikTihte, hikTiSmin

hikTihte (Made from: *hikTi, -ste) perf scarred

hikTiSmin (Made from: *hikTi, -Smin) N scarred one, scarred person

hikwe V mix, stir (liquids with flours)  {Ex.: hikwey! Mix the liquid and flour/meal together!}  Similar: kiTra. Meaning: only used for mixing flour or meal when you first put the dry ingredients into the wet or the other way around, when cooking or baking, probably for mixing things into cold liquid, not stirring the boiling mush over the fire. [Attested only once]

hileeSa (Borrowed from: iglesia Spanish) N church  {Ex.: tukkahte hileeSa. The church (bell) has rung. heenti akkun hileeSatka. The people entered the church.}

hiliT N hide, skin Meaning: of an animal. [Attested only once]

hilli V wrap head, put headband on  {Ex.: uttupuy men-paaNu yuu hillipuy! Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! hillipuy! Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) hilwiy! Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) hillipuhe-ka. He's got his head wrapped. hillis headband}  Meaning: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth around the head. Words containing this: hillis, hillwi, ilwi

hillis (Made from: hilli, -s) N headband Pronunciation: could also use hilli (possibly hillih) for the same meaning, with -h instead of -s nominalizer.

hilok N algae, moss Meaning: includes green scum on water.

hilsiT V beg, ask for  {Ex.: hilsimit! Beg for me! hilsiy nuk! Ask for it!}

hilwi, (Made from: hilli, -w-) V unwrap head  Meaning: to take a headband or shawl off one's head.

hilwi, V lessen, stop, let up  {Ex.: waate hilwinin ammani. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}  Meaning: of rain or wind. [Tentative]

himah'a (Made partly from: -‘a) quant all, every, everything  {Ex.: raTmaSte himah’a wak-ama. He is full of sores all over his body. kan meheesi himah’ase. I'm looking at all of them. himah’a inate. All are sick. himah’a piina. That's all. himah’a miste. Everything is pretty. / All is pretty. himah’a Tuuhis every day / all days}  Similar: himyu; Synonym: hiruhmin.

himma V search, look for  {Ex.: himmat maksene! Look for us! kan-was himmana. I go to look for it. himmatkun-ka ekwe halsaSmin. If I were trying not to be a liar. (seeking not to be a liar) himmatkun-me, amsi men-was hara. If you looked for (it), so that you could give it to him. himma-k wak-hawnane. He's looking for his wife.}  Meaning: can mean try in the sense of seek to do something, seek not to do something, usually means more simply look for.

himme V mix, join  {Ex.: himmey nuk! Mix it! haysa himmenin. They mixed/joined together. koc-ka himmemu kan-koroose. When I joined my feet together. himmeSte kan-sinnikma, Taaremsk yuu mukurmakma himmeSte. My children are mixed, men and women mixed together. (I have both boys and girls,) ekwe makam himmentak wattin. Don't you all go together! himmentak together (literally 'at the joining'))  Loanword: huntari. Grammar: means to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it means things mix together on their own. Words containing this: himmenu, himmentak

himmenu (Made from: himme, -nu) V join together  Grammar: two or more things join together, or one mixes two things together.

himmentak (Made from: himme, -n, -tak.) Adv together, jointly  {Ex.: ekwe makam himmentak wattin. Don't you all go
himmu V be dizzy, be tipsy {{Ex.: himmun kan-moohel. My head is dizzy. koc iime pire himmun makke. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy. himmunin haya. They got tipsy (drunk). yuu men himmuSte. And you are tipsy. kan-was himmumpin. I made him get dizzy. himsunin-ak. He was staggering.}} Grammar: only appears with -(n(i) (be/get dizzy), -Ste (dizzy), or -mpi (make dizzy), Ascension said one could not use it by itself. Meaning: for either being dizzy from any reason, or tipsy from being drunk. Words containing this: himmumpi, himmun, himsu, himmuSte

himmumpyi (Made from: *himmu, -mpi) V make dizzy, make tipsy, get someone tipsy [Attested only once]

himmun (Made from: *himmu, -n) V get dizzy, get tipsy (Other Pronunc.: himmun before another suffix)

himmunSte (Inflected form of: *himmu, -Ste) perf dizzy, tipsy

himpe V signal. Noun: himpes. Meaning: to signal something, for ex. by making the sign of the cross. [Attested only once]

himpes N sign, signal {{Ex.: hemec'a-k himpes, kuwa-ka. He's the one with a sign, I said.}} Verb: himpe. Grammar: final -s could be suffix. [Ar + Asc. guess]

himsu (Made from: *himmu, -s) V stagger Grammar: may only appear with -(n(i) or -Ste.

himyu quant all {{Ex.: kan meheesi himyuse. I see them all.}} Similar: himah'a. Meaning: may only refer to people, but unsure. Social use: uncommon, mostly out of use by Ascension's time.

hin N eye, face {{Ex.: iccompihnis wak-hin. His eye was taken out. Tupunin kan-hin. I got pricked in my eye. kan mehen kan-hiinum. I saw with my eyes. kan ucwin kan-kiine. I opened my eyes. TuyruSte-k wak-hin. His face is wrinkled. humirpuy-me hin! Wash your face! amne kannis kan-hintak. It's raining on/in my face. hewespu makke mak-hiine espeehutka. We're looking at our faces in the mirror.}} (Other Pronunc.: hin before a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: saapah hin hine excl look! {{Ex.: wetre aamee, hine! It is truly large, look!}} [Tentative]

hineeru (Borrowed from: dinero Spanish) N money {{Ex.: hihinan-me kannis hineeruse haran? How much money did you give me? ekwenanka hineeru. I don't have any money.}} native: irek 2.

hinhan Q how much/many? {{Ex.: hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran? How much money did you give me? hinhan-me Tuuhis iinate? How many days have you been sick? hinhanak parki? How heavy is it? hinhan-me hooyon? How many did you take? kan iTkan hinhan? How much did I pay?}} Grammar: object form hinhan is only rarely marked.

hinka V do what?, why {{Ex.: hinka-me? What are you doing? hinka-me-was? What are you doing to him? hinkanin-ka? What did I do? hinkasmin? what kind of?}} Grammar: takes suffixes like a verb, and hinka has a special meaning. Social use: Ar often had a -ta suffix of unknown meaning with this word, but -ta was not used by Ascension's time. Words containing this: hinkate, hinkan, hinkasi

hinkahste (Made from: hinkan, -ste) Q how be? {{Ex.: hinkahste-k koctukne-k ennehne neppesum? How would it be if it were written with this? hinkahste-m? How are you?}} Meaning: 'how are you, how is someone,' different from hinkasi 'how (do you) do (something)'.

hinkan (Made from: hinkan, -n) V become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: hinkani before another suffix)

hinkasi (Made from: hinkan, -si) Q how?, why?, what for? {{Ex.: hinkasi-ka yeti hisSe? How will I do it? hinkasi-me hiwse piinase? How do you want that? / What do you want that for? yuu-me hinkasi taale? And why do you ask?}} Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from hinkahste 'how are (you)'.

hinkay Q with what? {{Ex.: hinkay-me men hitwipu? With what you going to wash yourself?}} Meaning: could also mean 'how,' but much less common than hinkasi. [Tentative]
hinkayi Q say what? \{{Ex.: hinkayi wak-raakat? What is his name? hinkayi-me-kas monse? What are you saying to me? hinkaihiines-me? What were you told?}\} Grammar: can be used as a verb (with verb suffixes) rarely. Words containing this: hinkayitista


hinne V walk, move, go \{{Ex.: kommeSte-ka kan hinne. I am tired from walking.}\}

hinYeSmin, hinseSmin wanderer kan ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. ekwe-me hinne! Don't go! hinne-k wak-pireese. He's walking his land. ekwe-k hinne sire. His heart doesn't go. hinne-k amaaya. He goes around naked. miSmin wak-hinnen. His walking is good. hinne miSmini! Go well! (Goodbye!) hinnenuy! Carry (it)! (Literally: put in a position to go) ekwe holle hinnehne wak, ussi innu huysuhte. It can't be walked, because the road is narrow.} Similar: watti; Similar: inyu. Meaning: can be used for going around doing something as well as for simply going somewhere or walking. Words containing this: hinnepuSmin, hinnenu, hinse, hinseSmin, hinYe, hinYeSmin

hinnenu (Made from: hinne, -nu) V carry Similar: watti. Meaning: literally 'to put in a position to go'.

hinnepuSmin (New word made from: hinne, -pu, -Smin) N car, automobile

*hinnu V wake up \{{Ex.: hinnumin-ka. I woke up. hinnumSte-k. He's woken up. hinnumpy nuk! Wake him up!}\} Similar: akke 1, itna; Synonym: awye, akke 1, ooso. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (wake up on one's own), -mpi (wake someone up), or -Ste (awake, woken up). Words containing this: hinnumpi, hinnum, hinnuSte

hinnumpi (Made from: *hinnu, -mpi) V wake someone up

hinnun (Made from: *hinnu, -nu) V wake up (Other Pronunc.: hinnuni before another suffix)

hinhus N reversers. knowledge, memory, wisdom \{{Ex.: wetreSmin wak-hinhus. His knowledge is great.}\} Verb: hinhus.

hinhuSte (Made from: *hinhu, -Ste) perf woken up, awake

hinse V wander \{{Ex.: kan hinse himah'ase. I know everything. ekwe-ka hinse wak-raakatse. I don't know his name. ekwe-ka hinse. I don't know. ekwe-ka hinse sukmu. I don't know how to smoke. hinse haysa innuse. They know the road. hinseSmin citte. someone who knows a lot about dancing kan tukne pinaase hinse. If only I knew that.}\} N wanderer Similar: hinYeSmin.

hinu V reversers. know \{{Ex.: kan hinu himah'ase. I know everything. ekwe-ka hinu wak-raakatse. I don't know his name. ekwe-ka hinu. I don't know. ekwe-ka hinu sukmu. I don't know how to smoke. hinu haysa innuse. They know the road. hinseSmin citte. someone who knows a lot about dancing kan tukne pinaase hinse. If only I knew that.}\} Pronunciation: includes knowing how to do something, knowing information, and knowing a person. (Other Pronunc.: hinu before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: hinsuti, hinuspnu

hinsuti (Made from: hinu, -ti) V know what one is doing

hintu V do \{{Ex.: hiske-ka hinte! Let me do it! hintey! Do it!}\} Similar: hisSe. Social use: Ascension was very unsure of this word, hisSe is the typical word for this. [Tentative]

hintel N saltgrass \{{Ex.: akkes hintelwas salt from saltgrass\}} [Attested only once]

hinTis 1) Q what?, why? \{{Ex.: piina hinTis? What is that? hinTise piNi wak hippu? What is he maybe carrying on his back? hinTise-me hiSSe? What are you doing?/What are you making? hinTisum-me Hitapu men-sitse? With what do you clean your teeth?}\} Pronunciation: object form can be either hinTise or hinTis. 2) Pro anything nothing \{{Ex.: ekwe haysa hinTise riccan. They didn't say anything. moT-me hinTise likin? Did you kill anything?\} Grammar: has this meaning when used together with a negative (usually ekwe) or quetion moT. Words containing this: hinTispe, hinTise-me waate meese?

hinTise-me waate meese? (Idiom composed of: hinTis, -se, =me, waate, meese) excl What does it matter to you?, What do you care?

hinTisna Q what/where is it that...? \{{Ex.: hinTisna pina hikihete? What is that which is hung there? hinTisna roots neppe? What was
this that there was?}) Grammar: meaning related to numan, but not used with numan.

**hinTispe** (Made from: hinTis, -pe) *Q who knows what it is?* [Tentative]

**hinTo** *Pro that, what's that?* [Ex.: kan hinTo. That's mine. men hinTo. That's yours. wak hinTo. That's his/hers/its. haysa hinTo. That's theirs. makse hinTo. That's ours, wak hinTo hucekniS. That's his/her dog. hattena neppe hinTo? Whose is that? hinTo? What's that?] Grammar: only used for possession (for ex. that's mine) or questions (what's that), special usage, can be a question word but usually is not.

**hintYe** (Made from: hinne) *V walk a lot, wander*

**hintYeS** (Made from: hinne, -Y, -Smin) *N wanderer* Similar: hinseSmin.

**hinuspu** (Made from: hinsu, -pu feel) *V feel, realize* Meaning: not literal use of -pu (does not mean 'to know oneself'), usually means 'feel' but may also mean 'realize'.

**hinwa** *Q when?* [Ex.: hinwa-me heyespu? When do you shave yourself? hinwa-me Taakan? When are you coming? hinwa kam-ses haras hineeruse? When did I give you money?] Pronunciation: in Ar's time, usually had a final t (hinwaT), but does not in Asc.'s time.

**hinwi** *V remember, observe* [Ex.: wak-was hinwi. He remembers him. hinwiSmiS! Remember well!] Meaning: primarily means 'to remember,' may also mean 'to think'. Words containing this: hinwimi

**hinwimi** (Made from: hinwi, -mi) *V remember a person, remember for someone* Meaning: usually remembering a person, but sometimes means remembering a thing for someone.

**hiNa'a** *Adv shortly, soon* [Ex.: kan hisSe hiNa'a. I will do it shortly. sarpa-puy hiNa'a. Put it on your head soon! hiNa'a makkes iccon urih. Our hair will come out (grow) soon.] Meaning: immediate future.

**hipor, N** *bone awl* Cultural info: used in basket making. [Me only]

**hipor, N** *fishing spear* Meaning: type of spear somewhat unsure, could be more general than for fish. [Attested only once]

**hippu** *V carry* [Ex.: hippuy tappur! Carry the wood on your back! hippun / hippus a load mukurmakma yeh hippun rookose. The women will carry bulrush. hinTis piNi wak hippu? What might he be carrying? hippuhnis mas. Beads were carried.] Similar: huccu.

**hippun** (Made from: hippu, -n load) *N load* Similar: hippus. Meaning: a load one carries on one's back, not in the arms.

**hippur** *N wickedness, badness* [Attested only once]

**hippus** (Made from: hippu, -s) *N load* Similar: hippun. Meaning: a load one carries on one's back, not in the arms.

**hipre** *V stir, mix* [Ex.: himah'a hipreSte. It's all stirred. hipre pina! Stir that!] [Tentative]

**hipSun** *Adv a little while* [Ex.: eTTeniy hipSun! Sleep a little while!]

**hiracpu** (Made from: *hirac, -pu* scold Meaning: not literal use of -pu, does not mean to scold oneself, just means to scold someone.

*hirca* *V scold* [Ex.: okse-me kannis hiracpurs. A long time ago you scolded me. hiracpaN amane truly a scolder hiracpunhe-m. You are being scolded.] Grammar: usually only occurs with -pu (same meaning), but may be possible with -paN (a scold) also. Social use: form hiracpaN 'scolder' was out of use by Ascension's time, and only hiracpu 'to scold' was used. (Other Pronunc.: hirac before -pu) Words containing this: hiracpu

**hireeni** *N pine* Similar: sak. Cultural info: variously noted as growing in San Juan, all around Monterey, or as not growing in those areas and growing only in the Sierras or in the area of the San Joaquin Indians. Meaning: probably refers to the pinecones and pinenuts of the tree as well as to the tree, but the pinenuts of this species are not edible, probably the smaller species (tree, cones, and nuts smaller than the sak species), but somewhat unclear.

**hirch** *N revers. woodrat* [Ex.: men-seepk kata hirch. Your whiskers (beard) are like a rat's. hirch, hirehmak woodrat, woodrats] Verb: hirhe.
hirhe Vrevers. hunt woodrats { {Ex.: hirhena to go to hunt woodrats}} Noun: hirh.
hirke V stop, calm { {Ex.: hirkeSte ammani. The rain has stopped.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, but not clear. Meaning: of the wind or rain.
hirne V gather pine { {Ex.: hirnena makke. We go to gather large pine (wood/branches).}} Noun: pine. Cultural info: may have grown in San Juan and Monterrey, or may only have grown further away, in the Sierras and the area of the San Joaquin Indians. Meaning: to gather the wood or branches or any part of the tree, possibly pine nuts as well, probably of a smaller pine variety (smaller than sak), but somewhat unclear.
hirsi V be refreshed { {Ex.: hirsinin-ka. I got refreshed.}} Grammar: may refer both to cooling off or warming up, but seems to indicate a change of temperature. [Attested only once]
hirsu V be up { {Ex.: hirsu taprey wak-tiiraS. He has his buttocks up above.}} Grammar: meaning unsure. [Tentative]
hirSe V weave { {Ex.: kan hirSe kan-tipSine. I weave my large basket.}} Meaning: weave baskets (not cloth). [Tentative]

hiruh N all Grammar: only used before -min (more often) or -sum (rare). [Tentative] Words containing this: hiruhmin, hiruhsun
hiruhmin (Made from: *hiruh, -min) quant all, everyone { {Ex.: hiruhmin makse semson haTkun. All of us will die, die completely.}} Noun: hiruhmin. hiruhmin has hiske, hiske, hiskena. They all dance, children, women, and also men. kaatYi hiruhmin. Everyone is like this.}} Synonym: himah’a.
hiruhsun (Made from: *hiruh, -sum) quant by all Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat unsure, could end with -sum. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc’s time, probably less common than hiruhmin even in Ar’s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]
hisa N clothes { {Ex.: kussay men-hisa! Wash your clothes!}} loanword: roopa. [Tentative]
hisiw N revers. one who recently gave birth { {Ex.: pina-k waate mukurma hisiw. Here comes the woman who recently gave birth. pina waate woreeku hisiw; hiswin woreeku. Here comes a ewe (sheep) that recently gave birth, the ewe recently gave birth.}} Verb: hisme. Pronunciation: hisiwe is also a very common pronunciation.

meheesi hisiwi. I'm looking at the woman who just gave birth.}} Verb: hiswi. Meaning: can also mean a woman who is giving birth. (Other Pronunc.: hisiw before a vowel)

hiskan excl! poor thing! { {Ex.: hiskan Sollon semsonin, tauirisum haysa semmonin. The poor mice died, they died from the cold. hiskan pina Taares, ekwena-k hineeru. That poor man, he has no money. hiskan kan! Poor me!}} Pronunciation: hiskane is also a very common pronunciation.
hiske 1) Command let me!, wait! { {Ex.: hiske-ka kuuru ka-suukuume. Let me roll my cigarette. Wait a minute, I got the hiccups!}} Grammar: usually a Command by itself, but rarely used with verb suffixes. 2) V let, wait { {Ex.: hiskenin, hikTenin-ka! Wait a minute, I got the hiccups!}} Grammar: rarely takes verb suffixes, but meaning still conveys a command.

hiskena Q what is that? { {Ex.: hiskena? What is that?}} [Tentative]

hisli V have a toothache [Ar + Asc. guess]

hisme V get sun, be a day { {Ex.: hismenin. (Someone) spent time in the sun.}} Noun: hismen. Grammar: not used often by itself, usually used in hismese (clock). Meaning: to bask in the sun, spend time in the sun. [Tentative] Words containing this: hismen, hismese

hismen N sun { {Ex.: uykan hismen. The sun is getting later in the day.}} Noun: hismen. The sun is about to rise. kan amman santiyase kawran hismen agoostu. I am eating watermelon in the last days of August (as the sun of August end). hismen akkuSte rammay. The sun has gone inside (the hour of the sun, in the sea). hismen akkuSte. The sun has set. hismen-mes ruuse, koc-me eeTe, itmay looho! The sun spits on you when you sleep, get up, lazy! attehte hismen. It is noon. (Literally: the sun is broken.) iccon hismen. The sun is coming out. (Probably risen, not come out from behind a cloud.) TuhyiSte hismen. The sun has gotten high in the sky.}} Verb: hisme. Cultural info: the sun setting is called the sun entering,
or entering inside, because the sun's house was considered to be in the sea, where it sets. Grammar: used usually with akku and rarely with hemko or hotpo for setting, with icco or rarely lakke for rising, with Tuhyi for being high in the sky, with atte for noon, and with uyka for afternoon. Meaning: can also mean day when referring to the days of a month. Words containing this: akkuya-hismen, iccoSte-hismen

hismesi (Made from: hisme, -si)  V be in the sun, get a tan [Attested only once]
hismses (Made from: hisme, -si, -s3) N clock Meaning: literally 'thing one uses to be/make a day'.

hisse V choose, select, separate out {{Ex.: hissey laalak! Choose a goose! hissena-ka sitluhminse. I'm going to separate the small ones. sawremak hissestop. The fatty ones were chosen/separated (from the rest).}} loanword: skohe.

hista Q what?, why?, where? {{Ex.: hista piNi haysa Taakampin? What might they have brought? hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe? What did the Padre make you do? hista-me huysi taae? Why are you in a hurry to ask? hista-me was haayi? Why are you calling him to come here? hista-me wattin? Where are you going?}} Meaning: question word of general meaning. Social use: may be borrowed from a related language, but also used somewhat often in Mutsun. Words containing this: hinkayitista

hiswa, V be newborn {{Ex.: hiswaSmin kuutYiSmin, sitti. The newborn one is small, a small one.}} Similar: hiswa. [Attested only once] Words containing this: hiswaSmin

*hiswa, V get worse {{Ex.: kan yete hiswanin. I got worse later. hiswanin. (Someone) got worse.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: hiswan

hiswan (Made from: *hiswa, -n3) V get worse (Other Pronunc.: hiswan before another suffix)

hiswaSmin (Made from: hiswaS, -Smin) N baby, newborn [Attested only once]

hiswe, V rest {{Ex.: hiswen haysa. They are resting.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste. [Tentative] Words containing this: hiswen

*hiswe, V go {{Ex.: hiswen-ka kan-rukkatka. I am going home. hisweSte haysa rukkatka.}} They've gone home.}} Grammar: only appears with either -n(i) (same meaning) or -Ste (gone). Words containing this: hiswen

hiswe, V clean, winnow, separate {{Ex.: hiswey! Clean (the grain)! hiswehte-k. It is cleaned (of grain or beans).}} Meaning: clean grain or beans by separating bad parts, like chaff, out, could include threshing grain.

hiswe, V breathe {{Ex.: hiswey! Breathe!}} Similar: noswe. [Tentative]

hiswen, (Made from: *hiswe, -n3) V go (Other Pronunc.: hisweni before another suffix)

hisweni, (Made from: hiswe, -n3) V rest (Other Pronunc.: hisweni before another suffix)

hiswi V revers. give birth {{Ex.: hiswin-ak. She gave birth. kan-huuyis hiswin. my first childbirth hiswiSte-k. She has given birth. hiswin-ak Taarese / mukurmase. She gave birth to a boy/girl. hiswin penyek. The cat gave birth. hinTise wak-hiswin? What (sex) did she give birth to? (i.e. Is it a boy or a girl?)} Similar: hiswa; Noun: hisi. Meaning: can be used of both humans and animals.

hiSSe V make, do {{Ex.: kan yete hiSSe kurkahse I will make pinole. hiSSemi-k tutiyyase wak-makkuhse. She is making tortillas for her husband. kan-was hiSSesi. I make him do (something). hiSSehte-ka. I've made (it). ekwe-ka hiSSe hinTise. I don't do anything. hiSSeni attar. (It) turned into dirt clods. sikar hiSSeni yookon. The cigar turned to ashes. nuyaty men-hiSSen! Stop what you're doing! niSSasum kan hiSSente. Because of this I have work. miSte men-hiSSen. Your business (work) is good. hiSSepun-ak oreese. He made himself into a bear. kan hiSSepu tiwyene. I make myself into an antelope. hiSSepuy! Do (it) for yourself! hiSSensa kahuune box factory}} Similar: hinte; Similar: puuasi. Words containing this: hiSSensa, hiSSente, hiSSen, hiSSeni, hiSSepu, hiSSepu

hiSSeSma (Made from: hiSSe, -sma) N factory Meaning: literally place where one makes something.

hiSSen, (Made from: hiSSe, -n3) N work, business loanword: tawah.
hiSSen, (Made from: hiSSe, -n) V become, turn into
(Other Pronunc.: hiSSeni before another suffix)

hiSSente (Made from: hiSSe, -ne, -te) V be busy, have work

hiSSepu1 (Made from: hiSSe, -pu) V turn oneself into
Meaning: usually of turning oneself into an animal by magic.

hiSSepu2 (Made from: hiSSe, -pu) V do for oneself
Meaning: usually of cooking for oneself (for example the men doing their own cooking).

hiSS'a (Made partly from: -'a) N thing, something, anything
{ {Ex.: moT wikeenin hiS'a? Did something fall? taahet kannis hiS'a! Ask me something! katakun kan-hiS'a. As if it were my thing. ePSe-me haaTa hiS'ase! Don't steal things! akkapuykun-ak wak-hiS'ase. He went to take off his things (clothes). ekvena hiS'a piretka. There isn't anything on the ground. hatte hiS'a? Whose thing (is it)?} } Grammar: means 'thing/something' by itself, anything when used with a negative, irregular plural coopoama.

hitko V clean, wipe
{ {Ex.: hittokpuy men-wakkas? Clean your behind! wak-hitkos his toilet paper ara hinTisum-me hittokpu? Then what did you clean yourself with?} } Pronunciation: Ascension may have been confusing this with hitTa, so the sounds are somewhat unclear. Grammar: usually used with -pu since one does this to oneself. Meaning: probably only for wiping one's bottom-wiper (possible)
(Other Pronunc.:

hitkos (Made from: hitko, -s) N toilet paper, bottom-wiper

{ {Ex.: wak-hitkos his toilet paper} } Cultural info: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTkas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hitTa.

hitna V gather elderberries

{ {Ex.: hitnana makse. We go to gather elderberries.} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

hitri V spin a top

{ {Ex.: hittrin. It is spinning. citteney men-hitrirhmis! Make your top dance! hitriy! Spin (a top)!} } Words containing this: hitrirhmis

hitrirhmis (Made from: hitri, -h, -mis) N top Meaning: a toy top, for spinning. [Tentative]

hitte V rub on, smear with

{ {Ex.: hittepyu! Rub/smear (it) on yourself! kan-was hitwin. I erased it.} } Meaning: probably for rubbing lotion or ointment onto skin. Words containing this: hitwi, hitwis

hitti V rest

{ {Ex.: hittipun wak. He rested himself.} } Social use: this word is very unsure, not clear whether it was still in use by Ascension's time, and it was rare even in Ar's time. [Tentative]

hittu, V catch, get caught

{ {Ex.: hittunin-ka kankoro. I got my foot caught.} } Similar: hiTTi. Grammar: may only appear with -ni(i), meaning 'get caught,' but unsure. Meaning: get one's hand, foot, or possibly other body part caught in something, for example in a door. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hittu, V mix

{ {Ex.: hittuhte mixed} } Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

hittYani, N tuna

{ {Ex.: hittYanikma tunas} } Verb: hittYani. Meaning: meaning unsure.

hittYani, V get tuna

{ {Ex.: hittYanina makke. We go to get tuna} } Noun: hittYani. [Attested only once]

hittYe 1) Command come on!, let's go!

{ {Ex.: hittYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise! Let's go to see the hot springs! hittYe makke paytana! Let's go hunting! hittYe makke rukkatka, amSi-me ekwe amneneh! Let's go home so you don't get rained on!} } Grammar: most common usage. 2) Command go!

{ {Ex.: hittYeniy! You all go!} } 3) V go Grammar: this usage is unsure, and only appears in a few unclear sentences.

hittYu V undress, endure, survive

{ {Ex.: ekwe-ka holle hittYu. I can't undress. (meaning unsure) hittYuSmin undresser/flasher (meaning unsure) ekwe-ka holle hittYu. I can't endure.} } Meaning: Spanish translation is ambiguous, so meaning is very unclear.

hitwe V turn, crank

{ {Ex.: hitwena-ka. I'm going to crank it. hitwey! Crank it!} } Meaning: turn something in a circular motion, like turning a crank, may be used for looping yarn in weaving.

hitwi (Made from: hitte, -wi) V clean, erase, correct

{ {Ex.: moT-mes hitwihte? Have you cleaned it? hitwis washcloth, cleaning rag hitwinin. (It) got clean. hinTisum-me hitwi men-siiSe? What do you clean your teeth with? hitwiSte-k. (It) got cleaned / is faded / is erased.} } Similar:
hitwi

**suuma.** Grammar: probably comes from hitte and -w-, meaning to rub out, and the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting, and cleaning in general. Meaning: general word for cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or erasing.

**hitwis** (Made from: hitte, -w-, -s, washcloth towel) N *washcloth, towel* \{{Ex.: ekwena men hitwis. You don't have your towel.}\} Similar: hitTakpun.

**hiTe** \(V\) *poke, prick, jab* \{{Ex.: hiTe y yu la am. He blows his nose loudly. hiTeepu. loud, and I'll dance well.}\} Pronunciation: Ha -te for hitting, Ha te for blowing (there's no wind). hiTeepu. \(\) Don't talk loudly!\} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). (Other Pronuc.:

**hiTee** (Made from: *hiTe, -pu) \(V\) *do loudly, make loud* \{{Ex.: hiTeepu-k nuski. He blows his nose loudly. hiTeepu. before -pu (or -mu if possible)\} Made from: hiTeepu before a single consonant and then a vowel in words containing: this hiTeepu

**hiTee** (Made from: *hiTe, -pu) \(V\) *do loudly, make loud* \{{Ex.: hiTeepu-k nuski. He blows his nose loudly. hiTeepu.}\} Pronunciation: might be pronounced hiTe if followed by one consonant and then a vowel, but unsure because there are not any examples.

**hiTe** \(V\) *do loudly, make loud* \{{Ex.: hiTee-k nuski. He blows his nose loudly. hiTeeput-ku. He pulls his ear. hiTroy! Pull! / Drag (it)! hiTroSte. (It's) pulled/dragged. hiTroSmin. Its pulled out/stretch (on its own). hiTroy put men-hiTroy! Pull your belt (tight)! hiTroy-ak was kariv. He pulled it out.}\} Pronunciation: Ha was very unsure whether this should be hiiTo or hiTro, but hiTro seems most likely. Meaning: can be used for throwing/dragging someone out of a place, for pulling clothing tight, for stretching something out, etc. (Other Pronuc.:

**hitwis** (Made from: hitte, -w-, -s, washcloth towel) N *washcloth, towel* \{{Ex.: ekwena men hitwis. You don't have your towel.}\} Similar: hitTakpun.

**hiTTa** \(V\) *wash* \{{Ex.: hiTTahne posol homrontak. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. hiTTahne posol homrontak. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. hiTTasum-me hiTTapu men-sitte? With what do you clean your teeth? hiTTay! Wash! hiTTapuy, tare! Wash yourself, sister! (Possibly hands)\} Meaning: wash hands, wash grain, fairly general word for washing. Words containing this: hiTTakpun
is spread out in the sun.)} \textit{Similar: hiTTi.} Grammar: may be composed of hiTTi 'crush' and -w- 'outward,' but unsure. Meaning: for ex. acorns or grain in the sun, or clothes to dry. 2) \textbf{tenderize} \{Ex.: \textit{kan yete corkompi tooTese, kaan yete hiTwi amSi wak corkon.} I will dry the meat, I will tenderize it so that it will dry.\} \textit{Similar: inTisTe.} Grammar: plural is either irregular hiwhokma or regular hiwhomak.

\textbf{hiwhokma} \textit{N (little) old person, old one, elder} \textit{Similar: inTisTe.} Grammar: plural is either irregular hiwhokma or regular hiwhomak.

\textbf{hiwhon} \textit{(Made from: hiwho, -n) V get old, become old} \textit{(Other Pronunc.: hiwhoni before another suffix)}

\textbf{hiwhos} \textit{(Made from: hiwho, -s) N an older person} \textit{\{Ex.: \textit{kan hiwhos.} I am an older person.\} Grammar: relation to hiwho and -s instead of an unknown huyus not completely sure.}

\textbf{hiwhos} \textit{Grammar: plural of nominalized hiwho, but hiwhomak can also be used.}

\textbf{hiwhoste} \textit{(Inflected form of: hiwho, -Ste old) perf'old Meaning: of a person or possibly an animal, not of clothing or inanimate objects.}

\textbf{hiwka} \textit{V shout Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]}

\textbf{hiwse} \textit{V 1) want, wish} \textit{\{Ex.: hinTis-me hiwisenin? What did you want? hampise-me hiwisen-kas tiyo? Which one do you want me to shoot?\} \textit{Noun: hiwes.} Grammar: what you want can be either a thing (a noun) or that someone does something (a sentence), usually used with -n(i), but not always. 2) \textit{love, like} \{Ex.: hiwsen amma tooTese. (S/he) likes to eat meat. ekwe-ka-mes hiwsen. I don't like you. haysa hiwsen neppese. They like this. moT-me hiwsen yuukise? Do you like acorns? hiwesmu haysa. They like each other.\} \textit{Grammar:} what you like can be a thing (noun) or to do something (a verb), usually used with -n(i) but not always. (Other Pronunc.: \textit{hiwes} before -mu (or -pu if possible)) Words containing this: hiwsen}

\textbf{hiwsen} \textit{(Made from: hiwse, -ns) V want, like, love} \textit{(Other Pronunc.: hiwseni before another suffix)}

\textbf{hiwis} \textit{V be a godparent/father/mother} \textit{\{Ex.: hiwis kan-mes, humri. I will be a godparent to you, baptize you.\} \textit{Noun: hiwis.} [Attested only once]}

\textbf{hiwtun} \textit{N drop, droplet} \textit{\{Ex.: kaphan hiwtun sii three water drops\} [Attested only once]}

\textit{Pronunc.: hiwhoSi before -kma, hiwhoi before plural -kma when acting as a noun.} Words containing this: hiwhon, hiwhos, hiwhosikma, hiwhoste
hiyse V be defiant {Ex.: hiyese to be defiant toward each other} [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: hiiyes before -mu (or -pu if possible))

-hnie Suffix (V) passive {Ex.: maka wattiimpinhe. We are being carried. ricahe-me yete. You will be spoken to. Takki warahne. The fruit tree is being cut. ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne. It's not easy for her to be hugged. (She's not easy to hug.) hinwa riTTehne? When will it be woven?} Similar: -hnis, Similar: -stap. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "be ___-ed", past tense is -hnis or -stap.

-hnis Suffix (V) passive (past) {Ex.: paTTihnis-ka I was seized. uyka-me nottohnis. Yesterday you were hit. hiwampinhs tollon pappel. A lot of paper was brought. hiswihnis alaaSaThe baby was born. mooT-me Sumekpuhnis? Did you get kissed?} Similar: -hne. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ___-ed", past tense is also -hnis or -stap. See also -spis and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear.

-hnit Suffix (V) before (something) happens, may (it) not, lest {Ex.: kan-mes tamTahnit. Lest I slap you/before I slap you/May I not slap you. hooyohnit. Lest you take (something)/May you not take (something).} Grammar: add to a verb to add a meaning that the action (usually a bad thing) won't happen, or that one hopes it won't happen (related to a type of subjunctive and may also be historically related to -hne passive, but there is no clear passive meaning). Can possibly be used for 'Do this so that bad thing won't happen,' but amSi ekwe is more common for that. Social use: almost completely out of use in Asc's time.

hokke V send, release, let go {Ex.: hokkehe-ka mukurmase. I have sent a woman. hokkeniyuT karta! Send the letters! miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.)} Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person.

holle V can, be able to {Ex.: piina riicase ekwe-ka holle ricca. I can't speak those words/that language. moTo-me holle? Can you do it? ekwe-ka holle assapu. I can't part my hair. kan yete hiSSe numan-ka holle hiSSe. I will do what I can do. kan holle citte, kan hinsu citte. I can dance, I know how to dance.} Grammar: use with another verb to mean 'can ___.' 2) grab, catch {Ex.: holsey! Grab them! ekwe-ka holle sallik. I don't grab the splitstick. ekwe ney'a hollehne awnicmin. Turtles aren't caught now. holletin-ka-was. I kept grabbing it.} Meaning: includes catching animals when hunting. Words containing this: holse

hollo V be a cap of a shell Meaning: possibly acorn shell cap. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: hollopis

hollopis (Made from: hollo, -spis) N shell Meaning: possibly acorn shell, possibly other kinds as well. [Tentative]

holse (Made from: holle, -s-) V get a lot of something, get/catch repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

holSe V be soft [Tentative]

holwe V peel, shell {Ex.: holwemit! Peel it for me! holwe yuuki! Shell the acorns!} Similar: -w-. Grammar: likely contains -w- to mean 'unpeel, remove the peel outward,' but it is not clear what the -w- is added to. Meaning: to remove the peel of fruit or the shell of acorns.
homhole V *be light* Pronunciation: not a typical Mutun verb form, might end in a suffix -le. Meaning: refers to weight, not color or brightness. [Ar + Asc. guess]

homoya N *mappie* [Attested only once]

homro V *get big strainer baskets* {{Ex.: homro-ka. I gather big strainer baskets. hiTTahne posol homrontak. The posole is washed in the strainer basket.}} Cultural info: the basket is a large strainer used for washing hominy, or washing stuff off of posole, open-work basket made or twigs and shaped like a dishpan, also refers to a basket more than 1 foot in diameter used to fan the fire. Words containing this: homron

homron (Made from: homro, -n) N *big strainer basket* Cultural info: see homro. Meaning: may have an additional meaning ‘broken piece of pottery, pottery shard,’ but this is unsure.

honaS N *lungs* [Attested only once]

honce V *be empty* {{Ex.: honceSte sirak. The hazelnuts are empty. kaares rammyawas honcempi nossowe. Smoke from inside makes the soul empty.}} [Tentative]

honhonce V *be crestfallen, be disappointed* Meaning: relates to walking along looking down because one is sad. Social use: this word is very unsure (meaning, pronunciation, whether it exists), completely out of use by Ascension’s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

honhoNe V *lift feet* {{Ex.: honhoNee-ka waate. I come lifting my feet. honhoNees eepe. (Someone) lifted his feet (to) pass by.}} Pronunciation: does not fit normal verb forms (may be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: honhoNee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

hono V *wrap* {{Ex.: honnomit! Wrap it for me! honnohte maTTer. The tobacco is wrapped up. honnay nuk! Wrap it!}} Synonym: *haawi*. Meaning: wrap tobacco into a bundle, wrap a bow, general word for wrapping. Words containing this: honnohte

honnohte (Inflected form of: honno, -Ste) perf wrapped up

honoT N *balls, testicles* {{Ex.: ekwe-mee wissapu amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT? Don't uncover yourself, so your balls won’t be seen!}} [Attested only once]

hoNwe V *carry* {{Ex.: hoNwetit kannis! Keep carrying me! hoNwey nuk! Carry it!}} Similar: *wattimpi*. [Ar only, very unsure]

hoohoT N *basket with handle* Meaning: probably small. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hookoy N *revers. sore* Verb: *hokyo*. Meaning: a sore from illness, possibly also a wound from injury.

hoole N *God* {{Ex.: naha Tawra hoole, ekwe neppe numan makke mehe, aNNis Tarah nunan Tawra hoole. God lives there, not this one (place) which we see, it is another sky where God lives. naha Tawra hoole. God lives there. holle kannis annan. God forgives me.}} loanword: *diyos*.

hoolister (Borrowed from: Hollister English) N *personal Hollister (name)* Meaning: name of a rancher in the area. [Attested only once]

hoolo V *eat silently* {{Ex.: hoolomina to go to eat silently for someone}} Meaning: may mean 'to come to dinner without being called'. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hoomo V *skin* {{Ex.: homohne weerene. The rabbit is being skinned. homohoSte-k. It is skinned. kan homo neppe weerene. I am skinning this rabbit.}} Meaning: usually to skin something like a rabbit.

hoonoS N *spleen* [Attested only once]

hoope V *gather redwood* {{Ex.: hooopena makke. We go to gather redwoods.}} Noun: *hop*.

hoowe V *return a favor* {{Ex.: hoowet kannis! Return a favor to me!}} Meaning: very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hoowo *exc! shout* {{Ex.: kan hoowo. I should 'ho, ho' at the end of a dance. hoowo haysa cittesmak. They, the dancers, shout 'ho, ho' at the end of a dance.}} Grammar: sometimes acts as a verb, sometimes possibly as a noun. Meaning: used at the end of a dance.

hoowos N *revers. sweet potato* {{Ex.: yakSun hiwampis hoowose. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes.}} loanword: *paapas*. Similar: *happet*. Verb: *howso*. Cultural info: Ha reports "They dig the roots — they dig all around the root to then plunge digging sticks into the ground and rock them & then pry it up & get a whole bunch of roots, up to 25 pounds," ate them hot or cold, and French people ate them with milk. Meaning: called yerbanís in Spanish, root about one foot long, as thick as a thumb, with
odorous leaves, taste good, easy to peel by rubbing the skin off, grow only in the San Juan or Hollister mountains; Ar gives meaning as a small fruit or a seed.

**hoowos**, *N* *revers*. *servant, messenger* *Verb*: hhowso.

**hooyo** *V* *get, grab, take* {{Ex.: hooyon-ak-was.}} S/he grabbed him. hooyohte-*k*. It has been grabbed. hooyomu. They hold each other. kan hooyoyna kurkahse. I go to bring roasted corn.} Pronunciation: hooyoyni 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to hooyni. Grammar: with -na, -yni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing. Words containing this: hooyoyna

**hooyoyna** (Made from: hooyo, -na) *V* *take, bring, carry* *Meaning*: literally 'go to grab,' but this, hooyoyu, and hooyoyna are often used to mean that once you grab the thing, you carry/bring/take it somewhere.

**hop** *N* *redwood tree* *Verb*: hoope. Sci. name: Sequoia sempervirens.

**hope** *V* *climb, mount* {{Ex.: hopey tina tappurtak! Climb up in that tree! hopey kawaayus! Mount the horse! hope hismen taprey. The sun is climbing up. hopee-ka. I'm climbing. hoptYesmin a climber hopseyna to go to climb over and over (or many people climb).} (Other Pronunc.: hopee before one consonant and then another vowel) Words containing this: paarami-hopeySmin

**hoppo** *V* *give water* {{Ex.: hoppot kannis! Give me water! hoppotityuT! You all give me water! hoppoyis! Go give (someone) water!}} Grammar: often used in commands (hoppoy, hoppoyis, hoppot, etc.), but does not have to be.

**hoppoh** *N* *back* {{Ex.: hoppohtak on one's back.} Synonym: haccal. *Meaning*: the whole of the back.

**horko**, (Borrowed from: horkó Spanish) *V* *hang, strangle* {{Ex.: horkonin-ak. He hanged himself. hemec’a tappurtak wak horkonin. He hanged himself in a tree. khor koktan! Strangle me!}} *Similar*: area. Pronunciation: borrowed from Spanish, similarity to Mutsun horko 'swallow' seems to be coincidence. Meaning: either with a rope or with the hands, around the neck.

**horko**, *V* *swallow, gulp* {{Ex.: hakkawewak horkon. He swallowed the black clam. horkoy, terpe neppe! Swallow (it), this is spicy! ucwin pire, pire-was horkon. The earth opened up, the earth swallowed him. horkohte-ka. I've swallowed (it). horkonin-ak. He swallowed. kihTiksi kan-horkos. I really have pain in my throat.}} *Similar*: Tikka, mnyku. Words containing this: horkos

**horkos** (Made from: horko -3s) *N* *throat* *Meaning*: may include the whole neck.

**horpe** *V* *be between, be in the middle* {{Ex.: horpenin. (It) got to be in the middle. horpeSmin (Something) is in the middle. kan-was horpenmi. I put it in the middle (caused it to be in the middle). hiiye makke horpena nuppi paaranise. We are taking a trip, to go be in the middle of that hill.}} *Noun*: horpey. Words containing this: horpen-Tuuhis

**horpey-Tuuhis** (Compound composed of: horpe, -3s, Tuuhis) *N* *noon, middle of the day, mid-day* *Meaning*: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.

**horpey** *N* *between, in the middle* {{Ex.: yete murtey horpeywas eTse. They will be sleeping in the middle of the night. wackihne horpey sippos. The feather is split in the middle. horpeyuntu-ka waate. I come from the middle. horpeywas muraT the middle of the night (midnight).} *Verb*: horpe. Grammar: sometimes like an adverb, but can appear with -was or -tum like a noun; inherent locative (can mean 'in the middle of' without -tak, can appear with -tum without -tak).

**hos** *N* *snail* Cultural info: small, shiny, marine snails, shells used to make bead money, necklaces, and decorations. Sci. name: Olivella.

**hose** (Borrowed from: Jose Spanish) *N* *personal Jose*

**hosefa** (Borrowed from: Josefa Spanish) *N* *personal Josefa* {{Ex.: miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa. Josefa (I) sends you good thoughts. (Opening of a letter.)}}

**hostYo** *V* *be very light* [Tentative] Words containing this: hostYohte

**hostYohte** (Inflected form of: hostYo, -Ste) *perf light* [Tentative]
hotho Vrevers. put on shoes {Ex.: kan-was hotho. I'm putting shoes on. hottohpu to put one's shoes on} Noun: hotho. (Other Pronunc.: hottom before -pu (or -mu))

hotokros N cocoon rattle Cultural info: a rattle for making music, with three or four pods on a stick.

hotpe V be hollow {Ex.: hotpeSte hollow} Meaning: possibly of a hollow tree, but unclear. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] Words containing this: hotpeSte

hotpeSte (Inflected form of: hotpe, -Ste) perf hollow [Ar only, very unsure]

hotpo V set {Ex.: hotpoSte hismen. The sun has set.} Similar: hemko, akku. Meaning: of the sun, but Ascension was very unsure of this word, and the other words for the sun setting are more sure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hotro V put fingers in vagina {Ex.: hotron-ka-was. I put my fingers in her vagina. hotrostap to have fingers put in one's vagina} Meaning: not clear whether this is medical or sexual.

hottoh N revers. shoe {Ex.: hottoh ma suuyuSte. The shoes are truly worn out.} loanword: sapaatu. Verb: hotho.

hottYo V steal {Ex.: kan-was hottYo. I steal it. hannI hottYohnis? Where was (it) stolen? hottYon-ak yuu-k uuttupun wolsatka. He stole (it) and put (it) in the bag.} Synonym: haTa, *hacku.

hotyo V tie {Ex.: kan-was hotyo. I tied it. hottyohte tied hannI hotyokniS? Where is the bag?} Meaning: of a bag, tied up (puckered together) at the top. [Tentative] Words containing this: hotyokniS

hotyokniS (Made from: hotyo, -niS) N little bag loanword: sakitu. [Attested only once]

hoTnu V be deep-set {Ex.: hoTnuhte hin deep-set eyes} Meaning: for example of eyes. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hoTTo 1) Command go!, shoo!, get out of here! {Ex.: hoTTo Tokkeniy! Run away! hoTTony! Get out of here! hoTTo kary! Go outside. hoTTo taaheniy! Go ask! hoTTo eTTesuy! Go, go sleep! hoTTo men-appame! Go by your father! hoTTo mukurmonahTuk! Go with the woman! hoTTo irotak! Go to the shit! (said when fighting)} Grammar: this is the common usage, as a command verb without -y added (inherent imperative). Meaning: can be used for commanding a dog, probably also common for commanding children, but can probably also be used toward adults. 2) V go, go away {Ex.: hoTTon makke. We are going.} Grammar: rare usage, just a verb 'to go,' not a command form, might only be used with -n(i) or -Smin.

hoTve V serve {Ex.: hannI-me hoTve? Where are you going to serve it? (on what?) hoTve amman! Serve the meal! hoTwemit! Serve me!}

hotYes N foolish person, fool {Ex.: pina waatte hotYes. Here comes the foolish person.} Similar: hamaama. [Attested only once]

howso, Vrevers. order, command {Ex.: makkese howsoksi. He commands us. howsohne-me. You are ordered. wak hiSse hima'ase wak howsohne. He does everything he's ordered to. hinses-ka-mes howson? What did I order you to do? howsomsa commandments amSi makke hiSse hoowospu. So that we do the shouting (convey (God's) message).} Noun: howwos. Meaning: with -pu, may have a metaphorical meaning of spreading God's word, evangelizing. (Other Pronunc.: hoowos before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: howsomsa

howso, Vrevers. gather sweet potatoes {Ex.: howsona make. Let's go to gather sweet potatoes.} Similar: hapte; Noun: howwos. [Attested only once]

howsomsa (Made from: howso, -msa) N commandments [Attested only once]

hoya N personal part of a tribe name {Ex.: hoyakma (possibly hoyayma) the Hoyakma Tribe, a San Joaquin Valley tribe} Grammar: might have an irregular plural hoyayma. [Attested only once]

hoyle V loosen {Ex.: hemmen hoylete. It's still loosened. kan hoyle. I loosen (something). hoylepu meaning unsure, possibly to loosen oneself, of a thing} [Other Pronunc.: hoype before a single consonant and then a vowel]

holoy N watering hole {Ex.: nuhu taprey hoyloytak up there at the watering hole} [Attested only once]
**huccu** V carry piggyback, carry on back  {Ex.: huccu! Carry (him) on your back! huccun-ak wak-sinnise. She carried her child on her back. huccusSte-k. She has carried (someone) on her back. huccut kannis! Carry me on your back!}  *Similar: hippu.* Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men.  

**hucek** Nrevers. dog  {Ex.: hucekniS-me yete kasse meese. The little dog will bite you.  

*yaysa hucekniS* their dog hucekniSmak dogs}  

**Verb:** hucek. Grammar: only appears with -kniS (small dog or any dog). Words containing this: hucekniS  

**hucekniS** (Made from: *hucek-, -kniS) N dog  

**Loanword:** cuucu. Meaning: not literally a small dog or puppy, can be used for any dog.  

**hucke** Vrevers. gather dogs, hunt dogs  {Ex.: huckena neppe Taares. This man goes to gather dogs. kan ya yete hucke. I will gather dogs too.}  

**Noun:** *hucek.*  

**hukaari** (Borrowed from: jugar Spanish) V play  

{Ex.: anaa, kan wattin kan hukaariina. Mom, I'm going to go play. an-aanan ekwe hiwsen kan wattin hukaariina. My mother doesn't want me to go to play. kan hukaari roroomiSum. I'm playing with the toy.}  

**native:** *amSe; native: rorSo.*  

**hukka** V change, move  {Ex.: hukkan-ka saawe. I changed the song. hukkapuy! Move yourself! (for ex. out of the way) hukkay! Move it! hukkanin. (It) changed.}  

Grammar: by itself, means to change or move something, including changing where something is by moving it, with -n(i), means something changes or moves on its own. Words containing this: hukkan  

**hukkan** (Made from: hukka, -n) V change, move  

Grammar: something changes or moves on its own.  

(Other Pronunc.: hukkani before another suffix)  

**huksi** V just, spontaneously  {Ex.: huki-ka hiSSen. I just did it. iccon kannis kan-in huksi. My tears just came out of me. huksin wak ricca. He just speaks. huksi insan laalak. The gese just fell.}  

Grammar: part of speech not clear, but it may be a verb, otherwise an adverb. Meaning: something just happens spontaneously with no particular reason.  

**hukyin** N pestle Meaning: the part of the grinder you use with your hand, made of stone.  

**hulla** V stab in the throat  {Ex.: hullay nuk! Stab him in the throat!}  

*Attested only once*  

**hulle** V worry  {Ex.: hullepu makke ciitesa. They are worried about the dance.}  

Grammar: only appears with -pu, meaning is for hullepu. Meaning: of being sad and thoughtful, for example about a loved one far away. Words containing this: hullepu  

**hullepu** (Made from: *hulle, -pu) V worry  

**hulyaana** (Borrowed from: Juliana or Julyana Spanish) N personal Juliana  {Ex.: hulyaana wak-mennen, hulyaana mennen Juliana's grandmother, Juliana's grandmother}  

**humeSpu** (Made from: *humSe, -pu) V play, joke around  

**humirpu** (Made from: humri, -pu) V wash oneself  

Meaning: only of literally washing oneself when dirty, often used for washing one's face, does not seem to be related to baptism meaning of humri.  

**humlu** V be black Meaning: possibly including being dirty. [Ar + Asc. guess]  

**humme** V pile, stack, gather up  {Ex.: haysa hummenin. They piled up. (something piles up on its own) hummenin-ak tappur sisums. The wood piled up (because of) the water.  

humeSte-k. It's piled up. hummey men-eshen, amSi ekwe malan. Gather up your clothes, so they don't get wet.}  

Grammar: by itself, it means to pile or stack something, with -n(i) it means something piles up on its own, with -Ste it means piled up in a pile. Words containing this: hummen, hummes  

**hummen** (Made from: humme, -n) V pile up, collect, gather  

Grammar: something piles up on its own, like wood by a river or dust in a corner. (Other Pronunc.: hummeni before another suffix)  

**hummi** V give  {Ex.: hummiy nuk men-ammame amSi sinnikma amma! Offer your food so the children will eat! hummi sukum! Give me a cigarette! yette-ka-mes hummiti. I will treat you. hummit kannis men-haaTan! Give me your stolen thing! hummitiy nuk tooTe! Offer him/treat him to meat!}  

Words containing this: hummiti
hummiti (Made from: hummi, -ti) \( V \) treat, invite, offer, keep giving  Grammar: literally 'keep giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone'.

\*hummu \( V \) fly  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{hummunin laalak.} / \text{humsunin laalak.} \} \) The geese flew. *can mehesi neppe hummumpise. I see this airplane. *wassaka-k icconin amSi-k hummun. The buzzard came out (was born) to fly. *humsuSte. (They) have flown. *nuhu waate laalak humsun. There come geese, flying. *hinTisna numan humsun? What are those that are flying around?\}  \( \text{Similar: humuunya; Similar: huumus.} \) Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste, Ascension says it could not be used alone. Words containing this: hummumps, hummun, humsu;

hummumpyis (Made from: *hummu, -mpi, -s airplane) \( N \) airplane  Grammar: literally thing you use to cause (someone/something) to fly. Meaning: flying machine (Ascension's translation).

hummun (Made from: *hummu, -nu) \( V \) fly  \( \{ \text{Other Pronunc.: hummuni before another suffix} \} \) \( \text{Ex.}: \) hummunin laalak. / humsunin laalak.

humren \( N \) digging stick  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{kata humren like a digging stick} \} \)  \( \text{Similar: hiipur.} \) Cultural info: made of iron or green wood, women used them for digging wild onions, sharpened point of wooden ones in the fire.

humri \( V \) 1) baptize  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{humriSte haysa.} \) They are baptized. humrihte-k. He is baptized. humriin. (He) became baptized. humriinaKa neppese. I go to baptize this one.

humrini / humriimak baptized person / baptized people humriSmin baptizer humrimsa baptismal font hemeća humrimsak one baptizer (someone who baptizes often)) 2) wash  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{humirpuy men-hin.} \) Wash your face!\}  \( \{ \text{Other Pronunc.: humri before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word, humir before -pu or -mu} \) Words containing this: humirpu, humrihmin, humrimak, humrimsa, humrismak, humriSmin

humrihmin (Made from: humri, -Smin) \( N \) baptized person  \( \text{Similar: humriSmin.} \) Grammar: plural is humrimsa. Meaning: unusual distinction between -hmin (person it's been done to) and -Smin (person who does it).

humriimak (Made from: humri, -mak) \( N \) baptized people  Grammar: plural of humrihmin, not humriSmin.

humrimsa (Made from: humri, -msa) \( N \) baptized  \( \text{font} \)

humrismak (Made from: humri, -smak) \( N \) baptizer  \( \text{Similar: humriSmin.} \) Meaning: someone who baptizes often, or habitually.

humriSmin (Made from: humri, -Smin baptizer) \( N \) baptizer  \( \text{Similar: humrismak; Similar: humrihmin.} \) Grammar: plural unknown. Meaning: unusual distinction between -Smin (person who does it) and -hmin (person it's done to).

humsi \( V \) catch great horned owls  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{humsina makke.} \) We go to catch great horned owls.\}  \( \text{Noun: huumis.} \) Sci. name: Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin.

humsu, Vrevers. catch birds  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{humsuna-ka.} \) I go to catch birds.\}  \( \text{Noun: huumus.} \) Grammar: not the same as humsu 'many fly,' which comes from hummu. Meaning: general, any bird.

humrismak (Made from: humri, -mak) \( N \) baptizer  \( \text{Similar: humrismak; Similar: humrihmin.} \) Grammar: plural unknown. Meaning: unusual distinction between -Smin (person who does it) and -hmin (person it's done to).

humsi \( V \) catch great horned owls  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{humsina makke.} \) We go to catch great horned owls.\}  \( \text{Noun: huumis.} \) Sci. name: Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin.

humsu, Vrevers. catch birds  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{humsuna-ka.} \) I go to catch birds.\}  \( \text{Noun: huumus.} \) Grammar: not the same as humsu 'many fly,' which comes from hummu. Meaning: general, any bird.

humru, Vrevers. catch hummingbirds  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{humyuuna makke.} \) We go to catch hummingbirds.\}  \( \text{Noun: humyuuna.} \)

humyu, Vrevers. catch hummingbirds  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{humyuuna makke.} \) We go to catch hummingbirds.\}  \( \text{Noun: humyuuna.} \)

hunhu, Vrevers. 1) blow one's nose  \( \{ \text{Ex.}: \text{hunnuhpuy men-hus!} / \text{hunnuhpuy!} \) Blow your nose! kan-was yete hunhu. I will blow his nose. men-hunnuhpumsa your handkerchief.\}
hupka Vrevers. smear {{Ex.: kan-was hupka huppaksum. I smear him with white clay.}}

Noun: huppak. Meaning: probably only to smear with this type of white clay.

huppak Nrevers. white clay {{Ex.: huppey men-urih. Smooth your hair! ekwe-me huppepu men-urihse. You don't smooth your hair. huppeste-k wak-urih. His/her hair is smooth. (is smoothed) huppehete sippos. The feathers are smooth. hupsenin, huppenin (They) smoothed out, (it) smoothed out (on their own)}}

Grammar: by itself, means to smooth something out, with -n(i) means something smooths out on its own. Meaning: usually of hair (smoothing out tangled or messy hair) or feathers. Words containing this: huppen, hupse, huppeSte

huppen (Made from: huppe, -ns) V smooth, become smooth Grammar: to smooth out on its own, to become smooth, not to smooth something out, can be used with -s- as hupsen(i) for many hairs or feathers. (Other Pronunc.: huppeni before another suffix)

huppeSte (Inflected form of: huppe, -Ste) perf smoothed, smooth Meaning: usually of hair or feathers.

hupru Vrevers. have boils {{Ex.: hupruSte having boils, with boils}} Synonym: huupurte;
Noun: huupur. [Attested only once]

hupse (Made from: huppe, -s-) V smooth (many) Meaning: usually used of many hairs or many feathers, the whole bunch gets smoothed down.

huru N seed Meaning: unknown what kind. [Tentative]

hura V dig, fill up with dirt {{Ex.: huruasti-ka. I'm making someone dig. huraaana-ka. I go to dig (a hole), huraanin. (It) filled up with dirt (caved in). hurasmak gravediggers}}

Noun: hurani 2. Meaning: usually of holes or graves. (Other Pronunc.: huraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: hurasmak
huraacu (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) Vrevers.

drinker, drunk {{Ex.: huraacu-k. He is a
drinker/a drunk.}} Verb: hureca.

hursiSmin (Made from: hursi, -Smin) N straight one
[Attested only once]

huru V fall {{Ex.: huruunin tappur: The tree fell.
huruunin-ak: It (a tree) fell.,}} Grammar:
probably only used with -(n)i, to mean something falls
(not something falls something). Meaning: only of
trees, not people. (Other Pronunc.: huruu before
another suffix)

hus N nose, nostrils {{Ex.: satlahte / satlaSmim
wak-hus. His nose is flat. hunnuhpuy men-
hus! Blow your nose! hasya wak-riccan
huusum. Their speech is through their
nostrils.}} Similar: uuse. Pronunciation: sounds
slightly long, not as long as huus. (Other Pronunc.:
huus before a vowel in the word)

*hushi V miss {{Ex.: hushin make-mes. We
miss you. kan-mes hushinin. I missed you.}}
Noun: hushin. Grammar: only appears with -(n)i.
Meaning: be sad for someone who is not there. Words
containing this: hushin

hurcan (Made from: hurca, -n) V get/become drunk
(Other Pronunc.: hurciani before another suffix)

hurcaSmin (Made from: hurca, -Smin) N 1) hell 2) drunk person
Meaning: literal meaning.

hurek N nerve, sinew, ligament {{Ex.: ayun
kannis hurekwas ruk! Bring me the cord made
of sinew!}} Verb: hurke.

*huris N place part of a placename {{Ex.: huristak
the huristak grant, near Gilroy}}
Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once]
Words containing this: huristak

huristak (Made from: *huris, -tak) N place huristak
Rancheria

hurka Vrevers. fish for salmon {{Ex.: hurkan-makke.
We go salmon fishing.}} Noun: huraka. Cultural info: large salt-water fish called
uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this
Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish,
not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito
River.

hurke V be sinewy Noun: hurke. Words containing
this: hurkeSmin

hurkeSmin (Made from: hurke, -Smin) N sinewy
one Meaning: probably something tough, long, and
stringy, like a sinew a bowstring could be made of.
[Tentative]

hurpuh N bead {{Ex.: hurpuhmak beads}} [Ar +
Asc. guess]

hursi V be straight {{Ex.: hursiSmin straight
one}} [Attested only once] Words containing this: hursiSmin

hursiSmin (Made from: hursi, -Smin) N straight one
[Attested only once]
mout.} 

**huTTas**

**hussu**  
_V bury and roast_  
{{Ex.: hussu toroowe.}} (Someone) buried and roasted soaproot.  
_husSunaka._ I go to bury and roast (something). _kan-was yete huswi toroowe._ I will unbury (dig up) the soaproot (from the roasting pit).

**hustu**  
_V make noise with lips_  
{{Attested only once}}

**huswi**  
(Made from: hussu, -w-) _V dig up, unbury from a roasting pit_  
Meaning: remove food from the pit after roasting it in an underground roasting pit.

**huSu**  
_V move farther away, retreat_  
{{Ex.: huSunpiy!}} Move it further away! _kan wattin huSun._ I go and retreat. / I go further away.}  
Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -n, or -mpi, part of speech unclear. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Words containing this: huSun

**huSun**  
(Made from: *huSu, -n) _Adv further on_  
Grammar: acts like an adverb, but probably contains -n nominalizer. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

**huteepa**  
_N bonfire, large fire_  
{{Ex.: kuunile huteepa. The large fire is smoking.}}  
{Tentative}

**hutna**  
_V grind_  
{{Ex.: urkantak wak hutnahne. It is being ground up in the mortar. amSi makke hutna. So that we (can) grind. hutnana makke. We go to grind (something).}}  
Meaning: with a mortar or metate. Words containing this: hutnahte

**hutnahte**  
(Made from: hutna, -Ste) _perf ground (up)_

**hutte**  
_V light/stoke a fire_  
{{Ex.: wak hutten. He made a fire. hummit tuSir, kan hutte. Give me the kindling, I'm stoking the fire. huttehne seemo. The dead person is lit as a fire (burned on a pyre). huttemit sotow! Light the fire for me! huttey! Light a fire! hutte-ka, kan hutte amSi-ka ampi tooTese. I light a fire, I light a fire in order to roast the meat.}}  
_Synonym:_  
_haal._ Words containing this: huttepu

**huttepu**  
(Made from: hutte, -pu) _V catch fire_  
Meaning: for a fire or wood to light itself on fire, a fire starts itself.

**huttu**  
_N belly, stomach_  
{{Ex.: wak-huttu wetreSmin. His belly is big. kan-huttu pookoSte. My belly is swollen. tuyrure kan-huttu. My stomach is growling. kaayi-ka huttya. My stomach hurts.}}  
_Similar:_  
_waateh._

**hutYa**  
_N mountain_  
{{Ex.: huttYa-ka-k tonnenin._ He got lost on the mountain. tollon-ak huttYa._ It has many mountains. minmuy, minmuy huttYa-ka, rammay huttYa-ka. Below, below the mountain, inside the mountain.}}  
_Similar:_  
_paarani._

**hutYuy**  
1) _Adv ahead, before, in front of_  
{{Ex.: huttYuy rukkatka. In front of the house. makke huttYuy wattin. We go in front of.}}  
_Similar:_  
_huuyu._  
2) _Command go ahead!_  
{{Ex.: huttYuy! Go ahead!}}  
_Grammar: this usage is uncommon._

**hutwe**  
_V grimace, make a face_  
{{Ex.: hutweSte wak. He has grimaced.}}  
_Grammar: can be used with -n(i) with similar meaning, but more common without it._

**hutya**  
_N brush, wood, forest, chaparral_  
{{Me only}}

**huTi**  
_N hiding game_  
_Verb:_  
_huTi._ Meaning: probably both a game of hiding two objects and a game of hide-and-seek (hiding oneself).

**huTel**  
_N revers. earring_  
{{Ex.: haypu-me huTel. Your earrings are visible. wak-huTel his/her earrings (could be either) huTele earrings (object form).}}  
_Similar:_  
_aaTin; Verb:_  
_huTe._  
_Cultural info: round ring earring worn by everyone (men and women) (Ascension) or feather earring made of a little bunch of bird feathers and beaks (Arroyo). Meaning: round ring or feather earring. (Other Pronunc.: huTeel before a vowel)  

**huTkii**  
_V seize_  
{{Ar only, very unsure}}

**huTle**  
_V revers. put on earrings_  
{{Ex.: huTlen-ak._ He put on feather earrings.}}  
_Noun:_  
_huTel._  
_Social use: feather earrings (Ar) or round ring earrings (Asc.)

**huTTa**  
_V put in a bag/box_  
{{Ex.: huTTa-ka paapas huTTa-ka. (Someone) has put in a bag, the potatoes are in the bag. huTTa-ka. I put (it) in a bag/box.}}  
_Words containing this:_  
_huTTas

**huTTas**  
(Made from: huTTa, -s) _N sack, bag_  
_loanword:_  
_saku_; _loanword:_  
_sakiitu._ Meaning: literally
thing you use to put something into a bag.

**huTTas**

**huTTus** N place tribe name or placename
[Attested only once]

**huule** V change {{Ex.: huulempin kan-raakatse. (Someone) caused my name to change. kan yete huule. I will change it.}} Grammar: to change something, not to change on its own, meaning seems to be similar with or without -mpi.

**huumes** (Made from: humme, -s) N hay, haystack
{{Ex.: metteSte tooTe hummestak. The deer is hidden in the hay.}} Pronunciation: seems to be composed of humme and -s, meaning what one makes a pile with (hay), and one comment by Ha indicates that, but Ascension said it was not pronounced hummes, as one would expect for that.

**huumis** N revers. great horned owl Verb: humsi. Cultural info: if it flew by one's house and stopped, it was considered a sign, and these and barn owls were considered bad animals, and were not eaten. Sci. name: Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin.

**huumun** N west, west wind
{{Ex.: neppe Taares huumuntkas. This man is a westerner (is from the place in the west called huumuntak). huumuntak in the West / probably also: place called huumuntak}} Similar: rammay. Words containing this: huumuntwas

**huumuntwas** (Inflected form of: huumun, -tak, -was) N personal Huumuntwas tribe/people Similar: -was. Cultural info: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

**huumus** V bird
{{Ex.: tollon huumus many birds}} Similar: humuunya; Similar: *hummu; Verb: humsu, Meaning: of any type, general word.

**huumuT** N skull [Ar + Asc. guess]

**huuna** V cure, heal
{{Ex.: hinTisum-me huunapu men-sitse? What do you cure your teeth with? Taakampiy huunasmak! Bring the healer! hitYe makke-was huunana! Let's go cure him! huunay! / huunapu! Cure (someone)! / Cure yourself!}} Words containing this: huunapu, huunas, huunasmak

**huunapu** (Made from: huuna, -pu) V cure oneself Pronunciation: pronunciation sometimes shortened to hunpu.

**huunas** (Made from: huuna medicine, remedy) N medicine, remedy, cure Grammar: literally thing one uses to cure someone.

**huunasmak** (Made from: huuna, -smak) N healer, doctor loanword: toot.

**huunuSmin** N wild oats Similar: -Smin. Grammar: something followed by -Smin, but it is not clear what.

**huupama** N pus
{{Ex.: wak hitwipu wak-huupama. He's cleaning himself of his pus. iccon-mes huupama. Pus is coming out of you. tollon wak-huupama. He has a lot of pus.}}

**huupi** V hide behind foliage
{{Ex.: huupipun. Someone hid himself behind foliage. huuppis hiden behind foliage}} Meaning: behind plants, trees, bushes, etc..

**huupu** V buy
{{Ex.: hatte-mes huupuyin men-ampine? Who came to buy your roast (meat) from you? koc-me huupuna men-ammane. When you go to buy your food. huupuy! Buy (it)! huupuspuy! Sell (it)! huupumpsatka at the market}} loanword: wenteri. Grammar: by itself means buy, with -spu means sell. Words containing this: huupumsa, huupusp

**huupumsa** (Made from: huupu, -msa market, buying place) N market, buying place, store Grammar: can use huupuspumsa (selling place) instead, but huupumsa is more common.

**huupur** N revers. boil, carbuncle
{{Ex.: huupurte-k. He has boils. huupurmin someone characterized by boils (someone who has boils)}} Similar: rona; Verb: hupru. Meaning: a type of sore that grows, buried under the skin, in the legs, that one can press on and remove a large quantity of pus from. Words containing this: huupurte

**huupurte** (Made from: huupur, -te have boils) V have boils Synonym: hupru.

**huupusp** (Made from: huupu, -spu sell) V sell Meaning: non-literal use of -spu.

**huuraka** N revers. salmon Verb: hurka. Cultural info: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

**huurani** N 1) grave
{{Ex.: pina huurani. There is a grave.}} Meaning: grave for burying a human after
death. 2) **hole** *Verb: hura*. Meaning: any hole in the ground, possibly like a hole an animal might live in, but unclear.

**huusa** *V be called, have calluses* {{Ex.: huusanin makke. We got calluses.}} *Meaning: hardened places on hands from work, for example*.[Ar + Asc. guess]

**huusih** *N missing, longing* {{Ex.: haTTin-ka huusihsum. I’m dying from missing (someone).}} *Verb: *hushi*. Meaning: usually missing a person.

**huusu** *N lamprey, eel* Meaning: possibly freshwater eel, not clearly what animals are meant.

**huuTi** *V play a game* {{Ex.: huuTi makke. We’re playing hide and seek.}} *Noun: huT*. Meaning: includes playing a game called peon in Spanish (pawn), which may be a game involving hiding something and gambling, may also include playing hide-and-seek, and possibly playing games in general.

*huuTu* *V run out, be gone* {{Ex.: huuTun yete iThine. It will run out again.}} *Grammar: probably only appears with -ni(i). Meaning: there’s no more left of something. Words containing this: huuTu

**huuTun** *Made from: *huuTu, -n*-V* run out, be gone* (Other Pronunc.: huuTuni before another suffix)

**huuwas** * Borrowed from: uvas Spanish* *Nrevers. grape* *Verb: huwas*.

**huuye** *V flee, run away* {{Ex.: huuyeSte-k. He/she has run away.}} *Attested only once*

**huuyi** *N fish* {{Ex.: takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak. He got pricked in the throat with fish bones. ampimhin huuyi roasted fish huuyi wak-TattYi fishbones huuyi mohleSmin swordfish} *Verb: huyni*. Meaning: general, any type of fish. Words containing this: huuyi mohleSmin

**huuyi, V be first, begin, start** {{Ex.: yete-k huuyi. He will begin later. makse huuyi tawhari. We begin to work. wak huuyi sukmu. He smokes first. huuyin pislamin. It started drizzling. tiwsi pire. The land has started to flower. misnisway, huuyis noviempre. Sunday, the 1st of November. kan-huuyis hiswin. My first birth.}} *Meaning: with another verb, means either ‘start ___ing’ or ‘do ___ first’, more basic word for counting first, second, etc. is hemece’awas. Words containing this: huuyin tawah, huuyis, huuyiSte


**huuyin tawah** * (Compound composed of: huuyi, -n, tawah) *N Monday loanword: luunis.*

**huuyis** * (Made from: huuyi, -s)-N first* *Grammar: the first (a noun meaning the first thing).

**huuyiSte** *(Inflected form of: huuyi, -Ste) perf first, started

**huuyu** *V go ahead* {{Ex.: huuyuy-was! Go ahead of him! huuyuT! You all go ahead!}} *Similar: huttTuy 1. [Tentative] Words containing this: huuyuT

**huuyuT** * (Made from: huuyu, -yuT) *Command you all go ahead!* *Grammar: irregular plural command form of huuyu, shortened from huuyuTuT.*

**huwi** *V put diapers on* {{Ex.: huwyi sinni! Put a diaper on the baby!}} *Synonym: uttu hakkis.* Social use: out of use by Ascension’s time, or could be a different dialect, use ‘uttu hakkis’ instead. * [Attested only once]*

**huwsa** * (Borrowed from: uvas Spanish) *Nrevers. grapes* {{Ex.: huwsana to go to pick grapes} *Noun: huwsas. Grammar: formed from huwas by changing order of final sounds even though this word is borrowed from Spanish.*

**huya** *V illuminate, light* {{Ex.: huya-ka kansottowe. I light my fire. huyay nuk! Light/illuminate it! so that you will light up (be illuminated). huyay! Turn on the light! (including: Turn on the lamp!) huyay weela! Light the candle!}} *Meaning: can be used to mean ‘to turn on a lamp’ May have a rare figurative meaning involving praying for someone, but unsure. Words containing this: huyatak sii, huyas

**huyas** * (Made from: huya, -s)-N light* *Meaning: may also mean a lamp (thing you use to light something).*

**huyatak sii** * (Compound composed of: huya, -tak, sii) *Nplace Agua Caliente Similar: Setak sii.* *Meaning: literally water at the place of light.* * [Attested only once]*
huyhu V gather cutgrass {Ex.: huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSsE tipSine. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.} Noun: huyhuy. Cultural info: grass used for making baskets.

huyhuy N cutgrass, bunchgrass Verb: huyhu; Verb: hihu. Cultural info: plant with little roots running from the main clump to other clumps 3-4 feet away, plant itself grows in the sand around Watsonville, in clumps a few inches high and has blades that cut the hands. People pulled the roots up like rope, cleaned, split, and scraped them, and used these roots as the main material for basket weaving. Sci. name: Carex barbarae Dewey.

*huyma V be weak, be lazy {Ex.: huyman-ak. He is lazy/weak. ekwe-ka yete tapruna ussi-ka huyman. I will not go to gather wood because I am weak/lazy;} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, -ksi, or -n. Words containing this: huymaksi, huyman, huyman, huymaSmin

huymaksi (Made from: *huyma, -ksi) V be very lazy/weak

huyman (Made from: *huyma, -ni) V be weak, be lazy (Other Pronunc.: huymani before another suffix)

huymani (Made from: *huyma, -ni) N laziness, weakness Meaning: can definitely mean laziness, probably also means weakness.

huymaSmin (Made from: *huyma, -Smin) N lazy/weak person

huymuk N wing {Ex.: huymuktak, wak-sippostak wak roote wak osSohnis. In his wing, in his feathers (wing) is where he was hit.} Similar: winmah. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

huyni V fish {Ex.: huyrina-ka kalletka. I'm going fishing in the sea. huyni makke püroyum. We are fishing with a net. huynimit kannis! Fish for me (for my sake)! huyrinaka makke! Let's go fishing! kan huyrina paysare. I'm going fishing for whitefish.} Noun: huuyi.

Cultural info: for fishing in the river, the water had to be clear, and only 2-3 people could fish together, and they had to be very quiet. Words containing this: huyina, huyismak

huynina (Made from: huyni, -na) V go fishing, go to fish

huynismak (Made from: huyni, -smak fishers)

huysi, V 1) hurry {Ex.: huyis-ka. I am in a hurry. huyis-me taah. You are in a hurry to ask. huysi-ka hiSsE ammane. I hurry to make the food.} 2) go ahead, be first {Ex.: hoTTo-me, husiy! You go, go ahead!}

huysi, V need {Ex.: kan-was huysi haawa. I need to call him.} Meaning: may be the same as huys 'to hurry, go ahead' but sometimes seems to mean clearly 'need'.

*huytsu V be narrow, be wrinkled {Ex.: huytsuhte innu. The road is narrow. wak-timmah huytsuhte. His forehead is narrow/wrinkled;} Grammar: only appears with -hte. Meaning: of forehead, mouth, road, or other things. Words containing this: huytsuhte

huytsuhte (Made from: *huytsu, -ste) perf narrow, wrinkled

huywe V accompany, go with {Ex.: kan-mes huywe. I'm accompanying you. huywetit! Accompany me!} Similar: onye, yaaTi.

hwan (Borrowed from: Juan Spanish) Npersonal Juan {Ex.: kan-raakat hwan. My name is Juan.} Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun.

hwiskihil (Borrowed from: Whiskey Hill English) Nplace Whiskey Hill, Freedom Hill Cultural info: located about two miles outside Watsonville toward Santa Cruz, renamed Freedom Hill during Ascension's time. Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun. [Attested only once]
iclen (Made from: icle, -n(i) \( V \) envy) (Other Pronunci.: icleni before another suffix)
icra \( V \) (1) be unwilling, do unwillingly \{Ex.: icran haqsa Taakan. They're arriving unwillingly.\} (2) be sorry, regret \{Ex.: icar pu / icra to be sorry (either form)\} (Other Pronunci.: icar before -pu (and -mu if possible))
iheke \( V \) tease someone with the nostrils \{Ex.: ekwes makam uyka ihken? Didn't you all tease (someone) with your nostrils yesterday?\} Meaning: it's clear that it's a way to tease someone, but details are not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]
ihiw \( V \) go \{Ex.: ihwiyuT! You all go!\} Meaning: meaning not clear. Social use: rare, not in use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]
iicel Nrevers. \textit{envy} \( \text{Verb: icle.} \) [Attested only once]
iililh Ngoshawk young Similar: eleymin. Meaning: young of the eleymin. [Ar + Asc. guess]
iime \( V \) tremble, shake \{Ex.: koc iime pire, himmun makke. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy.\} iina \( N \) (1) disease, sickness \{Ex.: iinate-ka. I'm sick. (I have a disease.) ekwe, ekwe-k iinate, miSte-k. No, no she's not sick (doesn't have a disease), she's well. kuutYi-ka iinate. I'm not very sick (only a little sick). iinate-k paaTare. He's sick with the measles. (He has the measles.) iinate-k horkostak. He's sick in his throat. (His throat is sore.\} \( \text{Verb: *inha.} \) 2) sick one \{Ex.: kan-mes monseyni iinakmasum. I come to tell you about the sick people. ekwe-k TiTiin iina. The sick one is not getting better.\} Words containing this: iinate, innati
iinate (Made from: iina, -te be sick) \( V \) be sick \( \text{Synonym: innati.} \) Meaning: literally to have an illness.
iinati (Made from: iina, -ti\(\text{a}\)) \( V \) be sick \( \text{Synonym: iinate.} \) Meaning: literally to be a sick person.
iisir \( N \) dandrufl, hair dirt/grease \{Ex.: men-moohel tollon-ak iisir. Your head is full of dandrub. iisir-te-k mooheletak. He has a lot of dandrub on his head.\} \( \text{Similar: issir, Verb: isri.} \) Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandrub, etc..
**iiwus** (Borrowed from: higo? Spanish) N **fig** { {Ex.: miSte iiwus, Tummate. The figs are good, it has flavor.} }

**ilku** V **roll/fold up, shake out** { {Ex.: ilkun-ak eshen, kitroh. He rolled up his clothes, clothes. ilkuy! Roll up (your pantlegs)! (when one crosses a stream) } } Meaning: to roll up one's pant legs or skirt, like to keep them out of water when wading, or to shake the stuff out of a rag when cleaning.

*illo* V **burn** { {Ex.: koc hemec'a rukka illon, aNNismak ya illon. When one house burns, the others burn too. illonin pan. The bread burned. illon kecwiSi kariisu. The reeds burn quickly. kan yete illompi nuppi rukkase. I will burn that house. } } Grammar: appears only with -n(i) meaning something burns, -mpi meaning to burn something, or -Smin meaning a burnt or burning thing. Words containing this: illo, ilon

**illon** (Made from:*illo, -mpi) V **burn** Grammar: to burn something.

**ilowi** (Made from:hilli, -w-) V **take off, unwrap** Meaning: take off a headband or scarf around the head.

**imatkun** (Made partly from: =tukne) Adv if { {Ex.: imatkun hinsu, monsemitkun-ka-mes. If I knew, I would tell you. } } Synonym: koc.
Grammar: unknown what the first part of this word means. Meaning: only means 'if', as in 'if it were true, but it's not' (contrary to fact), whereas koc means both 'when' and 'if' (something that might be true later). Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.

**imma** V **show** { {Ex.: immat kannis men-koro! Show me your foot! ekwetkun-me imma men lokSoSmin. You shouldn't show that you are a liar. } }

in N **tear** { {Ex.: wak-in Tokken. His tears run. soro men-in. / waksi-me in. Your tears are flowing. corkon men-in. Your tears are drying up. pitttin-ka in. My tears flowed. kan meheesi men-iine. I see your tears. icconin-ka in. My tears came out. } } Grammar: used with many different verbs related to tears flowing/coming out/dripping (Tokke, soro, waksi, pitun, icco) as well as pakre. (Other Pronunc.: ilin before a vowel in the same word)

**inahpu** (Made from: *inha,-pu) V **get sick yourself** Meaning: not clear how this is different from inhan(i), except in emphasizing who is getting sick, might mean 'make yourself sick' but that seems less likely.

**inalgas** (Borrowed from: nlagas Spanish) N **buttocks**, butt native: wakkas. Meaning: could possibly also be used to refer to the bottom of an inanimate object, like a pot. [Attested only once]

**indio** (Borrowed from: indio Spanish) N **Indian person** [Attested only once]

*inha* V **get sick, sicken** { {Ex.: yaasir-me inhanin. You have become very sick. kan inhaSte. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) mukurma inhanin wak-pattYane. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) yetee-ka inhan. I will get sick. inahpu-me yete. You will get sick yourself. } } Similar: *numas; Noun: ina 1. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -ti, or -pu normally, of those almost always with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: inah before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: inahpu, inhan, inhaSte

**inhān** (Made from: *inha, -n) V **get sick, sicken** (Other Pronunc.: inhān before another suffix)

**inhaste** (Made from: *inha, -Ste) perf sick, gotten sick Grammar: the more typical way to say someone is sick is inate 'be sick'.

**innā** V **drop, fall, fall down** { {Ex.: innanin kan-torow. My soaproot fell down. innan-me. You're going to fall. innanin-me? Did you fall down? innaSte-k tappur. It's fallen, the tree. insan-me urih. Your hair is falling out. insanin muuSekmak. The birds fell. hatte-mes insampin men-sitse? Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? innampi-ka-mes. I make you fall. innan nepe. This falls/this fell. } }

Similar: miTTo. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) to fall on its own), -mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fell/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall). Words containing this: innampi, innan, innSte

**innampi** (Made from: inna, -mpi) V **make fall** Grammar: cause something to fall, including knocking something out so it falls.

**innan** (Made from: inna, -n) V **fall down, drop** Grammar: to fall down on its own. (Other Pronunc.: innani before a suffix)
innaSte (Inflected form of: inna, -Ste) perf fall

inni N unknown word relating to being first
   {{Ex.: inniwas first}} {Pronunciation:
   pronunciation very unsure, this word may not exist and
   may reflect a mis-reading of huuyi. Grammar: might
   only appear with -was. Social use: not in use in Asc's
time. [Ar only, very unsure]}

innis N son {{Ex.: kannis-me innis. You are my son.
   semmompin-ka kan-innise. I lost my son
   (through death).}} {Similar: tawre; Similar: mos.
   Meaning: only used by a man to refer to being a son, or
   possibly to refer to his own son (male speaker).}

innu N road, door {{Ex.: ucwiy men-innu! Open
   your door! arkiiny inntukatun! Step to the
   side of the road! huystsute innu. The road is
   narrow. neppe innu kipiritte. This road is
   twisted. kan tonnempin kan-innuse. I lost my
   way (my road). tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak. He
   made a road out of flowers. coohlolsi innutka.
   It's full of holes in the road (there are lots of
   potholes). kiTiTiTe innu. The door is creaking.
   uuuci innu! Close the door! kan yete ucwi
   innuse. I will open the door.}} {Synonym: uucis.

inSe V be tearful {{Ex.: inSeSmin-me amane.
   You are truly a tearful one.}} {Tentative}

iTisTe N old man {{Ex.: saaweyuT,
   iTisTekma! Sing, old men!}} {Similar:
   hiwhokniS. Meaning: this word seems likely to be an
   error. [Attested only once]}

inula (Borrowed from: anular? Spanish (possibly)) V
   call off, cancel [Attested only once]

inwi V get tired from travel {{Ex.: inwinin-ak.
   He got tired from traveling.}} {Similar: inyu;
   Similar: -w-. Grammar: probably only used with
   -n(i). Meaning: tire out from the road. [Tentative]

inyu V walk {{Ex.: inyus-ak hakwaykus. He
   walked to go get mussels. inyu hayasa. They
   are walking.}} {Similar: inwi; Similar: hinne.
   Meaning: less common word than hinne or wattin, may
   have a more specific meaning.

ippi Vrevers. catch rattlesnakes {{Ex.: iphina
   makke. We're going to catch rattlesnakes.}}
   {Noun: ippih.

ipli V lie down {{Ex.: iplihte-k. He is lying
down. eeTe-kiplihte. He's sleeping lying
down. ippilpyu! Lay yourself down!}}
   {Meaning: possibly on one's side. (Other Pronunc.:
   ippil before -pu and -mu)

ippe V turn around {{Ex.: ippey men! Turn
   around, you!}} {Tentative}

ippih Nrevers. rattlesnake {{Ex.: ippih nii iccin.
The snake bit here. iccin kannis ippih. The
   rattlesnake bit me. tippihte ippih. The
   rattlesnake is curled up.}} {Verb: ippih. Social use:
   can only be used with snake suffix -wa as ippihwa in
   a different dialect. Words containing this: ippihat

ippihat (Made from: ippih, -tak)
   N Las Viboras
   Peak Meaning: literally the rattlesnake place, and
   the Spanish name is a translation of the Mutsun
   word.

ipse V beg, ask, make sign of cross {{Ex.: koctukne
   makam ipsen namti, namti-metkun
   kannis. If you would ask to listen, you would
   listen to me more. (unclear)}} {Grammar: may
   only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use:
   word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear.
   [Ar only, very unsure]

irek Nrevers. 1) stone, rock {{Ex.: waate-ka
   irektaktum. I come from the rock. irek
   wetreSmin big rock hayasak ekwe corkompi
   irektak. They don't dry (them) on the rocks.
   hemec'a rukka irekwas, hiSSestap rukka
   irekwas. one house made of stone, a house
   was made of stone.}} {Similar: ireksi; Verb: irke 2.
   2) money {{Ex.: ekwena-ka irek. I don't have
   any money.}} {Loanword: hineeru; Synonym: ereT.
   Meaning: this meaning is very rare, and not sure.
   Words containing this: irekmun

irekmun (Made from: irek, -mun) N rich one, wealthy
   one {Similar: irekSmin.

ireksi V throw stones {{Ex.: kan ireksi. I throw
   stones. (in defense)}} {Similar: irke 1. Grammar:
   probably composed of irek 'rock' plus a suffix, or
   related form, but unclear which forms. Meaning: might
   be only for throwing stones in defense during a fight,
   but unsure. [Attested only once]

irke Vrevers. 1) have money {{Ex.: kan irke. I
   have money.}} 2) get/gather rocks {{Ex.: kan
   irkenin. I gathered rocks.}} {Noun: erek 1.
   Meaning: less common meaning. Words containing
irke

**irke** (Made from: irke, -Smin) **N** rich one, wealthy one **Similar:** irkeSmin.

**irko** Vrevers. shit {{Ex.: ekwe irko. (He) doesn't shit. moT-me irkohate? Have you shit? irkonaka. I go to shit. (I'm on my way to the bathroom.) irkoyis! Go shit! (Go use the bathroom! Go potty!)}} **Noun:** irok. Words containing this: irkeSmin

**irkYoSmin** (Made from: irko, -tY-, -Smin) **V** farther, person who farts a lot **Pronunciation:** contains three consonants in a row, rktY, which isn't normally possible, but Ascension specifically confirms the combination of consonants, although the exact pronunciation is unsure.

**irk** Nrevers. excrement, shit {{Ex.: kan-was hupka iroksum. I smear him with excrement. hoTTo irkokta! Go to the shit! (Phrase said when angry or fighting.) irokee a shitter, one who defecates a lot (for ex. said of a baby)}} **Verb:** irko. (Other Pronunc.: iroke before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**isap** Adv truly {{Ex.: ekwes-me ama isap annapu? Do you not truly pity yourself?}} **Pronunciation:** this word is very unsure. [Attested only once]

**isil** Nrevers. ice **Verb:** isi.

**iske** Command go away! {{Ex.: iskeyuT! Go away! (more than one person) iske niitum! Get away from here! iske himmana moooroSe! Go, go look for blind moles!}} **Meaning:** usually to tell someone to leave, but can also be used for telling someone to move over to make room, or telling someone to go do something.

**isla** V make a fire **Meaning:** meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

**isli** Vrevers. sleet, frost, be icy, freeze {{Ex.: murtey yete islin. At night it will freeze. isli murtey, amenpu. It will sleet at night, it's clouding up.}} **Noun:** isil. **Meaning:** of the weather.

**isni** Vrevers. make squirrel hole, burrow **Noun:** issin. **Meaning:** only of a small animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**insu** V be funny, have fun {{Ex.: kan insuSmin. I'm a funny person. isnupaN-me amane. You are truly a jokester. kan makamse isnumpi. I make all of you have fun. isnunin. It was funny. / He had fun.}} **Meaning:** also to clown around, joke, probably usually a describes a person being funny, not a joke or event being funny.

**isri** V have dandruff, have greasy hair {{Ex.: isriSme men-urih. Your hair has dandruff.}} **Noun:** isir.

**issi** V be careful {{Ex.: issin-ka. I am careful.}} **Grammar:** probably only appears with -n(i), often appears with -niti to mean to go around being careful regularly. **Words containing this:** issinte

**issin** Vrevers. burrow, hole {{Ex.: kutYeelu wakrukka issintak. The tarantula's home is in a burrow. issinte-k. He has a burrow.}} **Verb:** isi. **Meaning:** burrow/hole of an animal, not a general hole in an object.

**issinte** (Made partly from: issi) **V** go carefully **Grammar:** not clear what is added to issi to form this word.

**issir** N grease, oil, dirt {{Ex.: issir-te-k men. You're dirty (on your body). issir men-issu. Your hands are dirty.}} **Similar:** isi. **Meaning:** dirt or grease/oil only on one's body, not generally in one's hair, as opposed to isir.

**issu** N hand, arm {{Ex.: ekwe-me hiTTapu men-issu. You don't wash your hands. hiTTinika kan-issu. I smashed my hand. hiTTapuy men-issu! Wash your hands! ammitiy men-sinni men-issutka! Keep holding your child in your arms! kapTahte kan-issu. My arms (hands) are crossed.}} **pt:** raraS; **Verb:** issu. **Meaning:** primarily hand, can refer to arm as well.

**issu** V play the hand game {{Ex.: issu to play the hand game with each other issu-ka. I play the hand game.}} **Noun:** issu.

**issut** Nrevers. dream, vision {{Ex.: monsemit-me issutse. Tell me your dream!}} **Verb:** istu.

**istu** Vrevers. dream {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hinTise istunin. I didn't dream anything. istunin kanmes. I dreamed about you. hinTis-me istunin? What did you dream? istu-ka, ekwe asa'a. I dream, but (it's) not true. isutpun-ka. I dreamed.}} **Similar:** supe; **Noun:** issu. **Grammar:** usually used with -n(i), sometimes with -pu with similar meaning, rarely with neither. (Other Pronunc.: isut before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing
this: istun

**istun** (Made from: istu, -n) *V dream* Pronunciation: most common word for 'dream,' but istpu and istu also possible. (Other Pronunc.: **istuni** before another suffix)

**iSa** *V be hungry* {{Ex.: haTTinse makam ama iSapu? Are you all dying of hunger now?}} Synonym: *sunne*. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by sunne. [Tentative]

**iti, Adv there** {{Ex.: iti koc Talla. There when it is hot.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

**iti, Adv after some time** {{Ex.: iti-kat citte. After that some time I will dance.}} Pronunciation: word extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

**itispu** (Made from: *itsi, -pu) *V brag* Meaning: literally 'to brag about oneself,' rarely it's an idiom 'to be crazy'.

**itma** *V get up* {{Ex.: itmay aruh'a! Get up (early) in the morning! ekwe-ka holle itma. I can't get up. itmanuy kan-hiS'a! Lift/raise my stuff up! kan-was holle itmanu. I can lift it.}} Similar: akke 1, *hinu*. Meaning: get up out of bed, of a person. Words containing this: itmanu

**itmanu** (Made from: itma, -nu) *V lift, raise*

**iTSA** *Adv just now, right now* {{Ex.: iTSa-me itman. You just now got up. iTSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piyospu sitse. I just now ate meat, then I clean my teeth.}} Similar: iTyan. Grammar: almost always with verb having recent past tense -n. Meaning: of events that have just happened.

**itta Q what is that?** {{Ex.: ittane emhe? What is this that is barely visible?}}

**ittu N seed** {{Ex.: helhelte sitka ittu. The seed is floating on the water.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

**iTaya num second** Similar: -yas; Similar: iTsa. Grammar: may come from 'new ones' (iTaya), but not clear. [Tentative]

**iThin Adv thus, this way** {{Ex.: iThin-me hiSSe. You do thus.}} Grammar: may be related to iThin. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

**iThin, Adv again** {{Ex.: iThin-ka hiSSe. I'm doing it again. huuTuN yete iThin. It will run out again.}} Similar: oySo. Synonym: iTasu.

**iThin, N man** {{Ex.: kommenin-ak iThin. Man, he is tired!}} Meaning: used only to address or call to a man or men, may also be used as an exclamation "Man!" as in English. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

**iTkay V revers, pay** {{Ex.: iTkamit kannis! Pay me! ekwe-ka yete iTkay. I will not pay. iTkay numan-me huupun! Pay for what you bought! hinhan-me iTkan? How much did you pay? diyos-mes iTakpu. God will pay you.}} (Probably idiomatic.)

**iTSan** (Made from: iTsa, -mpi) *V make new, renew*

**iTSo V doubt** Similar: iTwi; Similar: hiTso. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, may be related to hiTso 'leave' as 'I don't believe you, so I'm leaving,' but unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**iTTe V seem bad** {{Ex.: ekwe-ka yete iTTempi. I will not make (it) look bad. / I will not hate (it). kan-mes iTTempi. I hate you.}} Grammar: only appears with -mpi, usually meaning 'hate,' or possibly with -min. [Attested only once] Words containing this: iTTempi

**iTTe**
**iTTempi** (Made from: *ITTe, -mpi) V **hate, dislike, make seem bad** Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time.

**iTwu** V **doubt** {{Ex.: iTwi-ka. I doubt.}} Similar: iTSo; Similar: -w-. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**iTya** V **be behind** {{Ex.: iTyanin. (It) is behind.}} Similar: iTyan. Grammar: rare, iTyan is the main form. [Attested only once]

**iTyan** Adv **behind, backward** {{Ex.: maakina wak hinne iTyan. The car goes backwards. iTyan rukkatka behind the house iTyanum from behind mehey iTyan! Look back!}} Similar: iTya; Similar: iTSa.

**itis** V **praise** {{Ex.: itisp-ka wak, itsikiSpu wak. I brag to him, he pretends to praise (brags). hiimi-me itispu You always brag.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -kiSpu. Meaning: not clear whether this can be used to mean 'praise someone else (legitimately)' rather than 'brag'. (Other Pronunc.: itis before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: itispu

**iwi** V **do** Meaning: meaning unclear. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by hiSSe. [Ar only, very unsure]

**iwke** V **break off plants** {{Ex.: iwke-ka. I break (it) off (at the ground).}} Similar: rutki. Meaning: probably to break the plant off above the ground, not pulling out the roots but leaving them in the ground (but unsure), rutki is to pull up with the roots.

**iwli** V **be crooked** {{Ex.: kan-was iwlimpi. I make it crooked. iwlinin. (It) got crooked.}} Synonym: mite, cuuki.

**iyot** N **sacred stick** [Attested only once]

**iyula** N **personal part of a tribe name** [Attested only once] Words containing this: iyulawas

**iyulawas** (Made from: iyula, -was,) N **personal Iyulawas Tribe**

-k Suffix. (V) **go do X!**, command (go do) {{Ex.: eTTesuk! Go to sleep!/Go to bed!}} Grammar: add to the suffix -su to mean 'go do the verb!', can only go on the suffix -su.

=ka Pro I {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hinsu. I don't know. huynina-ka. I'm going fishing. attenin-ka hemic'a kan-sit. I broke one of my teeth. amSi-ka haywena kan-aanane. So I (can) go see my mother. yeela-ka wilki! Let me unfold it! yetee-ka hinwi. I'll remember. parki men, koc-ka-mes luuye. You are heavy when I push you on a swing. koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. neppette piretka muuhin-ka. In this land, I am lost. neppeste tollon-ka hiwsen. I want lots of this.}} Similar: kan. Pronunciation: counts as part of the word for lengthening preceding vowel, as in 'yetee-ka,' written with hyphen before it separating it from the word it attaches to. Grammar: attaches to any type of word, adds the word 'I' (1st person sg. subj.) to the sentence, almost always attaches to the first word of the sentence or the first word of its clause (in complex sentence), but occasionally attaches to the verb even if the verb is not first, or rarely to some other word.

**kaa** N **daughter** {{Ex.: men-kahTuk with your daughter (said to a man) kan-kakase mehes. (I) am looking at my daughter. (said by a man) kan-kakma my daughters (said by a man)}}

Meaning: a man's daughter (woman uses sitnun).

(Other Pronunc.: ka before a suffix starting with two consonants)

**kaaca** V **handcuff, lock** {{Ex.: kaacy nuk! Handcuff him! / Lock it! hokymak kaacahte. The ones with sores are shackled. kacwenis wak. He got unshackled. kaecwey nuk! Unstick it!}} Pronunciation: possible that kaaca is handcuff and kaaca is lock, but more likely to be the same word. Words containing this: kaewc

**kaacici** N **genitals** [Ar + Asc. guess]

**kaacii** N **temple** {{Ex.: kaaciiStak at the temples}} Similar: katSi; Verb: kaeri. Meaning: of the forehead.

**kaahas** N **cognac, brandy** [Attested only once]

**kaakari** N **revers. raven, large crow** Verb: kaakra. Sci. name: Corvus corax sinuatus (Wagler).

**kaakun** 1) N **South** {{Ex.: wattin makke kaakun. We're going south. kaakuntak roote hayasa**
rukka. Their houses are in the South. hiTTew kaakuntakwas wind from the south}.}

\textit{loanword: sur. 2) N type of wind} Meaning: a strong wind, probably a south wind. 3) N\textit{personal people} of the South. Sur tribe, location of this tribe

\{Ex.: kaakuntakwas a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe\} Words containing this: kakuntaruk, kakuntar yi

\textit{kaalis (Borrowed from: caliz Spanish) N chalice}

\{Ex.: imma kaalise. to show a chalice.\}

\textit{kaamer N} N\textit{revers.} (seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant \textit{Similar: soorokwa; Verb: kaamre.} Cultural info: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as camel (to describe this plant). Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia.

\textit{kaamu V} \textit{gather thin bulrush} \{Ex.: kaamuna makke. We go to gather thin bulrush.\} \textit{Noun: kaamun.}

\textit{kaamun} \textit{N} thin bulrush \textit{Similar: luppe, haale, kapsana; Verb: kaamu.} Cultural info: very thin and tough, grew to feet two high, Italians and vegetable sellers used it to tie bunches of vegetables, and people used it to tie other tule onto the roofs of houses (thatch roof), because this type doesn't rot as other types do. Meaning: referred to as tule, tule, or tulito.

\textit{kaapiS N} little finger, pinky \{Ex.: kuutYihmin kan-kaapiS. My little finger is small.\} \textit{Similar: raraS.}

\textit{kaaras N} molar tooth \{Ex.: kaayi kan-kaaras. My molar tooth hurts me.\}

\textit{kaare V} smoke, be smoky \{Ex.: tollon kaarestek kusinatka. It is very smoky in the kitchen. kan-was kaarempi neppe hamoone. I am smoking this ham. ekwe kaare sottom. The fire isn't smoking. kaareSte-k. It is smoked.}

\textit{sithhunin kaares}. The smoke dissipated.\}

\textit{Words containing this: kaares, kaareSmnin, kaareSte}

\textit{kaares (Made from: kaare, -s)} \textit{N} smoke

\textit{kaareSmnin (Made from: kaare, -Smnin) N} smoked

\textit{one, smoky one} Meaning: used of smoked meat, something that has been scorched or partly burned, or a smoky place.

\textit{kaareSte (Made from: kaare, -Ste) perf smoked, smoked} Meaning: of smoked meat, of something scorched, or of a smoky place.

\textit{kaatYi Adv thus, like this} \{Ex.: yuu-me kaatYi Taakan ammayni. And thus you come to eat. ekwe kaatYise. (They) did not do thusly. kaatYi miSte. It's good that way. ekwe okse kaatYi. It wasn't like that a long time ago.\}

\textit{Similar: kata; Similar: kaytis.}

\textit{kaatYul N} N\textit{revers.} leg, calf of leg \textit{Similar: koro; Synonym: cipay; Verb: katYulu.} Meaning: can refer to Achilles tendon area, slightly above heel.

\textit{kaawa V} be low (tide), go out (tide) \{Ex.: kaawan (the tide) goes out\} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: of the sea, the tide going out. [Attested only once]

\textit{kaayi V} \textit{ache, hurt, be spicy} \{Ex.: kaayi kansire kan wattin yuu-ka-mes akka. My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. kaayi kan-koro kan hinne. My feet hurt from walking. kaayi kan-moohel. My head aches./I have a headache. kaayi kannis kaaras. / kaayi kan-kaaras. My molar hurts (me). kaayi neppe maTTer. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. kaayi kan-cappal. / cappaltak-kas kaayi. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. kaayi-k-was. It hurts him. kannis kaayin. It hurt me. hanni-mes kaayi? Where does it hurt you? tiiru kaayiSmnin piina maTTer. That tobacco is very spicy. haprepuy kaayise! Shake off your pain!\} Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt). Words containing this: kaayis

\textit{kaayis (Made from: kaayi, -s, pain) N} pain
kacli V have big/sticking out teeth \{Ex.: kaclihte. S/he has big teeth. kaclihte wak-sit.
His/her teeth are prominent. kaclismin a person with big/sticking out teeth\} \{Similar: kacra. Meaning: having the teeth (probably front ones) prominent\}

kacpa V grasp between two sticks \{Ex.: kacpamet attYa. You will just grasp it between two sticks.\} \{Meaning: like a pair of tongs, either with one stick in each hand or both in one hand\}

kacri Vrevers. have bare temples \{Ex.: kacrihte bare in the temples (possibly: balding)\}
\{Noun: kaaciS. Meaning: may mean balding. [Attested only once]\}

kacwe (Made from: kaaca, -w-) V unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle
\{Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together\}

kahha V be bitter \{Ex.: kahha neppe. This is bitter. hummit piina kahhaSmin. Give me that bitter one! kahhaSte. bitter / (It is) bitter.\}

kahhay Nrevers. head louse, black louse \{Ex.: kan meheesi kahhay. I'm looking at the head louse. kahiy kan-moohele, tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheeltak! Delouse my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! kan-was kahhay. I delouse him.\} \{Similar: kahya. Grammar: probably from kahya plus -w-, meaning remove lice, or get lice from a person\}

kahghan (Made from: kahya, -n) V get lice
\{Grammar: to have or get lice on one's head (be or become infested with lice). (Other Pronunc.: kahyangi before another suffix)\}

kahyi (Made from: kahya, -w-) V de-louse (head), remove lice \{Ex.: kahyi nuk! De-louse him! kahiy kan-moohele, tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheeltak! Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! kan-was kahhay. I delouse him.\}
\{Similar: kahya. Grammar: probably from kahya plus -w-, meaning remove lice, but unsure\}

kahnu V catch chicken hawks \{Ex.: kahnuna makke. We go to catch chicken hawks.\} \{Noun: kahnuh\}

kahnuh N chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon \{Ex.: kahnu wak-heesentak. The chicken hawk's nest\} \{Similar: siukker. Verb: kahun. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens\}

kahra Vrevers. catch ravens \{Ex.: kakra makke. We go to catch ravens.\} \{Noun: kaakari. Sci. name: Corvus coronarius (Wagler)\}

kakre V dust get in the mouth\{Meaning: meaning very unclear. [Attested only once]\}

kakantaruk (Compound composed of: kaakun, -tak, rukka) N place Sur rancheria
\{Meaning: literally 'the home in the South'. [Attested only once]\}

kakuntay piri (Compound composed of: kaakun, -tak, pire) N place Sur region
\{Meaning: literally 'earth in the South'. [Attested only once]\}

kalki V make a lot of noise, talk loudly \{Tentative\}

kalentaruk (Made partly from: -tak, rukka) N personal part of a tribe name
\{Ex.: kalentarukan. A Castrovilla area tribe\}
\{Grammar: not clear what kalentak comes from, possibly kaale. [Attested only once]\}

kalene, N sea, ocean \{Ex.: kal BOOSTER ken wattin. I am going to the sea. kalentak kan wattin. I am going to the sea. k蘸lentak akun, yu-k luppupun. He went to the sea and ducked his head under the water. kavetYka kalle the edge of the sea\}
\{Pronunciation: sometimes has a true final h (kalleh), so that one says kalentak, but kalenka (no final h, kalle) is slightly more common\}
kalle, V defend {{Ex.: kalley nuk! Defend him! kallepuy! Defend yourself! hanni-me-was kalle? Where are you going to defend him?}} Words containing this: kallepu

kallepu (Made from: kalle, -pu) V defend oneself

kallu V stop doing {{Ex.: ekwe makam kallu! Don't you all stop doing that!}} [Attested only once]

kalsu (Borrowed from: calzon? Spanish?) N pants {{Ex.: yeela wak uttupu wak-kalsuse! Let him put on his pants!}}

kaltu (Borrowed from: alcalde Spanish) N mayor

kammu (Borrowed from: from: camisa Spanish) N shirt {{Ex.: yeerenin kan-kamisn maka TiTkunin kan-kamiss. My shirt got caught on a nail, and I got my shirt torn.}}

kampana (Borrowed from: campana Spanish) N bell {{Ex.: cileesis-ka kampanase. I made the bell ring.}} Similar: kampanaaryo.

kampanaaryo (Borrowed from: campanario Spanish) N belfry Similar: kampana.

kamre Vrevers, gather dwarf sunflowers {{Ex.: kamreenu makke. We go to gather dwarf sunflowers.}} Noun: kaamer. Meaning: probably the narrowleaf mule-ear plant. Sci. name: Weythia angustifolia. (Other Pronunc.: kamree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

kamwe V be a successor {{Ex.: kamwemnit kannis! Be my successor!}} [Tentative]

kannya, V refuse {{Ex.: piinase-ka-mes kanna. I refuse you that. moTukne-ka-mes piinase kanna? How could I refuse you that?}} [Tentative]

kan=, Pro my {{Ex.: kaayi-ka kan-sire. I ache in my heart. (My heart aches.) kanni nami kan-koomoosum. I hear with my ears. akkuy kan-rukkatka! Come into my house! kan-awiiSumkas tiyon. I shot him with my left hand. kan-huuyis hiswin. My first birth. inhanin kan-tawses kwetYismin. My small younger brother got sick.}} Grammar: attaches to the beginning of a word, attaches to the thing one possesses, if it attaches to a 2-word compound it probably attaches to the first word (proclitic 1st person sg. possessive).

kan, Pro I {{Ex.: kan-mes aha. I am going to comb your hair. kan-was suuka. I am meeting up with him. kan mokkonin miSontak. I was born at the mission. kan ya wattin aNNis piretka. I too will go to the other world. (I will also die.) kan culu. I'm jumping. piNi kan-was hara. Maybe I'll give it.}} Similar: -ka.

kan-nansin (Compound composed of: kann=, nansi, -n) N friend [Attested only once]

kane, V fight over something {{Ex.: ekwe makam kaneemu! Don't fight over it!}} Meaning: implies several people scrambling to grab something. (Other Pronunc.: kanee before one consonant and then a vowel in a suffix)

kane, V go ahead {{Ex.: kan kaneepu. I'm going ahead.}} Similar: kane. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: kanee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

kanhel (Borrowed from: arkgel Spanish) N archangel {{Ex.: hattena anhel, kanhel ya? Who is the angel, and also the archangel?}}

kanna V refuse {{Ex.: piinase-ka-mes kanna. I refuse you that. moTukne-ka-mes piinase kanna? How could I refuse you that?}}
house, before you get rained on! kanne makke maTTer kawran. Before our tobacco runs out. kanne-me ekwe amne. So you don't get rained on/before you get rained on.)} Similar: kane,
Grammar: usually used without ekwe, but rarely with, with the same meaning of 'so that something doesn't happen/before something happens'. Meaning: usually in the sense of 'do this before this bad thing happens', so 'do this so that that bad thing won't happen'; might also mean 'before' in time or 'in front of' in space, but unlikely.

**kannis Pro me** {{Ex.: mehet kannis! Look at me! haayi kannisme! Come over by me! haraamit kannis! Give (it) to me! tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum. He shot me with his bow, with his arrow. ammen kannis yuu-ka malaanin. It rained on me and I got wet. ekwe men kannis hinkayi! Don't say anything to me!}} Similar: =kas, Grammar: 1st person sg. object, either direct or indirect object, full form of -kas.

**kapca N a San Joaquin Valley tribe** [Attested only once]

**kaphan num three** {{Ex.: tukkan-ak kaphane. He rang three (the three o'clock bell). kaphan tanats thirty kaphasi three by three by threes}} Grammar: can be used as a noun, as kaphane in example. (Other Pronunc.: kapha before -si) Words containing this: kaphanwas

**kaphanwas** (Inflected form of: kaphan, -was,) num third Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

**kapitan** (Borrowed from: capitán Spanish) N captain {{Ex.: makke-was rakke kapitan. We call him kapitan.}} [Attested only once]

**kapla V hug, embrace** {{Ex.: kaplay nuk! Hug him/her! makse kappalmu. We embrace each other. ekwe-k aPse wak kaplahne. She isn't embraced easily.}} (Other Pronunc.: kappal before -pu or -mu)

**kapnen num three days. Wednesday** Meaning: both meanings very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: kapne before -na)

**kappi V carry arrows under the arm** {{Ex.: kappi haysa. They carry a bunch of arrows under the arm.}} Meaning: to carry a bundle of arrows, possibly also tied up with a bow, under the arm. [Ar + Asc.

**kapresto** (Borrowed from: cabresto > cabestro Spanish) N horsehair rope native: ruk, Pronunciation: pronounced with a v in kavresto, H noted it was not a w, closest Musun pronunciation would be kapresto. [Attested only once]

**kapTa V cross** {{Ex.: kapTahte kan-issu. I have my hands crossed. kapTaspuy! Cross your arms/hands!}} Meaning: to cross the arms or hands, probably as when praying.

**kar Adv well** {{Ex.: hiTeepuy men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte. Sing loudly, and I'll dance well.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

**kara V mash with the hands** {{Ex.: kan-was kara. I mash it with my hands.}} Meaning: passing one's hand over stuff on a tray or board, for example popcorn. [Tentative]

**kareS Nrevers. worm** {{Ex.: kareSte tooTe. The meat has worms. kareeSe worm (object form)}} Verb: kareSe; Verb: karse. (Other Pronunc.: kareeS before a suffix starting with a vowel)

**kariisu** (Borrowed from: carrizo Spanish) N reed {{Ex.: illon keciSi kariisu. The reeds burn fast.}} Meaning: reed plants. [Attested only once]

**kariy Adv outside, outdoors** {{Ex.: kan-was iccompi kariy. I'm taking/bringing it outside. hoTTo kariy! / wattiniy kariy! Go outside! karyi hiTwiy men-saraape! Hang your sarape up outside! karyi tursi pire. It's cold outside. kan kariy. I'm outside. karyiTuM-ka waate. I come from outside.}} Words containing this: kari'a

**kari'a** (Made from: kariy, -a') Adv far, far away {{Ex.: amSi-k ekwe hinnh kari'a. So that he doesn't go far away. mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretka. The Americans came far to this land. kari'a men-pire. Your land is far. kari'a-me. You are far away.}} Synonym: wahistak.

**karka, V kindle a fire** {{Ex.: karkay sottow! Kindle the fire!}} Noun: karka, Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, probably start a fire with small sticks, with kindling. [Tentative]

**karka** N fire drill Verb: karka, Cultural info: made from elder wood, probably from blue elderberry wood (sambucus glauca). Meaning: drill for making fire. [Me
only]

**karka** V\*exchange, switch \{Ex.: karkimit! Switch with me for me!\} Meaning: meaning unclear, usually refers to people switching places or roles with each other, taking someone else's place, not to exchanging goods, but might possibly also include bartering goods. [Tentative]

**karmelenu** (Borrowed from: Carmel Spanish) N\*personal Rumsien Tribe/people \{Ex.: waate karmelenukma, waate haysa karmentakwas. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.\}

**karmentayruk** (Made from: \*karmen, -tak) N\*place Carmel

**karmentaryuk** (Made from: \*karmen, -tak, rukka) N\*place Carmel [Mission rancheria] Meaning: literally the Carmel house(s). [Attested only once]

**karse** V\*vers. fill/get infested with worms

\{Ex.: hapwey mumurii iina, amSi-k ekwe karsehne! Shoo the flies away from the sick one so he doesn't get infested with worms! karsenin yuukis. The acorns got worms.\}

Similar: **karSe**; Noun: **kareS**. Meaning: probably to become wormy, not to collect worms for a purpose, but could be the same word as karSe.

**karSe** V\*vers. gather worms, caterpillars \{Ex.: karsena makke. We go to collect worms.\}

Similar: **karse**; Noun: **kareS**. Meaning: probably to collect worms to use for a purpose, not to become infested with them, but could be the same word as karse.

**karta** (Borrowed from: carta Spanish) N\* mail, letter

\{Ex.: makam hokkempi karta. You all send the letters.\}

**=kas** Pro\* me \{Ex.: hinkayi-me-kas monse? What do you tell (advise) me? him-pise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo? Which one do you want me to shoot? hassa-kas eT. I feel like sleeping. cappaltak-kas kaayi. It hurts me on the shoulderblade (my shoulderblade hurts).

Ekwe-kas tappan. It doesn't fit me. ekwe-kas akkapu has. The anger won't leave me. nottos-kas wak. He hit me. ekwe-me-kas hiwsen halaspu. You don't want to lie to me.\} Similar: **kannis**. Grammar: 1st person sg. object, either direct or indirect object, clitic form of kannis, attaches to a word, usually to the first word of the sentence or clause, after the subject clitic pronoun if there is one. Social use: more common in Ar's time than Asc's, was probably being replaced by kannis under Spanish influence, also attached in more variable positions (not always sentence-or clause-initial) in Ar's time.

**=kas**. Pro I...him/it/her \{Ex.: hiwsen-kas haawa. I like to call him. haran-kas pattihse. I gave him chia. hinwa-kas hayweyken? When did I go to see him? ruyma-kas. I'm shaking him. aTyempi-kas. I'm changing it.\}

 Pronunciation: -ka-was fused together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg. subject and 3rd peson sg. object clitic, attaches to end of word, usually first word of sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be direct or indirect object.

**kasaari**. (Borrowed from: casar Spanish) V\* get married, marry \{Ex.: ekwe, kasaari-ka yete. No, I will marry later on. moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaarin? Are you married, are you married?\} native: makhu, native: \*tulu.

**kasaari**. (Borrowed from: cazar Spanish) V\* hunt

\{Ex.: wattin-ka kasaarin. I go to go hunting.\} native: payta. [Attested only once]

**kasaatu** (Borrowed from: casado Spanish) N\* married man \{Ex.: pina waate kasaatu. There comes the married man.\} [Attested only once]

**kasse** V\* bite \{Ex.: kasse-k-mes yete. He will bite you. waksis kannis kasse. The coyote is biting me. kashehne neppe. This is bitten.\}

Synonym: icci.

**kaSsup** N\* mosquito Similar: palaka. [Attested only once]

**kat** (Made from: kan, -t) Adv if I were to Grammar: subjunctive (if I were to, I might, if I do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

**kata** conj like, as, as if, seem \{Ex.: ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma! Don't play around like children! men-seepek kata hireh.
Your beard is like a woodrat. *hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi*. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. kataa-me ekwe *patmussite*. It seems like you are not mischievous.

**Similar:** kataYa, kataYu. (Other Pronunciation: kataaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**katsu** *V* have big/fat cheeks

**{Ex.: katsuSmin wak-hin.}** He has a big-cheeked face. kataSmin-me. You are a fat-cheeked one. katluhte fat-cheeked}

**katsi** *V* hit over the head

**{Ex.: yetee-ka-mes katSi.}** I will hit you over the head. kaTspun. (Someone) hit himself over the head.**

**Similar:** kaacis. Meaning: refers to a very violent act of attack, possibly hitting around the head or neck, likely to the point of killing the other person, possibly also including choking. (Other Pronunciation: kataS before -pu or -mu)

**kattu** *V* run out, finish

**{Ex.: kattunin.}** (It finished.}**

**Similar:** kawra. Social use: the more common word is kawra. [Attested only once]

**kattu** *V* be pot-bellied

**{Ex.: katTuSmin pot-bellied kataSmin pot-bellied person}**

**Similar:** puslu. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: may be a different dialect, puslu is the more usual Mutun word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**kattYa** *V*) grasp

**{Ex.: kan kattYan.}** I grasped it.**

**Meaning:** may sometimes mean to grasp something and give it (both meanings together). 2) give **{Ex.: kan-mes kattYami.}** I give (it) to you. panooaca kattYastap okse. Candy was given a long time ago.**

**Grammar:** Grammar: often used with -mi in this meaning to mean 'give to someone'. Meaning: may only be for giving food, clothing, or rations.

**kattYit** *Adv* a little bit

**{Ex.: kattYit roote.}** There is a little. kataYit haypu. A little bit is visible.**

**kattYu** *V* kill with teeth

**{Ex.: kattYu-k poore.}** He is killing fleas with his teeth.**

**Meaning:** killing lice or fleas.

**kaTTak** *N* nape of the neck

**{Ex.: kommeSte kan-kaTTak.}** The nape of my neck is tired.**

**Meaning:** back part of the neck, the nape.

**katsi** *V* overwhelm, leave dumbstruck, deafen

**{Ex.: katsi kan-ooco.}** My ears are overwhelmed with noise. katsin-ka. I'm overwhelmed (by noise) / I'm dumbstruck (with surprise?). men kannis katsi. You leave me dumbstruck. *tollon ricca hitTeepu yuu-ka katsin, katsin-ka kan-moohel*. They talk loudly a lot, so I am deafened, my head is overwhelmed by noise.**

**Similar:** kataaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**kattYu** *Adv* be thick-legged

**{Ex.: kattYuSmin thick-legged person}**

**Noun:** kaatYul.

**kattYi** *V* be equal, be similar, be like

**{Ex.: kattYimak equals tollon-ka kattYimakse haywen.}** I have seen many similar ones (equals).**

**Similar:** kata.

**kattYmu** *V* envy

**{Ex.: kattYmunis an enviable thing / an envied thing}**

**Similar:** *caymu.**

[Attested only once]

**kaw** *N* seashore

**{Ex.: sessonin-ka kawtak.}** I was shivering on the seashore.**

**Similar:** KawetYka. Pronunciation: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

**kawaayu** (Borrowed from: caballo Spanish) *N* horse

**{Ex.: kommempin kan-kawaayuse.}** I tired out my horse. men-kawaayu mes witin. Your horse threw you. hopee-ka kawaayuse. I mount the horse.**

**kawetYka** *Adv at the edge, next to, by

**{Ex.: sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe.}** I sleep at the edge of the fire. heentikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.**

**Similar:** kaw; *Similar:* -tak. Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly kaw 'shore,' followed by -tak/-tka, but is now a single word with tYka instead of tka, meaning at an edge in general.

**kawhi** *V* drain, dry

**{Ex.: kawhipu men-urihse.}** You dry your hair. *kawhiy nuk! Dry/drain it! kan-was yete kawhipi. I will dry it (make it dry). kawhinin. It dried up.**

**Grammar:** usually means to dry something, with -n(i) it means that something dries on its own. Meaning: dry up, dry out, dry something part-way, like draining it so its still damp. Words containing this: kawhin, kawhiSte

**kawhin** (Made from: kawhi, -n) *V* dry

Grammar: to dry out or dry up on its own, to drain out on its own (not to
dry something). (Other Pronunc.: **kawhini** before another suffix)

**kawhiSte** (Made from: kawhi, -Ste) **perf**'dry, drained, dried** Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp.

**kawka V**'tell, inform { {Ex.: kan kawka. I tell. kawakpu to tell}} Similar: kuwa. (Other Pronunc.: kawak before -pu (or -mu if possible))

**kawlepa V**'catch nighthawks { {Ex.: kawlepana to go to catch nighthawks}} **Noun:** kawlepata. Meaning: tapacamino owls, see kawlepat.

**kawlepat** **N**'tapacamino owl, nighthawk **Verb:** kawlepa. Cultural info: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

**kawra** (Borrowed from: acabar?? Spanish??) **V**'finish, end, run out { {Ex.: nuhu kawran Taskuhmin. The red one ends there. kawran-ka nossow. I'm running out of breath. kawran-kan-cayic. My strength is running out. kawran-ak wak-hiSSene. He finished his work. kawrahte-ka amman. I've finished eating. kawraSte si. The water ran out. (there stopped being any) kanne makke maTTer kawran before our tobacco runs out kawraSte himah'a. All gone. koc waate kan kwraaab Taskuhmin. When my life is coming to an end.}} Similar: kattu. Grammar: by itself, means to finish something, with -n(i), means something runs out/ends on its own. Meaning: run out in the sense of being used up or gone, not literally flow out. Social use: may only be a chance similarity to Spanish acabar, not borrowed. Words containing this: kawra, kawraSte

**kawran** (Made from: kawra, -n) **V**'run out, end Grammar: run out or end on its own. (Other Pronunc.: kawrani before another suffix)

**kawraSte** (Inflected form of: kawra, -Ste finished used up; gone, finished:) **perf** finished, used up, gone, ended

**kayiina,** (Borrowed from: gallina Spanish) **N**'chicken, hen { {Ex.: kan yooreti kayiinase. I keep chasing the chicken. wattimi kayiinase waksis. The coyote is carrying a chicken. sawrempiy kayiina! Fatten the chicken!}}

**Verb:** kayiina.

**kayiina, V**'catch chickens { {Ex.: kayinana makke. We go to catch chickens.}} **Noun:** kayiina. Meaning: this word may not exist (Ha wasn't sure). [Attested only once]

**kaykay N**'crested jay [Attested only once]

**kaytis Adv**'like that { {Ex.: kaytis-ka hinne. I go around like that. nepkam Taaresmak kaytismak. Those men are like that.}} **Similar:** kaatYi. Grammar: can also take noun suffixes, but rarely. Meaning: like something further away (distant). Social use: may have been out of use by Ascension's time, or from another dialect, she was sometimes completely unsure of this word.

**kayTi V**'tighten { {Ex.: kayTi nuk! Tighten it! kaatYi kayTi kan-mes men-kuTrahse. I tighten your belt like this.}}

**kaytYi V**'be silent { {Ex.: kaytYiSmin, ekwe hiwsen ricca. (She) is a silent one, (she) does not want to talk.}} [Tentative]

**ke excl** look!, listen! { {Ex.: haysa haysane kwu-ka ke! Look, I say they like them! neppe cappu, ke! This pricks, listen!}} **Similar:** mini. **Similar:** maaTuh. Meaning: may have been used for calling to someone one is not so familiar with, or to someone who is older or respected, or in a more formal situation, as compared to mini or maaTu. Social use: less common by Ascension's time, but still used.

**kecwiSi V**'be quick, (do) soon, at once { {Ex.: kecwiSi ammay! Eat at once! kecwiSi-k hinne. He's going soon. waatey kecwiSi! Come quickly! Taakan-me kecwiSi. You arrive quickly. kecwiSiyuT! You all do (it) quickly!}} **Pronunciation:** may come historically from koc and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either kecwiSi or kecwiSiy can be used with the other verb taking -y. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

**kee excl** what?, yes? **Meaning:** a way to respond when someone calls your name. [Attested only once]

**keero V**'be twisted { {Ex.: keerohte tappur a twisted tree}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

**keese excl** oh, my! { {Ex.: keese aman! Oh my! keese, moT keese? Oh my, oh my?}}
**keeteh** N resting place  
{Ex.: keetehtak wak Tawra. He is sitting in the resting place. wattin-ka keetehtak. I'm going to the resting place.} 
 Meaning: a sheltered place to take a rest, like a place protected from the wind, possibly a place one can lean one's back against.

**keeve** V stop  
{Ex.: ekwe-ka holle keeve. I can't stop. keewey nuk! Stop him/her! keeweyis! Go stop!} 
 Grammar: may appear only with -n(i) (meaning become hoarse) or -Smin, but unsure.

**kehle** V be hoarse  
{Ex.: kehleSmin hoarse person kehlein-ka. I got hoarse.} 
 Grammar: may appear only with -n(i) (meaning become hoarse) or -Smin, but unsure.

**kele** V play by pinching  
{Ex.: keleemu haysa sinnikma. The children are pinching each other.} 
 Meaning: as in a game.

**kelSe** V be raw  
{Ex.: kelSeSmin raw stuff (raw one, raw material).} 
{Tentative}

**kelTe** V scowl, frown  
{Ex.: kelTe-me hin. Your eyes are scowling (you are scowling with your eyes/face). kelTehne-me. You are scowled at. kelTe-me kannis. You scowl at me.} 
 Meaning: could also include having cloudy eyes, but unsure.

**kemehe** V look  
{Ex.: kemehey! kemeheyuT! Look! You all look!} 
 Grammar: may be related to kama 'to look', ka 'I', and/or mehe 'to see'. Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. 
{Tentative}

**kenne** V put in proper place  
{Ex.: kenne-ka-was. I'm putting it in its proper place.} 
{Tentative}

**kettYo** V argue, fight  
{Ex.: kettYon-ka wakse. I quarreled with him. kettYomu haysa aamane. They are truly arguing with each other.} 
 Meaning: fight verbally, by arguing. [Ar only, very unsure]

**kteTsi** V be very well tied  
 Pronunciation: does not fit typical Mutsun verb forms (could be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess]

**keye** V show, elbow  
{Ex.: ekwe mamak keyeemu! Don't you all elbow each other! kan-was keyen. I elbowed him. iskeyuT, mamak keyeemu! Get apart (from each other), you're elbowing each other!} 
{Other Pronunc.: keyee before a single consonant and then a vowel}

**kicca** V close, lock  
{Ex.: kicca yuwe innu! Close/lock the door! kicway! Unlock (it)! laakihteh kiccas pappeltak. The key is sitting on top of the book.} 
 Similar: uuc. Meaning: may only refer to closing with a key, locking. Words containing this: kicas, kicwa

**kicas** (Made from: kicca, -ss) N key loanword: yaawe.

**kiceras** N poker  
Meaning: for working on the fire. 
{Attested only once}

**kickaT** (Borrowed from: probably from another Indian language, from the Sierras, beyond Madera) N money native: ereT; native: ruk. Social use: this word probably was not used in Mutsun. 
{Attested only once}

**kicwa** (Made from: kicca, -w-) V open, unlock  
Meaning: probably to unlock with a key. 

**kiiTi** V have pain in the throat  
{Ex.: kiiTiSmin kan-horkos. My throat hurts badly.} 
 Grammar: unsure whether horkos is always used in the sentence or can be left out, usually used with -ksi. Meaning: only for pain in the throat.

**kille** V shine  
{Ex.: killiSmin. It got shiny. lampara kille. The lamp shines. kan-was killempi. I made it shine.} 
 Similar: kilile. Words containing this: killehte

**killehte** (Made from: kille, -ste) perf shiny

**kilile** V be sparkling, sparkle  
 Similar: kille.

**kilTe** V glare  
{Ex.: men-kas kilTe. You are glaring at me.} 
 Meaning: meaning unsure. 
{Attested only once}

**kilKin** -kin Suff. (Q) plural  
Grammar: only used in the word hattekine. Meaning: more than one. Social use: probably an old form out of use by Asc's time.

**kippi** V wink  
{Ex.: kippipuy men-hin! Wink your eye!} 
 Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. 
{Ar + Asc. guess}

**kippu** V bulge cheeks out  
{Ex.: ke, kippuspyu! Listen, bulge your cheeks out! kippuSte-k sikkot wak-Tammus. The gopher has his cheeks bulged out.} 
 Grammar: can include Tammus (cheeks) in the sentence or not, either way means to bulge the cheeks out. Meaning: of the cheeks. 
{Attested only once}

**kipri** V be twisted, be crooked  
{Ex.: neppe innu kiprihite. This road is crooked. kipriSmin wak-hin. His eye/face is crooked.} 
 Similar: titru; Similar: kuynu; Synonym: *kiwro. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, -Smin, or -hte. Meaning:
refers to something being crooked, not to something having been literally twisted by someone. Words containing this: kiprihte, kiprin, kipriSmin

kiprihte (Made from: *kipri, -Ste) perf twisted, crooked Synonym: kiwroSte.

kiprin (Made from: *kipri, -ni) V be crooked, be twisted

kipriSmin (Made from: *kipri, -mi) N twisted one, crooked one

kirići V gather small clover {Ex.: kirićina makke. We go to gather small clover.} Noun: kirićin.

kirićmin N small clover Similar: -min; Similar: rooreh; Similar: muuren; Verb: kirići. Meaning: Tomcat flower, probably includes both white and red clover with a black edge to the leaves, but possibly purple clover; larger or taller than muuren and smaller or shorter than rooreh clover. Sci. name: Trifolium tridentatum Lindl.

kiriwire (Borrowed from: escribir Spanish) V write
{Ex.: kommeSte-ka kiriwire. I am tired of writing.} native: enne.

kissi V get stuffed, get full of food {Ex.: tiiruka kissinin. I got really stuffed.} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) to mean 'become/get' stuffed. [Attested only once]

-kiSpu Suff. (V > V) pretend, act like {Ex.: selpeskiSpu to pretend to be high (on tobacco) mukrushiSpu to pretend to be a woman (an adult) atSakiSpu-k. She's pretending to be a girl (younger than she is).} Similar: hekoSpu. Grammar: might be able to attach to nouns as well as verbs.

kiSyä V be dirty/soiled {Ex.: siksaSte-ka, kiSyä. I'm soiled, I'm dirty.} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

*kita (Borrowed from: guitar Spanish) V take away
{Ex.: kitaawu neppe Taares, numan kannis wattimpi. Come take away this man, who is taking me!} Pronunciation: shortened, Mutsunized pronunciation of the Spanish word. Grammar: appears either with -wu or as Spanish borrowing kitaari (usage with -wu unclear). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: *kitaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in a suffix) Words containing this: kitaawu

kitaari (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) V take away
{Ex.: kitaariya-k-was, wak-tooTese. And he takes it away, his meat.} Pronunciation: long form of word, directly from Spanish, can be Mutsunized by shortening to kita.

kitaawu (Borrowed from: guitar Spanish) (Made from: *kita, -wu) V come take away

kitko V be behind {Ex.: tina piNi haysa kitkohite. They may be there behind.} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]

kitorpu (Made from: kitor, -pu) V 1) get undressed Meaning: this meaning may be an error, main meaning may be to put on clothing, not to take it off. 2) dress

kitpa V hide {Ex.: kan-was kitpa, neppe sinnise. I am hiding him, this child. kitpahte piNi soomontak. (It) might be hidden in a hole. kan kitpapu. I'm hiding (myself).} {Ex.: kitpapu, neppe piNi soomontak. I'm hiding (myself).}

kito V 1) dress, clothe {Ex.: kan-was kitro. I dress him. seeyes-ak kitroh. He lengthened the clothing. kan kitorpu. I'm getting dressed.} 2) undress {Ex.: kitorpu/! Undress yourself!} Meaning: this meaning (undress, opposite of main meaning) may be an error. (Other Pronunc.: kitor before -pu and -mu) Words containing this: kitorpu, kitroh

kitroh (Made from: kitro, -h) N clothes loanword: roopa. Meaning: includes at least dresses, skirts, and pants, possibly other clothing.

kiTacN Merced River tribe Cultural info: a tribe along the Merced River below the mountains, in the valley. Social use: Ascension's maternal grandmother was from this tribe, which spoke a different language, but her mother (Barbara) learned Mutsun, her own father's language, rather than this one.

kiTiiTe (Made partly from: -Te) V creak {Ex.: kiTiiTe innu. The door is creaking.} Meaning: usually of a door.

kiTo N rag, cloth Meaning: rag-like cloth. [Attested only once]

kiTra V stir {Ex.: kiTra hatul! Stir the mush! kiTraSte stirred} Similar: hiakte. Meaning: stir something that's boiling over a fire, like mush or pork cracklings, cannot use for stirring liquid and flour together. Words containing this: kiTras
kiTras (Made from: kiTra, -s) N stirring paddle, spoon loanword: kuccar. Cultural info: Ha says at one point that this isn't a true spoon, but a stirring stick or paddle, but at another point he says it's just like a spoon, and was made of strawberry wood. Meaning: for stirring mush or other boiling liquids over a fire.

kiTTa V make fire {{Ex.: kiTTay! Make a fire (with two sticks)!}} Meaning: with two sticks. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: kiTTas

kiTTas (Made from: kiTTa, -s) N firesticks

kiTTatay (Made partly from: -tak,) Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: could come from kiTTa 'make a fire' and -tak, meaning 'fire-making place,' but this isn't clear. [Attested only once]

*kitsi V be painted, be patterned Grammar: appears only with -ksi. Meaning: with a detailed pattern, for ex. like the patterned fabric of a dress. Words containing this: kitsiki

kitsiksi (Made from: *kitsi, -ksi) V be painted, be spotted, be patterned loanword: pintu.

kitsu V be one-eyed {{Ex.: kitsuSmin one-eyed person}} Meaning: this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

kiwersi Adv sideways Similar: Tamman. Meaning: this word is very unsure, but does not mean the same thing as Tamman or any other word we have. [Attested only once]

*kiwro V bend {{Ex.: kiwroSte neppe hiruhmin. This is all twisted.}} Synonym: *kipri. Grammar: probably appears only with -Ste. Meaning: crooked or twisted, of a stick, person's body part, etc., means the same thing as Tamman or any other word we have. [Attested only once]

kiwroSte (Made from: *kiwro, -Ste) perf bent, crooked Synonym: kiprihe.

kiye excl who knows? [Ar + Asc. guess]

klaawu (Borrowed from: clavo Spanish) N nail {{Ex.: yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutuka, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa. My shirt got snagged on a nail, and I tore my shirt.}} Pronunciation: kl cannot start a word in Mutsum, but it's unclear how speakers might have made this word more Mutsum-like. [Attested only once]

-kniS Suff. (N > N) diminutive {{Ex.: koc atSakniS rutaana-k TyottYonis. When the girl goes to pick holly berries, muceekniS a breeze (a small wind) mukyukniS haskamin. a golden-skinned old woman. cicikniS small squirrel men-huceknis your dog}} Similar: morkinis; Similar: poknis; Similar: -mis. Grammar: can attach to either a noun to mean a small one of it, or to a verb to mean a small thing that does or is the verb. Meaning: means a little thing, but not always literally, as in hiwhokniS meaning an old person, who may not literally be a little old person, or when huceknis is used for even a large dog. (Other Pronunc.: -niS after a consonant) Words containing this: saTniS

koc conj when, if {{Ex.: parki men koc-ka-mes uuuye. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. koc-ak malan. When it gets wet. koc layTaSte, terey nuk! If it's long, cut it!}} Synonym: imatkun. Grammar: typical word for both 'when' and 'if'.

kocino (Borrowed from: cochino? Spanish?) N 1) boy Meaning: older boys, possibly over 10 years old, probably teens. 2) servant Meaning: this meaning ('servant') is very unsure, might also mean 'dirty people,' or might be an error, or this meaning only might be borrowed from Spanish. (Other Pronunc.: kocinoyi in the plural, before -kma) Words containing this: kocinokniS


*koco V 1) laugh at, make fun of, tease {{Ex.: kannise-k kocoopu. he's making fun of me.}} Grammar: appears only with -w- as koco or with -pu. 2) hurt, injure {{Ex.: kan-was kocwempi. I make him hurt (someone). ekwe-ka hiwsen, ussi kannis kocoopu. I don't want to because (I'll) hurt myself. men kannis tollon kocoopun. You injured me a lot.}} (Other Pronunc.: koco before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: kocoopu, kocew

kocoopu (Made from: *koco, -pu) V 1) laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu). 2) hurt, injure, damage Meaning: can mean 'hurt oneself' using -pu, but also seems to mean 'hurt someone (else)'.

kocwe (Made from: *koco, -w-) V hurt, injure Grammar: being derived from koco and -w- is not completely sure, but likely. Meaning: probably involves hurting others, hurting outward from oneself, relatively strong negative word, does not seem to have a meaning about teasing like kocoopu does.
kök N cow's tail loanword: tuupuy. [Attested only once]
koladora (Borrowed from: coladora Spanish) N colander [Attested only once]
kolko V catch sucker fish {Ex.: kolkona makke. We go to catch sucker fish.} Noun: kolkol.
*kolle V be thin, be skinny {Ex.: tiiru-k kolleSte, iina tiiru-k kolleSte. He is very thin, the sick one is very thin. kolleSmin makke. We are thin people.} Pronunciation: koro is an equally good and common word for the same meaning, and the word may come from koro 'leg' and mean 'long and leggy.' Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. Words containing this: kolleSte
kolloy N spring (of water) {Ex.: nuhu taprey koloytak up there at the spring} Meaning: where water comes out of the ground.
kolyole V rumble, grumble {Ex.: kolyole kanhuttu, riitok. My stomach is rumbling, (my) intestines.} Pronunciation: does not match the usual Mutsun verb forms. Meaning: of one's stomach, for example when empty, or intestines.
komeypu (Made from: komye, -pu) V rest onself
komhe (Borrowed from: confesar Spanish) V confess {Ex.: paaTese-ka komhe. I confess to the Father. komhe-kas haysa yete. They will confess to me. men hiSse kuatYi men-komhese. You make your confession short.} native: Samalpu. Meaning: in a religious sense. Words containing this: komhes
komhes (Made from: komhe, -s) N confession Meaning: in the religious sense.
*komme V tire {Ex.: kommeSte kan-kawaayu. My horse is tired. kommen-in-ak. He became (got) tired. ekwe-me kommen? Don't you get tired? Aren't you becoming tired? kommeSte-ka kan hinme. I'm tired from walking kommpempin kan-kawaayus. I tired my horse out.} Grammar: only appears with -(n)i, -Ste, or rarely -mpi. Words containing this: kommen, kommeSte
kommen (Made from: *komme, -n) V become tired, get tired
kommeSte (Inflected form of: *komme, -Ste) perf tired
komye V 1) rest {Ex.: kan komye kan-kawaayuse. I'm resting my horse. kan komeypu. I rest (myself).} 2) cross {Ex.: komeypuyuT! Cross yourselves!} Meaning: religious sense: make the sign of the cross. (Other Pronunc.: komey before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: komeypu
konona N footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe loanword: wapor; loanword: wuuki. Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.
koocci (Borrowed from: cochino, coche Spanish) N swine, pig, hog {Ex.: liikiy kooci, amSi makke amma tooTese! Kill a pig, so that we can eat meat! paytana makke koocise. We go to hunt pigs.}
kooho, V carry meat {Ex.: koohooy tooTe! Carry meat! koohoynin. (Someone) came to carry meat.}
kooho, V be lame [Tentative]
kuonu N cooper hawk [Attested only once]
kooral (Borrowed from: corral Spanish) N corral {Ex.: uuciy kawaayukma kooraltak! Close the horses in the corral!} [Attested only once]
*kooTeh N gopher snake Grammar: appears only with -tak or -wa. Meaning: also called mouse-hunting snake, mole snake, and deaf snake. Words containing this: kooTehtak, kooTehtak, kooTehtak
kooTehtak (Made from: *kooTeh, -tak) N place Hollister Meaning: literally 'at the place of the gophersnakes'.
kooTehwa1 (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) N gopher snake Verb: kooTehwa. Meaning: other names are mole snake, mouse-hunting snake, deaf snake.
kooTehwa2 (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) V catch gopher snakes Noun: kooTehwa1, kooTehwa2. Grammar: -wa is not normally used in verbs. Meaning: or mole snakes or...
mouse-hunting snakes or deaf snakes.

**koowo** \(V\) show Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, Ha could not interpret Ar's Spanish or find any similar word that Ascension knew the meaning of. [Tentative]

**kora** (Borrowed from: cora Spanish) \(N\) basket (open weave)

**korkoho** (Borrowed from: gorgoho Spanish) \(N\) weevil Pronunciation: korkoho is the Mutsun pronunciation, but it was used with the Spanish pronunciation gorgoho. Meaning: small animal that eats a hole into beans and eats them out. Social use: not clear whether this was really used as a Mutsun word, or only in Spanish. [Tentative]

**koro** \(N\) leg, foot \{Ex.: kaayi kan-koro kan hinne. My feet hurt from walking. \(\text{semmo}^{\text{Ste}}\) kan-koro. My foot is asleep (literally: dead). \(\text{towTo}^{\text{Ste}}\) kan-koro. My leg is stiff. hattena-k kannis yira wak-koroosum? Who is kicking me with his foot? Sukru-k men-koroose. He's tickling your feet.\} \Similar: kaatYuL; \Synonym: ci-pay. Meaning: most typical word for both foot and leg. (Other Pronunc.: koro before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)\}

**kos** \(N\) foam, froth \{Ex.: waate-k kos. Foam is coming.\} \Verb: kose.

**kose** \(V\) be foamy, be frothy \Noun: kos. [Attested only once]\

**kotnoh** \(N\) shirt \{Ex.: yerseksi men-kotnoh. Your shirt is tattered. kan akkapun kan-kotnohse. I took off my shirt.\}\

**koyorpu** (Made from: *koyo, -pu) \(V\) curl oneself up in a ball Meaning: probably in fetal position, as when upset, literal meaning would be to shrink/curl up like leather when it dries out, this is a metaphor for curling up in a ball like fetal position.

**koyopo** (Made from: koyo, -mpi) \(V\) be startled, get startled Meaning: a mild scare, as when you're surprised by someone coming up behind you. (Other Pronunc.: koyponi before another suffix)

**koyroni** \(V\) harden, stiffen, shrink \{Ex.: piina weeru koyroSte. That pelt/piece of leather is hard. koyronin. (It) got hard/stiff/dry (like leather). ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu! Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball!\} \Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i) meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning: of something like a skin or leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other Pronunc.: koyor before -pu) Words containing this: koyorp, koyroSte

**koyroSte** (Inflected form of: *koyo, -Ste) perf dry, hard, stiff, shrunken Meaning: of leather or other similar things.

**kranuhiento** (Borrowed from: granujeinto Spanish) \(V\) have sores native: \(\text{tokyo}\). Pronunciation: if pronounced in Mutsun, it would start with k, but it was used with a Spanish pronunciation. Social use: unclear whether this word was ever used in Mutsun speech, or is just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

**kristus** (Borrowed from: Cristo Spanish) \(N\) Christ \{Ex.: ...hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristuse. ...the holiest Mary gave birth to Jesus Christ.\} \Grammar: Mutsun words would not normally begin with kr-.

**kristYanu** (Borrowed from: Christiano Spanish) \(N\) Christian person native: \(\text{essehtis}\). [Ar only, very unsure]

**-ksa** \(Suff. (?? > N) my spouse \{Ex.: waate kan-hawnaksa. My wife is coming. makkuhsa my husband\} \Grammar: pronunciation as -sa after consonants is unsure. Grammar: unclear whether it attaches to verbs or nouns or either. Meaning: add to a word to make the word for one's spouse (my wife, my husband), could suggest affection as well (diminutive). [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: -sa after a consonant) Words containing this: hawnaksa

**-ksi** \(Suff. (V > V) really, keep ...ing \{Ex.: moT-ak haasin, wak ruySuksi? Is he afraid, (so that) he is shivering? cehseksi wak-hin, kata penyek. His eyes really shine, like a cats. henseksiyuT, makam riccapu! Be quiet you all, you're talking! ekwe makse pakkaksi. We don't keep looking (for it).\} \Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes meaning stronger, emphatic ("really"), or
Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so "kurhe.

painting oneself. grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for ochre.
enennehte-k kurehsum.
godfather godmother or may refer to any type of blackbird. the blackbird's red feathers.
Made from: red ochre, red paint. It is painted with red ochre.
Verb: kurhe. Cultural info: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so meaning may be unclear. [Attested only once]
kuris N type of bird, curlew \{Ex.: eskohte waate kuris. The curlews come sharply (i.e. calling sharply).\} Meaning: conflicting information about whether this is a curlew (zarapito) or specifically not that but some other type of bird.
kurkah N roasted corn, pinole \{Ex.: amSi-ka hiSse kan-kurkahse. In order to make my pinole. hooyona-ka kurkahse. I go to bring roasted corn. muttYey kurkah! Eat roasted corn dry! kurkahmak roasted corn (more than one)\}
kurseNu (Borrowed from: cruzeño Spanish) N place Cruzeño tribe/person Meaning: of Carmel, of Santa Cruz.
kus N Adv past \{Ex.: ekwekus-ka hinsu. I didn't know. hinwakus-ka-mes yismes. When did I owe to you? moTkus-mes-ak hoppoti? Did he give you water?\} Grammar: can be used either as a suffix or as a word, often appears in unusual sentences. Social use: more common in Arroyo's time.
kusina (Borrowed from: cocina Spanish) N kitchen \{Ex.: ammasu-ka kusiinatka. I'm going to eat in the kitchen.\}
kusneru (Borrowed from: cosinero Spanish) V cook native: tumme.
kussa V wash clothes, do laundry, wash \{Ex.: kussapuy men-moohel! Wash your head! makke aruta kussa toroomum. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. aNNis hiS'a-ka kussa. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahne. She's taking its feathers out, so it can be washed. (A down pillow case.) aamane kussapaN truly a laundress\} Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair. Words containing this: kussapaN

kustiya (Borrowed from: costilla Spanish) N rib native: takke. [Attested only once]

kuswi V meet \{Ex.: kussiwikuN-ka wakse. I went to meet him.\} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
**kutu** 

*V* fill  

{{*Ex.: maakay, kutuy!* Cover (it) with dirt, fill (it)!}}  

[Attested only once]

**kutwetu**  

*N* screech owl  

[Attested only once]

**kuTTa**  

*(Made from: kuTra, -pu)*  

*V* put belt on oneself

**kuTra**  

*(Made from: kuTra, -pu)*  

*V* put on belt  

{{*Ex.: moT-me holle kuTra? Can you put on a belt? kuTrahte-k. She's got a belt on. kaatYi kayTin kan-mes men-kuTrahse. I tighten your belt like this. kan kuTTapu kan-eshenum. I belt myself with my blanket. kuTTapu! Put your belt on! kuTTamak belts} }  

(Other Pronunc.: *kuTar* before -pu (or -mu if possible))  

Words containing this: *kuTarpuy!, kuTrahte-k.*

**kuTTa**  

*(Made from: kuTra, -h)*  

*N* belt  

Similar: *parshe; Tiisen.*

**kuTsi**  

*V*revers.  

gather wild ginger root  

{{*Ex.: kuTsina makke. We go to gather wild ginger root.} }  

*Noun:* *kuuTis.* Meaning: possibly angelica plant instead of wild ginger root.

**kuTTa**  

*V* suffer, endure, tolerate  

{{*Ex.: kuTTapu-ka. I endure. holles-me ar kuTTapu? Have you already been able to endure?*}}

**kuTTu**  

*V* light, set on fire  

{{*Ex.: kan-was yete kuTTu. I will light it. kuTTunin-ak sottow. The fire lit. kuTTuSte-k. It's lit. puuTey sottow; amSi-k kuTTu sottow. Blow on the fire, so that the fire lights.*}}  

Words containing this: *kuTTun, kuTTuSte*

**kuTTun**  

*(Made from: kuTTu, -n)*  

*V* light, catch fire  

Grammar: something lights, catches fire (not to set something on fire).  

(Other Pronunc.: *kuTTun* before another suffix)

**kuTTuSte**  

*(Made from: kuTTu, -Ste)*  

*perf* lit, on fire  

Grammar: already lit, already on fire.

**kutYeelu**  

*V*revers.  

tagantula  

*Verb:* *kutYe. Meaning: a large, very poisonous spider, either the larger coffee-brown variety or the smaller black variety, common in the hills near San Juan and Gilroy.

**kutYle**  

*V*revers.  

catch tarantulas  

{{*Ex.: kutYlena makke. We go to catch tarantulas.*}}  

*Noun:* *kutYeelu.*

**kuunile**  

*V* smoke  

{{*Ex.: kuunile huteepa. The big fire is smoking.*}}  

Pronunciation: does not fit usual Mutsun verb patterns. Grammar: a fire or a burning object smokes on its own, could include an unknown suffix -le.  

[Ar + Asc. guess]

**kuutzis quant little bit/while**  

{{*Ex.: kuutzis tooTe a little bit of meat yeela-ka ukkisi kuutzis! Wait while I drink a little! kuutzis taprey a little bit upward / up a little kuutzis-ka miSte. I'm a little good. (Can mean: I've gotten a little better from an injury.) kuutzis-ka pesyo. I think a little. eTTenin-ak kuutzis. He slept a little bit. kuutzis waate corkon si. It won't be long before the water dries up (it is coming in a little that the water dries up).}}  

Similar: *kuutYi.*  

Grammar: includes a little bit of time, a little bit of something, or something being a little (slightly) the case; related to kuutYi but not directly derived from it. Words containing this: *kuutzis waate*

**kuutzis waate**  

*(Idiom composed of: kuutzis, waate)*  

*Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while  

Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.

**kuuTa**  

*V* hogtie  

{{*Ex.: kan-was kuuTa. I hog-tie her (the cow).} }  

*Meaning: probably of tying an animal around the middle. [Ar + Asc. guess]*

**kuuTis**  

*V*revers.  

wild ginger root, angelica  

*Verb:* *kuTi. Cultural info: used for food, cooked like mustard greens, Ascension did not know any medicinal uses.*

**kuutYi**  

*V* be small/little, be not much  

{{*Ex.: kuutYiSmin kan-tawses. My younger sister is small. kuutYiSmin rukka. a small house / The house is a small one. kuutYi-ka iiinate. I am a little sick. yuY haysa kuutYi siisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water. kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii corkon. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dries up. kuutYi waate corkon si. It won't be long until, same as kuutis waate while I drink a little! kuutzis-ka miSte. I'm a little good. (Can mean: I've gotten a little better from an injury.) kuutzis-ka pesyo. I think a little. eTTenin-ak kuutzis. He slept a little bit. kuutzis waate corkon si. It won't be long before the water dries up (it is coming in a little that the water dries up).}}  

*Similar: kuutYi.*  

Grammar: includes a little bit of time, a little bit of something, or something being a little (slightly) the case; related to kuutYi but not directly derived from it. Words containing this: *kuutzis waate*

**kuutYi waate**  

*(Idiom composed of: kuutYi, waate)*  

*Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while  

Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.

**kuuTis waate**  

*(Idiom composed of: kuutis, waate)*  

*Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while  

Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.

**kuuTis waate**  

*(Idiom composed of: kuutis, waate)*  

*Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while  

Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.

**kuutYi waate**  

*(Idiom composed of: kuutYi, waate)*  

*Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while  

Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.

**kuuTis waate**  

*(Idiom composed of: kuutis, waate)*  

*Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while  

Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.

**kuutis waate**  

*(Idiom composed of: kuutzis, waate)*  

*Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while  

Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.
kuwa V say, tell {Ex.: kuwa-k. He says. kuwahne nuk. It is said. haysa uThinya sawe kuwa-ka. I say the two of them sing together. kaatYi kuwahne wak-ricc-en. This is how his speech is said. wak kannis kuwan, ara kan-was kuwan. He told me, and then I told him. wak kannis kuwa kan-aanan semmonin, yuuka corokpu kan-aananum. He tells me my mother died, and I'm sad about my mother. wak kuwu nuppi riicase. He says those words. kuwat kannis! Tell me!} Similar: kawka. Pronunciation: very often contracted to koo.

kuynu V be crooked {Ex.: kuynuSmin cross-eyed one, crooked one} Similar: *kipri; Similar: kuyna. Meaning: Ascension felt this was a different word than kuyna, specifically meaning crooked, can be used at least for a road or eyes, possibly other things. Social use: uncommon word.

kuru V wink {Ex.: epSe men kuyurpu! Don't you wink!} Grammar: might only be used with -pu, with the same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure] (Other Pronunc.: kuyur before -pu (or -mu if possible with this verb))

laahi N game of spinning until dizzy [Ar + Asc. guess]

laake V rise {Ex.: waatena laakenin hismen. The sun is about to rise (will have risen soon).} Meaning: of the sun.

laaki V put on top of {Ex.: tina laakiy! Put it right here on top! laakihte-k pappeltak. It's on top of the paper. (It's been put on top.) laaki-ka. I put (something) on top.} Words containing this: laakihte

laakihte (Made from: laaki, -Ste) perf on top of


laapis (Borrowed from: lapiz Spanish) N pencil {Ex.: ekwe-me akka laapise nii lamesatka, simnikma hooyo! Don't leave the pencil here on the table, the children will get it!}

laasin N knuckles Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

laasu V be full {Ex.: iisirum wak-moohel laasunin. His head got full of dandruff. laasuSte kan-ullis. My water dish is full. kan-was laasumpi. I am filling it.} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste. Words containing this: laasumpi, laasun, laasuSte

laasumpi (Made from: *laasu, -mpi) V fill Grammar: to fill something, not to fill up on its own.

laasun (Made from: *laasu, -n) V get full, fill Grammar: to fill up on its own or become full, not to fill something. (Other Pronunc.: laasuni before another suffix)

laasuSte (Made from: *laasu, -Ste) perf full

laayeni N pole {Ex.: laayeni tappur layTaSmin. The wooden pole is a tall one.} Cultural info: a pole on top of a hill was used in a specific ceremony. Meaning: may include flagpoles or masts.

lahpa V lose {Ex.: lahpanin torow. The soap-root got lost.} Grammar: probably can only be used with -n(i), meaning 'to get lost', not alone as 'to lose'. [Tentative] Words containing this: lahpan

lahpan (Made from: lahap, -n) V get lost (Other Pronunc.: lahpani before another suffix)

lahTe V be big-headed {Ex.: lahTeSmin, lahTemak big-headed one, big-headed ones}
lahTe

Meaning: with the skull sticking out in the midline, not the hair.

**lakka** N black paint [Me only]

**lakwa** V shift from one hand to another, pass

{ {Ex.: kan-was lakwa. I shift it from one hand to the other.} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

**lalka** Vrevers. hunt geese { {Ex.: lalkamit kannis! Bring me geese! (Hunt geese for me!) lalkana makke. We go goose-hunting.} } Noun: laalak. Cultural info: they hunt for geese using a lasso and bones.

**lalla** V fall, knock over { {Ex.: kan-was lalla. I knock it over.} / I fell it. lallahnis wak. It was felled. } } Meaning: probably knocking over in general, not just felling trees. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**lallumpi** (Made from: *lallu, -mpi) V lose the way

**lallun** (Made from: *lallu, -n) V get lost (Other Pronunc.: lalluni before another suffix)

**lalwe** V blow/sway in the wind { {Ex.: lalwen roopa. The clothes are blowing in the wind. lalwenin. It swayed in the wind.} } Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Words containing this: lalumpi, lallun

**lalwen** (Made from: *lalwe, -n) V blow/sway in the wind (Other Pronunc.: lalweni before another suffix)

**lamesa** (Borrowed from: la mesa Spanish) N table

{ {Ex.: ekwe-me akka laapise nii lamesatka, simikma hooyo. Don't leave the pencil here on the table, the kids will get it.} }

**lampara** (Borrowed from: lampara Spanish) V lamp

{ {Ex.: lampara kille. The lamp shines.} }

[Attested only once]

**lapaT** N rheumatism, arthritis [Attested only once]

**lappe** N place part of a placename { {Ex.: lappetka placename} } Grammar: only occurs with -tka. [Attested only once]

**lasaari** (Borrowed from: lazar Spanish) V lasso, rope

{ {Ex.: kan-was lasaarin. I lassoed it.} } Grammar: to rope or lasso something. [Attested only once]

**laseena** (Borrowed from: la cena Spanish) N dinner, meal { {Ex.: ekwena-k Taastes wakh-laseenatka. He has no utensils at his meal.} } native: amman. [Attested only once]

**lashe** V have a long tongue { {Ex.: lasheSmin long-tongued one lashemak long-tongued ones} } Similar: *latwe; Similar: lasse; Noun: lasseh. Meaning: may imply talking a lot, but unclear. [Tentative]

**laska** V be smooth [Tentative]

**laski** V spill { {Ex.: laskimyi! Make (something) spill! laskinin. (It) spilled. kan laski. I spill (something).} } Grammar: usually appears with -n(i) or -mpi, but can be used alone. Meaning: of water, may also mean 'throw out,' probably in a sense of letting it spill out.

**lasse** V lick { {Ex.: lassey! Lick (it)! lassenin. (It) got licked.} } Similar: lashe; Noun: lasseh.

[Tentative]

**lasseh** N tongue { {Ex.: pelsoSmin-me, latse-me lasseh. You are a talkative one, your tongue is long.} } Verb: lashe; Verb: lasse.

**latwe** V stick out the tongue { {Ex.: latwe-pme. You're sticking out your tongue (to make signals).} } Similar: lashe. Grammar: only appears as with -paN, -pu, or -Te. Meaning: to signal or make signs by sticking the tongue out a little. Words containing this: latwep, latwepN, latweTe

**latwepaN** (Made from: *latwe, -paN) N one who sticks out the tongue a lot

**latwepu** (Compound composed of: *latwe, -pu) V stick out the tongue Grammar: non-literal use of -pu.

**latweTe** (Made from: *latwe, -Te) V be long-tongued

**laTTaya** N big ones Similar: *layTa; Similar: -ya. Pronunciation: probably an irregular form of layTaya. [Attested only once]

**laTwe** V get down { {Ex.: niSSa laTwen hurcaSmintak. These descend into hell. laTwenin-ka. I got down.} } Grammar: probably can only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably includes dismounting from a horse, and descending to a place. Words containing this: laTwen
laTwen (Made from: laTwe, -n) V get down
latse V be long {{Ex.: latse men-lasseei. Your tongue is long. (Possibly: You talk a lot.)}} Meaning: probably only of tongues, or of being talkative, but not sure.
latsu V drip, trickle {{Ex.: yete latsun. It will drip.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Words containing this: latsun
lawuuna (Made from: latsu, -n) V drip, trickle
lawan N how {{Ex.: parki piina lawan. That bow is heavy. miichite lawan. The bow is tightened. tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum. He shot me with his bow, with (his) arrow.}} (Other Pronunc.: lawaan before a vowel)
lawku V swallow, gulp {{Ex.: lawkun-ka. I swallowed it. kan lawku tooTese. I gulp down the meat. lawkuSmin-me. You are a gulper (glutton).}}
lawaay layTaSmin paarani high hill layTaSmin men-tuuriS. Your fingernails are long. layTaSmi-te. He/She is tall. layTaSmi kan-iina. My illness is long (I've been sick a long time). layTaSmi Tuihis. The day is long.}} Meaning: long in time or space.
layTaSmin (Made from: *layTa, -Smin) N long one, tall one Meaning: a person, geographical feature, object, unit of time, or other thing.
layTaSte (Inflected form of: *layTa, -Ste) perf long, tall
leeci (Borrowed from: leche Spanish) V milk {{Ex.: penyek matta leecise. The cat is licking up the milk. yuTkin-ak leecise. He spilled the milk. huslu-k leecise. He's sipping milk (possibly a nursing baby).}} Similar: mutuk-a-musu.
elleTe V go around rubbernecking Similar: lelTe. Pronunciation: unusual verb form, made from lelTe, probably symbolic that it stretches the sound out. Meaning: to go around doing the action lelTe all the time.
elleewTe (Made partly from: -Te) Adv high-voiced {{Ex.: haypire leeweTe. Some are high (of the voice).}} Opp: *rinsi.
leheV V be long, be stringy, be sticky {{Ex.: men-maahul leheV. Your phlegm is long/stringy.}} Meaning: possibly only of phlegm/spit, layTa is the general word for long, meaning 'sticky' (like paste) is unsure, may be a separate word. [Ar + Asc. guess]
lekko V stink Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]
leksyon (Borrowed from: leccion Spanish) N lesson {{Ex.: leksyon uusehne. The lesson was learned.}} Pronunciation: Ha says the y may have been weakly pronounced, -ksy- is not possible in Mutsun.
*lelse V like, enjoy {{Ex.: lelsenin-ka neppese. I enjoyed/liked this one. lelsenis-ka weeren wak-saw kusiinatka. I liked the rabbit song (name of a Spanish song) in the kitchen.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) and possibly -mi. Meaning: probably of food, songs, or objects. Words containing this: lelsen
lelsen (Made from: *lelse, -n) V like, enjoy (Other Pronunc.: lelsen before another suffix)
lelTe V rubberneck, gawk {{Ex.: lelTenin-me. You gawked.}} Similar: leleTe. Meaning: to go along looking at something that isn't your own business.
lepe N orphan colt/calf Meaning: can be used of humans, but only as a teasing comparison to a colt/calf. [Attested only once]
lepeh N hairpin {{Ex.: leppehte-k. He has a hairpin (in his hair). lepehmak hairpins}}
letko * V eat with the hands { {Ex.: hatule-k letko. He is eating the acorn mush with his hands. letkoy! Eat it with your hands!} }

*letse V be/become tender { {Ex.: koc luppihne ara letseksi. When it is soaked, it becomes very tender.} } Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: means either being or getting tender, of food, from being cooked or soaked. Words containing this: letseksi

letseksi (Made from: *letse, -ksi) V be/become very tender

licceypu (Made from: licye, -pu) V stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself.

licye V stand, stop { {Ex.: licye-ka. I stand. licyehte-ka. I am standing (have stood up). liceypu-ka. I stand up (to get a standing position). / I stop (and stand still). liceceypu maakina. The car stops (stands itself still). ekwe-k holle liceceypu. He can't stop (stand himself still). kan-was licyenu. I stand it up. licyenuy tappur! Stand the pole up! licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari. Stop the car (put it in a standing position), I want to get out.} } Pronunciation: the Awaysma pronunciation is lacya. Meaning: without suffixes, to be in a standing position or to be standing still (stopped), not to stand up from sitting. (Other Pronunc.: licyey before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: licyenu, licyey, licyeht

licyehte (Inflected form of: licye, -Ste) perf standing, stood, stopped Meaning: to have stood up and be in a standing position, to have stopped and be still.

licyenuy (Made from: licye, -nu) V stand up, stop Meaning: to stand something or someone (not oneself) up, to put something in a standing position, or to bring something to a stop.

lihuntu (Borrowed from: difunto Spanish) N dead person { {Ex.: lihuntukma ama a dead body} }

lihwa V hide under something { {Ex.: Temoh lihwahnis. The arrow was hidden under something. lihwahte-k. It is hidden under something. kan-was lihwa. I hide it under something. lihwapuy! Hide yourself under something!} } Pronunciation: there might be a form liwakpu instead of lihwapu, but it is less likely. Meaning: hide in the grass or branches, or nearby, usually under something.

liiki V kill { {Ex.: moT-me hinTise liikin? Did you kill anything? liiky kooci amSi makke amma tooTese! Kill a pig so we can eat meat! wak liikipun. He killed himself. liikhne-me. You are to be killed. ekwe makam liikimu! Don't kill each other! kan liikistap. I was killed. liiky nuk / wakse! Kill it/him! kan yete liikin. I will kill.} } Meaning: of animals, insects, or people. Words containing this: liikin, liikipu

liikin (Made from: liiki, -ni) V kill Grammar: less common than liiki itself. Meaning: to kill in general, not to kill something or someone specifically. (Other Pronunc.: liikini before another suffix)

liikipu (Made from: liiki, -pu) V kill oneself, commit suicide

liine V shout { {Ex.: liiney nuk! Shout it!} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

*lisuy, V be toothless Similar: lisyu; Grammar: may only occur with -hte, but -n(i) might be possible. Meaning: having the mouth filled with gums. Words containing this: lisuyhe
dlisyu, V rub until raw { {Ex.: liisunin kan-tiiraS. My behind got rubbed raw.} } Similar: *lisuy, Grammar: means 'get rubbed raw' with -n(i), may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: a body part, for ex. one's buttocks from horseback riding, may be related to lisyu 'toothless' as meaning raw flesh.

lisyuh (Inflected form of: *lisuyu, -Ste) perf toothless

*liituk N earthworm, angeworm { {Ex.: liitukwakma earthworms} } Similar: liisok; Verb: liitku. Grammar: only appears with -wa. Meaning: a type of earthworm, not a different species also called angeworm that is a parasite in humans. Words containing this: liitukwa

liitukwa (Made from: *liituk, -wa) Nrevers. earthworm, angeworm

liiwru (Borrowed from: libro Spanish) N book { {Ex.: tonnempin-ka kan-liiwruje. I lost my book.} } Pronunciation: iivry (long vowel followed by two consonants) is not adapted to Mutsun pronunciation. [Attested only once]

liiyo V roll { {Ex.: tina makse liiyosis okse, uprusis. There we rolled in the past, rolled down.} } Similar: *upru. Meaning: possibly down a hill, meaning unclear, upru is a better known word of similar meaning. [Ar + Asc. guess]
lika $V$ rub, smear, spread \{\text{Ex.: kan-was likan wak-issuse. I rub his hands. likahte-kas. I have smeared it.}\} Words containing this: likas

likas (Made from: lika, -sa) $N$ ointment, spread, gel
Meaning: paste-like substance one can smear onto something, meaning 'ointment' unsure (not necessarily medicinal).

lile-kelaku $N$ name of a song Grammar: probably a compound, but unsure what the parts mean. Social use: meaning unsure, might possibly not be Mutsun.
[Attested only once]

*liliwi $V$ amuse, entertain \{\text{Ex.: lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta. We will amuse you tomorrow. lilwin-ak. He was amused.}\} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or (most often) -mpi. Words containing this: lilwimpi, lilwin

lilwimpi (Made from: *liliwi, -mpi) $V$ entertain, amuse Pronunciation: often pronounced as lilwinpi. Grammar: to entertain or amuse someone (not oneself).

*liwin (Made from: *liliwi, -n) $V$ be amused, be entertained Meaning: to find something amusing or entertaining, not to be entertained specifically by someone. (Other Pronunc.: lilwi before another suffix)

limu $V$ steal \{\text{Ex.: limuhpu to steal oneself}\}
Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: meaning unsure, not a basic word. [Ar + Asc. guess]
(Other Pronunc.: limuh before -pu (or -mu if possible))

limon (Borrowed from: limón Spanish) $N$ lemon
\{\text{Ex.: hiSSey sii limoomum, amSi makam ukkisi! Make lemon water for you all to drink!}\} [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: limoon before a vowel)

lippa $V$ hide \{\text{Ex.: lippapun-ak; lippapuhte-k. He hid himself; he is hidden (has hidden himself). hann-me lippan? Where did you hide (it)? lippapuy! Hide (yourself)! lippat minmuy men-eshentak! Hide me under your blanket!}\} Similar: tewo. Grammar: means 'to hide something/someone' by itself. Words containing this: lippahite, lippapu

lippahite (Made from: lippa, -Ste hidden) perf hidden

lippapu (Made from: lippa, -pu hide oneself) $V$ hide oneself Meaning: can translate in English as just 'hide' as in 'I hid,' but it is only for hiding oneself, not a thing.

*lisko $V$ reverse slip \{\text{Ex.: lisok-ka ireetak. I slip on the stone. lisokin-ka. I slipped.}\}
Similar: lisniye; Noun: lissok. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example on a banana peel, a hide, etc.. Words containing this: liskon

liskon (Made from: *lisko, -n) $V$ slip (Other Pronunc.: lissok before another suffix)

lisniye $V$ be slippery \{\text{Ex.: kan-was lisniyempi. I make it slippery. hathatsi pire, lisniye aNNis pire. The (this) land is clean, the other land is slippery.}\} Similar: *lisko.

lissok (Made from: lissok, -wa) $N$ snake, earthworm \{\text{Ex.: iccon lissok koc citsukuSte pire. The snakes come out when the land is green.}\} Similar: *liituk;
Similar: lissok; Similar: littokma; Verb: lissokwa;
Verb: *lisko. Cultural info: people hunted these striped water snakes and wrapped them around themselves like a belt until there were enough to form a skirt, then skinned them and boiled the meat, they also collected the eggs and boiled them to eat, and collected them by digging along the trail of the snake through the reeds. Pronunciation: was pronounced as lesok or lissok in Ar's time. Meaning: in Ascension's time any striped water snake, usually green and red, but also other striped colors, it had long green eggs, meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: probably in Ar's time lissonwa meant water snake and lissokwa/lessokwa meant earthworm, but by Ascension's time the two merged and both meant striped water snake and possibly also big gopher snake, but not earthworm, with the pronunciation of lissok also changing to lissok. Words containing this: lissokwa

lissokwa (Made from: lissok, -wa) $N$ snake, earthworm \{\text{Ex.: iccon lissok koc citsukuSte pire. The worms come out when the earth is green.}\} Verb: lissokwa,
Grammar: may primarily mean plural snakes. Meaning: see lissok.

lissokwa, $V$ catch water snakes Noun: lissok; Noun: lissokwa. Pronunciation: has a pronunciation with n (lissonwa, lissona) like noun. Grammar: might also include -wa snake suffix exceptionally on a verb. Meaning: see lissok on types of snake.

lisson $N$ water snake Similar: lissok. Meaning: same as snake meanings of lissok. Words containing this: lissonwa

lissonwa (Made from: lisson, -wa) $N$ water snake Meaning: see lissok and lisson.
liston N hair bun {{Ex.: Sotyopu wak-urih, uttupu-k listone. He braids his hair and puts it up on the back of the head in a bun.}}
Meaning: of putting the braids/hair up so they do not hang down the back. [Attested only once]
liSSeni V plan to do, do work {{Ex.: kan liSSeni. I plan to do it.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]
litku Vrevers. get/collect angleworms {{Ex.: liitkuna to go to get angleworms}} Noun: *liituk.
littakwa N veins Similar: littokma; Similar: -wa. Grammar: may include -wa snake suffix. Meaning: may refer to veins of plant leaves rather than human blood vessels, meaning may be an extension of littokma 'young of water snake'. [Ar only, very unsure]
littokma N young of water snake Similar: lissok; Similar: littakwa. [Attested only once]
litTwa V scrub {{Ex.: kan-was litTwa. I scrub it. liTwahte ama. a well-scrubbed body}} Meaning: to wash by rubbing, of clothing or one's body, possibly more general.
liya N rawhide rope [Me only]
lok (Borrowed from: lok Rumsien?) N two-headed snake {{Ex.: kan meheesi lokse. I see a two-headed snake.}} Meaning: snake with a head on both ends. Social use: this is a Carmel (Rumsien) word, but Ascension thought it was the same in Mutsun. [Attested only once]
lokoSpu (Made from: *lokoSo, -pu) V lie Pronunciation: often pronounced as lokospu, possibly an irregular form. Meaning: -pu is not literal, this word does not mean lie to oneself, but just 'to lie', 'to tell a lie'.
*lokoSo V lie {{Ex.: ekwetkun-me himma men lokSoSmin. Don't show what a liar you are! (Would that you would not show what a liar you are.) imatkun-me ekwe lokSoSte, mujSin tukne-ka-mes aamane. If you weren't lying, I would like you. lokospu wak. He's lying. lokospu men kannis. You're lying to me.}} Synonym: *halsa; Grammar: appears only with -Smin, -Ste, or -pu, basic 'to lie' is lokospu. Meaning: to tell lies. (Other Pronunc.: lokoS before -pu) Words containing this: lokospu, lokososmin, lokososte
lokSoSmin (Made from: *lokoSo, -Smin) N liar Similar: yummepaN; Similar: halsaSmin.
lokoSoSte (Made from: *lokoSo, -Ste) perf lying
lokto V be soft, be loose {{Ex.: lokto ti kan-sapaatu. My shoes are loose. loktohte ussI ekwe taSri. It's soft, because it's not stiff. loktohte-mes attYa. (It) is only loose on you. (It fits you loosely.) loktohte attYa, eyelimin. The goshawk is soft.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation lohto is also very common. Meaning: of a key or bolt fitting loosely in the latch, a shoe, hat, or clothing fitting loosely, a tooth being loose, or something being soft. Words containing this: loktohte
loktohte (Made from: lokto, -Ste) perf soft, loose Pronunciation: pronunciation lohtohte is also common.
lokwe (Made partly from: -w-) V take out {{Ex.: kan-was lokwe wak-hiine. I take out his eye. lokwehe ne hin. The eye is taken out.}} Grammar: probably includes -w- for 'out' meaning, but verb -w- combines with is not known. Meaning: may only apply to taking out an eye, but unsure.
lolle V babble {{Ex.: simi lolle. The baby babbles. lulle-ka sinnise, kan-was lollei. I babble at the baby, I make the baby babble.}} Meaning: to make inarticulate sounds, of a baby or an adult talking to a baby. Words containing this: lollesi
lollesi (Made from: lolle, -si2 make babble) V make babble, cause to babble Meaning: to cause a baby to babble.
lo-loyo V be ecstatic {{Ex.: lolyonin. (Someone) became ecstatic.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.
lom N brain {{Ex.: tippe kan-lom. My brain is wandering around. (My mind is wandering?)}} Similar: lupa. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.
looho (Borrowed from: flojo Spanish?) V be lazy {{Ex.: loohomak, ekwe hayas haisen tawhari. (They are) lazy ones, they don't like to work. hiimi wak eTnen, loohoSmin. He's always falling asleep, he's a lazy one. loohoni-ak. He got lazy.}} Social use: may be a native Mutsun word, not a borrowing, despite similarity to flojo. Words containing this: loohoSmin, loohoSte
loohoSmin (Made from: looho, -Smin) N lazy one Pronunciation: pronunciation may be lohoSmin.
loohoSte (Inflected form of: looho, -Ste) perf lazy Pronunciation: pronunciation may be lohoSte.
looleh N dance (women's) Cultural info: a very pretty dance done by women. Pronunciation: plural loolehmak confirms final h.

*loopo V put in between, put among, put in the midst of {{Ex.: loopopu! Put yourself in the midst of the others! loopohete-k. It's in between (among) the others.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte. Words containing this: loopopu, loopohete

loopohete (Inflected form of: *loopo, -ste) perf in between, among, in the midst of

loopopu (Made from: *loopo, -pu) V put oneself in between, put oneself in the midst of, put oneself among

loopotok N revers. dock (an edible plant) Verb: lopto. Cultural info: people made a pie of the stalks, also cooked and ate the leaves, and it tasted very good. The seeds were also eaten. Meaning: called lengua de vaca 'cow's tongue' in Spanish. Sci. name: Rumex crispus L..

looya (Borrowed from: la olla Spanish) N pot, kettle

{{Ex.: maahiy looya amSi woppe sii! Cover the pot so the water will boil! Tullunin looya. The pot got full of holes.}} Meaning: for cooking.

lopco V revers. have a navel

{{Ex.: lopcoSte having a belly button}} Noun: loppoc. Meaning: may sometimes imply having a ruptured or very noticeable navel.

lopesan (Borrowed from: probably not Mutsun) N Pope

{{Ex.: hattena neppe lopesan? Who is this Pope (caregiver/teacher)??}} Social use: used in Mission times, explained as a teacher or caregiver, origin of word unclear.

lophe V mold, be moldy

{{Ex.: lopehete-tiriiku. The wheat is moldy. lophenin. (It) got moldy.}} Meaning: probably of wheat or similar things, not known if it could be used generally.

loppoc N revers. navel, belly button

{{Ex.: loppoc-te-k. He has a navel.}} Similar: poloc. Pronunciation: Asc. once said poloc was right and it was not loppoc, but loppoc is almost as common as poloc, so probably both were possible.

lopto V revers. gather dock

{{Ex.: loptona makke. We go to gather dock.}} Noun: loopotok. Cultural info: stalks, leaves, and seeds used as food, stalks cooked as a pie. Meaning: curly dock, called cow's tongue (lengua de vaca) in Spanish. Sci. name: Rumex crispus L..

losko V be pale, be white

{{Ex.: loskoSmin. white-skinned/pale-haired person. men losko. You are pale (of skin or hair).}} Meaning: only of a person's skin or hair, for example of a child looking pale, not meaning European people.

lot N mud

{{Ex.: tollon lot. There is much mud. luuwhinin lottak. (Someone) got stuck in the mud.}} Similar: lotse; Similar: wis, mun, pire. Pronunciation: similar to Spanish 'lodo,' but Ha states that it is native Mutsun, not borrowed from Spanish.

lotse V be muddy

{{Ex.: lotseSte. (It's) muddy.}} Similar: lot. Grammar: unknown what -se is or how this form comes from lot 'mud.' [Attested only once]

lo' e (Borrowed from: ?? Soledad) V loath, hate, be disgusted by

{{Ex.: lo' enin-ka ammane. I hate the food. lo' enin-me. You were disgusted. lo' e kannis. (Someone) loathes me.}} Grammar: can be followed by -n(i) or used alone, even with the thing one hates marked with -se, with the same meaning. Social use: possibly a Soledad language word rather than Mutsun.

luhki V empty

{{Ex.: kan-was luhki. I empty it.}} Meaning: to empty something out, like dumping everything out of a bag. [Attested only once]

luhymi V blow up, inflate

{{Ex.: kan luhyymi. I blow something up (make it inflate). luhyimin. (It) inflated.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) meaning 'it inflates' or -mpi meaning 'someone inflates it'.

lukemin N North star, Evening star

Similar: -min. [Attested only once]

luki V throw into water

{{Ex.: hiske kan-mes luki! Wait, I'm going to throw you into the water! lu'ukin. (He) fell/dove into the water.}} Similar: luppu. (Other Pronunc.: lukii before one consonant then a vowel) Words containing this: lukin

lukin (Made from: luki, -n), V fall into water, dive

(Other Pronunc.: lukini before other suffixes)

lukka V grease, smear with grease

{{Ex.: lukkapuy men-urih! Grease your hair! Lukkapuy! Grease yourself (hair, body, anywhere)!}} Grammar: might only appear with -pu, or might be more general.
lukTi $V$ be big-bellied, be pot-bellied \{Ex.: miiTis ussi lukTiSte. a moulting chick because it's pot-bellied\} \} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: probably only for small, cute things, like chicks.

lullup N revers. flute \{Ex.: cisnanwas lullup. alderwood flute.\} \} Verb: lulpu. Cultural info: flutes were made of alder wood (cisnan), had small holes, and played a low range.

lulpu V revers. play the flute \{Ex.: lulpuy muk! Play the flute!\} \} Noun: lulup.

lumwinin N herb, type of plant Similar: -min. \{Ar + Asc. guess\}

lupa N brain Similar: lom. \{Me only\}

luplupsi V be equal Pronunciation: unusual verb form (reduplication). Meaning: meaning unsure. \{Ar + Asc. guess\}

luppu, N flat bulrush Similar: haale, kaamun, rapsana; Verb: luppee. Meaning: a flat type of bulrush, possibly a three-cornered tule, different species from haale.

luppee, V gather flat bulrush \{Ex.: luppena makke. We go to gather flat bulrushes.\} \} Noun: luppee.

luppi V soak, simmer \{Ex.: luppy nuk sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi. Simmer it in water, so that it won't be hard. luppyhte-ka. I've simmered it.\} \} 

luppupuy sitka men-moohel! Meaning: probably only for small, cute things, possibly a three-cornered tule, different species from rapsana guess (reduplication).

luppupuy sitka We go to gather flat bulrushes.

lulupuy nuk! Meaning: probably only for small, cute things, possibly a three-cornered tule, different species from rapsana guess (reduplication).

lulpu V be wet, be soaking Similar: luTpi. Meaning: unclear how meaning is different from luTpi, whether luTma refers to hair or is more general, may be more extreme (wetter) than luTpi.

luTpi V have wet hair \{Ex.: luTpisin-ka. I just have wet hair. luTpi-ti-me. You keep having wet hair.\} \} Similar: luTma. \{Ar + Asc. guess\}

*lulTTa V wallow \{Ex.: luTTapu makam ekeTak. You all wallow in your sins.\} \} Grammar: probably only appears with -pu. Words containing this: luTTapu

luTTapu (Made from: *luTTa, -pu) V wallow

luhu V stick \{Ex.: naha luhu pire, ekwe-me hinne nahan! The earth sticks there (is sticky), don't walk over there! luuhunin lottak. (He) got stuck in the mud. luuhuSte pire. The earth is sticky. luuhumpi-kas yete. I will stick it (to something) later.\} \} Grammar: can appear alone meaning 'something sticks onto something', with -n(i) meaning 'to get stuck to something', with -mpi meaning 'stick something to something', or with -Ste meaning 'stick to something', see separate entries. Words containing this: luuhumpi, luuhun, luuhuSte

luuhumpi (Made from: luhu, -mpi) V stick Grammar: someone sticks something to something (intentionally).

luuhun (Made from: luhu, -n) V get stuck Grammar: something sticks to or in something so that it gets stuck. (Other Pronunc.: luuhuni before another suffix)

luuhuSte (Inflected form of: luhu, -Ste) perf sticky

luunis (Borrowed from: lunes Spanish) N Monday native: luyunin tawah. \{Attested only once\}

luuTiyi V hang \{Ex.: luuTiyi-me. You are hanging (possibly as from a swing).\} \} Pronunciation: unusual form for a verb, or unknown suffix -ye. Meaning: like a swing, hanging from something, can be used for anything (not for killing by hanging). \{Tentative\}

luuye V swing, push in a swing \{Ex.: kan-mes luuye. I'm pushing you (as in a swing). luuyet! Swing me! (Push me on the swing!) simni Tawra luyestak. The child is sitting on the swing. luuyepu-k. He's swinging (himself). parki men koc-ka-mes luuye. You're heavy when I push you on the swing.\} \} Synonym: eeyo. Words containing this: luuyes

luuyes (Made from: luuye, -s) N swing Meaning: a swing to swing on.

luyni V fall Pronunciation: pronunciation extremely unsure, Ascension guessed luymu, but probably based
on misreading of Ar's spelling. Meaning: rare and unsure word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Luohu N yearling calf {{Ex.: hinhan Luohu? How many yearling calves are there?}} loanword: weseeru. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, unusual for Mutsun. Social use: by Ascension's time the borrowing weseeru was used instead. [Attested only once]

-m Suff. (V) plural command 1st person object {{Ex.: monsem kannis. Tell me, you all! makam kannis muusimpim! Warm me up, you all!}} Grammar: commands more than one person to do something 'me' or 'us' (pl. imperative 1st person object), rarely used.

ma Adv truly, really {{Ex.: hottoh ma susuyuSte. The shoes are truly worn out. layTaSte maney'a pire. Now the world (days) are truly long.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

maahi V close, cover {{Ex.: hinTis-me maahiykun? What did you go to close? maahiy looya, amSi woppe sii. Close the pot so the water will boil. kan was maahi uucise. I will close the door. mahwi yuN! Uncover it! kan-was yete maahi. I will open/uncover it later.}} Similar: maaki, maasa; Similar: maali; Synonym: uuci. Meaning: to close any type of vessel or container. Words containing this: mahwi

maahul N revers. phlegm {{Ex.: men-maahul lehTe. Your phlegm is stringy.}} Verb: mahl. Meaning: of thick, greenish phlegm from coughing.

maaka V cover with dirt {{Ex.: kan maaka. I am covering it with dirt.}} Similar: maka. Meaning: mostly used for spreading a little dirt over seeds when planting them, Ascension states meaning is different from maka.

maaki V cover {{Ex.: kan-was yette maaki. I will cover it. hannini maaki? Where is the cap (for ex. of a car radiator)? maakihite-k. It's covered. maakinin. It covered (itself, on its own).}} Similar: maasa, maahi; Similar: maali. Meaning: to cover something with a small opening, like a bottle, plugging or corking the opening, possibly also plugging holes in a fence or such. Words containing this: maakis

maakina (Borrowed from: maquina Spanish) N car, automobile {{Ex.: maakina wak hinne iTyan. The car is going backward. licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari! Stop the car, I want to get out! kan uttu kan-maakinatka. I'm putting it in my car.}}

maakis (Made from: maaki, -s) N cap, cork, plug Meaning: cap of a container with a small opening, like a bottle or a car radiator.

maali V cover {{Ex.: maalit men-sitmun! Cover your child!}} Similar: maahi; Similar: maaki; Similar: maasa. Meaning: cover someone with a blanket. [Tentative]

maamaS N a men's dance {{Ex.: citte haysa maamaSe. They are dancing the maamaS (men's dance).}} Meaning: can also be danced by women, is danced loosely.

maana V extinguish, put out {{Ex.: maanaSte-k sottow. The fire is out. maanay sottow! Put out the fire! yette-k maanan. It will go out. kan-was yette maana. I will put it out. men maanasis. You caused (the fire) to go out.}} Similar: haamu. Meaning: of a fire, a wick, or possibly a lamp or any light, could be used for 'turn off' an electric light.

maarah N alder {{Ex.: maarah wak-marah. the alder's leaves maarahmak alder trees}}
Meaning: alder tree.

maart (Borrowed from: Marta Spanish) Npersonal Marta \{Ex.: peTTempi-k maarta pappele.\} Marta is sticking the papers together.\} Pronunciation: long aa before two consonants is not usual in Mutson. [Attested only once]

maasa V cover several things \{Ex.: kan maasa nepkamse. I am covering these. hatte maasaykun? Who went to cover (them)?\}\} Similar: maaki, maahi, Similar: maali; one object: massa. Meaning: to put a cover or lid or cloth on top of several things to protect them (only for more than one thing).

maatini V be large \{Ex.: kan maatini. I am large.\}\} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutson verb and very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

maaTuh N dear person \{Ex.: maaTuh wak yete Taakan? Friend, will he arrive? maaTuhmak dear ones\}\} Similar: ke. Meaning: used to address a familiar person, one's close friend, spouse, or close family member, otherwise it is very impolite to use this word. Social use: meaning of addressing only an intimate known person was not clear in Ascension's time, but very clear in Arroyo's time.

maaya V stick one's head out the door, look out. view \{Ex.: maayay! Stick your head out the door (and look out)! maayaspu to stick their heads out the door (of many people)\}\} Grammar: usually appears with -pu, and as an irregular form maayakpu, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular maayapu.

maayi V laugh \{Ex.: maayi-ka. I am laughing. hinTise-me maayi? Why do you laugh? (What are you laughing at?) nissase-ka maayi. I'm laughing at this. ussi-me maayi? Why are you laughing? men ricca maymiSte amSi makam maayi. You're talking funny so that you all will laugh. ekwe-me maayi! Don't laugh!\}\} Similar: eeye. Words containing this: maymiSte.

maayit Nrevers. laughter \{Ex.: kata mukurma wak-maayit. His laugh is like a woman's. haTTin-ka kan-maayitum. I'm dying of laughter.\}\} Verb: mayti.

macispu (Made from: *macsi, -pu) V give affection Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, means to give affection to someone else, not to oneself.

*macsi V give affection \{Ex.: kan macispu neppe sinnise. I'm giving affection to this child.\}\} Grammar: only appears with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: macis before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: macispu

mahci V be dark \{Ex.: mahci nii. It is dark here.\}\} Meaning: only in a room or house, indoors, not of being dark at night outdoors.

mahey Adv today [Attested only once]

mahlu Vrevers. have phlegm, have mucous \{Ex.: mahluSm sine kus mucony one\}\} Noun: maahul. Grammar: may only appear with -Sm. [Attested only once]

mahre Vrevers. stick out the tongue \{Ex.: mahre-ku me kannis. You're sticking your tongue out at me. kan mahre kan-lassehsum. I'm sticking out with my tongue. kan mahrepu. I'm sticking out my tongue.\}\} Noun: *meher. Grammar: use of -pu not literal, relationship to meherwa unsure. (Other Pronunc.: maher before -pu (and -mu if possible))

mahwi (Made from: maahi, -w-) V open, uncover Meaning: to open a container or vessel, probably by uncovering it.

mak=, Pro our \{Ex.: moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama? Do our souls die or do our bodies die? tumy mak-sire. Our hearts smile.\}\} Grammar: 1st pers. pl. poss. clitic form, attach to the beginning of the thing that's ours.

-mak, Suff. (N) plural \{Ex.: kan-situnmak my children miSte makke haran neppe Taaresmakke Tipmekmase. It's good that we give these men knives. nepkaTaaresmak kaytsmak. These men are like those. hattekma citte? Who are dancing? riccayuT, waras, atSayikman Talk, for God's sake, girls! kan ekwe hiwsen neppe penyekmase rammay rukkatka. I don't want these cats inside the house.\}\} Grammar: add to a noun, makes meaning 'more than one,' -mak after a consonant, -kma after a vowel, -ma after the word penyk and possibly some other words ending in k, irregular form -yikma for several words like atSa/atSakniS 'girl', as atSayikma. (Other Pronunc.: -kma after a vowel, -ma after some words ending in k, -kwa only after a few specific words)
-mak, Suff. (V > N) plural nominalizer {{Ex.: makam ekwe hassamak. You all are not angry ones. koc Tura, haslin ekTemak. When it thunders, the bad ones are afraid. ekwe haya akku, miTTemak. They, the grown ones (adults) don't enter. hiwhoSikma hutna urkantak. The old people are grinding in the mortar,}} Similar: -ya, Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means people (more than one) who do the verb or are the verb, plural version of -Smin, unlike regular plural -kma/-mak, is normally used as -mak after both vowels and consonants. (Other Pronunc.: -Sikma on some words referring to people, specific to the particular word)

maka V throw powder {{Ex.: ekwe-me unnispu men makalne! Don't let yourself get dirt thrown at you! kan-mes maka. I am throwing dirt at you. makay nuk! Throw dirt on him! makaa-ka-was. I'm throwing dirt at him. makalnis-me yookonum. You get ashes thrown at you.}} Similar: maka. Meaning: to throw something loose and powdery, usually dirt, at someone, for example of children throwing dirt at each other, also of throwing sand, flour, or ashes. Ascension states meaning is different from maka. (Other Pronunc.: makaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

makam, Pro you all {{Ex.: makam Taakampi piinase. You all bring that. makam hanni-was? Where are you (guys) from? kan makamsay haywe. I see you all. ekwe makam riccapu! Don't talk among yourselves! kan Taakan iTy-an makamme. I arrive behind, near you all.}} Grammar: 2nd person plural, subject without suffix, object with -se. Meaning: 'you' addressing two or more people (y'all). Words containing this: makamse

makamse (Made from: makam, -se) Pro you all Grammar: you, of more than one person, if something is being done to you all (2nd person plural object).


makka V be hard to see Meaning: to be just barely visible. [Ar + Asc. guess]

makke, Pro we {{Ex.: hittYe makke rukkatka amSi makke ekwe malan. Let's go (in)to the house so that we don't get wet. Sipruna makke. We go to gather bulrush roots. hummit tooTe makkeses! Give meat to us! makke uThin. There are two of us. (We two.) makkeses iime pire. The ground is shaking us.}} Grammar: probably only of 2 people (makke is 3+), 1st person dual subject. Words containing this: makket, makkeses

makke, Pro our {{Ex.: moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama? Do our souls die or do our bodies die? kannen makke maTTer kawran before our tobacco runs out makke rukka our house}} Grammar: may be only for 2 people (something belonging to 2 people), 1st person dual (or possibly plural) possessive pronoun, full word form.


makket (Made from: makke, -ts) Adv if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

makkuh Nrevers. husband {{Ex.: kan-makkuh rootses my late husband (My husband existed.) semmonin wak-makkuh. Her husband died. makkuhmin-ak. She is someone with a husband. kan makkuhite. I have a husband. makkuhmak husbands} Verb: makhu. Words containing this: aTi-makkuhmin, makkuhmin

makkuhmin (Made from: makkuh, -min) N person having a husband Opp.: aTi-makkuhmin.

makkus N knee [Attested only once]

makla V be upside down {{Ex.: kata men makla. As if you were upside down.}} [Attested only once]

makse, Pro we {{Ex.: Tiipeksi makse urkanum. We are really threshing grain with a mortar. hushin makse-mes. We are missing you. ekwe makse-was holle hippu. We can't carry it.}} Grammar: probably only of 3 or more people (makke is
makse, Pro our {{Ex.: makse rukka our houses yuu makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak. And we carry the soaproot on our backs. itman makse urih timmahtaktum. Our hair stood up from the foreheads. nahu roote makse notson. Our food is there. makse hucekniS our dog}} Grammar: 1st person plural possessive, possibly only 3 or more people's possession.

maksen Pro us {{Ex.: koc makse Tawra, yuu-me maksen pakkasiy! When we are sitting, you look for us! maksen Tuhinyin oySo. The sun got high on us again. maksen tursin. It's cold to us.}} Similar: makkese. Pronunciation: often also pronounced as makse, irregular object form instead of maksese. Grammar: 1st person plural (probably 3 or more people) object, can be direct or indirect object.

makset (Made from: makse, -t) Adv if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

makSare (Borrowed from: probable borrowing donor language unknown) Nplace Santa Cruz Mountains [Ar + Asc. guess]

maku V eat {{Ex.: hinwat makke makuna eenenase? When will we go to eat blackberries?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

*mala V be wet {{Ex.: moT-me malaanin? Did you get wet? amnen kannis yuu-ka malaanin, tiiru-ka malaanin. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. malaSte pissasum wet with dew yuu haysa kuut Yi sisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. (Other Pronunc.: *malaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: malampi, malan, malaSte

malampi (Made from: *mala, -mpi) V wet Grammar: to wet something, not to be wet.

malan (Made from: *mala, -n) V get wet, become wet (Other Pronunc.: malani before another suffix)

malaSte (Inflected form of: *mala, -Ste) perf wet

male V wet the body with saliva {{Ex.: yeela-ka maleepu. Let me wet my body with saliva! maley nuk! Wet his body with saliva! maleeka. I rub (someone) with saliva.}} Meaning: possibly an impolite word. (Other Pronunc.: malee before a single consonant and then a vowel)

mallu V spill, fall {{Ex.: mallunin-ak. It spilled/fell.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: of ink falling off a desk, possibly of darkness falling at night, uncommon way to refer to falling with somewhat unclear meaning.

malse V break {{Ex.: malsey! Break (something)!}} Meaning: possibly of breaking small things like chips of wood, but unclear, not the main word for 'break'.

malTa V be hairy, have long hair {{Ex.: malTa-me aamane, tereepuy! You truly have long hair, cut it! malTaSmín long-haired/hairy one}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

mamawkwa (Borrowed from: possibly a borrowing possibly Chochenyo) N wild rose Pronunciation: -kwk- not normally possible in Mutsun, and this may be from another language. [Attested only once]

mamha V be crazy, be foolish {{Ex.: mamhanin. (He) became foolish.}} Similar: hamna. Pronunciation: there may be a longer pronunciation for this word (like mammanha) as well. Meaning: to be half-crazy, not quite right in the head. Words containing this: mamhaSmín

mamhaSmín (Made from: mamha, -Smin) N crazy, person, foolish person

mamTa V close the eye, be blind {{Ex.: mammaTpun. (He) closed (his) eye.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: mammaT before -pu or -mu)

mansana (Borrowed from: manzana Spanish) N apple {{Ex.: kan haran kan-appase hemec'a mansana. I gave my father one apple. hikkunin mansana. The apples got ripe. witiliis mansana! Go throw away the apple!}}

manteka (Borrowed from: manteca Spanish) N fat {{Ex.: takkaSte sakker, manteka. The fat is hot, the fat.}} native: sakker. [Attested only once]

mappu V suck {{Ex.: mappuy sii! Suck in a mouthful of water! mappuhne (It) is sucked (off/up). mappupuy! Suck (it) off yourself}}
massa (Made from: massa, -na) V get/become covered Meaning: one thing gets covered (for ex. a pot). (Other Pronunc.: massani before another suffix)

masse N necklace Meaning: possibly made of shells.

*mastu V bump { {Ex.: mastunin-ka kan-timmahtak. I got bumped on my forehead. kan-was mastunin. I bumped into him (for ex. bumped heads against each others’). } } Similar: martu. Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: only for bumping part of one's body into something or someone, can be any body part. Words containing this: mastun

mastun (Made from: *mastu, -n) V bump Grammar: to uncover one thing, usually a pot, a container of tobacco, writing, etc..

maswe (Made from: massa, -w-) V uncover Meaning: to uncover one thing, usually a pot, a container of tobacco, writing, etc..

maSSa V believe { {Ex.: yeela men kannis ekwe maSSa. Wait, I don't believe you. } } [Tentative]

matla V be face-down { {Ex.: matla-ke eeTe. He is sleeping (lying) face down. matlanuy! Put (someone/something) face down! matlanin-ak. He lay down face downward. matlanustap-ak. He was put face down. mattalpuy! Lay (yourself) down face-down!} }

Opp.: tsaya; Similar: motlo. (Other Pronunc.: mattal before -pu or -mu)

matmu V taste sour, taste bad { {Ex.: matmu kannis pattYan. Blood tastes sour to me. } } Meaning: like blood or beans that have spoiled, not like lemon.

matta V lick up, lap up { {Ex.: penyek matta leecise. The cat is lapping up the milk. } }

Meaning: as a cat or dog laps up food or liquid.

mattusu Adv ten to each Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Me only]

maTka V be bitter { {Ex.: maTkaSmin bitter one} }

maTre Vреверс. get high on tobacco, gather tobacco { {Ex.: maTre nuk! Get him high on tobacco! maTrepiy nuk! Make him get high on tobacco! kan maTrepu. I get myself high on tobacco. kan yete maTren. I will get high on tobacco. yetee-ka maTrena. I will go to gather
maTre

{Grammar: maTre alone can be used as 'make someone high', maTrepi is specifically to cause someone else to get high, and maTren(i) is to become high. Meaning: meaning of getting high is more common, meaning of gathering may not be typical.}

maTre {Noun: maTre.烟草.} {Suff. (N) with/near/alongside a person}
{Ex.: haayi makam men-paapame! Come here all of you to your grandfather! tollon-ka eshen kannisme. I have a lot of blankets on me. kaTaakan iTyen makamme. I arrive behind you all. moT-mo hiwsen wattin makseme? Do you want to go with us? muasi-k sinni wak-aaaname. The baby is nursing with his mother. akku makse paaTeme. We enter the Padre's (house).} {Grammar: the person one is near is usually in the object form (for ex. kannisme), but not always (for ex. paaTeme); attaches to noun or pronoun, (personal locative). Meaning: only near a person, not a thing, meaning similar to -Tuk, but more specifically a location near or next to the person, not necessarily doing an activity together with the person.}

mecke {Verb: mecke. be cloudy.} {Ex.: mecke pire. The world is cloudy.} {Noun: *meecek.}
*meecke {Noun: meecekiS N fog, mist, breeze}
*meecekniS (Made from: *meecek, -niS) N fog, mist, breeze

meechel {Verb: mechel. Meaning: of the mouth.}

meelo {Verb: meelo. V sink, drown.} {Ex.: meelonin wuuki. The ship sank. meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehne. It sank, it isn't seen (isn't visible). wuuki yete meelon. The ship will sink. hayse meelon. They sank. melsoSte hayse. They've drowned.} {Grammar: usually appears with -n(i), but not always, meaning similar with or without -ni. Meaning: to sink in water, for example a ship or person (not bread dough sinking when it fails to rise). Words containing this: melso}

*meene {Verb: meene. V forget.} {Ex.: moT makam meenempi? Will you all forget? ekwe-kat meenempi. I will not forget.} {Grammar: probably only appears with -mpi. Social use: meene is the more common word. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: meenempi}

meenempi {Made from: *meene, -mpi} V forget
{Grammar: -mpi is probably not literal and does not change meaning, or perhaps implies that one causes one's mind to forget.}

meeres {Noun: meeres. Nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law.} {Ex.: ammay, meeres Eat, nephew! kan meheesi kan-meeres. I see my son-in-law.}
**akku meeres rukkatka!** Come in the house, grandson!} Pronunciation: the pronunciation meeres is used almost as often as meeres, meeres may mean brother/son-in-law while meeres means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson).

**meese** (Inflected form of: men, -se) Pro you {Ex.: kan meese meheesi. I'm looking at you. hiwis kan meese. I am a godmother to you. men-kawaayu meese wittin. Your horse threw you. meese-k niipa. He is teaching you. meese-ka monse. I tell you. kan ricca meese. I'm talking about you. kan watti meesesTuk. I'm going with you.} Pronunciation: often shortened to mees or mes, especially if followed by a consonant(s) (mesTuk, mesme), but not consistently. Grammar: 2nd person singular object independent word, equivalent to -mes, much less common than -mes, can be used for direct or indirect objects, rarely for 'about you', irregular object of men. (Other Pronunc.: mes alternative shorter form)

**mehe** V look, see {Ex.: kan-mes mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin. I saw you, and I liked you. mehey iTyin! Look back! mehey nuk! Look at it! mehehe-me. / men mehehne. You are being looked at. kan meheesi lupyuse. I'm looking at the burden basket. meheesi-k. He goes to see it.)} Similar: kama; Synonym: taSSu; Synonym: haywe. Grammar: most often used with -si, but meaning similar. Meaning: most common word for 'see'. (Other Pronunc.: mehe before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: anSa-mehes, meheepu, meheesi

**meheepu** (Made from: mehe, -pu) V see oneself

**meheesi** (Made from: mehe, -si) V look at, see, watch Meaning: meaning similar to mehe alone, unclear how it is different, this is the most common use of mehe.

**meherwana** (Made from: *meher, -wa) N scaly lizard Verb: meherwa.

**meherwa** V catch scaly lizards {Ex.: meherwana to go catch scaly lizards}

Noun: meherwa. Grammar: probably comes from meherwa 'scaly lizard,' which comes from meher -wa. [Attested only once]

**mehele** V be bleary-eyed, be gummy {Ex.: meheleSmin gummy one (person with obvious gums)}

Noun: meche. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, probably means either the mouth of the eyes are gummy or gummed up. [Attested only once]

**melle** V come in (tide) {Ex.: mellen. The tide comes in.} Pronunciation: Ascension was unsure of this word. Meaning: of the sea rising with the tide. [Attested only once]

**melso** (Made from: meelo, -se) V sink Similar: ukni, wakku. Meaning: meaning unsure, could mean to sink in a little bit of water, or could mean for several things to sink in a lot of water. [Attested only once]

**men=, Pro you** {Ex.: ekwe-me siksan men-ama! Don't get dirty on your body! hiTwiy men-eshen! Spread out your clothes/blanket! kan-mes asa men-urihse. I part your hair. nuuyati men-hiSSen! Stop what you're doing/your work! tollon men-coppomak. You have a lot of things (your things are many).} Grammar: 2nd person singular possessive proclitic, attach to the beginning of a noun to add meaning 'your (noun)', can use as a separate word men, but this is more common.

**men, Pro you** {Ex.: men kallepu. You defend yourself. ekwe men-kas holle hinnumpi. You can't wake me up. men kan-aanan. You are my mother. ekwena men hitwis You don't have a towel. haSmunin men. You were ashamed.} Grammar: 2nd person singular subject independent pronoun, independent version of -me, irregular object form meese. Words containing this: met, meese

**men-monnentis rootes!** (Idiom composed of: men=, mennen, -si, roote, -s) excl Damn your grandmother! Cultural info: way of swearing about someone. Grammar: can very likely be used with any term for a relative in place of mennen (Damn your ____ !). Meaning: literally 'Your deceased grandmother lived!'.

**mennen N grandmother** {Ex.: kan-mennen kan-appasum. my grandmother through my father (my paternal grandmother) hulyaana wak-mennen likipun. Juliana's grandmother killed
herself. *neppe ešhen kan-ßenen ešhen.* This blanket is my grandmother's blanket. *hattēseme Tiuuca, men-ßenenne?* Who do you ask, your grandmother? *men-ßenennīnīt roote!* Your grandmother be damned! (Lit.: *Your deceased grandmother existed.; said in anger.*) Similar: *mennen.*

**mennen (Made from: menen, -s-s) N my grandmother**

**merSe** *V* be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest *{{Ex.: *hiS'a kannis mEnsēne* something that I don't know about}}* Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

**mere** *N* grandmother *{{Ex.: *kan-mere / merse* my grandmother merese* a* grandmother (obj.)}}* Similar: *mennen.* Grammar: grandmothers (more than one) can be either merēka (regular plural) or merēkwā (irregular plural). Meaning: probably only maternal grandmother. (Other Pronunc.: *meree* before a single consonant and then another vowel) Words containing this: merse

**merke** *V* move *{{Ex.: *yettee-ka merken.* I will move (to a different house). *kan haysane merkempi.* I am helping them move (causing them to move to another house). *merkepu* to move (oneself to a different house)}* Similar: *rekke.* Grammar: only appears with -ni (to move), -pu (to move oneself), or -mp (to help someone else move). Meaning: to move to a different house/residence. Words containing this: merken

**merken** (Made from: *merke, -ni*) *V* move Meaning: to move to a different house/residence. (Other Pronunc.: *merkeni* before another suffix)

**merse** (Made from: mere, -s-s) *N my grandmother*

**merTo** *V* wound *{{Ex.: *merToin.* (Someone) was wounded.}}* Grammar: may only appear with -ni. (Ar + Asc. guess) Words containing this: merTon

**merTon** (Made from: merTo, -ni) *V* be/get wounded [Ar + Asc. guess]

**=mes, Pro you (obj.)** *{{Ex.: *kan-mes tayke.* I touch you (with my hand). *kan-mes yete annan.* I will forgive you. *moT-nes tollon patYan iccohin?* Did a lot of blood come out of you? (Did you bleed a lot?) *haras-mes.* (Someone) gave you (something). *culu-ka-*** mes. I'm jumping over you.} Grammar: 2nd person singular object clitic, equivalent to meese, but much more common, attach to preceding word, usually first word of sentence or clause, attach usually after subject clitic if there is one, either direct or indirect object.

**=mes, Pro you...him/her/it** *{{Ex.: ekwe-mes hara hineurse ney'a Don't give him money now! hinTis-mes hara? What are you giving him/her? ekwe-mes yissa! Don't (you) step on it!}}* Pronunciation: shortened form of -me-was. Grammar: merged form for 2nd person singular subject and 3rd person singular object in the same sentence. Meaning: includes both 'you' (who does something) and 'him/her/it' (who you do it to) in the same sentence.

**met (Made from: men, -s-s) Adv if you were to**

Grammar: subjunctive (if you were to, you might, if you do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. (Ar only, very unsure)

**metaati** (Borrowed from: mete Spanish) *N mortar*

*{{Ex.: yikkay metaatiita kurkahse, amSi makke anna. Grind the roasted corn in the mortar, so we can eat!}}* Meaning: as in a mortar and pestle.

**mette** *V* hide *{{Ex.: mettein por eshentak.* The flea hid in the blankets. *metteSte tooTe huumesetak.* The deer is hidden in the haystack. *mettepuy!* Hide yourself! *kan yete metten. I will hide later.}}* Grammar: appears only with -ski, -Ste, -ni, or -pu, usually used as 'to hide on one's own' (not to hide something), except as mettepu 'to hide oneself'. Meaning: to hide for ex. in grass, a haystack, or (for a flea) in blankets. Words containing this: metten

**metten** (Made from: *mette, -ni*) *V* hide Grammar: to hide on one's own (not to hide something). (Other Pronunc.: *metteni* before another suffix)

**meyl** *V* be toothless *{{Ex.: wak-hay meylSmin.* His mouth is toothless. (His mouth is a toothless one.) *meylomak toothless ones}}*

**-mi** *Suff. (V > V) for someone's sake* *{{Ex.: hiSsemi-k tutiyase wak-makkuhse.* She is making tortillas for her husband. lalkamit kannis! Bring me geese! haraamit kannis! Give it to me! wak-was hinwimi.* He remembers him (for him). *kan-mes ennemi.* I
am writing for you. *huttemit sottow! Stoke the fire for me!*}  \textit{Similar: heerenmi. Grammar: attach to end of verb to mean 'to do something for someone else', (benefactive).}

\textbf{miccus} \textit{V straighten} \{\{Ex.: kan-was miccus. I straightened it. miccu! Straighten (it)! hannimenn-miccus? Where is your straightener (stick for straightening something)?\}\} \textit{Similar: mici.} Meaning: probably only of arrows or a bow, may be related to mici 'unstring' because a bow becomes straight when you unstring it, but also means just to straighten. [Tentative] Words containing this: miccus

\textbf{mici} \textit{V string, tighten} \{\{Ex.: lawan micihte. The bow is strung. micwihte lawan. The bow is unstrung. micicy lawan! String the bow!\}\} \textit{Meaning: of a bow, to remove the string for storage. Words containing this: mici, micihte}

\textbf{miiTe} \textit{N size} \{\{Ex.: kan-miiTe my size\}\} \textit{Verb: *miiTTe.} \[Attested only once\]

\textbf{miiTis} \textit{N mouling chick} \{\{Ex.: ekwe-me pattis miiTise. You didn't grab the mouling chick.\}\} Meaning: a pre-fledgling, just starting to grow feathers, unable to fly.

\textbf{mike} \textit{V touch} \{\{Ex.: kann-is-me mikeykun. You went to touch me.\}\} \textit{Meaning: possibly with the point of the finger. [Ar + Asc. guess]}

\textbf{milka} \textit{V rob, steal} \{\{Ex.: paaTe makkese milkan. The priest robbed us.\}\} \textit{Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]}

\textbf{milpa} (Borrowed from: milpa Spanish) \textit{N crop, plot of land} \{\{Ex.: mokkohte kan-milpa. My crop has sprouted.\}\} \[Attested only once\]

\textbf{*milya} \textit{N place part of a placename} \{\{Ex.: milyaknStak placename\}\} \textit{Grammar: only occurs with -kniStak. [Attested only once]}

\textbf{-min} \textit{Suff. (N > N) one characterized by} \{\{Ex.: pina waate situnmin. There comes the one who has children. moT-me makkuhmin? Are you someone who has a husband? Tummanin flavorful one / sugar\}\} \[Attested only once\]

\textbf{-minwa} \textit{V be narrow} \{\{Ex.: Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte. The road to heaven is narrow.\}\} \textit{Meaning: possibly only of roads, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]}

\textbf{miptYi} \textit{V brood, sit on eggs} \{\{Ex.: miptYi kayiina. The hen is brooding. kan-was}
miptYinu. I put it in position to brood. (I set the hen to brood.)} Meaning: of a bird on a nest.

miro V give \{\{Ex.: kan-was mirahte. I have given her a present. mirahne-me. You are given a gift. hinTis-me mirahnis? What were you given?\}\} Meaning: to give a specific type of gift to one's girlfriend. Words containing this: miroSmin

miroSmin (Made from: miro, -Smin) N gift, present Meaning: specific type of gift one gives to one's girlfriend.

mire V shape the head \{\{Ex.: yeela-ka-mes mire. I will shape your head like a newborn's.\}\} Pronunciation: may be miire rather than mire. Meaning: usually of tying a newborn's head to shape it well if it became misshapen during delivery. [Attested only once]

mirhwi V mill, grind \{\{Ex.: mirhwimpi to cause to grind\}\} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure (-rhw- is normally impossible). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

mirkanu (Borrowed from: americano Spanish) N American person \{\{Ex.: mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretka. The Americans, they came far to this land.\}\}

-mis Suff. (N > N) small, little \{\{Ex.: cittenuy men-hitrihmis! Make your top dance! pakkuTmis (little) shinney ball\}\} Similar: -kniS. Grammar: usually appears as part of the word for various toys (possibly a type of diminutive). Meaning: meaning unsure. Words containing this: hiica'mis, tikrimis

mismin (Made from: missi, -Smin) N pretty one Pronunciation: irregular shortened form of misSmin.

misnis (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) N mass \{\{Ex.: misnisway huuyis noviembre Sunday November began (the first of November)\}\} Verb: miisa. Grammar: miisa can sometimes be used as a noun in place of this. Words containing this: misnisway

misnisway (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) (Made from: misn, -way) N Sunday, time/day of mass Similar: tuminku.

missi V be pretty \{\{Ex.: nepkam mukurmakma missimak. These women are pretty ones. missiya himyu. All are pretty ones. mismin himah'a. All are pretty. miste-me urih. Your hair is pretty. tiiru miste neppe tiwis. This flower is very pretty.\}\} Similar: misSsii. (Other Pronunc.: mis before -Ste/-te, -Smin/-min) Words containing this: mismin, missimak, missiya, miste;

missimak (Made from: missi, -mak) N pretty ones

missiya (Made from: missi, -ya) N pretty ones Pronunciation: can also be shortened to misya, both pronunciations are possible.

*missu V disappear \{\{Ex.: missunin-ka. I disappeared. missunin-ak kannis. It disappeared from my mind. himah'ase-ka pesyo, himah'a kannis missun. I think about everything, and it all disappears from my mind.\}\} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Words containing this: missun

missun (Made from: *missu, -on) V disappear (Other Pronunc.: misSuni before another suffix)

miste, (Inflected form of: missi, -ste) perf pretty Pronunciation: shortened form of missiSte, pronounced as miste.

-miste, Suff. (V) beg to, ask to \{\{Ex.: haraamiste to ask (someone) to give (something)\}\} Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to ask someone to do the action'. Meaning: meaning or implications not completely sure, may possibly imply that the action is hopeless, the thing one begged for is not going to happen. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

mistu V warm oneself \{\{Ex.: mistu-ka. I (will) warm myself. hamni-me mistun? Where did you warm yourself? mistu-k sottowtak. He's warming himself by the fire.\}\}

miswa V be clean \{\{Ex.: miswahte innu. The road is clean.\}\} [Attested only once]

miSmin (Made from: miSsi, -Smin) N good one Pronunciation: irregular shortened form of miSsiSmin.

miSson (Borrowed from: miSsion Spanish) N mission \{\{Ex.: kan mokkonin miSontak. I was born at the Mission. miSiana makke miSontak. We go to mass at the Mission.\}\} Meaning: a Catholic Mission (the location or institution).

miSsii V be good \{\{Ex.: ekwe miSte awis amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSsippi awiisum. The left hand isn't good, because you can't work well with the left hand. miSsippi wak ricca. He speaks well. moT haysa miSsippi citte? Do they dance well? kan-was yete
miSSimpi. I will make it good. ekwe miSSimak heenti nii. There are no good people here. nuppi Taares wak-hin kata miSSim miTTe. That man looks like a good man from his face. piina ekwe miSte. That is not good. ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca. It's not good that he talks a lot. moT-me miSte kan enne neppesum? Are you OK if I write with this? (Is it OK with you if I write with this) miSSin wak-sire. He has a good heart (literally: liver). miSte wak tollon ricca. Meaning: somewhat unsure, Asc. couldn't confirm which body part it was. miSSiya, pronounced as miSte

Cuuki is crooked/curved. miSSiSte, pronounced as miSte

Similar: Pronunciation: shortened form of-

miSSiya, miSSimak, miSSimpi, miSSi, miSte

miTTempi neppe sinnise. The grown ones (adults) don't enter. miTTempi Tar a full moon (grown moon). Noun: miTTempi. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -mpi, -Smin, or -mak, and Asc. confirms that. Words containing this: miTTemak, miTTempi, miTTen, miTTesmin, miTTeste

miTTemak (Made from: *miTTe, -mak, men grown ones) N grown ones, adults, older children of a family Grammar: plural of miTTemak.

miTTempi (Made from: *miTTe, -mpi) V raise, cause to grow Meaning: to raise a child.

miTTen (Made from: *miTTe, -n) V grow, grow up

miTTesmin (Made from: *miTTe, -Smin) N grown one, adult, older child of a family Grammar: singular of miTTemak.

miTTeste (Inflected form of: *miTTe, -Ste) perf grown, grown up Similar: muura.

miTTi V roast {Ex.: miTTiy! Roast (it)!!} Similar: ampi, Similar: teeye. Meaning: might only apply to how one roasts potatoes and fish, but unsure, ampi is more common and possibly more general. [Attested only once]

miTTo V fall {Ex.: miTTonin. (It) fell.} Similar: inna. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably of falling off of something, for ex. onto the ground, less common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess]

moohel Vrevers. have a big head {Ex.: wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak, ekwe peNaapu. His head is big-headed, he's a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair (making his head look big). mohlemak big-headed ones} Noun: moohel. Meaning: can be used of people or of the swordfish, probably also of other animals, may literally just mean 'to have a head,' but it one comments on it, it is noticeably large. Words containing this: huuyi mohleSmin

mokko V be born, sprout, come up {Ex.: kan mokkonin miSontak. I was born at the

in Santa Cruz. moT-ak miTTeste men-sinni? Has your child grown up? ... rummetka, nunan tollon miTTen. ...at the river, where a lot of it grows. miTTen-ak Taares. He's growing into a man (e.g. shaving now). hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing (of a child). ekwe haysa akku miTTemak. The grown ones (adults) don't enter. miTTeste Taar a full moon (grown moon).}
Mission. yete-k mokko. He will be born. It will sprout. mokkohte wak-sit. Her teeth came in. ekeTsum wak-mokkon, mokkonin. He was born, was born through sin. (was conceived in sin). Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: people are born or plants sprout/come up, unclear whether it can be used of animals being born. Words containing this: mokkohte

mokkohte (Inflected form of: mokko, -Ste) perf born, sprouted, came up

molyo Vrevers. dance the mooloy { {Ex.: taprey-ka molyona taprey paaranitka I go up to dance the mooloy on the hill. haysa yete molyo. They will dance the mooloy later.} } Noun: mooloy. Grammar: can use with -n(i), but usually alone.

momho Vrevers. gather mommoh plants { {Ex.: momhona makke. We go to gather mommoh plants.} } Noun: mommoh. Meaning: may refer to gathering the seeds rather than the plants.

*momme V be late, be slow { {Ex.: ussi-me mommemen? Why were you late? kan-was mommempi wakse. I make him be late. mommen-ka. I am late.} } loanword: hohe. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. Words containing this: mommen, monotYe

mommen (Made from: *momme, -n) V be late, be slow

mommo V put/lie face downward { {Ex.: mommo-ka. I am putting (myself/someone) face downward. mommohSte face downward} } Grammar: seems to be used for both put oneself face downward, be face downward, and put someone else face downward, but too rare to be sure.

mommoh Nrevers. small type of seed { {Ex.: mommohmak small seeds} } Verb: momho. Cultural info: these seeds were made into a very fine, smooth mush that was savory or salty. Meaning: a specific plant's seeds, name unknown (neither Barbara nor Ascension knew what plant it was).

momtYe (Made from: *momme, -Ty-) V be slow

monno V dress, put clothes on { {Ex.: kan-was monnon. I dressed him. monnotityuT! You all keep dressing me!} } Opp.: Sonwe. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (possibly monno). Meaning: possibly only to dress someone else, not self. [Ar +
moonz, Vrevers. gather jimsonweed {{Ex.: monyo na makke. We go to gather jimsonweed.}} Noun: monzo. Meaning: there is a possible association between using this plant to get high and monzo 'be promiscious,' although it is not explicit, also defined as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L.

monyoSmin (Made from: monyo, -Smin) N promiscuous one, whore Meaning: of either a man or a woman.


*mooho (Borrowed from: moja?? possibly Spanish) V submerge, sink {{Ex.: moohompis siisum! Submerge it under water! moohonin. (It) sank. koc ekwe amne malampi, moohompis siisum. If rain doesn't wet it, (one) submerges it under water.}} Grammar: probably only appears with either -n/i (to sink on its own) or -mpi (to sink/submerge something). Words containing this: moohompis, mooohon

mooohompis (Made from: *mooho, -mpi) V sink, submerge Grammar: to sink something (not to sink on its own), to submerge it.

mooohon (Made from: *mooho, -n/i) V sink Grammar: something sinks on its own (not to sink something). (Other Pronunc.: mooohon before another suffix)

moohoT N skull [Ar + Asc. guess]

mookoT N fish like a small catfish loanword: huuyi moheSmin. Cultural info: they are good to eat, and can be skinned whole. Meaning: approximately 6 inches long, with a large head, possibly also similar to a swordfish.

mooloy Nrevers. women's dance, mooloy dance {{Ex.: citte haysa mooloye. They are dancing the mooloy. Taayati-ka mooloye. I'm watching the mooloy dance.}} Verb: mooloy.

mooniS Nrevers. white person, colonialist, Spanish person {{Ex.: mooniS riicasum in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) mooniSmak haysa riica, mooniS riica. language of the White people, European/Spanish language}} Verb: monSi. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

moony (Borrowed from: from other California languages) Nrevers. datura alcohol, jimsonweed {{Ex.: moonoy tiwistak in the flower of a jimsonweed} Similar: monyo; Verb: monyo. Cultural info: datura meaning: alcoholic drink made of datura, forbidden most of the time, came with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monyo,' also explained as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L..

mooroc N acorn shell {{Ex.: yuukis wak-mooroc the acorn's shell}}

mooroS Nrevers. blind mole {{Ex.: iske himmana mooroSe! Go look for blind moles!}} Verb: morSo.

mooyor N tree trunk {{Ex.: mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa! Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} Similar: mostor.

morke N tease by shouting Meaning: one of several ways to tease or make fun of someone (also: onno, satte, kocoopu, ihke). [Ar + Asc. guess]

morkinis N bones of a dead person, cadaver, skeleton Similar: -kins Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

moro V ask for and collect, get {{Ex.: kan-was moron. I asked for and collected it. morooyis! Go ask for and collect (something)!}} Pronunciation: unclear whether it is moro or moroo when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: moroo before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

morSo Vrevers. hunt for blind moles Noun: moroS. [Attested only once]
mos N son {{Ex.: kan-mosmak my sons (said by father)}} {Similar: tawre; Similar: innis}. Meaning: only said by a father of his son (used by a male speaker).

mostor N tree trunk, butt end {{Ex.: mooyortak uttuys, mostor anSa! Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} {Similar: mooyor}. Meaning: butt end of a stick, or tree trunk, possibly stump, Ascension notes this and mooyor mean approximately the same thing.

motlo V being head down {{Ex.: motloSte-k eeTe. He's sleeping head down. motolpusiy kannis! Bow your head to me! (Make a reverence to me!)}} {Similar: matla, Similar: mitli}. Grammar: motolpu form somewhat unsure, but likely. Meaning: may also mean 'to be upside-down,' probably means specifically with the head down, not the face down (matla). (Other Pronunc.: motol before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: motolpu.

motolpu (Made from: motol, -pu) V bow one's head, make a reverence Meaning: non-literal use of -pu, possibly translation of Catholic term.

moT Q question word {{Ex.: moT-me waraanin? Did you get cut? moT-me aknin? Are you thirsty? moT tollon ammani? Are there a lot of rain clouds? moT hasku Tippe? Is this knife sharp? moT hasya hiwaSte? Have they arrived?}} {Similar: =si, Grammar: first word of sentence or clause, makes the sentence a question}. Ex.:

moThe V revers. lay eggs {{Ex.: moThen kaiyinah. The hens are laying eggs.}} {Noun: moTTeh}. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but unsure.

moTTeh N revers. egg {{Ex.: tollon moTTeh many eggs humuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku. The size of the hummingbird's eggs is like (grains of) wheat. moTTehmak eggs}} {Verb: moThe}.

moyarra N a type of fish Pronunciation: long rr not typical in Mutsun. Meaning: exact meaning unclear. [Attested only once]

moyce V bunch/gather together {{Ex.: moyce waate. They are coming all bunched together. hasya moycenin. They bunched up.}} {Similar: moyle, Similar: rekTe}. Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc.: Words containing this: moycehte.

moycehte (Made from: moyce, -Ste) perf bunching up, gathered, together

moyle V run/move in a group {{Ex.: moylehte sinnikma. The children run along in a group. Taares waate moylehte. The men come (walking) in a group.}} {Similar: moyce}.

moSe V tell a story {{Ex.: moSe! Tell a story! kan-moSe my story mooSen kannis hemic'a! Tell me one story!}} {Similar: monse}. Meaning: related to monse, but a separate word specifically for telling stories. Words containing this: moySen

moySen (Made from: moySe, -n) N story

-mpi Suff. (V > V) make, cause, let {{Ex.: men-was murTumpin. You made it black (painted it black). kommempin kan-kawaayuse. I tired out my horse (made it get tired). Taakampi-me kannis rukse. You're bringing me the bowstring (make it arrive). kan-was killempi. I make it shine. hassempi! Anger him! Make him be angry! tonnempin-ka kannis lliwruse. I lost my book (made it get lost). yu haysa kuartYi sisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water (make it wet). wattiimpio tooTe! Carry the meat! eNempi-ka neppe sinnise. I'm making this baby fall asleep (putting him to sleep). kan-was ansimpin. I hurt him (made him hurt). mehpemis-ka haysane. I made them look. kan-was komyempi. I'm making/letting him rest.}} {Similar: =si, Grammar: includes make/cause/let someone do something, also to cause a result (make/let something happen, for ex. let something fall), and also makes a verb transitive (do verb to something, without -mpi the verb just happens on its own) (productive causative, lexical causative, and transitivizing suffix), literal 'make someone do something' is least common.

-msa Suff. (V > N) nominalizer {{Ex.: ennemsa thing used for writing (including pens) wak-sennemsa its stinger huupumsatka at the market / in the store nahan witimsatka wasuura. The trash is there in the trash can (the throwing away place). hiSSensa kahuune box factory (place for making boxes) piramsa cemetery / burial ground}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning the thing you use to do the verb, or the place where you do the verb (locative or intrumenal nominalizer). Meaning: means both
things you use to do the activity and places where you do it.

-mu **Suff.** \((V > V)\) each other \{{Ex.: hiwomu haysa. They are quarreling. (They are scolding each other.) ekwe makam keyeemu! Don't you all elbow each other! makse kappalmu. We hug each other.} \}} Pronunciation: many verbs change the last consonant-vowel around (to vowel-consonant) before -mu, and sometimes change the length of a vowel or consonant as well (ex.: kapla, kappalmu). Grammar: add to a verb to add the meaning 'do verb to each other', (reciprocal).

- **mucu** \(N\) **breakfast, lunch** \{{Ex.: accuste mucu** Breakfast/lunch is ready. kan meheesi mucu** I'm just looking at the breakfast/lunch. hooyoy men-mucu**! Get your breakfast/lunch!} \}} **Verb:** mucu.

- **mucra** \(V\) **pleat, be pleated** \{{Ex.: mucrahte pleated mucray! Pleat (it)!} \}}

- **mucu** \(V\) **eat breakfast/lunch** \{{Ex.: mugu** makke. We are eating breakfast. hinTis makam hiwse**n mucu**? What do you all want to eat for breakfast/lunch?} \}} **Noun:** mucu. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, meaning the same thing. (Other Pronunc.: mucuu before -pu) Words containing this: mucuupu

- **mucuupu** (Made from: mucu, -pu) \(V\) **eat breakfast/lunch** Meaning: most typical word for 'eat breakfast/lunch,' non-literal use of -pu.

- **muhhe** \(V\) **suspect, be suspicious** \{{Ex.: muhhes kannis wak. He suspected me. muh**YeSmin a very suspicious person muh**YeSte okse paaTe. The priest was very suspicious long ago.} \}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear (someone who suspects or someone who would be suspected). Words containing this: muhtYeSte

- **muhthihris** \(N\) **ankle** **Similar:** supi. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unlikely, muhtikniS might be more likely, but Ascension did not know. \[Ar + Asc. guess\]

- **muhtYeSte** (Inflected form of: muhhe, -Ste) **perf suspicious**

- **mukkeh** \(N\) **son, boy** \{{Ex.: haaway muppi mukkeh! Call that boy! mukkhemak teenaged boys} \}} Meaning: usually for teenaged boys about age 14 and up, but may possibly be used for a younger boy, about age eight.

- **mukne** \(V\) **be a man** \{{Ex.: muknekiSpu to pretend to be a man} \}} Meaning: word unsure. \[Ar + Asc. guess\]

- **mukru** \(V\) **revers. be a woman** \{{Ex.: mukrukiSpu to pretend to be a woman (for ex. a child pretending to be grown up)} \}} **Noun:** mukurma.

- **mukurma** \(N\) **revers. woman** \{{Ex.: nep**kam mukurmakma missimak. These women are pretty ones. tollon mukurma waate. Many women come. hokkehte-ka mukurmesa. I've sent for the woman.} \}} **Similar:** mukuSma; **Verb:** muku.

- **mukuSma** \(N\) **old woman** \{{Ex.: miTTen wak-sit mukuSma**. The old woman's teeth are growing (on her).} \}} **Similar:** mukurma; **Similar:** mukyukniS. Pronunciation: unusual relationship of sounds to mukurma.

- **mukyu** \(V\) **be an old woman** \{{Ex.: mukyu**nina-ka. I became an old woman. mukyuStiSpu to pretend to be an old woman mokkohte wak-sit neppe mukyukniS**. Teeth have sprouted on this old woman. mukyuSte-ka. I'm (already) an old woman.} \}} Words containing this: mukyukniS, mukyuSikma

- **mukyukniS** (Made from: muku, -niS) \(N\) **old woman** **Similar:** mukuSma. Grammar: irregular plural mukyuSikma.

- **mukyuSikma** (Made from: muku, -mak) \(N\) **old women** Grammar: irregular plural of mukyuSikniS and possibly also mukeSma.

- **mulaari** (Borrowed from: moler Spanish) \(V\) **sharpen** \{{Ex.: mulaari** Tippekma! Sharpen the knives!} \}} **native:** hasku, Grammar: Mutsun word would probably be hashumpi (not attested). \[Attested only once\]

- **mumli** \(V\) **annoy, irritate** \{{Ex.: mumlihne hay**sa tummu**sum. They were irritated by the taro potato. mumlihne annoyed} \}} Meaning: may be irritate in the medical sense (something irritates the skin for example), but may also have a more general meaning of a person annoying someone. \[Ar + Asc. guess\]

- **mumma** \(V\) **suck** \{{Ex.: huslu, mummay kec**wiS! Sip it, suck it quickly! kan-was mumma. He sucks on it.} \}} Meaning: literally sucking on something, or sucking in liquid like soup,
mumma

possibly sipping or slurping. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mummi V join {{Ex.: mummiSte innu. The road is joined.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]
mumri V catch flies {{Ex.: kan mumriina. I go to catch flies.}} Similar: *mumru; Noun: mumumuri. (Other Pronunc.: mumrii before one consonant and then a vowel)

*mumru V revers. fill up with flies {{Ex.: wak mumruhne. / mumruhne-k. It gets filled up with flies. yete-k mumrun. It will fill up with flies later.}} Similar: mumri; Noun: mumumuri. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), meaning something just fills up with flies on its own, or with -hne or -hnis, meaning that something gets filled up with flies by someone.

mumulaluk N butterfly Similar: Siwulaluk. Pronunciation: Ha thinks it might be pronounced mumulaluk, but Ascension really didn't know the word. [Attested only once]
mumyule V buzz {{Ex.: mumyule makkes rammay oocotka. It's buzzing inside our ears.}} Pronunciation: unusual three-syllable verb, may end in unknown suffix -le. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mun N loose earth, dust, dirt {{Ex.: tollon wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel. His head is full of a lot of dirt. iccompi-k pireese, muune. He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. tollon-me mun. You have a lot of dirt.}} Similar: wis, lot, pire.; Verb: munse. Pronunciation: often pronounced munus in Ar's time, but this pronunciation was lost by Ascension's time. Meaning: usually refers to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can also refer to uncleanliness of the body. (Other Pronunc.: mun before a vowel)
munna V be in a very distant time {{Ex.: kan-was okse munna haras. I gave him something) very long ago.}} Grammar: used as a verb, can be used with -s for very long ago. Meaning: when used with okse and/or -s past tense, means in the very distant past (even 'since time immemorial'), when used by itself, means in the very distant future.
munse V be dirt, be dirty, make dirty, soil {{Ex.: munsempi to make something dirty araa-me munsen. Then you will become dirt. munsey nuk! Make it dirty! (Throw the dirt!)}} Noun: mun. Grammar: probably can mean both 'make dirty' and 'be dirt(y)' when used by itself. Words containing this: munsempi, munsen

munsemi (Made from: munse, -mpi) V make dirty, soil

munsen (Made from: munse, -n) V become dirty, become dirt (Other Pronunc.: munseni before another suffix)
muplu V be fat-checked {{Ex.: mupluSte fat-checked}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: as of a baby. [Ar + Asc. guess]
mupTu V be closed-mouthed, close one's mouth {{Ex.: mupTu-hay! / muppuTpuy men-hay! Close your mouth!}} (Other Pronunc.: mupput before -pu or -mu)

*mure V get late (in the day), get dark {{Ex.: murenin. It got dark/late. mureSte, murtu pire. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. yete muren. It will get dark/late. missimpin-mes diyos murempin. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}} Similar: murety; Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. Words containing this: muren, mureSte

muren (Made from: *mure, -n) V get late in the day, get dark

mureSte (Inflected form of: *mure, -Ste) perf late in the day, dark Similar: uyka.

*murSu V revers. ache (teeth), have a toothache {{Ex.: murSuin-ka. I had a toothache. hinkane-amu-me murSu? What happened so that your tooth hurts? kan yete murSu. I will have a toothache.}} Noun: murruSu. Grammar: appears only with -n(i). Meaning: probably in the molar teeth. Words containing this: murSu

murSun (Made from: *murSu, -n) V ache (of teeth), have a toothache (Other Pronunc.: murSuni before another suffix)
murtey, Adv at night {{Ex.: murtey-me hinne. You walk at night. murtey ye-te islin. It will sleet at night.}} Similar: *mure; Similar: murtey.
murtey, N night {{Ex.: himah'a murtey kan iinate. I am sick all night. yete murtey horpeywas e'Tse. (Someone) will sleep in the
middle of the night.} Similar: murtey. Words containing this: uyuca murtey

murTu Vrevers. be dark, be blackish {Ex.: men kata sus murTu. You're as dark as coal.
rammay murTu. It's dark inside. men-was murTumpin. You made it dark. Tammantak murTuSmin. It's dark on one side. ereeSina haysa okse rummetka, aruh'a murTu pire. They used to go bathe in the river long ago, in the morning when the world was dark (before dawn).} Noun: muruT. Meaning: used of body parts, unlit spaces, night-time, dark-colored objects.

muSSi V be hot, be warm, heat {Ex.: muSSi pire. It's warm. (The world/land is warm.) muSSipit kannis! Warm me up! muSSin-ka. I'm hot. haayi muSSipuy nii sottowtak, muSSipuhte-ka. Come warm yourself here at the fire, I've warmed myself. yeela-ka muSispu. Let me warm myself!} Similar: muuhi. Grammar: usually means to be warm/hot, not to warm something, except with either -pu or -mpi. Words containing this: muSSimi

muSSimi (Made from: muSSI, -mpi) V warm, heat Grammar: to warm or heat something/someone.

muSuru V tickle in the nose {Ex.: muSuru-ka. I had a tickle in my nose,} Grammar: might only appear with -ni(i). [Attested only once]

mutku V tickle {Ex.: mutkur kannis! Tickle me (on the hands and feet)! kan-mes mutku. I'm tickling you. muttukmu to tickle each other} Similar: Sukru. Meaning: probably on the hands and feet. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: muttuk before -mu (and -pu if possible))

mutSa V be wrinkled {Ex.: mutSaSte wrinkled (of the butt)} Similar: muTyA. Meaning: of the butt. [Attested only once]

mutYe V eat dry {Ex.: mutYe kurkah men-tawsesTuk! Eat roasted corn dry with your younger brother!} Pronunciation: muyen(i) may only appear with -ni(i) even with an object of what is eaten, or may be a variant of this word. Meaning: to eat something, usually roasted corn, dry, like flour.

mutuk-a-musu (Saying composed of: mus) N bread and milk Similar: mus; Similar: leeci. Grammar: probably composed of other words, such as mutu-ka muuse, but it is unknown which words are included. Meaning: meaning very unsure and probably incorrect. [Attested only once]

muTna V be flat-nosed {Ex.: muTnahte flat-nosed muTnaSmin a flat-nosed person}
Similar: nuki. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, muTna, muTnu almost equally common.
muTTis noun: front teeth [Ar + Asc. guess]
muTyा verb: be fat-buttocked {{Ex.: muTyаSte tiiraSte. fat-buttocked rear end.}} Similar: mutSa.
[Attested only once]
mutsun noun: {{Ex.: tummen mutsun, mutsun pahSine, tummemis. The Mutsuns, the
Mutsuns cook for the Pahsins.}} unclear whether one said mutsunatakwas to mean a
person of the tribe. Meaning: name of the tribe,
possibly also used for a particular village, but primarily
the name of the tribe.
muuhsas (Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) noun: virgin,
young woman {{Ex.: monyoSmin muuhas. promiscuous girl mismin muuhas. a
pretty girl.}} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in
Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun,
apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a
promiscuous one).
muuhi verb: be hot {{Ex.: muuhi-n-me. You are hot.
neppa piretka muuhin-ka. I'm hot in this land
(this place). muuhi nii. It's hot here.}} Similar:
muussi. Grammar: by itself it means the weather is hot,
with -n(i) it means a person feels hot from the weather.
Words containing this: muuhi
muuhin verb: be hot Meaning: of people (feeling hot from weather). (Other Pronunc.: muuhini before another suffix)
muuki verb: throw into the fire {{Ex.: muuki-y!
Throw (it) in the fire! muukimpy-y! Make
(something) get burnt up in the fire!
muukiSt-e-k. It's thrown in the fire.}} Grammar:
exact meaning with -mpi vs. -Ste vs. no suffix
somewhat unclear.
muuku verb: rinse the mouth {{Ex.: muukupuy
men-hay! Rinse out your mouth!}}
muumi verb: bet {{Ex.: hinhan-me muumin? How
much did you bet? muumySmin wattimpan
himah'a haysa muumin. The bettors carried
(away) everything that they bet. muumySmin
bettor / thing bet muumi haysa hineeruse.
They're betting money.}}
muumuci noun: wild rose, type of flower Meaning:
exact type of flower very unsure, possibly not wild
rose, the plant had small, pretty flowers, but also had
strong thorns.
muumuri noun: fly {{Ex.: hapwey muumuri
iinase Shoo the flies away from the sick one!
kan liikin muumurise. I killed the fly, peTTen
muumurise pappeltak. The flies stick to the
paper.}} Verb: *muumru; Verb: muumri. Meaning: of
the insect.
muupi verb: close the mouth {{Ex.: kan-was yete
muupi wak-haaye neppe Taarese. I will close
this man's mouth. (I will fight this man.)
muupiyu / muupiy men-hay! Close your
mouth!}}
muura verb: be big, be grown up {{Ex.: muuraSte
men-stimun? Is your child grown?}} Similar:
mittiSte. Grammar: mittiSte is more common.
Meaning: can only refer to one who has grown to
adulthood.
muure verb: gather clover {{Ex.: muurena makke.
We go to gather clover.}} Noun: muuren.
muuren noun: clover Similar: rooreh; Similar: kiricmin;
Verb: muure. Meaning: small clover (smaller than
kiricmin or rooreh) with both red and white flowers,
with black along edges of leaves, grows in the spring,
good to eat raw, and all the people ate it, tuche in
Spanish.
muuruS noun: toothache Verb: *murSu.
Meaning: probably only of the molars. [Attested only
once]
muusi verb: nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts
{{Ex.: kan muusinu kan-sinnise. I'm putting
my baby in a position to nurse. muusi-k sinni
wak-aananne. The baby is nursing at its
mother('s breast). moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me
muusiSte? Are you pregnant, that your breasts
are large (swollen)? alaaSu muusi-k. The
baby, he is nursing. muusit kannis! Nurse from
me!}} Noun: mus. Grammar: usually without suffixes
means the baby nurses, but may also mean the mother
nurses the baby, clearly means that as muusinu or
muusim or possibly muusisi. Meaning: primarily
means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are
swollen from nursing or pregnancy. Words containing
this: muusinu, muusiSmin
muusinu noun: breastfeed Meaning: literally 'to put (the baby) in
position to nurse,' but can be used to mean 'to nurse the
baby, to cause the baby to nurse'.
muusiSmin (Made from: muusi, -Smin) noun: breastfeeding one, big-breasted one
Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts
being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.
muyku V swallow without chewing, suck on
{ {Ex.: muykuy! Swallow (that) without chewing it! (Suck on that!)}} Similar: Tikka, horko. Meaning: to take a mouthful of something soft like fruit and hold it in your mouth until you want to swallow it, has to be something very soft.

muySi V like
{ {Ex.: kan-mes muySi. I like you.}} Grammar: with -n(i) refers to liking people or God, without -n(i) may refer to liking things. (Other Pronunc.: muyiS before -pu or -mu)

-n, Suff. (V) past tense
{ {Ex.: attenin neppe. This broke. Taaremak eepen saaweti. The men passed by singing. moT-me taahen? Did you ask?}} Similar: -s. Grammar: add to end of a verb to make past meaning (English -ed), only for the recent past, from approximately one day before (yesterday) through just before now (longer ago is -s) (recent past).

-n, Suff. (V > N) nominalizer
{ {Ex.: hiSSe-ka ammane. I make the meal/food. hemec’a hippun one load (carried thing) ekwenda-ka onyen. I don’t have a companion. yuTTun kan-wattin. My trip was canceled. kan-riTTen my weaving muumiSmin wattimpin himah’a haysa muumin. The bettors carried all the things that they bet.}} Grammar: add to verb stems, makes a noun meaning ‘the thing something is done to’ or ‘the thing that results from the doing it’, (often a patient nominalizer). Words containing this: etsen

-n, Suff. (V > V) inher. refl.
{ {Ex.: yete-k malan.}} Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes an intransitive verb (meaning that the action just happens on its own, someone doesn’t do it to something), or add to end of verbs that indicate motion (go/come/walk), or add to a verb to make a verb meaning ‘get/become’, some verbs can only be used with -n(i), some can only be used with one of -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste and change meaning depending which one is used. (Other Pronunc.: -ni when followed by another suffix) Words containing this: huyin tawah

-na, Suff. (V > V) go to do
{ {Ex.: oTTona-ka yuukise. I go to gather acorns. huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine. We go to gather cutgrass, so we can make baskets. makke meheena paaranise. We go to see the hills. makse Tawraykun rammay. We went to be (sit) inside. hattese-me hayweykun? Who did you go to see? hakwaykus-ka. I went to collect mussels.}} Opp.: -wu; Opp.: -ymi; Similar: -su; Similar: -yiS. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning ‘go to do the verb’ (andative). (Other Pronunc.: -yku before past tense suffixes (-n or -s), -a after a verb ending in n)

-na, Suff. (??? > N) that
{ {Ex.: nuhunatum waate. (Someone) comes from that there.}} Grammar: usage unclear, attaches to adverbs or question words. Social use: used more in Arroyo’s time.

-na, Suff. (num > num) number of times
{ {Ex.: uyka kan wayampis uThina. Yesterday I made it miss twice. hemec’ana kan-wayampis. I
missed (a shot) once.} } Grammar: add to a
number word to make a word meaning how many
times. Words containing this: parwen, tayitmina,
unThina

naani V try and see {{Ex.: naaniy amman! Try
the food! maayay naani, hattena pina
heesentak hinyekun. Look and see who went
walking behind there! hiske naani! Let's try
it!}} Similar: namma. Meaning: of trying food, trying
doing something, etc.

naaru N turnip {{Ex.: rutkiy naaru! Pull out the
turnip!}} [Attested only once]

naawas (Borrowed from: nague Spanish) N skirt
{{Ex.: pookon wak-naawas hiTTewum. Her
skirt puffs up from the wind. tarekse naawas
roots. It was the skirt of my sister. seeyey
men-naawas! Lengthen your skirt!}} native:
Sanhan; Social use: probably only

naaya V go gathering, walk with a limp {{Ex.: naayati
to go around gathering}} Meaning:
meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

nacri V have front teeth sticking out forwards,
have buckteeth {{Ex.: nacriSmin person with
buckteeth}} Similar: kaci.

naha, V pay attention to, obey {{Ex: ekwe-k
naha wak-aanane. He doesn't obey his
mother.}}

naha, (Borrowed from: ?? another California language)
Adv today, now {{Ex: ekwe naha hollehne
awnicmin. Turtles aren't caught now. kapnen
naha pire. It is Wednesday (third day) today
in the world.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure,
could be na'a or naa. Social use: either out of use
by Asc's time (but was used in Ar's time), or borrowed
from some other Native American language, and was
never a Mutson word, there may be some confusion
between this and ney'a in the Ar data.

nahan Adv there {{Ex: nahan luuthu pire, ekwe-
me hinne nahan! The ground sticks there,
don't go there! ekwe-ka yete oySoyis nahan
hinne. I won't go there again. moT nahanwas
pire? Is he from that land there? nahan-ka
emmenin. I forgot it there. nahan roote. There
it is. hayweyis hinTis nahan roote! Go see
what's there!}} Meaning: possibly of a place further
away, may rarely mean 'now'.

nakci num six Words containing this: nakciwas

nakciwas (Inflected form of: naki, -was) num sixth
Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear
in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

namitpu (Made from: namti, -pu) V be heard, be
audible Meaning: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'be
heard' rather than 'hear oneself,' usage might have been
borrowed from Spanish, may have had a more literal
meaning or have meant the same as namti in Arroyo's
time, but unclear.

namma V try, sample {{Ex: nammn kurkahse.
[Someone] tried the roasted corn. hiskeyuT,
namma makam piina! You all go try that!
(epecially of food) namsy! Try it!}} Similar:
nana. Meaning: of trying a little of something to see
how it is, often food but can be other things (not try to
do something).

namti V hear, understand, listen {{Ex: koc
tukne makam hiwsen namti. If you all wanted
to understand. makam ekwe kannis namti. You
all don't hear/understand me. namtsisy! Just
listen! haysa ekwe namti riicase. They don't
understand the language. ussi-k ekwe namti.
Why doesn't he understand? kan-mes namtins
men aru warka. Then I heard you cry. namitpu
kari'a. (It is heard far away.)}} (Other Pronunc.:
namit before -pu or -mu) Words containing this:
anSana-namti, namitpu, namtimi, namtis

namtimi (Made from: namti, -mi) V be
understandable, be intelligible Meaning: literally
'to understand/hear for someone'.

namtis (Made from: namti, -s) N hearing Meaning:
the experience of hearing something, possibly also a
person's sense of hearing.

nan Adv perhaps, maybe {{Ex: men yuu nan.
And you, perhaps.}} Social use: probably only
common in Ar's time, more common word is piNi.

nanne V count {{Ex: nanney nuk! Count
it/them! nanneyput kannis! Count me (in a list)! nanneyuT
kuTrah! You all count the belts!}}

nansi V know, recognize, meet {{Ex: hiske-ka
mes nansi. Let me know you. (get to know
you?) kan-was nansi. I know/recognize/meet
him. ekwe-ka nansi. I don't know. kan-was
nansi, wak ekwe miSte. I know that he's not
good (=not pleased). nansisu-ka haysane. I go
to meet them. kan nansi men-riccane. I
recognize/know your speech (your voice).} 
Meaning: usually means 'know' or 'recognize,' can also mean 'meet.' Words containing this: kan-nansin, ekwekas-nansin

napTinTay  N a San Joaquin Valley tribe  [Attested only once]

nassu  V fall  {{Ex.: nassunin sottow. The fire (brand) fell (broke).} } Grammar: may only appear with -pi. Meaning: meaning unclear, not typical word for 'fall.' [Ar + Asc. guess]

*natka  V be dark  {{Ex.: siksaSte makam issu, natkaSte. You all's hands are dirty and dark. natkamak dark people (euphemism for black, or slightly lighter skin color)} } Grammar: probably appears only with -Smin, -mak, -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: of people, hands, etc. (not sky, probably only people and body parts), seems to indicate skin color (usually one's natural skin color, but sometimes from getting dirty). Words containing this: natkaSmin, natkaSte. 

natkaSmin  (Made from: *natka, -Smin) N dark person Grammar: plural natkamak. Meaning: of skin color or part of the body, can be a euphemism for a black person.

natkaSte  (Made from: *natka, -Ste) perf dark Meaning: of skin color or part of the body.

=ne  N this  {{Ex.: torowsene? Is this a soaproot? histane? What is this? ekwene. It isn't this one. / This isn't it. niSSane this same one} } Similar: neppe. Grammar: less common than independent word neppe, attaches to any word. Social use: probably more common in Ar's time. 

neniSSa  (Compound composed of: neppe, niSSa) Pro this  {{Ex.: neniSSa, nuniSSa this, that} } Pronunciation: neppe and niSSa merged into a single word with similar meaning. Meaning: much less common than just neppe.

nenne  V miss  {{Ex.: nenepu to miss} } Grammar: meaning similar with or without -pu. Meaning: probably to miss a person. [Tentative]

nennema  Adv with good reason Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

nepkam  (Inflected form of: neppe, -mak) Pro these  {{Ex.: nepkam mukurmakma missimak. These women are pretty ones. kan maasa nepkamse. I am covering these. nepkam amakma these people} } Grammar: irregular plural of neppe, object form is nepkamse, not expected nepkame.

neppe  Pro this  {{Ex.: wattin-ka neppe rukkatkatum. I go away from this house. makkese neppe uTTasi. This one cares for us. kan hoomo neppe wereene. I'm skinning this rabbit. wak neppese ricca. He says this. neppetkatum icconin. It came out of this. hinkahte-k koc tukan-ke ennehne neppesu? How would it be if it were written with this?} } Opp.: piña; Similar: =ne. Grammar: of something close by, can go with a noun or stand alone (pronoun), plural is irregular neppe. Words containing this: neniSSa, neppe muruT; nepkam

neppe muruT  (Compound composed of: neppe, muruT) N tonight

*nesse  V ask permission  {{Ex.: ekwe-ka-unni men-ka-nessepu. I will not let you ask permission. nessepu-ka-mes. I'm asking your permission. makse nessepuynin. We came to ask permission.} } Grammar: only appears with -pu (possibly because one asks permission for oneself to do something); can specify the person from whom one asks permission or leave it out. Words containing this: nessepu

nessepu  (Made from: *nesse, -pu) V ask permission

neyke  V stop, be quiet  {{Ex.: neykey! Be quiet! / Stop! kan-was neyken. I am stopping him.} } Meaning: may just mean stop in general, or 'be quiet' meaning may be from Ar's time; this is an uncommon word for either meaning.

ney'a  (Made partly from: -a) Adv now, just now  {{Ex.: ney'a-k hiswin. She has given birth just now. ney'a-ka amma. I'm eating now. ney'a-ka eTTenin. I went to bed just now. ney'a amne. Now it's raining.} } Similar: ama, Grammar: could come from neppe with -a. Meaning: of something that just happened just now, or of something happening right now.

nii  Adv here  {{Ex.: amma makke nii. We are eating here. ekwe-me nii Tawra. You don't live here. makse niitum niipa. We are teaching from here. ni-k haTTahne. Here he is hit.} } Pronunciation: also just as often pronounced as niya, also often as nee. (Other Pronunc.: ni before two consonants or a consonant and then the end of the word) Words containing this: niiyatum
niipa \textit{V} teach \{\textit{Ex.}: makke-mes niipa. We are teaching you. niipat kannis, kann-ne-ka hassen! Teach me before I get angry! niipat amSi-ka ammayu! Teach me so I (can) teach myself! yettee-ka-mes niipa. I will teach you.\}\}
niiwes \textit{N} fawn \{\textit{Ar} + \textit{Asc. guess}\}
nimmi \textit{V} strike, fight \{\textit{Ex.}: kan-mes nimmi. I fight with you. nimnimun hayssa. They're fighting each other. wak kannis hiwseen nimmi. He wants to fight me.\}\}

\textbf{niSSa} (Made from: nimmi, -paN) \textit{N} fighter
Meaning: probably one who fights too much, all the time.

\textbf{nisis} \textit{N} poison oak \{Attested only once\}
nissi, \textit{N} ivy \{\textit{Ex.}: kan meheesi nissise. I'm looking at the ivy.\} \textit{Verb: nissi.} \{Tentative\}
nissi, \textit{V} be covered in ivy \{\textit{Ex.}: kan nissiste. I am covered in ivy. nissin-in-ka. I became covered in ivy.\} \textit{Noun: nissi.} Meaning: meaning unsure, not clear that this was used often, may just be the verb for the noun 'ivy,' which would usually be expected to mean 'to collect/harvest ivy'.

\textbf{nistemal} (Borrowed from: nixtamal Spanish) \textit{N} hominy \{Attested only once\}
niSSa \textit{Pro this} \{\textit{Ex.}: moT niSSa kan innampin? Is this what I dropped? niSSa-se-ka maayi. I laugh at this. niSSa-se-ka-mes taahe. I'm asking you this. niSSasum-ak warka. He's crying because of this. niSSasum-me uhSipi men-hiSSene. You're increasing your work by this.\} \textit{Words containing this: niSSaty, nuniSSa, niSSasum}

\textbf{niSSasum} (Made from: niSSa, -sum) \textit{Adv thus, therefore} Meaning: literally 'by means of this, with this', through this, through this'.

\textbf{niSSaty} (Made partly from: niSSa) \textit{Adv alike}
Grammar: may be a combination of niSSa and attYa, but unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. \{Attested only once\}

\textbf{niTi} \textit{V} stoop, bend over \{\textit{Ex.}: niTi-me. You are stooping over. niTi-Smin a stooped over person niTli! Bend over!\}

\textbf{niyaatum} (Made from: nii, -tum) \textit{Adv from here}
Grammar: irregular form of nii plus -tum.

\textbf{nooto} \textit{V} slap, hit, punch \{\textit{Ex.}: nootoy nuk! Hit him! nootoyis! Go hit (him)! nootomu hayssa. They are hitting each other. nootot kannise, kan Taares! Hit me, I'm a man!\} \textit{Similar: noot.}
Meaning: repeatedly (must be more than one hit, otherwise it is 'notto'), usually or only on the mouth.

\textbf{noptYo} \textit{V} be short \{\textit{Ex.}: noptYoSte Tuuhis ney'a. Now the days are short. (probably of winter)\} \textit{Meaning: short in time, such as the days being short in the winter.}

\textbf{*noso} \textit{V} sigh \{\textit{Ex.}: moT-me nossopu? Are you sighing? makke uThin nossopu. We both sigh. ekwe-me nossopu kannisum. Don't sigh because of me. hiimi-me nossopu. You're always sighing.\} \textit{Noun: nossow.} Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: sigh possibly even to the point of sobbing. \textit{Words containing this: nossopu, nosswe}

\textbf{nossopu} (Made from: *noso, -pu) \textit{V} sigh

\textbf{nossow} \textit{N} breath, spirit, life \{\textit{Ex.}: moT seomon makke nossow moT seomon mak-ama? Do our souls die (or) do our bodies die? men-nossow your breath/spirit kan meheesi kan-nossowe. I see your breath. kawran-ka nossow. My breath runs out. kan pesyo kan-nossowtak. I remember in my spirit.\}

\textbf{loanword: espiritu; Verb: *noso}. Meaning: can be used like 'heart' in English in the figurative sense (seat of emotions or spirit).

\textbf{nososwe} (Made from: *noso, -w-) \textit{V} breathe \{\textit{Ex.}: nossowpuy! Breath!\} \textit{Similar: hiswe}. Meaning: breathe, possibly normally or possibly heavily, literally 'to sigh outward'. (Other Pronunc.: noossow before -pu (or -mu if possible))

\textbf{notolo} \textit{V} hang \{\textit{Ex.}: notolosi-k hunnuh. He has hanging mucous.\} \textit{Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning very unsure, possibly only for mucous hanging from the nose. [Attested only once]}

\textbf{notto} \textit{V} slap, hit, punch \{\textit{Ex.}: kan-was notto. I am hitting him (on the mouth). nottos kannis wak-issusum. He hit me with his hand. nootoy nuk hintak! Hit him in the face! nootton-ak oocotka. He hit (someone) on the ear. koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. hitTe makke watti, amSi makke ekwe nottohne! Let's go so that we don't get
slapped!} Similar: nooto, Similar: haTTa.
Meaning: a single hit (multiple hits is nooto), somewhere on the head, usually in the mouth but can be around the ears, face, etc..

**nottot** N blackbird with yellow head [Ar + Asc. guess]

**nottYo** V deny {{Ex.: nottYosmin, aamane nottYopA 'a denier, truly a habitual denier hinTise-me nottYo? What are you denying? nottYo-ka. I deny (it).}}

**notuwalIT** N personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

**notson** N food {{Ex.: nuhu roote makse notson. There is our food. amma-ka notsones. I'm eating the food.}} Similar: amman.

**noviembre** (Borrowed from: noviembre Spanish) N November {{Ex.: misnisway huuwis noviembre Sunday, the 1st of November}} Pronunciation: only given in the data as noviembre, November using p instead of b is a more Mutsun-like pronunciation. [Attested only once]

**noyoro** V be big-footed {{Ex.: noyoroSte koro a big foot}} Pronunciation: not a normal form for Mutsun verbs, pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

**-nu** Suff. (V > V) put in position {{Ex.: matlanun kannis. (He) put me face down. kan muusinu. I nurse (the baby). (I position the baby so it can suckle.) hinnenuy! Carry it! (Literally: Put it in position to walk.) licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyarti! Stop the car (put it in a standing position), I want to get out! cittenuy men-hitrihmis! Make your top dance (put it in a dancing position)! itmanuy kanhishi'a! Lift up my stuff! (Put it in a getting up position.) hacmanun-ak. He made a fight (with someone). (positioned someone to have a fight) tsaylanuy! Lay him face up! kan-was mipTYYnu. I'm putting it (the hen) in brooding position.}} Grammar: add to end of a verb, adds a meaning of 'put someone/something in a position to do the verb' (positional causative).

**nuhu** Adv there {{Ex.: nuhu yeehu. The old man is there. ekwe-me wattin nuhu! Don't go there! wattinin-ak nuhu, wak-wuuTakame. He went there, by his relatives (to their house). nuhu taprey koloytak up there at the spring nuhuutum kan namtin. I heard it from there.}}

Pronunciation: often pronounced nuu or nu, especially in Ar's time.
Meaning: further away than nii or pina, probably away from both the speaker and the listener (distal). (Other Pronunc.: nuhuut before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

**nuk, Pro him, her, it** {{Ex.: iccompiy nuk! Take it out! pistuy nuk! Pinch him! aayimiy nuk! Remove it for someone! kwahne ekwena nuk. It is said that there isn't any. nuk wattimpihne. It is carried.}} Grammar: almost always with a command verb, as object of the command ("verb him/her/it") (3rd person singular object of imperative), rarely without command, in those cases probably only 'it'.

**nuk** V it is said {{Ex.: miSte nuk-me. It is said that you are good. hackuSmin nuk-me. It is said that you are a thief. kariy nuk-ak eeTe. It is said that he sleeps outside.}} Grammar: usually followed by the pronoun about whom something is said. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used by Ascension's time.

**nukcei** V be big-nosed {{Ex.: nukcimak people with big noses}} Similar: satia; Similar: mutNa.

**numa, (Borrowed from: no mas? possibly Spanish?) V just be here {{Ex.: makse numa ricca. We are just here talking.}} Grammar: usage unsure. [Tentative]

**numa, (Borrowed from: no mas? possibly Spanish?) V just be here** {{Ex.: makse numa ricca. We are just here talking.}} Grammar: usage unsure. [Tentative]

**numa** V be sick {{Ex.: kan numan, numaanin-ka. I'm sick, I got sick.}} Similar: *inha. Grammar: only appears with -n(ə). Meaning: probably very sick, in pain. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: numa before a single consonant and then a vowel) Words containing this: numan

**numan, Pro that, which, who, where** {{Ex.: iTkay numan-me huupun! Pay for what (the thing that) you bought! kan meheesi haysane numan hiwaanin. I'm looking at those who arrived. kan numan kan-appase hemec'a mansanase. I'm the one who gave my father an apple. ekwe-ka hiwsen numan-ka eTTenin. I don't like where I was sleeping.}} Similar: Suruknuma; Similar: ohlonuma. Grammar: introduces a relative clause (the thing which/that..., the person who..., the place where...).
numan, (Made from: *numa-, -n) V become sick, get sick (Other Pronunc.: numaani before another suffix)
nuniSSa (Compound composed of: nuppi, niSSa) Pro that {{Ex.: neniSSa, nuniSSa this, that}} Grammar: nuppi and niSSa merged into a single word with similar meaning. Meaning: much less common than just nuppi. Words containing this: nuniSSat
nuinSSat (Made from: nuniSSa, -t) Adv if that one were to Grammar: subjunctive (if that one were to, that one might, if that one does). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]
nupkam (Inflected form of: nuppi, -mak3) Pro those {{Ex.: nupkam Taaresmak those men nupkamTuk, nupkam-me with those, near those}} Grammar: irregular plural of nuppi.
nuppi Pro that {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hinsu nuppise. I don't know that. nuppise-ka maayi. I laugh at that. nuppi hattahne. That is raked. hiiye makke horpena nuppi paaranise. We are going on a trip to go between those hills. wak kuwa nuppi riicase. He says those words/that language.}} Words containing this: nuniSSa, nupkam
nuski V blow nose {{Ex.: nuskiy! Blow your nose! hiTeepu-k nuski. He blows his nose loudly.}}
*nussa V suffocate, gasp for breath, pant {{Ex.: nussanin makke. We gasped for breath. nussan-ka yete. I will suffocate.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. Words containing this: nussan
nussan (Made from: *nussa, -n) V suffocate, gasp for breath, pant
nuswe V rest {{Ex.: akkat kan nuswe! Let me rest!}} Meaning: less common word for komeypu, hiswen. [Tentative]
nuswe V rest {{Ex.: akkat kan nuswe! Let me rest!}} Meaning: less common word for komeypu, hiswen. [Tentative]
nutnunu Npersonal Nutnunu Tribe/people, Tulareños {{Ex.: nutnunu haysa waate. The Tulareños, they are coming.}} Cultural info: Mutsuns considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.
nuu excl there {{Ex.: mii roote Tippe. There is a knife there.}} Meaning: very similar to nuwa and nuhu. (Other Pronunc.: nu if followed by one consonant and then the end of the word or two consonants)
nuuya V stop, finish, be done, be enough {{Ex.: nuuyatien men-riccan! Stop your talking! (and keep it stopped) nuuyatien men-Sollen! Stop being sad! nuuya-k. It stops. / It's finished.}} Grammar: usages somewhat unsure, nuya may be a separate adverb or may be a variant of this verb. Meaning: can definitely mean 'stop, be stopping, finish' but may also mean 'it's stopped, finished, done' (not clear whether the stopping has already happened), nuuyat seems to have similar meaning to just nuuya.
nuwa Adv there {{Ex.: nuwa-k rukkatka. There it is in the house. uThin nuwa. There are two. nuwa hemec’a tappur. There's one tree.}} Grammar: usage unsure.
nuylu V bend/bow head {{Ex.: nuylu-k waate. He comes with his head bent down. nuylu! / nuyulpuy! Bow your head! kan Tawra nuylu. I sit with my head bent forward.}} (Other Pronunc.: nuuyul before -pu and -mu)
oc *ball and stick game* {{Ex.: octak-ka wattin. I go to game of oc (to the ball and stick game).}} Cultural info: a game people played a long time ago, involving running and hitting a ball with shinney sticks, possibly only played by women or possibly played by both men and women, Ascension was not sure.

oce *send* {{Ex.: kan-was ocew. I send him outward (possibly to do something).}} Grammar: may appear only with -w-, but more likely that may be chance of what was not recorded. Meaning: less common word for hokke, or more specific (for sending a person to do something). [Ar + Asc. guess]

ocko, *be deaf, be silent* {{Ex.: ockon-ka ooco. My ears become deaf. ockoSte haysa. / haysa ocko. They're deaf. ekwe-ka ockoSmin. I'm not a deaf person. sinnikma haysa ockompi. The children are deafening them (by making a lot of noise).}} Similar: ocko; Noun: ooco. Meaning: usually means 'to be deaf' but rarely can mean 'to be quiet,' possibly like 'deaf and dumb.' Words containing this: ockoSte

ockoSte (Inflected form of: ocko-, -Ste) perf deaf

ohlonuma *Nplace placename* Similar: numan. Grammar: could include numan and mean place where something happens, ohlo- could be related to the word Ohlone. [Me. + Asc. guess]

okse *Adv in the past, long ago, used to* {{Ex.: hooyo haysane okse amSi haysane amma. (He) used to take them in order to eat them. okses rootes hemec’a Taares numan hemec’a korotka wak okse hinne. There was once a man who walked on one foot. ekwena nii heentikma okse. There were no people here long ago. hannin-me okse roote? Where did you used to be?}} Meaning: used for telling stories about long ago, or about how the Mutsuns lived in traditional times, also used for 'used to' or anything a relatively long time ago.

okwe *take a lot* {{Ex.: okwespu-me aaman. You truly take a lot (for yourself, without asking).}} Grammar: may only appear with -spu. Meaning: to take large amounts, for ex. by the armful, without permission, probably for oneself.

okye *confess* {{Ex.: okeypuy canne-me semmon! Confess yourself before you die! okyeway confession time}} Meaning: in a religious sense. (Other Pronunc.: okey before -pu or -mu)

olloT *my shoulder* {{Ex.: kan-olloT my shoulder}}

olti *give* {{Ex.: oltemit kurkah! Give me roasted corn! oltemitiyT! You all keep giving to me! kan-mes olte. I give (something) to you.}} Grammar: can be used by itself, but usually used with -mi to mean to give to someone for their sake. Words containing this: olti

olti (Made from: olte, -mi) *give for (someone)* Meaning: give for someone's sake, usually for the person one is giving something to, showing the giving benefits that person.

olTo *meddle, not mind own business* {{Ex.: olToSminse-me? Are you a busybody?}} Words containing this: olToSmin

olToSmin (Made from: olTo, -Smin) *meddler, busybody*

olwe *beckon, gesture* {{Ex.: kan-was olwen. I beckoned to him with my hand.}} Meaning: to call someone by signalling them with your hand to turn around or to come toward you. [Ar + Asc. guess]

omkong *maggot* Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

omo *fence* loanword: serku. Meaning: made of brush. [Attested only once]

oneeya (Made from: oneey, -ya) *friend* {{Ex.: citte makke oneeya! Let's dance, friends! haawa-ka kan-oneeyase kecwSi. I will call my friend soon. ekwena kan oneeya. I don't have any friends.}} Similar: umaaya; Verb: onye. Grammar: related to onye and -ya, but not directly made up out of them, may include a rare noun oneey
and the suffix or word -ya. Meaning: sometimes said to be only female friends, but sometimes said to be either male or female.

**onespu** (Made from: *onse, -pu) V *fondle, caress, hold*

**onespun** (Made from: *onse, -pu, -n*h) N *my daughter, daughter* {Ex.: paTTI-ka kan-onespun. I'm holding my daughter.} \*Meaning: literally 'the person one holds and caresses,' might be used primarily of babies but unsure.

**oncyu** (Made from: onye, -pu) V *accompany*

Grammar: meaning same with or without -pu, -pu is not literal (not to accompany oneself).

**onno** V *make fun of a dead person* {Ex.: onnoykan-ka. I went to make fun of a dead person (killed enemy). onnotkun-mes-ak aru. He would make fun of you after you're dead (probably killed as an enemy).} \*Meaning: to dance around a dead enemy and celebrate having killed the enemy, including making fun of him.

**onnomi** V *hunt deer* {Ex.: onnomina-k kariy. He's going outside to hunt deer.} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, [Ar + Asc. guess]

**onse** V *fondle, caress, hold* {Ex.: onespuka neppe sinnise. I hold and caress this child.} Grammar: appears only with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: *ones before -pu or -mu*) Words containing this: onespun, onespun

**onSe** V *keep, continue* Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: can mean either to physically keep (have) something, or can mean to keep on doing something, but meaning is somewhat unsure. Words containing this: onSepu

**onSepu** (Made from: *onSe, -pu*) V *keep, continue*

**onye** V *revers. accompanying, look for a companion* {Ex.: amSi haysa onyeti diyoono so that they might accompany God wak oneypustap. He was accompanied. kan-was onepu. I accompany him. kan-onyen / kan-onyenmak / kan-onyemak my friends/companions/neighbors haysa onyente. They have a companion. onye-ka-mes. I (will) accompany you. kan onye. / onye-ka. I'm looking for a companion. onyet kannis! Accompany me!} \*Similar: huywe, yaaTi; Noun: oneeya; Noun: onyee. Pronunciation: this word was pronounced more different ways than usual, possibly because it is common and would be used a lot even by people who weren't fluent speakers. Meaning: usually means 'accompany' or is used in suffixed forms to mean 'a companion/friend/etc.,' but can occasionally mean 'to look for a companion.' (Other Pronunc.: oney before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: onepu, onyen

**onyen** (Made from: onye, -n*h) N *companion, friend, neighbor, relative* Grammar: plural is onyemak.

Meaning: usually means companion in general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally relative.

**oo*co** N *ear* {Ex.: wetreSmIn wak-ooco. His ears are big. kaavya-ka ooco. My ear hurts. tamha kan-ooco. My ear has an earache. riicat oocotka. Talk in my ear! cooholte-k wak-ooco. She has holes in her ears (for piercings).} \*Verb: ocko.

**ookom** N *bird* Meaning: specific meaning not known, very unsure word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**oolo** V *look away, not look at* {Ex.: kan-was ooolon. I look away from him. ooolo. You are looked away from.} \*Meaning: to avoid looking at someone or something.


Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative] Words containing this: oneeya

**ooreyma** N *bear doctor* {Ex.: ooreymakwa bear doctors} \*Verb: orye. Grammar: irregular plural ooreymakwa. (Other Pronunc.: oorey before plural or -min)

**ooos** (Borrowed from: hoz Spanish) N *tool for cutting grain, reaper* {Ex.: ruuta makse tirikuse oosum. We collect wheat with a reaper.} \* [Attested only once]

**oooso** V *wake up* {Ex.: oososte-k. He has woken up/ is awake. ooosamiy nuk! I go to wake him up. oosompi yaa. Wake him up! kan ooson. I woke up.} \*Synonym: awye, akke 1, *hinnu. Grammar: by itself or with -Ste means one wakes up on one's own, with -mpi means one wakes someone else up. Words containing this: oosompi

**oosompi** (Made from: oooso, -mpi) V *wake (someone)* up Grammar: only of waking someone else up, not of waking up by oneself.

**ooto** V *make dirty* {Ex.: kan-was ooto neppe sinnise. I'm making this child dirty. oooto to
orkoSte (Made from: *orko, -Ste) perf scared, frightened
orse Vrevers. hunt bears {{Ex.: kan orsena. I go to hunt bears. (I go bear-hunting.)}} Noun: ores.
orso V burp, belch {{Ex.: orson-ka. I burped.}}
orSe V have/be an appetite {{Ex.: ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin. My appetite doesn’t leave me. orSeSmin a glutton}} Similar: amSaSmin Grammar: might only appear with -Smin. Meaning: usage somewhat unclear. Words containing this: orSeSmin
orSeSmin (Made from: orSe, -Smin) N appetite, glutton Meaning: can refer to either the person who has an appetite (the glutton, having a large appetite) or the appetite itself (the having of an appetite).
ortrohmin (Made from: -Smin) N hay, barley, wheat Grammar: verb stem to which -Smin is added to make this is unknown. Meaning: exact type of grain unknown. [Ar + Asc. guess]
orye V be a bear {{Ex.: kan yete oreye. I will make myself into a bear. kan yete orye. I will be a bear.}} Noun: ooreyma. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure (be/become/turn into a bear, a human acting as a bear or a bear doctor in the dance). (Other Pronunc.: orey before -pu or -mu)
oshe V respond, answer, reply {{Ex.: kan-mes oshe. I respond to you.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]
osse V copy, imitate {{Ex.: kan-mes yete osse. I will imitate you.}}
oswe V throw out/away {{Ex.: neppe osweyis! Go throw this out! hoTTouyT, osweyuT wasuura! You all take (it), you all go throw out the garbage!}} Similar: -w- Grammar: very likely contains the -w- ‘outward’ infix, but we do not know what the root word is.
otmo V 1) spy on, catch in the act {{Ex.: yeela makse otmomu. We will spy on each other. otmoykun-ka-was. I went to catch him in the act.}} loanword: piyaaari. Meaning: catch someone doing something they shouldn’t, peek at or spy on someone. 2) steal {{Ex.: kan-was otmo. I am stealing it. paaTe makkes piyaaari, otmo. The priest steals from us, steals.}}
**otSo**

**hit, wound**  
{Ex.: hiruhmin haywa-was otSon. They all hit him. kan-was yete otSo. I will hit it (the mark). koe ekwe-ka otSo riicase. When I don't hit the word (right). hann-i-ki otSohnis? Where is he hit?} Grammar: sometimes seems to mean 'be wounded' instead. Meaning: hit a target, hit a specific spot when hunting something, hit in an abstract sense of 'get right', hit and wound.

**otto**  
**mend, fix**  
{Ex.: ottohte-ki. It's mended. It's fixed. kan-was otto. I'm fixing it. ottoy men-eshen! Mend your blanket! hemec'a ottos. one scrap (for mending something with) otton-ka ruusum. I fixed it with saliva.} Meaning: usually of fixing by sewing, but not always.

**oTokame**  
**be spotted**  
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unlikely, probably a mistake, not a possible Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning unsure.

**oTpe**  
**hurt in the penis**  
{{Ex.: ussi men calan sottowe oTpen-me. Because you peed on the fire, you have a pain in your penis.}}

**oTTo**  
**pick up, gather**  
{Ex.: oTToy tuSir! Pick up garbage! oTTona-ka yuukise. I go to pick up acorns. kan-was oTTohte. I've picked it up.}  
Meaning: usually of small things, like grains or seeds.

**oTTow**  
**Nrevers. red fire ant**  
**Verb:** oTwo. Cultural info: they used a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine. Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

**owne**  
**Vrevers. gather wild carnations**  
{Ex.: ownena makke. We go to gather wild carnations.}  
**Noun:** oTTow.

**oySo**  
**V do again, repeat**  
{Ex.: yete oySo latsun. It's going to drip again. oySoyis! Go again! hummit oySo! Give me more! oySona wak hiSSe. He goes to do it again. oySo makke amma. We're eating again. oySoy-me ricca! Speak again!}  
**Similar:** iThine, Grammar: can be used by itself, or with another verb to just mean 'again,' can take suffixes like a regular verb, but most suffixes go on the other verb.

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**paaci**  
**be icy/freezing cold**  
{Ex.: paaci wakni. The North wind is icy cold. paacinni-ka. I was freezing cold.} Grammar: by itself: of weather being cold, with -a(i): of a person feeling cold.

**paaka**  
**V shell**  
{Ex.: sirak paakaSte shelled hazelnuts hemec'a paakasmak one sheller (person who shells things like nuts) parwes ekwe paakanin. Five aren't shelled. paakay sirak! Shell the hazelnuts!}  
Meaning: to shell or husk things like nuts. Words containing this: paakan

**paakan**  
(Made from: paaka, -a)  
**V be shelled**  
Meaning: to have the shell already off, for a shelled nut. (Other Pronunc.: paakani before another suffix)

**paakar**  
**N rash**  
[Ar + Asc. guess]

**paaNu**  
(Borrowed from: paño Spanish)  
**N shawl, handkerchief, headband**  
{Ex.: kan-mes ririmi men-paaNuse. I will hem your shawl for you. uttupuy men-paaNu mooheItak! Put your handkerchief on your head! urukSan nuppi paaNu. (I) covet that shawl.}  
Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied around the head.

**paapa**  
**N grandfather, father-in-law**  
{Ex.: haayi makam men-paapame! Come here (you-pl.) to your grandfather! kan-paapakma my grandfathers men-paapahTuk with your grandfather!}  
**Grammar:** can use papas for 'my grandfather,' but kan-paapa is more common, there may be an irregular form paapa for calling out to or addressing the grandfather, but unsure. Meaning: might be maternal grandfather, but more likely either maternal or paternal, as well as father-in-law. Words containing this: papas

**paapas**  
(Borrowed from: papas Spanish)  
**N potatoes**  
{Ex.: hemmen paapas. There are still potatoes. huTlItahe paapas, huTTastak. The potatoes are put in a container, in the bag.}
paarani N hill, mountain {{Ex.: paarani kuttismin hill Tammantak paaranitka on the other side of the hill paaranitka haysa Tawra. They live in the hills. hiyi makke, makke meheena paaranise. We're going to take a trip, we go to see the hills.}} Similar: huttYa; Verb: para, Words containing this: paarani-hopeSmin, paaranitkawas

paarani-hopeSmin (New word made from: paarani, hope, -Smin goat) N goat

paarani-kawas (Made from: paarani, -tak, -was,) Npersonal Castroville Indians, hill people Meaning: also people from the Sierra mountains.

paatyu (Borrowed from: patio Spanish) N patio {{Ex.: paatyutka in/on the patio}} Meaning: could mean a yard, can be enclosed.

paaTar Nrevers. measles, smallpox {{Ex.: iinate-k paaTare. He has measles/smallpox. hiwaanin paaTar: Smallpox came.}} Verb: *paTra.

paaTe (Borrowed from: Padre Spanish) N priest {{Ex.: aNNis paaTe humrin sinnise. The other priest baptized the baby. paaTekma haysa eshen the priests' robes paaTe haysane Tarki. The padre told on them. hista-mes hISsesis paaTe? What did the Father have you do?}}

paaya N speed {{Ex.: weetre-k wak-paaya. His speed is great (he is fast).}} Verb: paysa; Verb: paya.

paayawu N chamiso, evergreen shrub Cultural info: it works well as kindling, there was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey. Meaning: specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and no spines, it's very green and is found in the hills, the flowers make the tree look white when it is in flower, and almost like cotton when it dries out. [Attested only once]

paaye V be pregnant {{Ex.: paayeSte-k. She's pregnant. paayenin. (She) got pregnant. kan-was paayempin. I got her pregnant. moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusISte? Are you pregnant, so that your breasts are swollen?}} Similar: tunnu, rutsu, use; Similar: pays. Words containing this: paayen, paayeSmin, paayeSte

paayen (Made from: paaye, -ni) V get/become pregnant

paayeSmin (Made from: paaye, -Smin) N pregnant one

paayeSte (Made from: paaye, -Ste) perf pregnant

pac N soft tule-like grass Cultural info: used for sleeping on. Meaning: probably a type of soft bulrush, very soft and fine, grows where water has stood, possibly also meaning prickly-pear cactus, but most likely just the grass type.

pahca V 1) be knowledgeable/smart {{Ex.: pahcaSmin wak-moohel, amSi wak holle ricca misSimpi. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. pahcamak knowledgeable people pahca pu makam sire. You all know your own hearts.}} Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. 2) be alive {{Ex.: pahcamak alive ones kan pahca, ekweka semmoSte. I am alive, I am not dead.}} Meaning: can mean 'be smart' in a figurative sense (his mind is alert/alive, so he's smart), but can sometimes mean literally 'alive'. (Other Pronunc.: pahac before -pu or -mu)

*pahkala (Borrowed from: ?? probably from another CA language) Nplace part of a placename Grammar: only occurs as part of a compound. [Attested only once] Words containing this: pahkala cepil

pahkala cepil (Borrowed from: ?? likely to be borrowed from another CA language) (Compound composed of: *cepil, *pahkala) Nplace Pico Blanca [Attested only once]

pahSin N Paisin/pahSin tribe {{Ex.: numan makse umaaya pahSin. Who are our compatriots, the pahSins. pahSin riica The pahSin language.}} Meaning: tribe of San Benito county, near Tres Pinos, close by to San Juan Bautista.

pakka, V seek, look for {{Ex.: kan-was pakka. I look for him/her/it. pakkasi makte koc makke Tawra. (They) just look for us when we're sitting down.}} Social use: more common in Arroyo's time, not really in use by Ascension's time.

pakka, N shoulder-blade {{Ex.: pakkatka placename (literally 'at the shoulder-blade')} [Ar + Asc. guess]
pakki *mum* nine  Social use: there is probably an alternative word for 'nine,' watsu or something similar, that could be a different dialect. Words containing this: paciki

pakkir *N* plant like bulrush  [Ar + Asc. guess]

pakkiwas (Inflected form of: pakki, -was) *num ninth*  Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

pakkuT *N* revers. ball  {{Ex.: pakkuTmis little ball}} *Verb: pakTu*. Meaning: a round ball that children or adult men would play with, shinney ball, not an oak ball.

paku *V* give hand  {{Ex.: pakuTmuyuT, kappalmuyu! Give each other your hands, hug each other!}}  Similar: pawli. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: pakkul before -mu (and -pu if possible))

pakrarwa *N* star  {{Ex.: haypu Tarahtak pakrarwa. The stars are visible in the sky.}}  Pronunciation: very unusual word for Mutsun, but it is correct.

pakre *V* fill up with tears, start crying  {{Ex.: pakre-k wak-in. He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.}}  Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

paksa *V* shine  {{Ex.: paksaksi to shine brightly}}  Similar: parsu. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pakTu *V* revers. play ball  {{Ex.: pakTu makke. We go to play ball!}} *Noun: pakkuT*. Cultural info: a game played with a ball that is thrown and hit with a stick and flies far, and both men and women played it, similar to baseball. Social use: Spanish pachon might be borrowed from this, Ascension's mother had never seen it played but knew about the game.

pala *V* slap  {{Ex.: palay nuk! Slap him! palahnis-me. You were slapped, palaa-kames. I slap you.}}  Meaning: may also mean 'pat'. (Other Pronunc.: pala before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

palka *V* be white  Similar: cupka. Social use: cupka is a more common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess]

*palsi* *V* toast  {{Ex.: palsin. It toasted.}}  Grammar: with -n(i) means 'to get toasted,' like 'the bread toasts,' with -mpi means 'to toast something.' Words containing this: palsimpi, palsin, palsiSmin

palsimpi (Made from: *palsi, -mpi*) *V* toast  Meaning: to toast something, cause it to toast over the heat.

palsin, *N* flat surface, tray  {{Ex.: palsin numan hutnahte. A mortar/tray where (it) is ground.}}  Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, probably means a tray or flat surface, and that can include a flat stone on which you grind, using it as a mortar.

palsiSmin (Made from: *palsi, -Smin*) *N* toast

pama *N* cicada Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, there could be missing letters between pa and ma. [Attested only once]

pan (Borrowed from: pan Spanish) *N* bread  {{Ex.: illonin pan. The bread burned. helSo pan. The bread is soft. Suuhnuhe Sokwe miSte pan. The bread is really good heated up. kan wara / warsa paane. I cut one/several piece(s) of bread.}}  native: puhuT; native: puluuma. (Other Pronunc.: paan before a vowel in the same word)

panooa (Borrowed from: panocha Spanish) *N* candy  {{Ex.: kattYastap okse panooca. (Someone) was given candy a long time ago.}}

pantaLa (Borrowed from: pantalla Spanish) *N* glass lantern screen  {{Ex.: hihrnin pantaLa. The screen slipped.}}  [Attested only once]

-paN *Suff. (V > N)* one who overdoses  {{Ex.: yummepeN liar poslopaN posole-maker kussapaN laundress kussapaN laundress hiwopaN a scold (someone who always scolds) men sikkepaN. You are a farter. mahaerpaN One who always sticks out the tongue yossapaN a flirt/lady's man}}  Similar: wilopaN. Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning a person who does the verb all the time, usually too much (habitual or excessive nominalizer), often takes the vowel-consonant-at-end form of verbs before it (like -pu). Meaning: usually of things that are bad to do too much (sex, lying, spying on others),
sometimes of something done as a profession (laundress), but -paN is usually used for that, -paN indicates doing something all the time and usually too much.

**pap**a**n** N grandchild { {Ex.: Saanaypuy paplaymak! Come here, grandchildren!} }  
Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.

**pappel** (Borrowed from: papel Spanish) N paper, book { {Ex.: pappel ennemsa writing paper ‘book’ more common in Arroyo’s time.} }  
Meaning: main meaning is paper, but could also mean book. Social use: meaning ‘book’ more common in Arroyo's time.

**pap**a**s**a (Made from: paapa, -(s-) N my grandfather

**para**, (Borrowed from: parra/parron Spanish) N grape, arbor Pronunciation: changed from parra to para to make a Mutsun-like pronunciation, possibly not really used in Mutsun.

**para**d**Y**u N big woodpecker Similar: curu**tu**;  
Verb: partYu. Meaning: Western pileated woodpecker, has tufts on the head and white cheeks, larger than the curutu. Sci. name: Phloeotomus pileatus picinus Bangs, Dawson p. 1020.

**parc**i V double up fist, close fist { {Ex.: parcipuy! Double up your fist!} }  
{Attested only once} 

**p**a**r**e V measure little things { {Ex.: kan-was pare. I measure him.} }  
Meaning: measuring extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: paree before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**par**ki V be heavy { {Ex.: parki men koc-ka-mes luuye. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. parki lawan. The bow is heavy. parki-was aamaasum. It is heavy with fruit.} }

**parsa** V gleam { {Ex.: parsaksi to gleam strongly} }  
Similar: paka. Meaning: meaning and word unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**parsa** and **parsa** N belt { {Ex.: hinwat men uttupu parseh? When will you put on your belt?} }  
Similar: kuTrah. Meaning: kuTrah is a more common word for this. [Attested only once] 

**partYu** V catch woodpeckers { {Ex.: partYuna makke. We go to catch woodpeckers.} }  

**parwen**a (Made from: parwes, -na) num five times  
Grammar: this word is very unsure, Ascension was not sure it existed. [Attested only once] 

**parwes** num five { {Ex.: parwes ekwe paakanin. Five (nuts) didn't get shelled. parwes makke yoweenin. We five remained. parwes muwa. There are five. parwesi by fives/five by five} }  
(Other Pronunc.: parwe before -na suffix) Words containing this: parwena, parwesin, parweswas

**parwes** in (Made from: parwes) num five days, fifth day, Friday loanword: wiyenes.

**parwes** as (Inflected form of: parwes, -was) num fifth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once] 

**pasikpu** (Made from: paksi, -pu) V greet Grammar: non-literal use of -pu.

**paske** V secure fire { {Ex.: paskey sottow! Secure the fire!} }  
Meaning: with flint and steel. [At + Asc. guess]

**paski** V greet { {Ex.: paskin-ka-mes, kan-mes hayweynin. I greeted you, I came to see you. kan-mes paski / kan-mes pasikpu. I greet you.} }  
Loanword: salutari. Meaning: meaning same with or without -pu, non-literal use of -pu. (Other Pronunc.: pasik before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: pasikpu

**pastel** (Borrowed from: pastel Spanish) N pastray, pie  
{ {Ex.: hiSSey pastel! Make the pies!} } 

**paSSari** (Borrowed from: passear Spanish) V travel  
{ {Ex.: hemec’a paSSarismak one traveler} }  
Words containing this: paSSariSmak

**paSSariSmak** (Borrowed from: passear Spanish) (Made from: paSSari, -smak) N travelers

**patah** N willow Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] 

**patka** V be pink { {Ex.: patkaSmin polpolsi. a pink spotted one} }  
Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.
*patmu V be mischievous {{Ex.: patmuSte-me, patmuSmin-me ricca. You are mischievous, you talk mischievously. kattaa-me ekwe patmuSte. As if you were not mischievous.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -Smin. Words containing this: patmuSte

patmuSte (Made from: *patmu, -Ste) perf mischievous

patSule V burn brightly {{Ex.: patSule sottow. The fire burns brightly.}} Grammar: may end in a suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pattah N skin, hide {{Ex.: tammala pattah mountain lion skin}} Meaning: includes both human skin on the body and the skin of an animal (on the animal or its hide/leather).

pattas, N swift (bird) Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

pattas, Nrevers. vulva Similar: pussi; Verb: patsa.


pattYa, V win, beat (at a game) {{Ex.: kan yete pattYa. I will win (the game). kan-was pattYan. I beat him (at a game, I won against him). pattYanin. (A game) was won.}}

pattYa, V bleed {{Ex.: hesu kristo pattYansasum by means of the place of Jesus Christ's bleeding}} Similar: pattYan. Grammar: possible root of pattYan, but very unsure, 'pattYan iccon' is much more common. [Attested only once]

pattYan N blood {{Ex.: iccon-ka tollon pattYan. A lot of blood is coming out of me (I'm bleeding a lot). iccon kannis pattYan. I am bleeding. (Blood is coming out of me.) ekwena-k pattYan. He/she has no blood. soro yete pattYan. Blood will flow. mukurma inhanin wak-pattYane. The woman got sick from her blood (menstruated).}} Similar: pattYa; Similar: *payne. Grammar: used with iccon, usually subject (kan, men), but sometimes object (kannis, -mes) to mean that one bleeds. Meaning: usually refers to bleeding in general, but can refer to menstruation.

patu (Borrowed from: pato Spanish) N duck {{Ex.: TaakaSte patukma. The ducks have arrived.}} [Attested only once]

paTki V sparkle, shine {{Ex.: paTki pire. The world sparkles. paTkIn. It shone.}}

*paTra Vrevers. have smallpox/measles {{Ex.: paTra-ka. I have smallpox. paTraSte-ka. He/she has smallpox.}} Noun: paTaTe. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste. Words containing this: paTraSte

paTraSte (Made from: *paTra, -Ste) perf having smallpox

paTTi V hold, catch, grasp {{Ex.: paTTi-ka payciSte. I got seized by means of the place of Jesus Christ's bleeding. I was seized. paTTi-ka kan-anonespun. I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/thing, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead. Words containing this: paTwi

paTwi (Made from: paTTi, -w-) V let go

patsa Vrevers. have a butt {{Ex.: patsaSmin one having a (big) butt!}} Similar: pusni; Noun: pattsas. Meaning: of a woman. [Attested only once]

pawli V hold hands {{Ex.: pawli-ka nuk! Hold his/her hand! pawli pulmu to hold each others hands}} Similar: paklu. Social use: the word was pakkulmu in Ar's time, pawli in Asc's time. (Other Pronunc.: pawli before -mu (and -pu if possible))

paya V run {{Ex.: paya, aatetak wak paya. Run, he runs everywhere.}} Noun: paaya. Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat unsure. Words containing this: paya, payaSmin

*payci V be constipated {{Ex.: paycin-ka. I got constipated. ekwe-ka paycin. I don't get constipated. kan ekwe-ka payciSte. I'm not constipated.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -Ste. Words containing this: payci, payciSte

paycin (Made from: *payci, -n) V get constipated

payciSte (Made from: *payci, -Ste) perf constipated
paycu $V$ have valor $\{\text{Ex.: paycuhte-k. He has valor.}\}$ Grammar: may only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: paycuhte

paycuhte (Inflected form of: paycu, -Ste) perf valorous

*payne $V$ be bloody, menstruate $\{\text{Ex.: payneSte-k. He is bloody. payneSte pire. The earth is bloody. ney'a-k paynen. She's got her period (is menstruating) now. aNNis siman kan paynenis. I had my period last week.}\}$ Similar: pattYan. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: often refers to menstruation, but can also refer to being blood-covered from violence. Words containing this: paynen

paynen (Made from: *payne, -n) $V$ be bloody, menstruate (Other Pronunc.: payneni before another suffix)

paysa (Made from: paya, -s-) $V$ be good at running $\{\text{Ex.: paysaSmin, paysamak good runner, good runners}\}$ Noun: paaya. Cultural info: there may have been men who were always the runners. Meaning: probably means literally 'run repeatedly, run a lot,' and may refer to the men whose job it was to run.

paysar $N$ white fish Cultural info: used to live in the San Benito River, but the Americans put catfish and then carp in the river, and the catfish killed these and the other species of fish, sometimes caught at La Poza (San Juan beach), tasted good. Meaning: similar to salmon, spotted, with no small bones, had a small mouth and was short and fat, had white meat, may refer either to a fish about one foot long or to a fish about 8-10 inches long, possibly both pike and trout.

paysaSmin (Made from: paya, -Smin, -Smin) $N$ runner

payse $V$ be pregnant $\{\text{Ex.: paysenin-ak. She got pregnant.}\}$ Similar: paaye. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) as 'get pregnant'. Meaning: difference from paaye unclear, this is less common. [Tentative]


payta $V$ hunt $\{\text{Ex.: paytaSmin hunter, hunters paytasmak hunter, hunters paytana make laalake. We go goose hunting. (go to hunt geese) payta-ka. I'm hunting. paytamit kannis.}\}$ Hunt for me!} loanword: kasaari; Similar: Suuto. Words containing this: paytasmak, paytaSmin

paytasmak (Made from: payta, -smak) $N$ hunter, hunters Meaning: means either one person who hunts often, or more than one hunter.

paytaSmin (Made from: payta, -Smin) $N$ hunter Grammar: usually one hunter, can be used for more than one, plural must be paytasmak, cannot say paytamak.

payuuci $N$ personal Paiute Indians Cultural info: lived on the other side of the Piquiun Indians, who lived North of Madera.

-pek $V$ spoil $\{\text{Ex.: ekpe pecwen. It won't spoil.}\}$ Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: could be of food, not clear. [Attested only once]

pecwe $N$ revers. soft soil, river silt Verb: pelke Cultural info: can be found on riverbanks, and was good to bring to gardens for gardening in. Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without pebbles in it.

peeras (Borrowed from: peras Spanish) $N$ pear [Attested only once]

pele $V$ stick together, glue $\{\text{Ex.: peley! Glue it! hinTispe? Who knows what (it) is?}\}$ Similar: peTTe. Grammar: usually attaches to question words, but sometimes to other words, probably does not change part of speech. Meaning: meaning very unsure.

peelek $N$ revers. soft soil, river silt Verb: pelke

pelika $N$ wild grape vine Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

pelke $V$ revers. loosen, stretch $\{\text{Ex.: pelkeSte loosed, stretched out}\}$ Noun: peelek. Meaning: meaning rather different from peelek, may be related to loosening soft, silty dirt.

pelo (Borrowed from: pelar/pelon? Spanish?) $V$ shave the head, cut off hair $\{\text{Ex.: pelot kan-urih! Cut off my hair! kan-was pelo. I'm shaving his head. Taares peloSmin a bald man peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak! Shave the hair in the middle of your head! wak peloo-mes. He's cutting your hair off.}\}$ Social use: Ha stated that
pelo

this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: pelo, -Ste) *pelSe perf bald

pelohte (Inflected form of: pelo, -Ste) perf bald

domestic/house cat.

pelohste (Inflected form of: pelo, -Ste) perf bald

peloSmIn (Made from: pelo, -Smin) V bald person

Meaning: may include someone with their hair cut off, not just someone who becomes bald with age.

Pelso V talk a lot {Ex.: pelsoSmIn a big talker} Verb: Pelmo. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -ksi, Asc. said it couldn't be used by itself. Meaning: of soft, finely ground flour or a very thin, fine piece of cloth. Words containing this: pelSeSmin

pelSoSmin (Made from: *pelSe, -Smin soft one) N soft/fine one

peltse V close eyes, blink {Ex.: peltsey! / pelletspu! Close your eyes! peltspe-ka hin. I close my eyes. pelletspu-ka. I'm closing my eyes/blink.} {Ex.: peltspe-ka hin. I close my eyes. pelletspu-ka. I'm closing my eyes/blink.} Meaning: may only mean 'blink' when used with -pu, but peltsepu can also mean 'close the eyes'. (Other Pronunc.: pellets before -pu or -mu)

pelmo V be soft {Ex.: peLmoSmIn soft one} N

Similar: *pelSe, Synonym: helSo. Meaning: can be used for a soft animal skin.

penito (Borrowed from: Benito Spanish) N personal Benito {Ex.: kan-raadak penito. My name is Benito.} Pronunciation: only attested in data as Benito, but penito is the Mutsun pronunciation. [Attested only once]

penke Frevers. catch cats {Ex.: penkena to go to catch cats} Noun: penyeK. Grammar: probably rarely or never used as a verb. [Asc. guess]

penyeK N cat {Ex.: ruumu-k penyeK. The cat purrs. penyeK ricca. The cat meows.} Synonym: penyeK. Grammar: probably rarely or never used as a verb. [Asc. guess]

penyeK N cat {Ex.: ruumu-k penyeK. The cat purrs. penyeK ricca. The cat meows. (The cat speaks.) penyeK matra leecise. The cat licks milk kan ekwe hiwson neppe penyeKmase rammay rukkatka, incomply nuk haysane. I don't want these cats inside the house, put them out! hiswin-ak penyeK. The cat gave birth.} Verb: penke. Cultural info: domestic cats were introduced by the Spanish, but this is a native word for them (as H noted). Grammar: takes irregular plural penyeKmna (not penyeKmna). Meaning: domestic/house cat.

*peNa (Borrowed from: peina Spanish) V comb hair

{Ex.: peNaapuy! Comb your hair! wak-moohel moohleSte, moohleSmIn wak ekwe peNaapu. His head is big, a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair. amSt-me peNaapu so that you comb your hair} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: peNaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: peNaapu

peNaapu (Borrowed from: peinar Spanish) (Made from: *peNa, -pu) V comb one's hair

pepena (Borrowed from: pepenar Spanish) V pick up

pesaasos (Borrowed from: pedazos Spanish) N piece

{Ex.: hummit hemeeca pesaasos! Give me one piece!} Grammar: at least can be singular 'piece' despite being borrowed from Spanish plural.

[Attested only once]

peso (Borrowed from: peso Spanish) N money, dollar, peso {Ex.: waatena uhSiniykun peso. The money came to increase.} [Attested only once]

pesoypu (Made from: peso, -pu) V think, think about oneself Meaning: meaning can be same as peso (just 'think'), or can be specifically thinking about oneself.

pesoypuSmIn (New word made from: peso, -pu, -Smin) N computer

pesyo V think, remember {Ex.: yeela-ka pesyo. Wait while I think. ekwe pesyo men-Soolese. Don't think about your sadness. kan pesyo kan-sireta. I remember in my heart. koc-ka pesyo, yuua-ka warka. When I remember, I weep. ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonom. I didn't cut your hair without thinking (by accident). wak-pesyon his thoughts pesoypu-ka. I think about myself. yeela, minii-ka pesoypu! Hey wait, I'm thinking!} (Other Pronunc.: pesoy before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: pesoypuSmIn, pesoypu, pesyon, ekwe pesyonum

pesyon (Made from: peso, -n) N thought, thoughts

pette V guard {Ex.: pettey! Guard (something)!} [Ar + Asc. guess]
**petto** V *stop, die down* {{Ex.: hiTTew pettonin, hirkeSte. The wind has stopped, it's calm.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: probably of wind. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**petwe** V *be soft* {{Ex.: petwe puhuT. The bread is soft.}} Meaning: can be used of bread. Social use: completely out of use by Asc's time, she would use heIlo for soft bread instead. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**petyo** V *be lukewarm* {{Ex.: petyoSmin sii lukewarm water petyonin. It got lukewarm. petyompiy! Make it lukewarm!}} Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, -n(i), or -mpi (or possibly -Ste). Words containing this: petyompi, petyon

**petyon** (Made from: *petyo, -mpi) V *make, lukewarm*

**petyompi** (Other Pronunc.: petyonin) V *get/become lukewarm* (Other Pronunc.: petyoni before another suffix)

**peTTempi-k** pappele. Grammar: literally 'thing you use to glue, stick together' (legs)

**peTTenin**. Market for a Mutsun verb.

**peTTenin** wak-iina. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), meaning put together

**peTTemsa** (Made from: peTTTe, -msa) N glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally 'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: used of glue, can probably be used of anything you use to stick things together, for ex. tape.

**piTTole** (Other Pronunc.: piITTe. Similar: piITTTe; Similar: piTTle; Similar: pel) V *wrap legs together, stick together* (legs)

**peTTTehte** (Inflected form of: peTTTe, -Ste) perf stuck together Meaning: of paper, objects in general, stuck together with glue or other substance.

**peTTTemsa** (Made from: peTTTe, -msa) N glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally 'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: used of glue, can probably be used of anything you use to stick things together, for ex. tape.

**peTTTe** V *stick together* {{Ex.: peTWey! Unstick it! peTTTe-k pappele. He's sticking papers together. peTTempi-k maarta pappele. Marta is sticking papers together. peTTTenin. (They) got stuck together. peTTenin wak-iina. His sickness stuck to him. peTTTeSte-k muumuri. The flies are stuck (as to flypaper).}} Similar: peTTole; Similar: piITTe; Similar: pele. Meaning: of gluing things, of things sticking together with dirt or dried pus, of figuratively sticking to (as of the disease sticking). Words containing this: peTTemsa, peTTe, peTTTehte

**pihhe** V *split, break (open)* {{Ex.: pihhemit kannis! Split it for me! kan-was pihhen. I broke it. pihheyy nuk! Split it!}} Meaning: probably breaking something open, splitting something open, there could be separate words pihha 'break' and pihhe 'split open,' but they are more likely the same.

**pihho** V *burst (pus)* {{Ex.: pihhonin-mes huupama. Pu burst onto you.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning pus bursts. Meaning: pus bursts out of a wound or such, possibly onto someone. [Ar only, very unsure]

**piilukya** V *catch swallows* {{Ex.: piilukyana makke. We go to catch barn swallows.}} Noun: piilukyan. Sci. name: Hirundo rustica erythrogaster (Boddaert).


**piina** Pro that {{Ex.: himmuSte-k piina Taares. That man is tipsy. moT piina men mirahnis? Is that what you were given? (Is that the thing you were given?) piinases-ka-mes hiSSesis? Is that what I made you do? paTTiy piina muuSek! Catch that bird! makam Taakampi piinase. You all bring that. piinahTuk-me wattiin. You go with that one. ekwe piinasum ukkisi? Don't drink using that (for ex. cup)! piinaway-ak semmonin. Then/therefore he died. piinnakmahTuk together with those}}

**petyonin**. (Attested only near the person one is talking to. Words

**petsen** N sugar {{Ex.: ekwena petsen. There is no sugar.}} loanword: suukar. Pronunciation: ts are probably separate sounds with t said separately, not a single sound /ts/.

**peyay** N shrike Pronunciation: pronunciation from Merriam only, unsure. Meaning: type of predatory songbird that impales prey on thorns. [Attested only once]

**picina** N Jerusalem cricket, potato bug {{Ex.: taprey kata piciina like a Jerusalem cricket on top}} Verb: picina.

**piciina** N Jerusalem crickets/potato bugs {{Ex.: picnana makke. We go to catch Jerusalem crickets (potato bugs).}} Noun: piciina.

**pihhe** V *split, break (open)* {{Ex.: pihhemit kannis! Split it for me! kan-was pihhen. I broke it. pihheyy nuk! Split it!}} Meaning: probably breaking something open, splitting something open, there could be separate words pihha 'break' and pihhe 'split open,' but they are more likely the same.

**pihho** V *burst (pus)* {{Ex.: pihhonin-mes huupama. Pu burst onto you.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning pus bursts. Meaning: pus bursts out of a wound or such, possibly onto someone. [Ar only, very unsure]

**piilukya** V *catch swallows* {{Ex.: piilukyana makke. We go to catch barn swallows.}} Noun: piilukyan. Sci. name: Hirundo rustica erythrogaster (Boddaert).


**piina** Pro that {{Ex.: himmuSte-k piina Taares. That man is tipsy. moT piina men mirahnis? Is that what you were given? (Is that the thing you were given?) piinases-ka-mes hiSSesis? Is that what I made you do? paTTiy piina muaSek! Catch that bird! makam Taakampi piinase. You all bring that. piinahTuk-me wattiin. You go with that one. ekwe piinasum ukkisi? Don't drink using that (for ex. cup)! piinaway-ak semmonin. Then/therefore he died. piinnakmahTuk together with those}}
containing this: piinasum, piinaway, pinkam

piinasum (Made from: piina, -sum) Adv because of that, for that reason

piinaway (Made from: piina, -way) Adv then, therefore

piiroy N fishing net {{Ex.: huyni make piroyum. We are fishing with a net, yaTTan laasun, piiroy. The net is full, the net.}}

Cultural info: fine mesh (thumb-sized, not finger-sized), a long net, but not like a bag, with strings at the top, used for fishing in rivers and lakes and possibly (less likely) in the ocean.

piioso ( Borrowed from: pisotear Spanish) V stomp on, touch {{Ex.: piisoy! Stomp on (it)!}} Meaning: may possibly include touching with the fingers. [Attested only once]

piitak N lint, fuzz {{Ex.: piitakse neppe? Is this lint?}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

piiti, N tripe, animal stomach Verb: *piitti, Meaning: stomach or lining of the stomach (tripe) of cattle or possibly other animals.

*piitti V clean the stomach/intestines {{Ex.: kan-was piitti. I'm cleaning the intestines (of an animal) out.}} Noun: piitti, Grammar: probably appears only with -pu, but does not refer to cleaning one's own intestines, only refers to cleaning those of an animal, even when used with -pu. Meaning: of a cow or other animal (presumably during butchering). Words containing this: piitpu

piitipu (Made from: *piitti, -pu) V clean the stomach/intestines Grammar: use of -pu is not literal, does not refer to cleaning one's own body. Meaning: to squash the intestines of an animal with one's hand (probably during butchering) to remove the excrement from the stomach and intestines.

piiyo V pick, poke {{Ex.: iSa-ka amman tooTese, ama-ka piiyospu sitse. I just ate meat, (so) now I'm picking my teeth. ene men hinTisum piiyospu? And with what do you pick your teeth? kan piyo kan-sitse. I'm picking my teeth. hisa-me kannis aamane piyoSte? Why have you truly poked me?}}

Grammar: usually takes -spu because one has many teeth, and picks one's own teeth. Meaning: usually only to pick one's teeth, but can probably mean poke in general. Words containing this: piiyospis, piiyospu

piiyospis (Made from: piiy, -spis) N toothpick

piiyospu (Made from: piiy, -spu) V pick one's teeth Meaning: only of one's own teeth.

piknachi N place the Pinnacles {{Ex.: piknachitak at the Pinnacles piknachimak Pinnacles (more than one, the two peaks)}}

Social use: Ha doubted this was from Spanish Picacho.

piygun N personal Piquiuin Indians Cultural info: lived north of Madera, on the other side of Yosemite, away in the Sierra Nevada.

pilw N penis {{Ex.: kan meheesi piliiwe. I'm just looking at the penis.}} Similar: riikhe

Similar: calamsa. (Other Pronunc.: piliw immediately before a vowel in the same word)

pilpite N sunset Grammar: this word is very unsure, but could be related to pipli 'lie down'. [Attested only once]

piina Adv here, there {{Ex.: pina waate paaTe. Here comes the Padre. pina iccon pinaatum. That comes out of there, pina roote Tippe. There's a knife there. pinaa-ka okse hinne, ekwe-ka kari'a, nii-ka okse hinne. I used to go around there, not far, I used to go around here.}} Similar: tina; Similar: piina. Grammar: rarely appears with verbal suffix -ti, but usually acts as adverb. Meaning: moderately far away but still nearby, further than nii, closer than nnuh, possibly near the person one is talking to, similar to tina. (Other Pronunc.: pinaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

pinkam (Inflected form of: piina, -mak) Pro those Grammar: irregular plural of piina, but regular pinkakma could also be used. [Attested only once]

pinnan N yellowjacket {{Ex.: sennen kannis pinnan. A yellowjacket stung me. itspu-k kata pinnan. He's crazy like a yellowjacket.}}

Meaning: a yellow wasp that lives under the ground.

pintu (Borrowed from: pinto Spanish) N spotted native: polpolsi; native: kitsiki. Social use: Mutsun word polpolsi used more often than this one.

piNi Adv perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: piNi-ka hippu. Maybe I'll carry it on my back. haysa piNi yuTkin. Maybe they threw it out. yumpi piNi-me. You may be deceiving yourself. tina piNi haysa. They might be there. kan piNi-was hara. I might give it to him/her.}} (Other Pronunc.: piNi before a single consonant and then a vowel within the same word)
pira V bur{y {Ex.: piraSte-k. He's buried, piray! Bury him/her/it! kan-was yete pira. We will bury him later. piraanaka kan-innise. I go to bury my son. piraanin-ak. He got buried.}} (Other Pronunc.: pira before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: piramsa

piramsa (Made from: pira, -msa) N cemetery, burial ground

pire, N world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere {Ex.: piretka Tawray! Sit on the ground! wackiSte pire. The ground/earth is cracked. hinne-k wak-pireese. He's walking his land. iccon lissok koc cutsuki pire. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. hemtso pire. The world is silent. muSSI pire. It (the weather) is hot. sokroSte pire. The world is dark (of a cloudy day), kan-was yete maka pireesum. I will throw handfuls of earth. moTka neppe pirekwas? Am I of this world?} Similar: wis, mun, lot; Similar: pire, Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: piree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: kakuntay piri

pire, Command Sit! {Ex.: pire! pireyuT! Sit down! You all sit down!} Similar: pire,

Grammar: means a command 'Sit down!' by itself, probably implying 'on the earth', the only suffix it can take is -yuT. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

pirka V dig/scratch up {Ex.: pirkay! Dig (it) up!} Grammar: could be related to pira 'bury' with -k- instead of -w- for 'undo'. Meaning: as a dog digs up a bone or a bird scratches something under the surface of the ground up.

pirsityu (Borrowed from: presidio Spanish) N presidio {Ex.: wattin-ka pirsityutka. I'm going to the presidio.} Pronunciation: Ha wrote this with eth (th-sound) in place of t, but this is the closest Mutson pronunciation.

pirSana N baby bird, chick loanword: puyitu.

pislanmi V drizzle {Ex.: pislanmi huuyiSte. It's started drizzling.} Pronunciation: unusual 3- syllable verb, might be related to pissa+amne.

pissa N dew {Ex.: malaSte pissasum. wet with dew. iccoSte pissa. The dew came out.} Meaning: dew that comes in the morning. Social use: similar to Sp. la briz, but probably not a borrowing.

pistu V pinch {Ex.: ekwe-me-was pistu kan-haaye! Don't pinch me on my mouth! pistuy (nuk)! Pinch him! wak kannis pistun. He pinched me. pistumu to pinch each other} Similar: pintu.

piSSe V make small {Ex.: piSSeksi to make very small} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pitan (Borrowed from: capitan? Spanish?) N chief [Me only]

pitko V be pot-bellied {Ex.: pitkoSmin, pitkomak pot-bellied one, pot-bellied ones} Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she said this and related items were ugly words. [Ar only, very unsure]

pitlu V grasp tightly with arm {Ex.: kan-mes yete pitlu. I will grasp you tightly with my arm. pitluy nuk! Grasp him/her tightly with your arm!} Similar: pistu.

pitlan N dirt (from gopher/mole) {Ex.: sikkot wak-pitlan. The gopher, his thrown up dirt. iccompi-k wak-pitlan. He makes his the gopher's dirt come out.} Meaning: fine dirt thrown out by gophers or moles when they dig, means specifically that.

pitti V flow {Ex.: pittinin-ka in. My tears flowed.} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of tears, rare word.

piTkA V signal "no" with eyes {Ex.: piTkApu wak. He signals 'no' with his eyes;} Grammar: may always appear with -pu, but with same meaning (not 'signal to oneself). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: piTTak before -pu or -mu)

piTTe V tie, tie up {Ex.: yuu piTTe kawaayu! And tie up the horse! piTTey wak-hay! Tie its mouth (of a sack)! piTTehete-k. It is tied (into a bundle). niSSase-ka piTwin. I untied this. piTwipu-ka. I'm untying myself. sottonin wak-piTTemsa. His rope broke. wak-piTTen her bundle} loanword: rooto; Similar: peTTee.

Meaning: of tying an animal so it won't run away, tying up a bundle of stuff, tying a bag closed, etc.. Words
piTTemsa (Made from: piTTe, -msa) N. rope
piTTen (Made from: piTTe, -n) N. bundle Meaning: for example of clothes, literally tied up thing.
piTTes (Made from: piTTe, -s, knot) N. knot Meaning: in a string or rope.

poko V. steal, rob
{Ex.: paaTe makke piyai, otmo. The priest steals from us, steals.} native: haaTa; native: hasa; native: otmo 1. Social use: there are many Mutsun words for this one that is borrowed from Spanish. [Attested only once]

pokker V. gather wild cherries

polco, V. have a belly button/navel
{Ex.: polcoSmin person with a (big) belly button} Noun: polco. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -mak.
polco, V. catch grasshoppers
{Ex.: polcoSmin. We go to catch grasshoppers.} Noun: poloolie.

pollo V. have anal sex
{Ex.: polloSmin. They’re having anal sex with each other.} Meaning: probably only of male same-sex couples. [Ar + Asc. guess]
poloc N. navel, belly button
{Ex.: wak-poloc iccoSte. His belly button is sticking out (is an "outie"). wak-poloc rammay. His belly button is an "innie."} Similar: loppoc; Verb: polco. Pronunciation: Asc. once said poloc was right and it was not loppoc, but loppoc is almost as common as poloc, so probably both were possible.
polookie N. grasshopper Verb: polco.
Grammar: may contain an unclear suffix -ic. Meaning: probably a large grasshopper.
polpolsi V. be spotted
{Ex.: neppe polpolsi. This is spotted. polpolsi tuupuy. A spotted tail (for ex. of a dog).} Loanword: pintu. Pronunciation: unusual three-syllable verb form, may involve repetition of "pol" to sound like the spottedness (reduplication), might be related to polso 'be painted'. Meaning: spotted, polka-dot pattern to the color of something.
polwen N. young rabbit [Ar + Asc. guess]
pomon V. pop
{Ex.: pomhehe saTniS. The corn is popped. kan-was pomempi. I pop it. pomeenin. It popped.} Cultural info: they popped corn or wheat in hot sand. Grammar: only appears with -Ste/-hte, -mpi, or -n(i). Meaning: of popcorn, popped wheat, etc., in cooking. (Other Pronunc.: pomme before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: pomempi, pomen, pomSte

pomempi (Made from: *pome, -mpi) V. pop Grammar: someone pops something (the popcorn or other grain),
not for it to pop on its own.

**pomen** (Made from: *pome, -n*) \(V\) **pop** Grammar: to pop on its own (the corn pops), not to pop something. Meaning: of popcorn or other grain. (Other Pronunc.: pomeeni before another suffix)

**pomeSte** (Inflected form of: *pome, -Ste* perf **popped** Meaning: of popcorn or other popped grain.

**poocor** N whiskey Pronunciation: unusual form (long vowel followed by two consonants). Meaning: a type of liquor, not to mention whiskey.

**poocruk** N paper wasp Pronunciation: unusual form (long vowel followed by two consonants). Meaning: makes nests that look like paper and hang in trees. [Attested only once]

**pooke** V **make thick mush** {{Ex.: kan pooken. I made thick mush. kan yete pooke. I will make thick mush.}} **Noun:** poknis.

***pooko** V **swell (up)** {{Ex.: pookon kan-issu. My hand is swelling up. pookoSte-k. It is swollen. pookonin-ka saanan. I am swollen in the groin. pookon wak-naawas hitTewum. Her skirt swells in the wind. kan-was pookompin. I made it swell (for ex. by blowing into a bag).}} **Similar:** pukke. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), mpi, and -Ste. Words containing this: pookon, pookoSte

**pookon** (Made from: *pooko, -n*) \(V\) **swell (up), become swollen** Grammar: something swells up on its own, not to make something swell up.

**pookoSte** (Inflected form of: *pooko, -Ste* perf **swollen, swelled up**

**poolo** V paint {{Ex.: pooldy TaskuSminum! Paint it with red paint!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

**poore** V **catch fleas** {{Ex.: poorena makke. We go to catch fleas. porSe-pu-ka. I'm removing the fleas from myself.}} **Noun:** por. Words containing this: porse, porson

**poosa** (Borrowed from: poza Spanish) N swimming hole [Attested only once]

**poosporus** (Borrowed from: fosforos Spanish) N matches Pronunciation: only recorded as fosforus, but would most likely be pronounced poosporus in Mutsum. [Attested only once]

**pooTo** V **pluck, pull out hair** {{Ex.: yeela-ka-mes pooTo. Wait while I pull out your hair. pooTohte-k. It's plucked (of a chicken).}} **Noun:** puT. Meaning: probably usually used of pulling out a human's hair, by large handfuls, reason for this unclear, but can also be used of plucking a chicken.

**popro** V **nod off, take a nap** {{Ex.: poprey kuutis! Nod off a little!}} Meaning: meaning unsure, but implies sleeping a short time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**por** N flea {{Ex.: murtey kannis amman por. At night the flea ate me. mettenin por eshentak. The flea hid in the blanket. harkenin kan poran-tokokohtak. The fleas increased in my bed. culun por. The flea jumped. Tilli-ka neppe poore. I'm bursting this flea (with my fingernails).}} **Verb:** poore. (Other Pronunc.: poor before a vowel in the same word)

**porko** V **be artistic** {{Ex.: hattena aamane porSeSmin? Who is truly artistic?}} **Similar:** *porSe. Meaning: might be the same word as porSe 'be skillful,' but may be separate. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**porpo** V **gather cottonwood** {{Ex.: porpona to go to gather cottonwood}} **Noun:** porpor. Meaning: the only variety that was native to the area, Fremont cottonwood. Sci. name: Populus fremontii Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

**porpor** N **Fremont cottonwood** **Verb:** porpo. Meaning: only cottonwood variety native to the area, other non-native trees were also called cottonwood. Sci. name: Populus fremontii Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

**porse** (Made from: poore, -s-) \(V\) **remove fleas, de-flea** Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: to de-flea a person or animal or thing, as opposed to just catching fleas (poore).

**porson** N **type of grain** Meaning: called trigo bronco or trigo del campo in Spanish, the shaft looks like wheat, similar to wheat but not the same. [Attested only once]

*porSe V **be skillful** {{Ex.: porSeSmin aamane. Truly a skilled person. kan poreSpu. I am well-trained.}} **Similar:** porko. Grammar: might only appear with -Smin and rarely -pu. Meaning: someone who can make or do all sorts of unusual things. (Other Pronunc.: porSe before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: porSeSmin

**porSeSmin** (Made from: *porSe, -Smin*) **N** **skillful person** Meaning: a skilled person who can do all sorts of unusual things, possibly a person who has trained to
do things.

*poselmin Nplace part of a placename Grammar: only occurs with -tak. Words containing this: poselmintak

poselmintak (Made from: *poselmin, -tak) Nplace placename Cultural info: name of a large village.

poslo (Borrowed from: posole/posole Spanish) Vrevers. make posole {{Ex.: yetee-ka poslo. I will make posole (stew) later. tollompi posloy! Make a lot of posole! ekwe-me kuutis posloy! Don't make the last sound of posole! poslo-ka hitoole. I'm making the beans into posole.;}} Noun: posol. Meaning: make corn stew or mush. Words containing this: poslopaN

poslopaN (Borrowed from: posole/posole Spanish) (Made from: poso, -paN posole-maker) Nposole-maker loanword: posoleeru.

posol (Borrowed from: posole/posole Spanish) Nrevers. posole (corn stew) {{Ex.: hiTTahne posol homrontak. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. itSa posol hiwan. The posole just arrived. kan mehees posole. I'm looking at the posole.;}} Verb: poslo. (Other Pronunc.: posool before a vowel in the same word)

posoleeru (Borrowed from: posole/posole Spanish) Nposole-maker native: poslopaN.

posso Vtie up, drink up Meaning: meaning extremely unclear, may not be just one word, or may mean something else entirely. [Ar + Asc. guess]

posyo Vscorch, singe {{Ex.: kan-mes posyo. I'm scorching your hair. posyon-me. Your hair is getting singed. posyohte hiwaanis. It arrived scorched.;}} Similar: SuuSa; Similar: puSSu; Similar: poTyoti. Cultural info: to cut the hair by singing it off at the cut point. Meaning: usually only of hair.

poSkoymi Vcatch small black ants {{Ex.: poSkoymina makke. We go to catch small black ants.;}} Noun: poSkoymin. Grammar: this word may come historically from poSkoymin by removing the last sound (backformation).

poSkoymin Nsmall black ant Verb: poSKoymi. Pronunciation: puSkoymin might be a large red ant while poSkoymin is a small black one, but it is more likely that Asc. only knew the word for the small black variety. Grammar: final -n might be nominalizer added to poSkoymi, but somewhat unlikely.

pothe Vrot, decay {{Ex.: potheSte rotten pothenin. (It) rotted.;}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -ni(i). Meaning: for example of rotten wood.

potSe Vgrumble, complain {{Ex.: potSehe nuK-me. It is said that you are grumbled about. kan potSe. I'm complaining. potSestap-ka. I was grumbled about.;}} Meaning: to speak badly about someone or something.

poTTol Nyellow-headed blackbird Similar: kulyan, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN.

poTyo Vfart {{Ex.: tina-k innaSte, yu-k tina poTyoti. There he fell down and he kept farting there.;}} Cultural info: as part of a tobacco-smoking practice. Grammar: may only appear with -ti. Meaning: as part of smoking tobacco.

*poyco Vfart {{Ex.: poyconis-ak. He farted by accident.;}} Grammar: only appears with -ni(i). Meaning: by accident or without knowing it. Words containing this: poycon

poycon (Made from: *poyco, -ni) Vfart without knowing it by accident (Other Pronunc.: poyconi before another suffix)

*poyko Vfrighten, scare, startle {{Ex.: poykon-ka. I was/got scared. kan-was poykompi. I frightened him.;}} Similar: pitsu; Similar: *orko; Synonym: koypompi. Grammar: probably only appears with -ni(i). Meaning: possibly a sudden scare. Words containing this: poykompi, poykon

poykompi (Made from: *poyko, -mpi) Vscare, frighten, startle Grammar: to scare someone, not to be scared.

poykon (Made from: *poyko, -ni) Vbe frightened, be scared, be startled Grammar: to be or get or become scared. (Other Pronunc.: poykoni before another suffix)

poytokiSNplace San Felipe Valley Cultural info: Indians gathered there to dance, the priests made a chapel and cemetery there to use when someone's body could not be brought across the river because of high water. Meaning: at the lower part, by the lake, can also refer to the large rancheria there, includes the plain past the Jim Salyer bridge.

-pu Suff. (V > V) to oneself {{Ex.: pelloopuy! Shave your head! uttupuy men-sapaatu! Put on your shoes! kan komeypu. I'm resting}}
pukku\text{m}i V\textit{pick up} \{\textit{Ex.}: pukku\text{m}i\text{-}ka saapahse. I'm picking up pil (dark seeds). pukku\text{m}i wak\text{-}sitnun. Her child is picking up (food?).\} \textit{Noun}: pukku\text{u}T. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different language, replaced by hiSSen puluumase or pulmu. [Ar only, very unsure]

pukku\text{Tu} V\textit{make bread} \{\textit{Ex.}: pukku\text{Tu} wak. He/she is making bread.\} \textit{Noun}: pukku\text{u}T. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different language, replaced by hiSSen puluumase or pulmu. [Ar only, very unsure]

pukku\text{T} N\textit{bread} \{\textit{Ex.}: iccompiy pukku\text{T}! Take the bread out! petwe pukku\text{T}. The bread is soft. ammahnes pukku\text{T}? Is the bread eaten?\} \textit{Loanword}: pan; \textit{Similar}: pu\text{T}\text{u}uT; \textit{Synonym}: puluuma; \textit{Verb}: pukku\text{Tu}. Pronunciation: Asc. pronounced as puku\text{T} instead, but relationship to pukku\text{T} suggests pukku\text{T}. Social use: puluuma more common by Asc's time, pukku\text{T} could be a different language or dialect.

pukk\text{k}ke V\textit{swell} \{\textit{Ex.}: pukk\text{k}ke\text{-}ste wak\text{-}Tammus. His cheeks are swollen up. pukke\text{n}in. He got swollen up.\} \textit{Similar}: *pooko. Grammer: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: a symptom of a fatal disease, which only men get, in which the whole body swells up (what disease unknown).

pukk\text{ku}\text{m}i V\textit{catch toads} \{\textit{Ex.}: pukk\text{ku}\text{m}ina makke. We go to catch toads.\} \textit{Noun}: pukk\text{ku}\text{m}in.

pukk\text{ku}\text{k}min N\textit{toad} \textit{Verb}: pukk\text{ku}\text{k}mi. Cultural info: Asc. notes that these are not good for anything, as opposed to the wakracmin bullfrogs, which could be sold (people in San Francisco ate them). Meaning: large, warty toad.

puk\text{t}u V\textit{pile up} \{\textit{Ex.}: pukt\text{u}n. It piled up.\} \textit{Tentative}

puk\text{ti} V\textit{holy weed plant} \textit{Pronunciation}: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called yerba santa in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly Eriodictyon californicum or other Eriodictyon species. [Attested only once]

dem. notes that these are not good for anything, as pukk\text{ku}\text{m}i makke.

puh\text{T} V\textit{be full-breasted} \{\textit{Ex.}: moT\text{-}me sitnun, ammu\text{-}me pulci\text{hi}te? Do you have a child, so that your breasts are so full? (for ex. from nursing)\} \textit{Meaning}: possibly for swelling of breasts with nursing or pregnancy. [Ar + Asc. guess]

*pul\text{k}i V\textit{bottom breaks off} \{\textit{Ex.}: ull\text{i} pul\text{k}in\text{in}. The bottom broke off the water basket. pul\text{k}in\text{in}. (Its) bottom broke off. kan\text{-}was pul\text{k}impi. I'm breaking off the bottom (of it).\} \textit{Grammar}: only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Words containing this: pul\text{k}impi, pul\text{k}in

pul\text{k}im\text{pi} (Made from: *pul\text{k}i, -mpi) V\textit{break bottom off} \textit{Grammar}: to break the bottom off of something.

pul\text{ki} V\textit{be curly} \{\textit{Ex.}: pul\text{k}\text{i}ste wak\text{-}urih. His hair is curling.\} \textit{Meaning}: of hair, probably only on the head.

pul\text{Tu} V\textit{protrude (eyes)} \{\textit{Ex.}: pul\text{T}\text{u}m\text{i} person with protruding/bulging eyes pul\text{T}\text{u}mak people with protruding/bulging eyes\} \textit{Similar}: pohlo.

pulu\text{m}u V\textit{make bread} \{\textit{Ex.}: pul\text{u}mu\text{-}ka. I make bread.\} \textit{Noun}: pulu\text{m}ua. Meaning: same meaning as hiSSe puluumase. [Attested only once]

pulu\text{p}u V\textit{be beat (heart), pulse} \{\textit{Ex.}: pul\text{p}ure wak\text{-}sire His heart is beating.\} \textit{Similar}: tultule.

pul\text{s}a N\textit{be rocky} \{\textit{Ex.}: pul\text{s}\text{a}ste wak\text{-}urih. His hair is rocky.\} \textit{Meaning}: of hair, probably only on the head.

pule V\textit{be curly} \{\textit{Ex.}: pul\text{u}m\text{a}ste wak\text{-}urih. His hair is curling.\} \textit{Meaning}: of hair, probably only on the head.

pum\text{e} V\textit{decrease} \textit{Meaning}: of the moon, past the full moon (waning), meaning very unsure. [Attested only
pume

pumeSte-k-Tar (Compound composed of: pume, -Ste, =aks, Tar) N moon in second half Meaning: just past the full moon, probably only of the waning gibbous moon, not waning crescent, meaning unsure.

punnTu (Borrowed from: ?? a language of the Sierra (S. Nevada)) N place sierra Social use: may not have been used in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

pupsi V stare {{Ex.: hista men-kas punsinin? Why did you stare at me?}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). [Me. + Asc. guess]

puni (Borrowed from: puniz? Spanish?) V catch birds {{Ex.: kan-was yete punSi. I will catch the little bird. punSiis! Go catch little birds!}} Meaning: of small birds.

puriTu V reverse, be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: puriTuhte big-bellied, fat}} Similar: puslu; Similar: puhuTu; Noun: puriTur. Grammar: may only appear with -hte/Ste. [Me. + Asc. guess]

purcu N personal Purcu {{Ex.: purcu wak-rakka Purcu's house}} Social use: Asc. wasn't sure of this name. [Tentative]

purSu V reverse. gather bear herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry {{Ex.: purSuNa maka. We go to gather bear herb.}} Noun: puruurIS. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus californica Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

puru V be upside down Grammar: might appear only as puruhte. Meaning: mouth downward. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: puruhte

puruhte (Made from: puru, -Ste) perf upside-down [Ar + Asc. guess]

puuurIS N reverse. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry Verb: purSu. Cultural info: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus californica Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

puryu V run around noisily, make noise {{Ex.: hate puryu? Who is running around making noise? puryu-ka. I'm running around making noise.}} Meaning: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

puslu V be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: pusluhmin pot-bellied one pusluhmak pot-bellied ones}} Similar: katTu; Similar: punTu. Meaning: may be considered a bad word, not clear, can be of either a man or woman.

pusni V have a vulva {{Ex.: pusniSmin (a woman) with a large vulva}} Similar: patsa; Noun: pusi.

pusre V blow as part of doctoring {{Ex.: pusren ma wakSiS. The coyote truly blows as part of doctoring. pusre puuyis. The spirits blow as part of doctoring.}} Grammar: probably used both with and without -n(i) with similar meaning.

*pussa V satiate, fill, satisfy {{Ex.: pussaSte-ka. I'm full/satisfied. kan pussanin. I got full.}} Ex.:

pussan (Made from: *pussa, -n) perf get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronoun: pussani before another suffix)

pussaSte (Made from: *pussa, -Ste) perf full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things.

pusse V resurrect, revive {{Ex.: kan-was yete pusse. I will resurrect him.}} [Attested only once]

pussi N vulva Similar: pattas; Verb: pusni.

pussuy N reverse, whirlwind {{Ex.: pussuyIS, koc pusuy tipltile a whirlwind, when the turning one spins}} Verb: pusuy. Words containing this: pussuyins

pussuyins (Made from: pussuy, -kIS) N whirlwind Meaning: could mean a small whirlwind, but probably also just means any whirlwind.

pusuy V reverse, make a whirlwind {{Ex.: uyka pusuyun, okse pusuyus. Yesterday (it) made a whirlwind, a long time ago (it) made a whirlwind.}} Noun: pussuy.

puSSu V scorched {{Ex.: yeela-ka-mes puSSu. I will scorched you, puSSunin. It got scorched. kan puSSumpi. I scorched it (made it get scorched).}} Similar: puSSa; Similar: posyo. Meaning: probably with a burning stick, grasses, or firebrand.

putki V reverse. gather puutik seeds {{Ex.: putki-ka. I'm gathering puutik seeds. puTKiys! Go
gather puutik seeds!} Noun: puutik. Meaning: variety not known.

*putli V shrink up, curl up {{Ex.: putliSte-k eeTe. He's sleeping curled up.}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste/-hte. Meaning: probably means both curled up (when sleeping) and shrunken in general. Words containing this: putliSte

putliSte (Made from: *putli, -Ste) perf shrunk, curled up

*putte V be thick, be rough {{Ex.: putteSte hatul. The mush is thick, puttenin. (It) got thick/rough.}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste (meaning rough/thick), -n(i) (meaning get/become rough/thick), or -mpi (make rough/thick). Meaning: thick of mush, or rough of water in a river or sea. Words containing this: putten, putteste

putteste (Inflected form of: *putte, -Ste) perf rough, thick Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea.

putti V wrap {{Ex.: nahu puttihte makse kurkha. Our corn is wrapped there, puttin-ak. He wrapped (it).} kan-was putti. I'm wrapping it.}} Meaning: general, of wrapping a baby, corn, a wound, etc., the thing used to do the wrapping can be paper, cloth, or anything.

puttuT N thumb, big toe {{Ex.: hinTis-me kannis hara men-puttutsum? What are you giving me with your thumb?}} (Other Pronunc.: puttut before another suffix)

putu V return and go from place to place Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

puT N down, feather {{Ex.: iccompi-k wak-puTse amSi wak kusahne. She is taking out its feathers so that it (the pillowcase) can be washed. Taskuhmin wak-puT wak-kulyan the red feathers of the redwinged blackbird}} Verb: pooTo. Meaning: means both the down feathers and regular feathers.

puTirpu (Made from: puTri, -pu) V blow on oneself

puTke V suck inward {{Ex.: ekwe-ka holle puTke. I can't suck air inward.}} Similar: puTe; Similar: -w-. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be pucke. Grammar: may be related to puuTe plus -w- (undo, outward), as -k- instead of -w- and suck inward being opposite of blowing outward, but unsure. Meaning: pull air in through the teeth and lips.

puTkI V pull hair {{Ex.: kan-was puTkinin wak-urihse. I pulled his hair. puTkipun-ka. / puTkinin-ka. I pulled my hair.}} Cultural info: part of violent fighting, included pulling out hair by the fistful and using sharpened animal bones to cut the stomach or eyes, between women or men or both. Grammar: can appear with -n(i) or -mpi or no suffix, but usage unclear. Meaning: probably only as part of fighting.

puTri V blow, squirt {{Ex.: puTriy! Squirt water from your mouth!}} Meaning: probably only of blowing/squirting water out of the mouth, not clear in what situations this was used. (Other Pronunc.: puTir before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: puTirpu

puTTa V knock down (acorns) {{Ex.: puTTay iuykus! Knock down acorns! puTTana-ka. I go to knock down acorns out of the trees.}} Cultural info: this word means to climb an oak tree and use a stick to hit the acorns down to harvest them. Meaning: acorns out of a tree.

puuasi V do {{Ex.: puuasi kan tukne If I did...}} Similar: hiSSe. Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: rare word for hiSSe. [Tentative]

puuce V be careful {{Ex.: puucehte-k aamane. He's very careful.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

puucehte N woman's buttocks [Attested only once]

puukuy N young deer, fawn {{Ex.: liikinina wak iThine pina puukuye. He goes to kill a fawn there again.}} Similar: tooTe. Meaning: young of tooTe.

puuSa V scorch, singe {{Ex.: puuSape-k. I scorch myself, puuSan wak-urihse. He singed his hair, puuSaSte-k. It's scorched, puuSanin pan. The bread got scorched.}} Similar: puSSu; Similar: SuuSa; Similar: posyo. Meaning: often of hair (possibly to cut it), can also be of bread getting overdone, and can probably be used generally. Words containing this: puuSaSte

puuSaSte (Inflected form of: puuSa, -Ste) perf scorched, singed Meaning: of hair, bread, and
puuSa Ste

possibly other things in general.

puutik N revers, a tasty seed Verb: putki. Cultural info: probably a traditional food. Meaning: neither Spanish nor scientific name known. [Attested only once]

puuTa V be newborn {{Ex.: puuTaSte wak. He's newly born,} } Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may only appear with -Ste. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

puuTe V blow on/at/into/out {{Ex.: puuTesi-ka sottowe. I'm blowing at the fire. puuTehe-ka. I have blown (at it). miSSimpiy puuTey amSi yulke sottow! Blow well so the fire will burn! puuTenin. It got blown up. (for ex. a beef bladder, like a balloon) puuTe weela! Blow out the candle!] } Similar: puTe. Cultural info: children and men (and maybe women) blew up beef bladders as a game, like balloons. Meaning: blowing on a fire to start it, at a candle to put it out, blowing into a bag or balloon to inflate it, etc.: general word for blow on/in/at something.

puuTu N big belly {{Ex.: puuTu palkaSmin. a big, white belly}} Verb: punTu. [Ar + Asc. guess]

puuyic N revers, mole (on skin) {{Ex.: kan meheesi men-puuyicse. I just see your mole.} } Verb: puyci.

puuyis N witchcraft, spirits {{Ex.: kan-was yete aami wak-puuyisum. I will bewitch him with his own witchcraft. pusre puuyis. The spirits blow (on someone) as part of witchcraft.} } Meaning: primarily means the witchcraft, can sometimes refer to the spirits, may rarely refer to poison used in witchcraft.

puyic V revers, have moles {{Ex.: puyiciSmin a person with moles, moley one}} Noun: puuyic. Meaning: on skin (not of the animal).

puyiitu (Borrowed from: pollito Spanish) N chick {{Ex.: icconin puyiitu. The chick came out,}} native: pirSana. [Attested only once]

puyri V squat on heels {{Ex.: puyri! Squat on your heels!} } Meaning: to squat down resting on one's heels.

raahe V catch bodylouse {{Ex.: raahena makke. We go to gather/catch bodylouse.}} Similar: rahse. Noun: rah. Meaning: of catching them intentionally, like hunting them or gathering them together, not of catching lice from someone (like contagion), different also from rahse (to pick the lice off someone).

raakat N name {{Ex.: hinkayi men-raakat? What's your name? kan-raakat hwan. My name is Juan. ekwe-ka hinsu wak-raakat. I don't know his name. kan-was rakke wakraakatsun. I call him by his name. ekwena-k raakat. He doesn't have a name. ekwe kannis hiwan raakat, hinkayi-k raakat hi'Sa nepp riicasum. The name doesn't come to me, what the thing's name is in this language.}} Verb: rakke.

raama (Borrowed from: rama Spanish) N branch {{Ex.: cappuSmin raama a thorny branch}} Meaning: of a tree. [Attested only once]

raanaT N revers, long neck Verb: raanTa. [Attested only once]

raanu V have a cramp/pain (in neck) {{Ex.: raanunin-ka. I got a cramp in my neck.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: for example from sleeping in a bad position.

raaTam N revers, boil, pimple {{Ex.: hemec'a raatam one boil}} Verb: raTma. Meaning: on the skin. [Attested only once]

rahe N bodylouse, white louse Verb: raah; Verb: rahse.

rahse V de-louse, remove lice Similar: raah; Noun: rah. Meaning: rahe is to pick lice off someone, rahe is to collect, hunt, or gather lice.

rahhopa N ray {{Ex.: rahlhopa, SuSpunin-ka. (There are) rays of light, I was dazzled.}} Meaning: of light, probably from the sun. [Ar + Asc. guess]
**rakaT** N **children's game** Meaning: meaning unsure, could be a confusion with rakaT 'name'. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

**rakke** V **name, call** {{Ex.: kan rakkehnis hwan. I was named Juan. makke-was rakke kapitan. We call him captain. kan-was rakke kan-cucucuse oreese. I'm naming my dog "bear." kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum. I call him by his name.}} Grammar: note call out to someone or call someone to you.

**ramaata** (Borrowed from: ramada Spanish) N **ramada** {{Ex.: lippapun wak-ramaataatka. (He) hid himself in his ramada.}}

**rammay**. **Adv** **inside, within** {{Ex.: makse Tawraykun rammay rukkatka. We went to stay inside the house. wak-poloc rammay. His belly-button is inside (is an innie). rammay murTu. It's dark inside. akkumpiy tappur rammay! Put the wood inside! mumyule makkese rammay oocotka. It's buzzing inside our ears.}} Grammar: the noun that something is inside can be specified with -tka, or not mentioned.

**rammay**. N **West** Similar: **akkas, yakmun, awar**; Similar: **huunun**. Meaning: unclear whether this word, which usually means 'inside,' really also means 'West'. [Me only]

**rammes** Nrevers. **weasel** Verb: **ramse**. Meaning: a thin weasel with spots on the head.

**rammu** V **shoot** {{Ex.: hinhan makse wyka rammus? How many did we shoot (while they were flying) yesterday? rammuy! Shoot (it) on the fly! rammu-ka-was. I shot it (while it was flying).}} Meaning: only of shooting something while it is flying (generally a bird), shoot on the fly.

**ramse** Vrevers. **catch weasels** {{Ex.: ramsena makke. We go to catch weasels.}} Noun: **rammes**. Meaning: thin weasels with spots on the head.

**ranTa** Vrevers. **have a long neck** {{Ex.: ranTaSmin long-necked one ranTa-k kaTTak. His neck is long, the nape of (his) neck.}} Noun: **raanaT**.

**rapka** Vrevers. **gather acorns** {{Ex.: rapkana makke. We go to gather acorns.}} Noun: **rappak**. Meaning: could possibly mean to gather Douglas fir wood or pine-nuts as well, but usually to gather a particular species of acorns, see rappak.

**rappak** Nrevers. **Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns** Verb: **rapka**. Cultural info: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglas fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: Pseudotsuga mucronata or P. sabiniana, or entirely different trees.

**rapsana** N **cattail, tule** Similar: **luppe, haale; kaamun**. Meaning: type of tule grass, specific type unsure, possibly cattail.

**raraS** N **finger, toe** {{Ex.: men kannis tattan kan-raaraSum. You touched me with my finger. wak-raraS wak-siretka. His finger is on his heart. akkumpiy haysa raraaSe. They put their fingers in.}} wh: **issu**; Similar: **kaapiS**. Meaning: any finger, not a specific one. (Other Pronunc.: **raasaS** before a vowel in the word)

**ratSun** (Borrowed from: racion Spanish) N **ration** {{Ex.: haysa hara maksene ratSune. They gave us our ration (of food).}} Meaning: probably of food. [Attested only once]

**raTma** Vrevers. **have boils/pimples** {{Ex.: raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama. His body has boils all over.}} Noun: **raaTam**. Meaning: specific type of sore unknown.

**raTsakhi** V **crackle** {{Ex.: raTsaksi. (It's) really crackling.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

**ratski** V **break into pieces, break out** {{Ex.: ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. ratskipun kulyan hettenin. The blackbird broke itself out, it was trapped (and then flew away).}} Grammar: usage with -n(i) and -pu unclear. Meaning: meaning very unsure, may be incorrect. [Tentative]

**raw excl shout** {{Ex.: hattena rawte? Who has the shout 'raw' (at a dance)?}} Meaning: at a
dancer, shouted at the beginning, meaning unsure.

**rawik** *V* **crevers.** *dance caller, orator* **Verb: rawki.**

Cultural info: the person who calls out shouts during a dance, or gives a sermon-like speech to the people at a dance.

**rawki** *V* **crevers.** *give a speech* {{**Ex.: rawkin-ak.** He's giving a speech. *hattena rawki? Who gives a speech??**} **Noun: rawik.** Grammar: usage of rawik before suffixes very unsure. Meaning: possibly at a dance. (Other Pronunc.: **rawik** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -kiSpu)

**rawna** *V* **answer, respond** {{**Ex.: rawanpuy!** Answer!} **Pronunciation:** pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may only occur with -pu, with the same meaning (rawanpu). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **rawan** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

**rawsu** *V* **gather wild carrots** {{**Ex.: rawsuna makke.** We go to gather wild carrots.} **Noun: rawsuna.**

**rawsuna** *N* **wild carrot** **Verb: rawsu.** Cultural info: grew in the mountains, was a valued food and considered better than carrots. Meaning: different root vegetable than carrot, larger, with a white root, top of the plant has a tall stalk and leaf and looks like anise.

**recme** *V* **crevers.** *have nits** {{**Ex.: recmeSmin, recmemak one who has nits, people with nits**} **Similar: reTme; Noun: recTem.**

**reeTem** *N* **crevers.** *nit (louse egg)** **Similar: saakar; Verb: recme; Verb: reTme.** Grammar: this noun has two verbal forms: reTme for removing nits and recme for having nits. Meaning: identical to saakar.

**rehwe** *V* **be redeemed** {{**Ex.: rehwempi to cause someone to be redeemed (redeem someone)**} **Meaning:** native meaning and usage somewhat unsure, only occurs in Christian prayer. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**rekke** *V* **move** {{**Ex.: rekkekun paaTe. / rekken paaTe.** The padre moved (changed residence). *kan haysane rekke aNNis rukkatka. I'm moving them to another house (for ex. with my truck).**} **Similar: *merke.** Grammar: of oneself, can use with or without -pu with similar meaning. Meaning: of moving to a different house, changing residence/address.

**rekTe** *V* **gather, collect, pile up** {{**Ex.: rekTehtea gathered**} **Similar: moyce.** Grammar: might only appear with -hte. Meaning: of things or people being gathered together in a group or bunch or pile, forming a pile or crowd, not of gathering something to harvest it. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**relo** (Borrowed from: reloj Spanish) *N* **clock** {{**Ex.: kan-relo, kan-relokmna my clock, my clocks**} **Pronunciation:** no h on the end, despite Spanish reloj, but H notes that it was relo, without j, in CA Spanish.

**remooma** *V* **go from one place to another** {{**Ex.: remoomaSste am sinni.** That child has (really) gone from one place to another (all over now.)} **Pronunciation:** not a usual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, implies walking or wandering all over the place a lot. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**res** (Borrowed from: res Spanish) *N* **deer** {{**Ex.: liiki-ka hemee'a rese.**} **native: tooTe.** Meaning: meaning unsure, might include meat in general. [Me only]

**reTeeTih** *N* **blackberry bramble/bush/patch** {{**Ex.: reTeeTihmak blackberry brambles**} **Meaning:** includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

**reTme** *V* **crevers.** *remove nits** {{**Ex.: reTme to go to remove nits**} **Similar: recme.** **Noun: recTem.** Meaning: remove louse eggs, de-nit.

**reTyen** *V* **be leaning** {{**Ex.: histana nuhu reTyen? What's that leaning there? reTyen-k. He/she/it is leaning (against a wall). reTyen. It leaned over.**} **Meaning:** be in a leaning position, Asc. sometimes said this was only be for inanimate objects like a bag of wheat, but she sometimes accepted it for people leaning against something too. Words containing this: reTyen

**reTyen** (Made from: *reTye, -n*3) **V** *lean over* Meaning: move into a leaning position from being upright. (Other Pronunc.: **reTyeni** before another suffix)

**ricca** *V* **speak, talk** {{**Ex.: riica-ka-mes. I'm talking to you. hattese-k ricca? Who did he talk (to)? ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca. It's not good that he talks a lot. pahcaSmin wak-moohel amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. makam riccapu. You all are talking amongst yourselves, haysa wak-riccan huusum. Their speech is through their noses. kan riccaSmin. I'm a talker. hinTse makke riccapu? What are we going to talk about?*} **Similar: riTTa; Noun: riica.** Words containing this: anSa-riccas, riccan, riccapu, riccapu, riccaSmin, ricwa, ricwaSmin
riccan (Made from: ricca, -n) N speech, talking
Similar: ricca.
riccapu (Made from: ricca, -pu) V talk amongst

riccaspu (Made from: ricca, -spu) V chat, converse, have a conversation

ricceu V be hunchedbacked Meaning: this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

rickin N carrying net, string bag {Ex.: rickintak

kan wattimpi. I'm carrying (it) in the carrying net. wak hippoc wak-rickinum. She's carrying (it) on her back with her carrying net.}

Similar: ricwi. Cultural info: made of string with mesh like a fishnet, worn with the string handle running across the neck (not the forehead), hanging down the back, possibly only for women, Asc. saw her grandmother (Maria, Barbara's mother) using one, hers was of yellowish string, but it is not known what fiber it was made from. Meaning: a string net for carrying things. Social use: probably comes from an older word ricki 'tie' plus -w- 'undo,' rare word, piTwi more common. [Attested only once]

rihTi V be pretty {Ex.: rihTi wak-hin. His eyes are pretty, rihTiSmjn a pretty one)} Social use: rare word for more common missi.

riica N language, word {Ex.: ricca haysa riicasum. (They) are speaking (in) their language. mooniS riica Spanish language (white person's language) emmen-ak kan-ricase. My language is being forgotten. koc ekwe-ka ofSo riicase. When I don't hit the word (right). tawha-te-k piina riica. That word is difficult.} Similar: rican; Verb: ricca. Words containing this: riicina

riicinuma (Compound composed of: ricca, numin) Nplace placename Cultural info: a village where they did speeches at the fiestas. Grammar: comes from some form of ricca-numan, since it's the place where they did speeches.

riikeh N foreskin {Ex.: warastap wak-riikeh, ara wakse soron pattYan. His foreskin was cut, then blood flowed from him. riikethak on the foreskin riikeh piliw foreskin of the penis} wh: calamsa; Similar: piliw. Meaning: of the penis.

*riiki, V tip, tilt {Ex.: riikimpin-ka. I tipped it. riikinin. It tipped.} Grammar: appears only with -mpi or -n(i) (or could possibly also with -Ste). Words containing this: riikimpi, riikin

riiki, V harm {Ex.: kan riiki. I harm (someone). kan riikihne. I am harmed (by someone).} Grammar: very similar to riki 'tip, tilt,' may be related to each other or not, but if used with -mpi or -n(i), has to be the 'tip/tilt' verb. Meaning: rare word.

riikimpi (Made from: *riiki, -mpi) V tip, tilt Meaning: to tip or tilt something (someone does it).

riikin (Made from: *riiki, -n) V tip, tilt Grammar: to tip or tilt over by itself without someone pushing it, moving into a tipped or tilted position. (Other Pronunc.: riikini before another suffix)

riiNa, N mouse {Ex.: riiNa amman tina. A mouse ate there. (indicating gnawed place on a tray)} Verb: riina. Meaning: fieldmouse, small brown mouse with black belly and tail (but not much fur on belly), nice fur, about 3 inches long, is born in and usually lives in the grass and brush, doesn't often come in houses.
riiNa V catch mice {{Ex.: riiNana makke. We go to catch mice. kan riiNa yete. I will catch mice.}} Noun: riiNa Meaning: small brown fieldmouse with some black on belly and tail, about 3 inches long.

riipin N curly/Chinese willow Verb: ripsi. Sci. name: probably Salix matsudana and/or Salix babylonica.

riires N cord, bowstring, string {{Ex.: kan meheesi riirese. I'm looking at the bowstring.}} Meaning: of a hunting bow. [Ar + Asc. guess]

riisimu N place placename {{Ex.: nii-ka waate riisimu. Here I come now (from) Riisimu. (line from an entering song in a festival as people enter the ramada)}} [Attested only once]

riisuye N coyote pup {{Ex.: kan meheesi neppe riisuye. I'm looking at that coyote pup.}} Similar: wakSiS.

riite V fight (bulls) {{Ex.: kan riite. I fight (bulls). riitepaN bullfighter}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, might refer to being confident, or to being unsure, for bullfighting. [Ar + Asc. guess]

riiTay N rabbitskin blanket {{Ex.: riiTay eshente. (He) has a rabbitskin blanket as a blanket. hinhan riiTay iccon? How many rabbitskin blankets came out? (How many did the skins turn out to make?) kan hiSSe rii Taye. I'm making a rabbitskin blanket.}} Cultural info: made by sewing the skins together, only the captains wore them, not everyone, but also noted to be a poor type of blanket, which seems to conflict.

riiTay in-ak wak-riiTokse. He talks low/hoarsely (his voice is deep/hoarse). haypire rinsiki, haypire leeweTes. Some (sang) low, some (sang) high.}} Opp.: leeweTe. Grammar: only occurs with -ksi. Meaning: can include voices being confused or chaotic as well as hoarse or just singing at low pitch, often describes singing but can also describe speech. Words containing this: rinsiki

rinsiki (Made from: *rinsi, -ksi) V be deep, low, hoarse. be deep, low Meaning: of the voice, also including sounds disordered or chaotic.

rinTa V be thin, be skin and bones {{Ex.: rinTaSte (extremely) thin rinTan-ak. She/he got thin.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of someone who is too thin, nothing but bones. Words containing this: rinTan, rinTaSte

rinTan (Made from: rinTa, -n) V get thin, lose weight Meaning: of losing too much weight, becoming skin and bones. (Other Pronunc.: rinTani before another suffix)

rinTaSte (Made from: rinTa, -Ste) perf thin, skin and bones Meaning: too thin, of someone who is nothing but bones.

riippa V stab, jab, spur {{Ex.: yuu-k-was oySo rippas. He jabbed him again. Ripppahne-me. You're stabbed. rippat kannis! Stab me!}}

riippahne-me. He's stabbing me repeatedly with his knife. ripsana-k kawaayuse. He goes to spur the horse repeatedly.}} Similar: rippu.

riippu V dig (up), prick {{Ex.: yuu makse rippun tollon toroowee. And we dug up a lot of soaproot. rippuna makke teenase. We go to dig up wild potatoes. rippuin kan-issu. My hand got pricked. rippuSte makke. We are got pricked. kan-mes rippumpi. I prick you.}}

Similar: rippa. Grammar: can use rippu by itself for or language, definitely not in use by Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

ris N**meat** {{Ex.: }\textit{hooyoy ris, wak tollon sakker!} Take (this) meat, it has a lot of fat! \textit{ammay ris!} Eat the meat! \textit{hiniTs piina ris?} What is that meat?}} *Similar:* \textit{toTe}. Meaning: only refers to the meat, not the living animal (as tooTe does), may only refer to partly dried meat, not completely dried like jerky but not fresh. (Other Pronunc.: \textit{riis} before a vowel in the word)

ritli V**shrink** {{Ex.: }\textit{matla-k eeTe, ritlISte-k eeTe}. He sleeps face down, he sleeps shrunked up.}} *Similar:* \textit{mItli}. Meaning: meaning very unsure, might refer specifically to sleeping curled up, but not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

riT N**coarse meal** {{Ex.: }\textit{yikka riTse} to grind coarse meal \textit{arina wak-riT} coarse meal of the flour}} Meaning: usually from wheat.

riTTe V**shout, holler** {{Ex.: }\textit{riTtA-k}. He shouts. \textit{riTtay men!} You, shout!}} *Similar:* \textit{rica}.

riTTe V**weave** {{Ex.: }\textit{kan yete riTTe}. I will weave. \textit{riTTehte-k}. It's woven. \textit{riTTeisy}! Make someone weave! \textit{kan-riTTen my weaving!}} *Noun:* \textit{riTTeni}. Words containing this: \textit{riTTen}.

riTTeN N**ornament** *Similar:* \textit{ririTsi}. *Verb:* \textit{riTTe}. Meaning: for a woman, could be a woven ornament one's weaving work, the work on the loom or the work one has made.

riTTeNi N**ornament** *Similar:* \textit{ririTsi}. *Verb:* \textit{riTTen}. Meaning: for a woman, could be a woven ornament because of similarity to riTTe, but may be any type of women's ornament, this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ritski V**have a small waist, thin** {{Ex.: }\textit{tyiru mukurma ritskiSmin}. The woman is very thin-waisted. \textit{ritskihte hus} a flat nose (narrow bridge of nose?)} } *Meaning:* usually refers to a woman's hourglass figure, with narrow waist, or to other things being thin in the middle or in one part. Words containing this: \textit{ritskiSmin}

riTSkiSmin (Made from: ritski, -Smin) N**small-waisted one, thin person**
riya

\[\text{be smooth, untangled}\] \{\text{Ex.: ekwe riyan a tangle ekwe riyan men-urih. Your hair is tangled.}\} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. \([\text{Ar only, very unsure}]\)

riyal \(N\) \text{real, unit of money} \{\text{Ex.: hemeca riyal, uThin riyal one real, two reals hemeca\,a\,ereT riyal men kannis teeve, ekwe-me kannis iTka. You owe me one real of money, (but you won't pay me.}\} \text{native: ruk; native: ereT.}

roko \(V\) \text{cattleprod, prod} \{\text{Ex.: kan-was ripsa yete rocsun. I will prick it with a cattleprod.}\} \text{Meaning: stick used to prick, prod, or goad oxen or cattle.}

rocwe \(V\) \text{tangle} \{\text{Ex.: rocyoSte, hinkasit-ka ruutwi? It's tangled, how will I untangle it? rocyonin. (It) got tangled. rocoypu to entangle oneself (for ex. of string, or one's own hair) rocwey! Untangle it! hinkasi-ka rocwe? How will I untangle it? rocwenenin. (It) came untangled.}\} \text{Grammar: appears only with -pu, -ni(i), or -Ste, and -mpi might be possible, but when used with -w to make rocwe, it can appear by itself. (Other Pronunc.: rocoy before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: rocwe, rocwey, rocwey, rocwySte}

rocyan \(V\) \text{get tangled, tangle} \{\text{Ex.: rocyo, -ni, -n} V\text{tangle}\} \text{Grammar: to tangle itself up on its own, or to become tangled. Meaning: of string, hair, etc.. (Other Pron unc.: rocoy before another suffix)}

rocyoSte \(V\) \text{perf\,tangled} \{\text{Ex.: rocyo, -Ste}\} \text{Meaning: of string, hair, etc..}

rokoostah \(N\) \text{Place Pilarcito (a village)} \text{Similar: -taks; Similar: rookos. Meaning: historically, it is probably named after bulrush growing there (place of the bulrush).}

rokse \(V\) \text{be dusty} \{\text{Ex.: rokse am pire. The atmosphere is dusty. rokse ama. It's dusty now.}\} \text{Similar: rokye. Meaning: of dust in the air, for example when a wagon or car raises dust along the road, or when someone sweeps a room, or when it's dusty from wind.}

rokso \(V\) \text{N\,revers. gather bulrush} \{\text{Ex.: roksosona makke. We go to gather bulrush.}\} \text{Noun: rookos. Meaning: can involve pulling the bulrush out by the roots.}

rokye \(V\) \text{fly (dirt), get dust on} \{\text{Ex.: rokye pire. The dirt is flying.}\} \text{Similar: rokse. Meaning: probably means to get something dirty in a dirty place where dirt is flying around, may also refer to the dirt flying around, meaning unsure, this may focus more on the dirt while rokse focuses more on the air.}

romso \(V\) \text{N\,revers. be blotchy, have a rash} \{\text{Ex.: romsosomin blotchy one, person with a rash}\} \text{Noun: rommos. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger. [Tentative]}

rona \(N\) \text{small boils Similar: huupur. [Attested only once]}

ronko \(V\) \text{N\,revers. growl} \{\text{Ex.: cuucu kannis ronko. The dog is growling at me. kan namin wak-ronkos. I heard his growl!}\} \text{Meaning: for example of a dog. Words containing this: ronkos}

ronkos \(V\) \text{N\,revers. bleary person, mussed up one} \text{Verb: rocko. Meaning: probably of someone who is bleary-eyed or has mussed up hair from being half-asleep. [Attested only once]}

rookoy \(N\) \text{roll in the dirt} \{\text{Ex.: rookopy! Roll yourself in the dirt!}\} \text{Meaning: may include rolling in ash to cover oneself in ash, may be rolling on the ground as a child plays. [Tentative]}

rookos \(V\) \text{N\,revers. bulrush} \{\text{Ex.: tokkoh rookos-was a bed made of bulrushes mukurmakma yete hippun rookose. The women will carry bulrushes on their backs.}\} \text{Similar: Sipruna; Similar: rokoostah; Similar: Sipru; Verb: rokso. Cultural info: used for repairing roofs and was very long-lasting, also used for making sleeping mats/beds. Meaning: a large, round bulrush (tule), grew in Watsonville around the edge of a lake, probably the most common type, Sipruna is the root of this plant.}

roomos \(N\) \text{N\,revers. rash, sore, blotch} \{\text{Ex.: roomoste-k. He has a rash/sores.}\} \text{Verb: romso.}
Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots feel, and don’t grow much larger.

**roroomi** V **snore** {{Ex.: kata wak-appa wak roorno. He snores like his father. ussi-me roono? Why are you snoring?}} Similar: ruunu.

**roopa** (Borrowed from: ropa Spanish) N **clothes**, **clothing** {{Ex.: lalwen roopa. The clothes are blowing in the wind. ekwe-ka-mes TiTk u men-roopase. I won't tear your clothes.}} native: eshen; native: hisa; native: kitroh.

**rooreh** Nrevers. **clover** Similar: muuren; Similar: kiricim; Verb: rorehe. Cultural info: very good for eating, ate the leaves with vinegar and salt. Meaning: large clover species, with pretty flowers and hollow stalks, refers to both the kind with red/purple flowers and the kind with white flowers, both with dark rims of the leaves, larger than muuren (smallest) or kiricim (middle size), rooreh grows about 2 feet high.

**roote** V **be at, exist** {{Ex.: pina roote. It is (kept) there. pinaa-mes roote hintak. (It's) there in your eyes. kan-makkuh roote my late husband rootemsa pappel / pappel rootemsa place for paper hanni roote? Where is it? kaakuntak roote haysa rukka. Their houses are in the South. tappur roote. There is the/a tree.}} Grammar: can probably be used for 'there is/are' (existential) as well as being in a specific place. Words containing this: rootemsa

**rootemsa** (Made from: roote, -msa) N **place for something**

**rooto** (Borrowed from: unknown some other California language) V **tie up** {{Ex.: rootoy! Tie (it) up!}} native: pITTe. Social use: Asc. could use forms of this verb with Mutsun suffixes, but she said it was a word of a different language.

**ropTo** V **be dirty** {{Ex.: ropTo men-hin. Your face is dirty.}} Social use: uncommon word.

**rohe** Vrevers. **gather clover** {{Ex.: rorehna makke. We go to gather clover.}} Noun: roreh. Meaning: see roreh for type of clover.

**roroomiS** (Made from: rorSo, -mis) N **toy** {{Ex.: kan hukaari roroomiSum. I'm playing with the toy. kan meheesi roroomiSe. I'm looking at the toy. men-roroomiS your toy}} Grammar: relationship to rorSo not direct.

**roroSpu** (Made from: rorSo, -pu) V **play**

**roroSpu** V **play, amuse** {{Ex.: ekwe makam roroSpu, kan ekwe yete rorSo! You all don't play, I won't play! ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma! Don't play like children! haysa roroSpu. They're playing.}} loanword: hukaari; Similar: *amSe. Grammar: almost always used with -pu, and Asc. sometimes said it could not appear without it, can mean to amuse oneself, but -pu is not literal, roroSpu just means 'to play'. (Other Pronunc.: roroS before -pu (or -mu if used)) Words containing this: roroomiS, roroSpu

**rosarya** (Borrowed from: rosario Spanish) N **rosary** {{Ex.: ekwes-me maksene hummi rosaaryose? Won't you give us rosaries?}}

**rotko** V **tie, tangle bunch together** {{Ex.: rotkonin-ak. It got tied up. rotkoy nuk! Tie it together! rutwi! Untie it! (unsure)}} Grammar: may form an irregular word 'untie' rutwi with -w-, but unsure. Meaning: to bundle a bunch of clothes together, possibly by tying, or to tie up, possibly to tie a knot. Words containing this: rutwi

**rotto** (Borrowed from: possible borrowing unknown) V **hang, strangle** {{Ex.: rottopu-k. He's hanging himself. rottoy nuk! Hang him! okse makse rottos hucekniS. A long time ago we used to strangle dogs.}} Social use: in killing someone, either execution or suicide, or killing an animal, this may not be the real Mutsun word for this, could be from some other nearby language, but it could be used in Mutsun.

**royo** (Borrowed from: Arroyo Spanish) N **personal Arroyo** [Attested only once]

**rucce** V **braid** {{Ex.: ruccey wak-urih! Braid her hair! ruccehete-k. It's braided. / His/her hair is braided. ruccepuyi! Braid your hair! kan-was rucce. I braid it/her hair. kan meheesi men-ruccehse. I'm looking at your braid. ruccehmark braids}} Meaning: probably of hair (not rope or other things). Words containing this: rucceh

**rucceh** (Made from: rucce, -h) N **braid** Grammar: literally a thing you make by braiding, a braid.

**ruhe** V **give arrows** {{Ex.: ruhhemitit! Give me arrows!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]
ruk, N money loanword: riyal; loanword: kickAT. Social use: may be another tribe's word rather than a Mutsun word, but seems more likely to be Mutsun. [Attested only once]

ruk, N cord, (bow)string { {Ex.: ay-un-me hurekwas ruk! Bring me the sinew cord! kan ruukka neppa rukse. I'm twisting this cord. } } loanword: kapreSTo. Meaning: either a bowstring or string or cord in general.

rukka, N house, home { {Ex.: hittYe makke rukkatka. Let's go (in) to the house. wareeriy men-rukkak. Sweep your house! aSSohte rukka. The house is different. kan yete Taakan kan-rukkatka. I'll come home./I'll arrive at my house. } } Verb: rukka. I. Words containing this: kakunteruk, sinni-rukkka, karmentayrukk, kalentaruk

rukkamuksi (Made from: rukka, -mu, -ksi) V village, make ourselves at home Grammar: Me translates as a noun 'village,' but this seems to be a verb 'we make ourselves very much at home'.

ruksa (Made from: rukka, -sa) V make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

rukSu V get mush baskets { {Ex.: rukSuna-ka. I go to get mush baskets. wak hiSSe rukSune. She's making mush baskets. } } Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl. Words containing this: rukSun

rukSun (Made from: rukSu, -n) N mush/soup basket, bowl Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

rumme N river { {Ex.: Tammantak rummetka. On the other side of the river. hoTTo hayweyis rummetka! Go look, at the river! eepa-ka rummesi. I pass by the river. eerieSina hayse okse rummetka aruh'a murTu pire. They used to bathe in the river long ago, when the earth was dark (before dawn). } } Words containing this: rumme-kutta YiSmIn

rumme-kutta YiSmIn (Compound composed of: rumme, kutta Yi, -SmIn) N creek, stream Meaning: small river.

rummes N 1) spine, backbone { {Ex.: kaayi-ka kan-rummes. My spine hurts. } } Meaning: of a human or a vertebrate animal. 2) leg bone Meaning: any bone of the leg, this meaning is rare. [Attested only once] 3) stem, stalk Meaning: of a plant (for ex. onion).

rumSien N personal RumSien tribe Meaning: near Carmel.

rurSu V painted and striped { {Ex.: rurSusi ciiri. The horn is well painted and striped. } } Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

rus N saliva, spit, drool { {Ex.: koc tollon iccon rus, turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, one has a sore throat. ottone-ka russia. I mended it with saliva. } } Verb: ruse. (Other Pronunci.: ruus before a vowel in the same word)

ruse V spit, spit on/at/out { {Ex.: ruseet! Spit at me! rusey nuk! Spit on him! ekwe-me rusey! Don't spit! ruseena wak-ammene. He goes to spit out his food. ruseena wak-ricase. He goes to spit out his words. ruseepun-ka kan-koroose. I spit on my feet. ruswit! Spit (it) out on me! rustYeSmin a drooler (drooly person). } } Noun: rus. (Other Pronunci.: ruse before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

rutta V gather, pick, harvest { {Ex.: rutaa makse tiriikuse. We gather wheat. rutaa makke yuukise. We go to gather acorns. yu makam rutaa-ka makam, rutaykun, rutayis makam himah'a ammene! And you all go to gather, you all go gather all the food! rutaa-ka. I'm gathering/harvesting (something). } } Meaning: includes cutting as of flowers (things you gather by cutting). (Other Pronunci.: rutaa before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

rutki V pull out/up, pick { {Ex.: ekwe-ka rutki. Sakaatise. I didn't pull out the grass. rutkiy naaru! Pull up the turnip! rutkiy eenene! Pick blackberries! } } Similar: iwke. Meaning: usually means to pull a plant up by the roots, but may also mean to pick fruit off the plant (usually ruta), iwke is to
pull out plants leaving the roots in the ground.

*rutku V shake the head 'no' {{Ex.: ruttkupuy!}
Shake your head 'no'! kan ruttkpu. I shake
my head 'no'.'}} Grammar: only appears with -pu.
[Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: ruttuk before -pu
(or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: ruttkpu

ruuttukpu (Made from: *rutku, -pu) V shake one's
head 'no'

rutwi (Made from: rotko, -w-) V untie, untangle
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: this
word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination
of rotko with -w-. [Tentative]

ruTTa V freeze {{Ex.: ruTTasmin pattYan
frozen blood}}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.
Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ruTTu V surround by water {{Ex.: ruTTunin
paSSarismak. The travelers got surrounded by
water.}}} Meaning: may indicate being isolated or
marooned. [Ar only, very unsure]

rutsu V conceive child, get pregnant {{Ex.: rutsuspun wak.
She got pregnant.}} Similar:
tunn, usele, paaye. Grammar: may only appear with
-pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by
Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: rutsus before -pu (and
-mu if possible))

ruuhi V hide {{Ex.: ruuhiSte neppe. This is
hidden. ruuhiin-ak. He hid (behind
something). ruuhipy! Hide yourself behind
something!}}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste,
-n(i), -pu, and possibly -mpi. Meaning: usually behind
something. Words containing this: ruuhi, ruuhipu,
ruuhiSte

ruuhin (Made from: ruuhi, -kniS) V hide, become
hidden Meaning: hide oneself behind something, but
not actively, the person or thing just becomes hidden.
(Other Pronunc.: ruuhiini before another suffix)

ruuhipu (Made from: ruuhi, -pu) V hide oneself
Meaning: actively hide oneself, behind something.

ruuhiSte (Made from: ruuhi, -Ste) perf hidden
Meaning: behind something.

ruuka V twist, spin {{Ex.: hilu ruukahne. The
thread is being twisted. ruukahte-k. It's
twisted/spun. ruukasmak spinners kan ruuka
nepe rukse. I'm twisting this cord.}}} Meaning:
twist fiber to make it into cord or thread, spin yarn.

ruumay N young hare Similar: ceeyes. Meaning:
young of either ceeyes or yuteh, or possibly of both.

ruune V dance {{Ex.: hattena ruuneSte? Who
has danced?}}} Meaning: type of dance unknown.
Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ruunu V purr, complain {{Ex.: ruunu-k penyek.
The cat is purring. (It's purring, the cat.)
iinate-k, wak ruunu. He's sick, he's
complaining. ruunu-k. He's complaining}}
Similar: roono; Similar: tiye. Meaning: meaning of
'complain' is usually of a sick person complaining but
can probably be used for complaining in general too,
meaning of cat purring is not negative.

ruuruma N coral snake Meaning: with transverse
stripes, more aggressive than a viper.

ruuta V speak/talk about {{Ex.: hattese-k ruta?
Who is he talking about? hinTise-me ruta?
What are you speaking about? kan-mes asa'a
rata. I'm speaking truly to you. moT-me
kannis ruta? Are you talking about me? ekeT-
ka ruta. I speak of sins.}} Social use: mostly out
of use by Asc.'s time.

ruutis N revers. open hole [Ar + Asc. guess]

ruutuy N kidney Similar: ruutYuy. Meaning: this
word, as separate from ruutYuy 'heart,' is unsure.
[Attested only once]

ruutYuy N heart {{Ex.: ruutYuytak in the heart
kan huupu ruutYuye. I'm buying heart
(meat).}} Similar: ruutuy; Similar: sire. Meaning:
literal heart (organ), not emotional heart.

ruyma V shake {{Ex.: ruymay nuk! / ruymampiy
nuk! Shake him (to wake him)! ekwe-me-was
ruymapi! Don't shake him (to wake him)!
kan-was ruyma. I'm shaking him awake.
ruyma-kas. (Someone) shakes me awake.
ruyma-sh. (It) shooks/stirred.}} Grammar: by
itself or with -mpi means to shake someone, with -n(i)
means that something shakes on its own. Meaning:
usually for shaking a sleeping person awake with one's
hand, but might also be used for stirring or shaking
something. Words containing this: ruymampi, ruyman

ruymampi (Made from: ruyma, -mpi) V shake
Grammar: to shake someone (usually awake), identical
to ruyma by itself.

ruyman (Made from: ruyma, -n) V shake Grammar:
something shakes or stirs on its own. (Other Pronunc.:}
Your hair is falling out.

Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: from fear or from a medical condition or illness (including palsy, mercury poisoning, etc.). Words containing this: ruySuksi

ruySuksi (Made from: *ruySu, -ksi) V shake, tremble Meaning: from fear or from illness/medical condition.

Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

*s. Suff. (V) past tense {Ex.: haslinis-ka okse. I got scared long ago. ara-k takkunis. Then he choked. uyka Sollespus makse rammay. Yesterday we were sad (talking sadly) indoors. kan-mes mehes. I saw you.} Similar: -n, Grammar: add to a verb to make it mean it happened in the past, only for the past longer ago than -n, from long, long ago through approximately one day before (yesterday), (remote past).

saakar Nrevers. nit (louse egg) Similar: reeTem; Verb: sakra. Meaning: Asc. said it meant exactly the same thing as reeTem. Social use: less common than reeTem for Ascension.

saake V gather pinenuts {Ex.: saakena to go to gather pinenuts} Noun: sak. Cultural info: pinenuts of this type edible and very good, grew further away from San Juan than the hireeni, both high and low in the San Juan mountains. Meaning: larger pine tree, with larger cones and nuts, than hireeni (but some confusion about size), sak means the tree as well as the pinecones and pinenuts, but gathering would probably be of the edible pinenuts. Sci. name: Pinus coulteri or possibly P. sabiniiana.

saaku (Borrowed from: saco Spanish) N sack, bag {Ex.: uttuy neppe kurkah hemec'a saakutka! Put this roasted corn in a sack! kan akkumpi kan-issuse saakutka. I'm putting my hand in a sack.} native: huTTas; Similar: sakiitu.

saamil Nrevers. female STD Verb: samli. Meaning: could refer to discharge or diseased tissue, but more likely to the disease in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]
saanan N groin {{Ex.: pookin-kä saanan. My groin swelled up.}} Meaning: either male or female, may refer to some other parts of body as well.

saapah N plant with dark seed, pil plant {{Ex.: puhi-ka saapahse. I gather up pil. saapahmakk pil plants}} Verb: saapha. Cultural info: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird.

saasahne pire. The land is seen.} {Attested only once}

saareni V administer extreme unction, pray for someone

saasa V see {{Ex.: saasahne pire. The land is seen.}} {Attested only once}

saatar Nrevers. large tick, woodtick Verb: satra. Cultural info: traditional riddle about this tick: "Rag, but not of skin, Leg, but not of a cow. Answer: woodtick.". Meaning: a large woodtick that bites dogs.

saaTe V toast {{Ex.: amSi-ka saaTe kan-tiriiku. In order to toast my wheat. hittYe makke saaTenka tiriiku, amSi makke hisse kurkahse! Let's go toast the wheat, in order to make my roasted corn! saaTenin. (It) got toasted. saaTey nuk! Toast it!}} Noun: *saAT. Cultural info: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn. Meaning: can apply at least to grains of wheat or corn, including making popped wheat like popcorn, includes toasting in a pot or in an oven, including in hot sand.

saawana, N pitaya cactus, small agave Verb: saawana. Cultural info: fruit shaped like a small ball is edible. Meaning: may refer to a gooseberry plant instead, but some type of small agave or cactus is more likely, grows in thickets, not as tall trees, is prickly.

saawana, V gather pitaya cacti, gather small agave Noun: saawana. Meaning: type of plant unsure, could also be a gooseberry bush, it is prickly and grows in thickets, not tall trees, and has small, ball-shaped edible fruits.

saawatu (Borrowed from: sabado Spanish) N Saturday

saawe V sing {{Ex.: haysa uThin saawe. The two of them sing. Taaresmak eepen saawetu. The men passed by singing. mukuruma saawe cehle. The woman sings the high part. kan hukka kan-saawen. I change my song.}} loanword: cunyu; Noun: saw. Words containing this: saawen

saawel Nrevers. sweat Verb: sawle. {Attested only once}

saawen (Made from: sawe, -n) N song

saawiy N berry basket Cultural info: round at the top, about 12 inches in diameter, about 18 inches tall, with an arched willow handle over the top, made of cutgrass and tule reeds, with a decorative twined weaving of willow-bark about halfway down, lined with alder or other leaves so the berries don't fall through.

saaya V shout far {{Ex.: tinaatum saayay nuk! Shout to him from over there! ekwe-me hitee pu men saaya! Don't you should loudly far away!}} Meaning: at a distance, from far away.

saayan N heel, talon {Attested only once}

sacki V split {{Ex.: sackiy sippos! Split the feather!}} Similar: wacki. Meaning: split something down the middle, for example to feather an arrow. {Attested only once}

sacra V open the mouth {{Ex.: sacra hucekniS. The dog barks. sacray men-hay! / sacarpuy! Open your mouth!}} Similar: saTla. (Other Pronunc.: sacar before -pu (and -mu if possible))

*sahri V smell good, smell tasty {{Ex.: sahrinin. (It) smelled good.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: probably only of food. Words containing this: sahrin

sahrin (Made from: *sahri, -n) V smell good, smell tasty Meaning: probably only of food. (Other Pronunc.: sahrini before another suffix)
sak N pinecone, pinenut, pine Similar: hireeni;
Verb: saake. Cultural info: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: Pinus coulteri or possibly P. sabiniana.

sakiitu (Borrowed from: saquito Spanish) N little sack, little bag {Ex.: wattimpi wak-maTTere hemeSa sakitutuka. He carries his tobacco in a small sack.} native: hotyokniNs; native: huTTas; Similar: saaku. [Attested only once]
sakka V bring {Ex.: sakkayis! Go bring (it)!} Social use: rare word for wattimpi.
sakker Nreevers. fat, lard {Ex.: sakkerte tooTe. The meat has (a lot of) fat. takkaste sakker. The fat is hot. hooyoy ris, wak tollon sakker! Get the meat, it has a lot of fat!} loanword: manteka; Verb: sawre. Meaning: may refer to fat in the body as well as in food, but food usage far more common.
sakkin N broom {Ex.: hanni men-sakkin? Where is your broom?} loanword: heskopa; Similar: tuywa. Pronunciation: word very unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]
sakra Vreevers. have/get nits {Ex.: sakraSte-k. He has nits. sakraniN. (He/she) got nits. sakraSmin someone with nits} Noun: saakar. Meaning: may possibly include collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but primarily means to have nits on the head (be infested with nits). Words containing this: sakran

sakran (Made from: sakra, -nu) V get nits, become infested with nits Meaning: becoming in the state of having nits. (Other Pronunc.: sakrani before another suffix)

*sakri V choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: includes swallowing liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and probably also getting food stuck in the throat and choking on it. Words containing this: sakrin

sakrin (Made from: *sakri, -nu) V choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong (Other Pronunc.: sakrini before another suffix)
salaki V play the splittick {Ex.: salki-ka. I play the splittick instrument.} Similar: Salki; Noun: sallik. Meaning: to play a splittick instrument (sallik).
salpapi V hang {Ex.: tappurtak salpahne. (It) is hung in a tree. salpahne nuk-me. It is said that you are hung.} Grammar: may usually be used with -hne Meaning: unclear whether this can mean killing someone by hanging, or just hanging things for storage. Social use: less common word for hiki. [Ar + Asc. guess]
salutari (Borrowed from: saludar Spanish) V greet {Ex.: kan-was salutarin kan-moohelum. I greeted him with my head (by bowing).} native: paski. [Attested only once]
salwatu (Borrowed from: salvado Spanish) Adv safe Grammar: part of speech unclear, may not have been used widely in sentences in Mutsun. [Attested only once]
samli Vreevers. get a female STD {Ex.: kan issintepu kannen-ka samlin. I'm being careful, so I don't get a female STD. samliSmin someone with a female STD} Noun: saamil. Grammar: may only appear with -(n)i, meaning to get the disease, or with -Smin. [Tentative]
samma, V be right-handed {Ex.: sammanin. (He) became right-handed.} Words containing this: sammaSmin

sammaN right hand side/part {Ex.: sammasum with the right hand sammataka on/to the right} Opp.: awiS; Similar: atita.
sammasmin (Made from: samma, -Smin) N right-handed person Opp.: awiSmin.
samursi V have long hair Similar: urih. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word is probably incorrect. Meaning: related to hair, but probably a misunderstanding. [Attested only once]
samya V cut bangs {Ex.: samya-ka. I cut (someone's) bangs. samyante hiruhmin. Everyone has bangs. samaypu-ka. I'm cutting my bangs.} Similar: teepe. Meaning: cut the short part on the front of hair. (Other Pronunc.: samay before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: samyan
**samyam (Made from: samya, -n) N bangs Meaning: short part on front of hair.**

**sanhwan (Borrowed from: San Juan Spanish) Nplace San Juan {{Ex.: sanhwantakwas person from San Juan}}**

**santa krus (Borrowed from: Santa Cruz Spanish) Nplace 1) Santa Cruz {{Ex.: wattin makke! santa krus. We're going to Santa Cruz. kan miTTenin santa krus. I grew up in Santa Cruz.}}} Pronunciation: kr pronunciation not possible in native Mutsun words. 2) holy cross (Other Pronunc.: santa kruus before a vowel in the same word)**

**santi (Borrowed from: santo Spanish) N holy one, saint {{Ex.: wak-raakat mariya santi. Her name is Holy Maria. hiruhmin santukma Tarahtakwas All the saints of heaven}}) Similar: santisima. Grammar: usage partly depends on usage of the Spanish word, may be santiya when used as a noun.**

**santisima (Borrowed from: santissima Spanish) Npersonal holiest {{Ex.: nepp muruTse horpeywas, eTse hiswis mariya santisima husu kristusse. In the middle of this sleeping night, the holiest Maria gave birth to Jesus Christ.}}) Similar: santi. Grammar: part of speech unsure (borrowed from an adjective in Spanish), used as part of Maria's name. [Attested only once]**

**santiya (Borrowed from: sandia Spanish) N watermelon {{Ex.: amman-ka santiyase wak-sireese. I ate the watermelon's heart. haayiyuT himah'a makam, amSi makam husse santiyase! Come here all of you, so you can smell the watermelon! sunnyiSte-ka santiyasum. I'm full from watermelon.}}**

**sapaatu (Borrowed from: zapato Spanish) N shoe {{Ex.: ekwe kannis tappan sapaatu. The shoe doesn't fit me. epSe-me akkapu men-sapaatu! Don't take your shoes off! uttupuy men-sapaatu! Put your shoes on!}}) native: hottoh.**

**saparan N cave Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]**

**sapha V gather pil {{Ex.: saphana makke. We go to gather pil seeds.}}) Noun: saaphah. Cultural info: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: the plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird, this probably means to gather the seeds rather than the plant, since the seeds were used in food.**

**saraape (Borrowed from: sarape Spanish) N sarape, blanket {{Ex.: yihwi men-saraape! Shake out your sarape! kariy hiTwiy men-saraape! Hang your blanket up outside!}}) native: esken.**

**sarcen (Borrowed from: sargent or sergeant Spanish or English) N sergeant [Attested only once]**

**sarka V be white {{Ex.: sarkanin. (It) became white. sarkaSm in a white one}}) Meaning: Ar thought it referred to clouded eyes (cataracts), but it seems to mean 'white' in general.**

**sarpa V put head through, put on cape {{Ex.: sarpaSte men-esen. You've put your blanket on over your head. sarpapuy! Put it on over your head!}}) Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.**

**saru V be ruptured, break open {{Ex.: saruSte tookol. The sores on the neck have ruptured. saruunin. (They) became ruptured.}}) Meaning: of sores. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: saruu before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)**

**sarya Vrevers. catch crows Noun: saary. Sci. name: Corvus, Dawson p. 16.**

**satsas N place part of a placename {{Ex.: sasatka sasatka (a place) }} Grammar: only occurs with -tka. [Attested only once]**

**sasuwe N moss {{Ex.: sassuwe mokkohite irektak. The moss sprouted on the rock.}}) Pronunciation: the u in the middle syllable is short, and sounds like half a syllable. Meaning: small moss that grows on rocks.**

**satla V be flat {{Ex.: irek satlaSm in a flat rock satlahte wak-hus. His nose is flat. }} Similar: nuki. Grammar: may only occur with -Smin (-hmin), -hte, or -ya. Meaning: of a flat, stubby nose, but also of flat rocks, and probably other things. Words containing this: satlahte**

**satlahte (Made from: satla, -Ste) perf flat Meaning: usually of flat nose shape, but can be a flat rock, or possibly flat in general.**
satra Vrevers. get ticks \{Ex.: satran-ka. I got ticks.\} Noun: saatar. Meaning: can mean to collect or gather ticks, may also mean getting ticks on oneself unintentionally.
satte V call someone names \{Ex.: satte-k kannis. He is calling me names.\} Meaning: a way of teasing someone.
sattYa V bark \{Ex.: sattYa cuucu. The dog barks. ekwe-me sattYa! Don't bark!\} Meaning: of a dog.
*saT N toasted thing \{Ex.: kan-saTniS my popcorn pomehte saTniS. The grain is popped.\} Verb: saaTe. Grammar: only used with -niS, because popped (toasted) grain comes in small pieces. [Tentative] Words containing this: saTniS
saTla V open legs \{Ex.: satlay! / saTTalpuy! Open your legs!\} Similar: sacra; Synonym: hayki. Pronunciation: unclear why this is so similar to sacra 'open the mouth,' possible confusion of the words. (Other Pronunc.: saTTal before -pu or -mu)
saTniS (Made from: *saT, -niS) N popcorn, popped grain Cultural info: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn.
saTum N mountains \{Ex.: layTaSmin saTum many (tall) mountains (possibly: mountain chain)\} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]
saw N song \{Ex.: Taares saw / mukurma saw men's song / women's song tolloN-ak hinsu saawe. He knows a lot of songs. hiTeepuy men-saawe yuu kan kar citte! Make your song loud and I'll dance well! hukkan-ka saawe. I changed the song.\} Verb: saawe. (Other Pronunc.: saaw before a vowel in the same word)
saway N basket, sieve \{Ex.: sawaavey basket for washing corn (object form)\} Cultural info: for clearing corn for tortilla-making, it had small cracks between the twigs it was made of, so that the dirt fell through and the corn was left behind, it worked well, so that the corn became white, made of hazel sticks, which were strong and did not break, shaped like a basin, about 15 inches in diameter, noted as being made by women in Watsonville. Meaning: open weave basket, like a sieve, for cleaning/winnowing corn for making tortillas. (Other Pronunc.: sawaay before a vowel in the same word)
sawle Vrevers. sweat \{Ex.: kan sawlen. I'm sweating.\} {Ex.: kan sawlenin. I sweated.\} Noun: saawel. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i).
sawrarwe N large goose Similar: laalak. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, and unusual for Mutsun. [Ar + Asc. guess]
sawre Vrevers. be fat/fatty \{Ex.: sawre-k. It is fat (e.g. a goose, a person). sawreSmin tooTe. The meat is fatty. Fatty meat. kan yete sawren. I will get fat. sawreNpimty kayiina! Fatten up the chicken! sawreSmin wak-ama. His body is fat.\} Noun: sakker. Meaning: can refer to meat having fat in it, or to a person's or animal's body shape. Words containing this: sawren, sawreSmin, sawreSte
sawren (Made from: sawre, -n(i)) V get/become fat Meaning: of a person or animal. (Other Pronunc.: sawreni before another suffix)
sawreSmin (Made from: sawre, -Smin) N fat one Meaning: of a person, or an animal (such as one to eat, e.g. goose or chicken).
sawreSte (Made from: sawre, -Ste fat) perf fat Meaning: of people or animals.
saybilannay N personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]
-se Suff. (N) objective \{Ex.: men assa men-urihse. You part your hair. moT-me tonsehte irekse? Have you found stones? komhe paaTese. I confess to the father. ekwe-me hiTorpu men-haaYe! Don't stretch your mouth! hatte-mes huupuyyn men-ampine? Who came to buy your roast? hattena ayuna sottie! Who goes to bring the fire? kan-was meheesi miSte Taarese. I'm looking at the good man.\} Grammar: add to the word that is the object of the sentence, the person or thing that something happens to (direct or indirect object). (Other Pronunc.: -e after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S)
sceele V look back \{Ex.: seeley! Look back! ekwe-me seele iTyen! Don't look back!\} Meaning: turn to look back behind oneself.
scelep Nrevers. type of dance Verb: selpe. Meaning: relation of meaning to selpe unclear. [Attested only once]
seemo N dead one, corpse \{Ex.: seemo wak-piretka. In the land of the dead. Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. illompi
hayasa seemokmase. They burn the dead ones.} {Meaning: either the corpse itself, or someone who has passed away.

seenena N insect sting {[Ex.: wak-seenena its sting]} {Verb: senne. Meaning: of a wasp or other insect.

seephe V cut hair {[Ex.: kan-mes seephe men-urihse. I'm cutting your hair. seephehe. (hair) is cut.]} {Similar: sepeke.

seeppek N revers. beard {[Ex.: men-seeppek kata hireh. Your beard is like a woodrat's. cappu men-seeppek. Your bear prickles.]} {Synonym: heeyes; Verb: sepeke. Meaning: beard on the chin, not mustache or sides of face.

seeye V lengthen, extend {[Ex.: seeyes-ak kitrohse. She lengthened her clothes/dress. seeey men-naawas! Lengthen your skirt!]} {Meaning: to lengthen something made of cloth.

sehe V leak, drip {[Ex.: sehe sii. Water is dripping. sehen. (It) is dripping.]} {Grammar: can be used with -n(i) or without, with similar meaning.

selmo V be affectionate, be caring {[Ex.: kan-was meheesi, selmoSte. I am looking at her affectionately.]} {Grammar: may only appear with -Ste. Meaning: meaning clear even though it only appears once. [Attested only once]} Words containing this: selmoSte

selmoSte (Made from: selmo, -Ste) perf affectionate, caring {Attested only once}

selpe V revers. get high, be mischievous, be half-crazy {[Ex.: selpekiSpu-k aamane. He's truly pretending to be high on tobacco. selpeSmin someone who is high on tobacco/a half-crazy person]} {Noun: seelep. Meaning: meaning of getting high is of getting high on tobacco, relation of meaning to seelep unclear. Social use: meaning may have changed from 'get high on tobacco' in Ar's time to 'be half-crazy' (silly, mischievous) in Asc's time, it was not a negative word for Asc.

*semmo V die {[Ex.: kata semmonin hemec'a ama. It seems as though one person died. kan pahca, ekwe-ka semmoSte. I'm alive, I haven't died. semson makke. We (many people) are dying. TiiTimak yuu semmoSmin. The living and the dead. semmon-ka Taalasum. I'm dying of heat. semmopin-ka kan-innise. I lost my son (through death).]} {Similar: *haTTi, *haTku. Grammar: only used with -n(i) (with same meaning, this is the most common), less often with -Ste, -mpi, or -Smin. Words containing this: semmokiSpu, semmompi, semmon, semmoSmin, semson, semmoSte

semmokiSpu (Made from: *semmo, -kiSpu play dead, pretend to be dead) V play dead, pretend to be dead

semmompi (Made from: *semmo, -mpi) V lose someone through death Grammar: non-literal use of -mpi.

semmon (Made from: *semmo, -smi) V die (Other Pronunc.: semmoni before a suffix)

semmoSmin (Made from: *semmo, -Smin) N dead person

semmoSte (Inflected form of: *semmo, -Ste) perf dead

sempsoni (Made from: *semmoni, -smi, -(s)-V die (many) Meaning: of many people. (Other Pronunc.: seمونi before a suffix)

senne V stiug {[Ex.: ekwe-me sennehne. Aren't you stung? hinne makam miSSimpi, amSi makam ekwe sennehne. You are all walking carefully, so you don't get stung. senne kannis yete. (It) will sting me later.]} {Noun: seenena. Meaning: of an insect stinging.

seNor (Borrowed from: seuor Spanish) N mister, man {[Ex.: wak huupus seNoore kaphan riyalum. He sold (it) to the main with (for) three reals.]} {Other Pronunc.: seNoor before a vowel in the same word

sepke V revers. trim/have a beard {[Ex.: sepket kanniss! Trim my beard! sepkeSmin. a bearded person. amsinin seppekpu. He hurt himself cutting his beard.]} {Similar: seepe; Noun: seepek. Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in sepkeSmin, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: seppek before -pu or -mu)

sepye V satiate, get full {[Ex.: hayas piNi sepye. Maybe they got satiated.]} {Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by sunyi. [Ar only, very unsure]}

serda (Borrowed from: cerda Spanish) N bristle {[Ex.: ruukahne serda. The bristle is
twisted.}

serku (Borrowed from: cerco Spanish) \(N\) fence \{Ex.: innaSte serku, tollon wak-cohol. The fence has fallen down, it's holes are many.\} \text{native: omo.}

*sesro \(V\) swell up \{Ex.: sesorpu, wisolpu pappel. The book swells up (possibly as if wet), uncovers itself (pops its cover off).\} \text{Grammar: might only be used with -pu. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] [Other Pronunc.: *sesor before -pu (or -mu if possible)]}

sesse \(V\) arrange/line up in single file \{Ex.: sessepu haya. They line themselves up in single file, sesse-ka haysane. I line them up in single file.\} \text{Grammar: with -pu or -n(i), people arrange themselves in single file, alone, means one arranges others in single file. Meaning: only of humans, as of children at school, but sometimes (less often) may indicate people being scattered rather than neatly lined up. Words containing this: sesshehe}

sessedte (Inflected form of: sesse, -Ste) perf single-file Meaning: only of humans, in a single row, as of children at school.

sesso \(V\) shiver, have chills \{Ex.: sessonin-ka kawtak. I was shivering at the seashore. sessonin-ka. I got chills.\} \text{Meaning: from cold, fear, or illness (for ex. fever). Words containing this: sesson}

sesson (Made from: sesso, -n(i)) \(V\) get chills \text{Meaning: especially with illness, but also begin to shiver with cold or fear. (Other Pronunc.: sessoni before a suffix)}

*seswe \(V\) decay, rot, fall apart \{Ex.: ritiTay sesweSte. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. sesweSte minmuy. It's rotten below (on the bottom).\} \text{Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. Words containing this: sesweSte}

sesweSte (Made from: *seswe, -Ste) perf decayed, rotted, fallen apart

setempre (Borrowed from: septiembre Spanish) \(N\) September \{Ex.: haysa terse mTTere setempretk. They cut (harvest) tobacco in September.\} \text{Pronunciation: only appears as setempre, but a partially Mutsun pronunciation would be setempre.}

*setne \(V\) make acorn bread \{Ex.: kan yete setnesi. / kan yete hiSSe setnene. I will (just) make acorn bread. setnesimit! (Just) make me some acorn bread!\} \text{Cultural info: Asc. ate setne as a child, and said it was very tasty, better than wheat bread, it was baked in a hole in the ground on hot stones, and dough was laid on the grass on hot stones. Grammar: only appears with -si (for to make the bread) or with -n (for the bread itself). Words containing this: setnen, setnesi}

setnesi (Made from: *setne, -n(i)) \(N\) acorn bread

Grammar: have to say this way, with -si, not as setne by itself.

sowooya (Borrowed from: cebolla Spanish) \(N\) onion \{Ex.: tiwsi sowooya. The onion is blooming.\} \text{[Attested only once]}

-\(si\), Suff. \((V > V)\) just \{Ex.: cayciSi-k. He's (just) strong. kan-was meheesi. I see him. kan hiwsen ukkisi siisi. I want to drink water.\} \text{Similar: heeleSi. Grammar: some verbs always or almost always take -si, for ex. ukkisi 'drink,' meheesi 'see,' with no change to meaning. Meaning: adds very little meaning to the sentence, often not translated at all (possibly similar to a discourse marker). Words containing this: heeresi}

-\(si\), Suff. \((V > V)\) order, make, cause \{Ex.: histames hiSSes paatë? What did the padre have/command you (to) do? kan cileesis. I had/ordered (someone) to ring the bell. kan-was ereeSisi. I make him bathe/bathe him. neppe kannis sukmaSi. This makes me laugh. kan-was lollesi sinnise. I make the baby babble. men kannis sukmuS. You make me smoke.\} \text{Similar: -mpi. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make someone do something, or order that something be done (causative), usually literally make someone do something (productive causative), rarely changes meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat = feed/nurse).}

-\(si\), Suff. \((\text{num} > \text{Adv})\) by (number) \{Ex.: hemesi by ones/one by one uThisi by twos kaphasi by threes uuuTisi by fours parwesi by fives tansasi by tens\} \text{Grammar: add to a number or possibly a verb form of a number word (usually ending in a vowel) to make a word meaning 'by ___ by ___' or 'by ___ s,' like 'two by two' or 'by fours'. (Other Pronunc.: --i after a number ending in s (parwesi))}

*sihhu \(V\) run out, dissipate, go away \{Ex.: sihhunin kan-ak. My thirst went away.\}
sikhun (Made from: *sikhu, -n(i) V run out, dissipate, go away (Other Pronunc.: sikhuni before another suffix))

sii N water {{Ex.: moT-mes haran siise? Did you give him water? takkaSmin siika Tawra-k. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). siisum kussa. I'm washing clothes with water.}} (Other Pronunc.: si before a suffix starting with two consonants) Words containing this: huyatak sii, Setak sii, takkaSmin-sii

siicici V cry {{Ex.: siicici tukne-me! Would that you were crying!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form. Meaning: either from pain or sadness, but this word is very unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form. [Ar + Asc. guess]

siirih N Revers. bald/golden eagle Verb: siiri.

siiwen N cooking basket {{Ex.: haypu wak wak-siiswene. She sees her cooking basket.}}

Meaning: a large, coiled cooking bowl with a pyramid in the bottom, might also be used for a pack basket for carrying berries when berrying, carried by a strap put over the forehead or neck, but more likely only for the cooking basket.

siiwey N Revers. conical seed basket {{Ex.: hiSSe-k siiweye. He's making a conical seed basket.}} Similar: simirin; Verb: siyye. Meaning: cone-shaped basket about 1.5 feet in diameter at the top and pointed at the bottom, for gathering wild seeds.

siwi V burn {{Ex.: siwi-kas. I'm burning it. siwiwin. (It) burnt.}} Meaning: might be used only of food burning/getting burned, and not of people getting burnt or wood burning, but not clear.

sikar (Borrowed from: cigarro Spanish) N cigarette, cigar {{Ex.: sukmu-piina sikar! Smoke that cigarette! sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare. I am smoking one cigarette. yookoSte sikar. The cigarette has turned to ash.}} native: sukmuSpis; native: sukum. (Other Pronunc.: sikaar before a vowel in the same word)

sikka V erase {{Ex.: sikkaSte erased}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sikke V fart {{Ex.: tollon-me sikken. Your farted a lot. yuu wak-onyenmak maayi ussi-k sikke. And his friends laugh because he farts. sikken-me kannis. You farted on me. sikkepaN Taares. The man (is) a farter. neppe maTTer kata tihSin wak-sikken Tawri. This tobacco stinks like a skunk's fart.}} Synonym: *haake, raaca. Words containing this: sikken

sikkot N Revers. mole, gopher {{Ex.: wattimpi-ka kan-sikkohte. I'm carrying my mole. namity, pinaa-mes waate sikko! Listen, there's a gopher coming toward you! sikkot wak-pitLan gopher dirt (that the gopher dug up))}} Verb: sikto.

Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or mole.

*siksa V soil, make dirty {{Ex.: siksaSte sii. The water is dirty. siksaSte makam issu. You all's hands are dirty. ekwe-me siksan men-ama, men-hi'Sa! Don't get your body (or) your things dirty! ekwe-me siksanSmin! You are not/don't be a dirty person!}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste (most often), -Smin, -mpi, or possibly (unsure) -n(i). Words containing this: siksaSte

siksaSte (Made from: *siksa, -Ste) perf dirty, soiled

sikto N Revers. hunt moles/gophers {{Ex.: moT-me siktoyni? Are you coming to hunt moles? koc onyemak sikto. When the neighbors hunt moles/gophers. siktoN haywa. They go to hunt moles/gophers.}} Noun: sikkot. Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or mole.

silkus V lift skirt/shirttails {{Ex.: silkustap-ka. My skirt was lifted up.}} Meaning: to fold the clothing upward. [Tentative]

siman (Borrowed from: semana Spanish) N week {{Ex.: aNNis siman kan paynenis. Last week I had my period. yuu-ka Taakan uThin simantak. And I will arrive in two weeks.}}

simirin N seed basket/paddle Similar: siiwey.

Cultural info: either a basket with a small handle for seeds (Ar), or a paddle (Me) or possibly thick tray (Ha) for seeds, perhaps for stirring, specific meaning unsure.

simke V be silent, be quiet {{Ex.: simke pire. The world is silent.}} Social use: henseksi and other words are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess]
**simra** *V* plant, sow { {{Ex.: simra-ka. I'm planting (seeds). simray! Plant (something)!}} }

**simre** *V* get meal/grinding trays { {{Ex.: simre-ka. I'm getting meal grinding trays.}} } Cultural info: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Words containing this: simren

**simren** (Made from: simre, -n) *N* meal/grinding tray Cultural info: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.

**sinni, N* child { {{Ex.: moT-ak miTTeste men-sinni? Has your child grown up (is he adult)? rukkatka uyka sinnikma hussus. Yesterday, at the house, the children buried and roasted it. hirhmin haysa citte sinni, mukurma, Taaires ya. They're all dancing, children, women, and men too. hiswismin neppe sinni. This child has been born.}} Similar: sinun. Meaning: can be used of any age from a baby (probably even newborn) to someone's adult (grown) child, often translated in Spanish as 'boy' but is a general word for child regardless of gender. Words containing this: sinnirukka, sinniway

**sinni** (Compound composed of: sinni, rukka) *N* placenta Meaning: literally the baby's house.

**sinnipu** (Made from: *sinni, -pu) *V* become childlike { {{Ex.: yetee-ka sinnipu. I will become childlike. sinnpu-ka. He's becoming childlike.}} } Pronunciation: could be pronounced sinyipu. Grammar: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'make oneself childlike'.

**sinniway** (Made from: sinni, -way) *N* childhood Meaning: literally time of being a child.

**sinyi** *V* be childlike, be young { {{Ex.: moT-me sire sinyin? Is your heart becoming childlike? sinyi-ka wak sire. His heart is childlike. (He is young at heart).}} } Pronunciation: could be same as *sinni. Grammar: with -n(i) means to become childlike. Meaning: may indicate 'be young at heart'.

**sipku** *V*revers. comb, untangle { {{Ex.: kan sipukpu kan-urihse. I'm combing/untangling my hair.}} } Synonym: ahn, ahse; *Noun: sipukpan. Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: sipuk before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: sipukpu

**sippo** *V* put feathers on { {{Ex.: sippoy men-tiyos! Feather your arrow! miSSimpi wak sippos. He feathered (it) well. kan-Temoh sippohkte-ke. My arrow, it is well feathered. huppehte sippos. The feathers are smooth. kan-was wackin piinase sippos. I split that feather (down the middle). yuu haysa hooyo sippos, amSi haysa sipposum hara hitTewe. And they take a feather, so that they can give wind (fan the flames) with the feather. wak-sippos it's wing/feathers}} *Noun: sippos. Grammar: with -hte means someone has put feathers on well (well-feathered). Words containing this: sippos

**sippos** (Made from: sippo, -s) *N* feather, wing Synonym: wimmah; *Verb: sippo. Grammar: literally the thing one feathers something with (a feather).

**sipre** *V* stab { {{Ex.: kan-mes sipre. I stab you.}} } *Noun: siprek. Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

**siprek** *N* bone awl { {{Ex.: sipreksum-ka liikistap. I was killed with a bone awl.}} Similar: halesna; *Verb: sipre. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**sipri** *V* be watery, be thin { {{Ex.: kan-was siprimpi. I'm thinning it (making it watery).}} } Words containing this: sipriSte

**sipriste** (Made from: sipri, -Ste) perf thin, watery

**sipukpu** (Made from: sipku, -pu) *V* comb/untangle one's hair

**sipuskan** Nrevers. large comb { {{Ex.: eskohte kata ahhes sipuskan. The large comb is sharp like a soaproot brush. sipuskanmak large combs}} Similar: ahhes; *Verb: sipku. Meaning: for untangling hair, made of twigs.

**siru** V grind \{Ex.: siruSte akkes. The salt is ground. sirumpiyis! Go grind (it)! sirumpi haysa wak-maTTe. They grind their tobacco. siruunin. (It) got ground.\} Grammar: appears only with -Ste (ground), -mpi (to grind something), or -n(i) (to get ground). Meaning: of salt or probably other food.

**sirumpi** (Made from: *siru, -mpi) V grind Grammar: to grind something.

**siruSte** (Made from: *siru, -Ste) perf ground (up) Meaning: of salt or probably other food.

**siska, N** milkweed Meaning: broadleaf variety. [Attested only once]

**sirtu** (Borrowed from: possibly from some other Native language) V be small \{Ex.: sitluSmin-me. You are a small one (person). sitluhte-mes winwistitu. Your clothes are too small on you. hissen-ka sitluSmine. I go to choose a small one.\} native: kuutYi. Social use: H notes kuutYi as Mutsun equivalent, but this word is also used in Mutsun sentences.

**sitnu** V have a child \{Ex.: kan situnpu. I used to have a child.\} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: situn before -pu or -mu)

**sitnun** N child \{Ex.: ammasi wak-sitnune. (She) feeds her child. muuraSte men-sitnun? Your child is grown? kan yete sitnunte. I will have children. kan-mes sitnunti. I am your child. maaliy men-sitnun! Cover your child!\} Similar: sinni. Meaning: refers to either sons or daughters, but for women, there is no other word for daughter, to women use this word to say 'my daughter' (while the daughter of a man is ka); sitnun often emphasizes the child being the child of someone in particular, while sinni seems to emphasize the age range (child, not adult). Words containing this: sitnute

**sitnunte** (Made from: sitnun, -te) V have children

**situ** Suff. (N > N) diminutive \{Ex.: walihinsito small basket\} Grammar: use of this suffix extremely unsure. Social use: could be from Spanish, but only attached to a native Mutsun word. [Attested only once]

**sittu** V be small \{Ex.: kan-was sittimpi. I'm making it small. sittiy akek small rocks\} Grammar: appears only with -mpi, -ya, and -mak. Meaning: of small children, but can also be of

**sissa** V threaten \{Ex.: ussi wak-appa sissan. Because his father threatened (him).\}
small sticks, small stones, probably other things. Words containing this: sittimpi, sittiya

sittimpi (Made from: *sitti, -mpi) V make small

sittiya (Made from: *sitti, -ya) N small ones, preschool children. Similar: kuutYiSmin.
Grammar: plural only, must use kuutYiSmin for singular. Meaning: of children about age 4-5 (boy or girl), but also of small things in general (rocks, sticks).

sitya V go numb, go to sleep {{Ex.: sityanin-ka. My legs/feet/arms/hands fell asleep.}}
Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) (become numb). Meaning: of limbs (feet, hands, legs, arms) going to sleep from lack of circulation.

siTTes (Made from: siTTe, -s) N stick

siTTey! Ex.:
siTTes

siTTehne. The fire is stirred. kan-was

siTTe sottowe. I stir it, the fire. hummit siTTes!
Give me the fire-stirrer (poker)!
Words containing this: siTTes

siTTe V stir fire {{Ex.: siTTey! Stir the fire! sottow siTTe. The fire is stirred. kan-was siTTe sottowe. I stir it, the fire. hummit siTTes! Give me the fire-stirrer (poker)!

siTTes (Made from: siTTe, -s) N stick

sitsus N nephew {{Ex.: hinTis-me hiwsen, sitsus? What do you want, nephew? kan-mes sitsus. I am your nephew/stepchild. sitsus-me kannis. You are my nephew/stepchild.}}
Meaning: may also mean stepchild, but at least by Asc.'s time, it only meant nephew.

siwkker Nrevers. large white hawk. Similar: eleymin; Similar: kaknuh; Similar: cilikan; Verb: siwkre. Cultural info: the people ate this hawk species.
Pronunciation: wkk not normally possible in Mutsun but appears to be correct. Meaning: the largest hawk variety, catches rabbits and rats, very white, large, and thick, not truly the red-tailed hawk, but Merriam thought it was. Words containing this: cepil siwkker

siwkre Vrevers. catch large white hawks. Noun: siwkker. Cultural info: people ate this type.
Pronunciation: -wkr- not normally possible in Mutsun, but appears to be correct. Meaning: the largest hawk species, not a true red-tailed hawk.

siwyre Vrevers. get conical seed baskets {{Ex.: siwyre-ka. I'm getting conical seed baskets (siwyey baskets).}}
Noun: siwyey.

siyal N soaproot Meaning: word unsure, torow more common. [Attested only once]

skohe (Borrowed from: escoger Spanish) V choose
{{Ex.: skohe uThin to choose two}}

-skam Suff: (V > N) one who does X often
{{Ex.: hiSSesmak kahuune. Box maker. kan ya citesmak. I'm a dancer too. hassapuskam someone who scratches himself often sirkasmak hellepu. The hazelnut gatherers are going away.}}
Grammar: can refer to either one or plural, add to a verb to make a noun meaning a person who does the verb often, regularly, can include people who do it as a profession and people who just do something often for other reasons (habitual agentive nominalizer).

sokko Vrevers. gather laurel fruit {{Ex.: sokconamakke. We go to gather laurel fruit.}}
Noun: sokkoci. Cultural info: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: Me calls it a bay tree, Ha denies that and calls it a California laurel tree. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

sokle N place Soquel {{Ex.: sokeltak at Soquel}}
Meaning: town on the road to Santa Cruz, also called La Loma Prieta, above Awtos (Aptos).

sokko V have testicles/balls {{Ex.: sokkoy! Have balls!}}
Words containing this: sokkos, sokkoSmin, sokkoSte

sokkoci Nrevers. laurel tree/fruit. Verb: sokko. Cultural info: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: also sometimes called bay tree (Me), has olive-sized fruit. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

sokkos (Made from: sokko, -s) N testicles, balls

sokkoSmin (Made from: sokko, -Smin) N man with balls, ballsy person

sokkoSte (Made from: sokko, -Ste) perf ballsy, having testicles

sokre V hurt the testicles {{Ex.: sokrein-ka. I hurt my balls.}}
Meaning: for ex. if a man sits down wrong and bumps the testicles. [Attested only once]

sokrena N scrotum Pronunciation: pronunciation might be Sokrena instead.

sokro V be dark/overcast {{Ex.: sokroSte pire. The world (the day) is dark (cloudy, overcast).}}
Grammar: might only appear with -Ste and possibly -n(i). Meaning: of the weather being dark, overcast, cloudy, not bright, not of darkness at night.
**soksokyana** *verb* get/catch orioles  
{{Ex.: *soksokyana* to go to catch orioles}}  
*Noun:* **soksokyan**  

**soksokyan** *noun*  
1) **Bullock’s oriole** *verb:* **soksokyana**.  
Meaning: may include hooded oriole as well, might (less likely) be used for mockingbird. Sci. name: Icterus bullockii.  
2) **mockingbird** Meaning: this meaning is unsure.

**sokwe** *verb* give atole  
{{Ex.: *sokwemitit!* Keep giving me atole!}}  
*Ar + Asc. guess*

**soleeta** *(Borrowed from: Soledad Spanish)*  
**Noun** Soledad

**sombrero** *noun* hat  

**sombrero** *noun* armpit  
{{Ex.: *Tallanin-ak wak-somsom.* His armpits are sweating.}}

**somtYeSmin** *(Made from: sommo, -Smin)* *noun*  
1) prostitute, one who has sex too much, lewd  
2) one Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: being composed of sommo -tYe- -Smin unsure.  
Meaning: may only refer to negative sexual acts, probably can refer to either men or women, but usually for women.

**sopan** *noun* men’s dance  
*Attested only once*

**soohey** *noun* handheld feather ornament  
Cultural info: hand-held feather ornament held while dancing, very elegant and pretty.

**sookon** *noun* witchcraft poison

**soomon** *noun*  
1) hole, hollow of a tree or log  
{{Ex.: *tappur soomonte-k.* The tree has a hollow. *kitpahte-k soomontak.* It's hidden in a hole in a tree.}}  
Meaning: in a tree or log.

**soorokwa** *noun* medicinal sunflower  
Similar: **kaamer**  
*verb:* **sorko**. Meaning: larger than the kaamer, with a stalk 18 inches tall.

**sorko** *noun* medicinal sunflowers  
{{Ex.: *sorkona makke.* We go to gather medicinal sunflowers.}}  
*Attested only once*

**soro** *noun* flow  
{{Ex.: *soron wak-pattYan.* His blood was gushing. *soro men-in.* Your tears are flowing. *soroo-ka.* I’m flowing (with tears).}}  
*Attested only once*

**soro nii** *(Compound composed of: soro, nii)*  
*verb* waterfall  
Grammar: use as single word for ‘waterfall’ unsure.  
*Attested only once*

**sorpo** *noun* dive underwater  
{{Ex.: *sorpoSte kuris.* The curlew has dived under water. *sorponin.* (Someone) dived underwater.}}  
*Attested only once*

**sorsonin** *noun* die of frost/cold, freeze  
{{Ex.: *sosronin.* It died of frost.}}  
*Attested only once*

**sotto** *noun* flint  
Meaning: possibly for making fire.  
*Attested only once*

**sotoy** *noun* excl shout  
Meaning: a shout during a game.  
Social use: out of use by Asc’s time.  
*Attested only once*

**sotre** *noun* stretch, extend  
{{Ex.: *sotrey / sotterpuy men-koro!* Stretch out your feet! *sotterpuy!* Stretch yourself!}}  
Meaning: may only be used of arms, legs, or whole body.  
*Attested only once*

**sotto** *noun* break  
{{Ex.: *hampi sottonin?* Which one broke? *hinTis-ak sottonin?* Which one is it that broke?}}  
*sottonin wak-piTTemsma.* His rope
broke. *sotto! Break it!/Pick (a melon/pumpkin from the garden)!} Meaning: might apply to long, thin things like rope, or might be general, meaning may extend to picking a melon or pumpkin because you break the stem to pick it.

**sottow** *N* fire {Ex.: *iccompimit sottow!* Take out the fire for me! *yulke sottow.* The fire is burning. *kutTunin-ak sottow.* The fire started. *iccon kaares sottowak.* Smoke is coming out of the fire. *kan Taakampi sottowe.* I'm bringing fire. *hITTew maanaan sottowe.* The wind blew out the fire. *mistu-k sottowtak.* He's warming himself by the fire.} Similar: *soTTe.*

**soTTe** *V* bring coals {Ex.: *appa: oySosi: maksene soTTeyis.* Father: bring us coals again!} Similar: *sottow.* Pronunciation: pronunciation and entire word unsure. Social use: not in use by Asc.’s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**sowwe** *V* ask {Ex.: *sowwet! Ask me!*} Meaning: this word is probably incorrect, and if it exists, means the same as more common tahe. [Tentative]

**soymu** *V* cling Meaning: meaning unclear, Asc. explains as like in a lawsuit. [Attested only once]

**-spis (V > N)** nominalizer {Ex.: *hanni kan-heyespis?* Where is my shaving kit? *haawapismak waate.* The callers come. *ayun men-hittokpis!* Bring me your napkin! *kanse neppe heswepis?* Is this my reflection? *nii sukmuspis.* Here is the cigarette.* attaspimak miSTE.* The watchtowers are good.} Pronunciation: Ar and Ha both show -(s)pis, not -(sp)us. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning (possibly) thing you use to do it, uncommon, can only be added to a few verbs, probably not used widely on most verbs, can be used as -pis or -spis with no clear meaning difference, may come historically from -pu/-spu plus -s, but usually does not include a reflexive (-pu) meaning, (rare possibly fossilized possibly instrumental nominalizer). Meaning: difference from -s nominalizer and exact meaning not clear. (Other Pronouns: -pis after consonants, also alternative form after vowels) Words containing this: *takuTpis*

**-spu (V > V)** do to/with many {Ex.: *iSaka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piyospu sitse.* I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth. *kapTaspu wak-issu.* He crosses his hands. *okwespu* to take a lot (by the armful) *moT makam attaspu? Are you all looking out? murtey-ak attaspu. At night he guards. *kan riccaspu meese.* I'm chatting with you.} Grammar: add to a verb to make a different verb meaning that more than one person does it or that someone does something often, probably historically related to -pu, but no meaning of doing something to oneself. Meaning: meaning very unclear, usually involves either plural subject (more than one does it), plural object (someone does it to more than one), or a repeated action (someone does it multiple times or to a large extent), often of something that could indicate doing the action to or with oneself or a group. Words containing this: *ute*

**-stap** Suff. *(V)* passive (past) {Ex.: *matlanustap-ak.* He was put face down. *hemec’a rukka irekwas, hiSestap rukka irekwas.* A house of rock, a house was made of rock. *rammay-ka haywestap.* I was seen inside. *hannitum ennestap?* Where was it written from?} Similar: *-hne.* Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning ‘was/were ___-ed,’ similar to -hnis and -stapse, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear.

**-stapse** Suff. *(V)* passive (past) {Ex.: *harastapse (Something) was given.*} Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning ‘was/were ___-ed,’ similar to -hnis and -stap, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

**-su (V > V)** go to do {Ex.: *yuu wattiniy eetTesuy!* Go! Go to sleep!* ammasu-ka kusinatka.* I go eat in the kitchen. *calaasu-ka.* I go to pee (I'm going to the bathroom). *eTTesuk! Go to sleep!/Go to bed!*} Similar: *iTasu. Similar: *-na.* Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to go to do' the verb (andative), for command form it usually takes a special -k suffix, but can rarely take the usual -y instead. Social use: in Asc's time, only used for going somewhere indoors or nearby to do the thing (things you do in or near home, for ex. eat, cook, sleep), -na was used for going somewhere outdoors or further away, but in Ar's time -su could also be used for going far/outdoors (for ex. going hunting).

**suksmu** (Made from: *suksa, -mu*) *V* run into each other Meaning: 2+ people run into each other.
**sukay** excl. shout Meaning: a shout during a game. Social use: out of use by Asc.’s time. [Attested only once]

**sukhin** N a dance Meaning: a type of dance for both men and women, a light dance. [Attested only once]

**sukispaN** (Made from: sukis, -paN) N busybody, watcher Meaning: someone who always watches others to collect gossip about them.

**sukispu** (Made from: suki, -pu) V watch people, snoop Grammar: meaning of -pu not literal (not ‘self’), can also be suksimu. Meaning: negative meaning, keep an eye on someone you’re suspicious of, or watch someone to collect gossip to tell about them.

**sukmu** Vrevers. smoke tobacco {{Ex.: sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare, sukume. I’m smoking one cigarette, one cigarette. ekwe-ka hiwsen sukmu. I don’t want to smoke. ekwe-ka hinsu sukmu. I don’t know how to smoke. men hinne amSi-me sukmu amSi-me ekwe haywehne. You walk (away) in order to smoke without being seen (secretly). monSikiSpu men sukmu. You smoke, pretending to be a White person. yeela-ka sukmu. Wait for me to smoke! nii sukmu-ka. Here is a cigarette (thing people smoke with).}} Noun: sukum. Words containing this: suksmsupis

**sukmuspis** (Made from: sukmu, -pis) N cigarette loanword: sikar; Similar: sukum. Grammar: less common than simple noun sukum, but could be used, literally ‘thing people smoke with’.

**suksa** V run into Similar: sukta. Grammar: only appears with -mu. Meaning: only of more than one person running into each other (compare to sukta). (Other Pronunc.: sukas before -mu (or -pu if possible)) Words containing this: suksmsu

**suksan** Npersonal suksan Indians Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**suksi** V watch, keep an eye on, snoop {{Ex.: suksiy! Watch (it, something you don't like)! hista makam kannis suksis? Why are you all just watching me? ekwe makke suksi. We're not watching (snooping). sukspaN haysa, suksimu haysa. They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. hattena huuyis suksisu? Who started paying attention (snooping)?}} Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: sukis before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN) Words containing this: suksispN, suksisp

**suksusu** N large duck, shoveler Meaning: a shoveler is a medium-sized duck with a flat spoonbill. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

**sukta** V run/bump into {{Ex.: kan suktanin. I bumped into (something, for ex. the table).}} Similar: *suksa*. Meaning: a person runs into a thing (sukasmu is for people running into each other). [Attested only once]

**sukum** Vrevers. cigarette, cigar, pipe {{Ex.: hummit sukum! Give (me) a cigarette! sukum-ka hemec'a sukume. I'm smoking one cigarette. cisnawanas sukum cigarette of alder}} loanword: sikar; Similar: suksuspis; Verb: sukum. Cultural info: cigarettes could be made of alder, and pipes of reeds. Meaning: includes anything smoked (cigarette, cigar, pipe). (Other Pronunc.: sukumu before a vowel in the same word)

**sullu** V get something in the eye {{Ex.: sollunin-ka. I got something in my eye. sullumpin-me kannis. You got something in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: get dirt or something irritating in the eye. Words containing this: sullun

**sullum** (Made from: *sullu, -n*) V get something in the eye

**sultatu** (Borrowed from: soldado Spanish) N soldier Grammar: may have irregular plural sultukma ‘soldiers,’ but unsure.

-**sum** Suff. (N) with, by means of {{Ex.: alley nuk men-issusum! Break it with your hand! kan-was hiwsen kan-sireesum. I like him with my heart. niSSasum-ak warka. He's crying because of this. woSnonin-ak kurkahsum. He choked on roasted corn. hiTTewum cuukin-ak. It's bending with (because of) the wind. tiiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak. He made a road with flowers. tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum. He shot me with a bow, with an arrow.}} Grammar: add to the noun one uses to do the activity (instrumental case). Meaning: cannot be used for the meaning ‘do something together with’ (-Tuk), only for ‘do by using’. (Other Pronunc.: -**um** after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S) Words containing this:
ekwe pesyonum

summu $V$ {Ex.: yete-k summun. It will rot. ekwe-ka amma summuSmine. I don't eat rotten things (food gone bad). summuSte riiTay. The rabbitskin clothes have decayed.}} Meaning: can apply to rushes/reeds, clothing/blankets, food, body parts (from illness), etc.

sumri $V$ {Ex.: sumrinin-ka. I got sleepy.}} Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), meaning 'get sleepy'. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sumwa $V$ {Ex.: sumwatiyuT kannis tappur! You all keep giving me firewood!}} Meaning: may be only for giving firewood, but meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sunne *sunne* $V$ {Ex.: sunneSte haysa koc haysa itma. Their house is in the South.} Synonym: iSa; Noun: sunne. Grammar: probably only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Words containing this: sunnen, sunneSte

sunnen (Made from: *sunne, -n(i)) $V$ be hungry

sunneSte (Inflected form of: *sunne, -Ste) perf hungry

sunyi $V$ {Ex.: sunyiSte-ka santiyasum. I'm full from watermelon. sunyiSte-ka, tиру-ka sunyiin. I'm full, I got very full. sunyiin-ka. I got full. piinaway-ka sunyiin. Therefore I get full.}} Grammar: usually occurs with -n(i) (get/become full) or -Ste (full). Meaning: only to get full from eating, be content from having eaten enough. (Other Pronunc.: sunyi before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: sunyi, sunyiSte

sunyin (Made from: sunyi, -n(i)) $V$ get full, be full Meaning: may mean just 'be full,' or may also mean 'to become full'.

sunyiSte (Inflected form of: sunyi, -Ste) perf full Meaning: from having eaten.

supe $V$ dream {{Ex.: supenin-ka-mes. I dreamed of you.}} Similar: istu. Meaning: istun is the more common word for this. [Attested only once]

supi $N$ ankle Similar: muhthiris. Pronunciation: pronunciation and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]

suppu $V$ be bladder-like {{Ex.: suppuSte nuk wak. It's like a bladder, it is said.}} Meaning: of the part of the body. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: suppus

suppus (Made from: suppu, -s) $N$ bladder

sur (Borrowed from: sur Spanish) $N$ south {{Ex.: haysa rukka surtak. Their house is in the South.}} native: kaakun 1. [Attested only once]

sus $N$ coal, coals, carbon, charcoal {{Ex.: men kata sus murTu. You are black like coal. hoTTo ayun sus! Go bring me coals!}}

sushe $V$ have many children, be prolific {{Ex.: susheyaT sinnikma! You two/You all have lots of kids!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

*sususu $V$ learn one's lesson, learn from experience {{Ex.: sussusun-ka. I learned from experience. sussuSte-ka. I've learned from experience.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: can mean 'I've already experienced that,' but also implies one has learned by doing it.

sutki $V$ tear flesh {{Ex.: men-kas sutki kan-haaye. You tear/stretch my mouth.}} Cultural info: there was a practice of making tears in the ear of children, and the tears had to be tended to prevent infection. Meaning: usually of making tears in the flesh of the ear, but could also apply to the mouth, of tearing the flesh rather than just stretching it out.

suTe $N$ game counter Meaning: counters to use in counting points in the Tallik stick game. [Attested only once]

suuka $V$ meet, run into {{Ex.: kan-was suukan nahan. I met him there. yuu-kas suukan innutka, kan-was iccompi wak-rukkatka. And I met him on the road, (and) I made him come out of his house. suukay! Meet him/her!}} Meaning: command form suukay may mean 'go to an ending place' instead of 'meet him,' but unclear, run into meaning is as in running into (meeting) someone unexpectedly.

suukar (Borrowed from: azucar Spanish) $N$ sugar {{Ex.: ekwena-ka suukar. I don't have any sugar. kammut suukar! Lend me sugar! suukare-ka hunni. I'm mixing the sugar (in).}} native: petsein.

suuma $V$ erase, wipe out {{Ex.: suumanin. (It became erased.)}} Similar: hamwa; Similar: hitwi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suu</td>
<td>hunger</td>
<td>haTTin in wak suunesum. He died of hunger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suupi</td>
<td>turn to coals/ash/embers</td>
<td>*suuren is, suurreni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suuren</td>
<td>(Made from: *suure, -n)</td>
<td>V turn to coals/ash/embers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suurenis</td>
<td>(Made from: *suure, -n, -s)</td>
<td>N wick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suute</td>
<td>N genitals</td>
<td>Meaning: which part of genitals is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suuti</td>
<td>wait, hope</td>
<td>kaatYi kan suuti... Thus, I hope...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suuyu</td>
<td>melt, wear out, use up</td>
<td>hottoma suuyum Ste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suuyumpi</td>
<td>(Made from: suuyu, -mpi)</td>
<td>V use up, consume, melt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suuyuSte</td>
<td>(Made from: suuyu, -Ste)</td>
<td>perf used up, worn out, melted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suyi</td>
<td>strike, hit</td>
<td>Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure, less common word for haTTa. [Attested only once]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-Sa Suff. (Pro > Pro) alone, by oneself, only | {Ex.: menSa ricca. You alone speak. menSa namti. Only you hear. / You alone hear. kanSa I alone wakSa he/she alone} | Words containing this: coore'Sa |

Saanay Adv near, nearby | {Ex.: haqyi Saanay! Come near! Saanay rukkatka near the house} | Words containing this: Saanay'a |

Saanay'a (Made from: Saanay, -a) Adv near, nearby | Meaning: rare, meaning probably similar to Saanay itself. |

Sacca V knead, make dough | {Ex.: Saccay! Knead/make the dough! Saccamit! Make cornmeal dough for me!} | Similar: Saci. Meaning: of cornmeal, pinole, or bread, meaning same as Sacni. |

Saccara V be clear | Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: possibly of a clear sky, but extremely unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once] |

Sacni V knead, make dough | {Ex.: yu makke yete Sacni. And we're going to make dough.} | Similar: Sacca. Meaning: meaning same as Sacca. |

Sacpu V spread (fire), bring (coals) | {Ex.: Sacpunin sottow. The fire leaped (upward or onto another house). Sacpu-me. You bring coals (to start a fire).} | Grammar: with -n(i), refers to flames spreading or leaping upward on their own or by wind or such, without -n(i), someone transports coals/embers to light a fire, or spreads fire intentionally. Meaning: of fire, coals, or embers, meaning somewhat unsure. Words containing this: Sacpun |

Sacpun (Made from: Sacpu, -n) V leap, spread (fire) | Meaning: fire leaps upward in the wind, or spreads onto another house. |

Sacwe V open | {Ex.: Sacwen. (It) opened.} | Similar: -w-. Grammar: only of something opening on
Sacwe

its own, not of opening something by hand, and is not followed by -n(i). Meaning: cannot be used for a door, but can be used for a gate or a stream course.

**Sahhu** \(V\) speak secretly, whisper \{Ex.: Sahhu wak-TattYi. His bone was split. Sahkin Tallis. The flute split.\}** Similar: wekSo.** Grammar: may be used only or usually with -mu. Meaning: to speak quietly with each other so others do not hear.

**Sakaati** (Borrowed from: zacate Spanish) \(N\) grass \{Ex.: Sakaati kannis cappumpin. The grass cut me. ekwe-ka rutkin Sakaatise. I didn’t pull out the grass.\}**

**Salki** \(V\) revers. split \{Ex.: yu Salkiy piina tappur! And split that log! SalkiSte It has split. Salkihne wak-TattYi. His bone was split. Salkinin Tallis. The flute split.\}** Similar: salki. Grammar: can be used with -n(i) to mean something splits on its own, without -n(i) to mean someone splits something, but somewhat unclear. Meaning: of a board, wall, stick, flute, bone, etc.. Words containing this: Salkin

**Salkin** (Made from: Salki, -n(i) \(V\) split Grammar: something splits on its own. (Other Pronunc.: Salkini before another suffix)

**Samalpimsa** (Made from: Samalpu, -msa) \(N\) confession

**Samalpu** (Made partly from: -pu) \(V\) confess \{Ex.: Samalpimsasum hitwipuyuT! Cleanse yourselves through your confessions!\} loanword: komhe. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: in the religious sense. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: Samalpimsa

**Sanhan** \(N\) skirt \{Ex.: hinwa rITTehne kitroh, Sanhan? When are the clothes, skirts, woven?\} loanword: naawas; loanword: haliya. Cultural info: made of grass or rushes.

**Saranni** \(N\) hail Similar: yopok. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

**SaSrana** \(V\) hunt raccoons \{Ex.: SaSrana makke. We go to hunt raccoons.\} **Noun: SaSrani.

**SaSrana** \(N\) raccoon **Verb: SaSrana.** Grammar: possibly from SaSrana -n (nominalizer). Meaning: raccoon that catches fish in the river and steals humans’ food.

**Satlen** \(N\) platter, tray loanword: wanteeya. [Tentative]

*Se \(N\) place part of a placename Grammar: only occurs with -tak. Words containing this: Setak sii

**Seeco** \(V\) stick \{Ex.: Seeconin irektak. It stuck to the rock.\}** Pronunciation: unusual pronunciation for Mutsun, may be incorrect. Grammar: might only be used with -n(i), meaning something sticks on its own. Meaning: stick to something, stick together. Social use: less common than peTTe, out of use by Asc.’s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

*Seecoh (Borrowed from: Pacheco? Spanish?) \(N\) place Pacheco Grammar: only appears with -tak, could consist of Seeco ‘to stick’ and -h nominalizer, ‘the one that sticks,’ so that Pacheco Peak Seecohtak means ‘place where something sticks,’ or it could be a shortened form of the Spanish word. [Attested only once] Words containing this: Seecohtak

**Seeckohtak** (Made from: *Seecoh, -tak) \(N\) place Pacheco Peak

**Seepel** \(N\) lips Similar: wipsur., Pronunciation: pronunciation and word unsure. [Attested only once]

**Selle** \(V\) freshwater fish Cultural info: disappearing by Asc’s time, and she comments on loss of fish species. Meaning: described as a small fish, lived in the San Benito river (hence a freshwater fish), up to 9” long, possibly as small as 6”, very similar to sardines of the sea except being freshwater, fat and without bones.

**Sempeesus** (Borrowed from: cien pesos Spanish) \(N\) 100 dollars/pesos \{Ex.: wak-hineeru Sempeesus. His money is $100.\} [Attested only once]

**SepcroSte** \(V\) fray, fall apart \{Ex.: SepcroSte eshen. The blanket is frayed.\} Pronunciation: may contain an unknown suffix -re. Meaning: of cloth, fraying at the edge. Words containing this: SepcroSte

**SepcroSte** (Made from: Sepcro, -Ste) perf frayed, tattered, falling apart

**Setak sii** (Compound composed of: *Se, -tak, sii) \(N\) place Agua Caliente **Similar: huyatak sii.** [Attested only once]

**Sicikna** \(N\) young squirrel \{Ex.: Siciknakma baby ground squirrels\}** Similar: culol; Similar: eh. Meaning: young/baby of the eeh (gray ground squirrel). Sci. name: Spermophilus beecheyi.

**Simpur** \(N\) eyebrow, eyelash \{Ex.: layTaSte wak-Simpur. His/her eyelashes are long.\}** Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.
Simtikla N bat Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, but other CA languages do have similar words for 'bat'. Meaning: small, flying mammal. [Attested only once]

Sipru V gather bulrush/tule root { {Ex.: Sipruna makke. We go to gather bulrush roots. Sipru makke. We're gathering bulrush roots.} } Similar: rookos; Noun: Sipruna. Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the root of the rookos plant.


Siwlu V catch butterflies { {Ex.: Siwlu na makke. We go to catch butterflies.} } Noun: Siwlu. Meaning: to gather bulrush roots.

Siwlu N colorful butterfly Similar: mummulaLuk; Verb: Siwlu. Meaning: large and colorful.

Siyal N freshwater mussel Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

-Smin Suff. (V > N) one who does/is X { {Ex.: hitteSmin makke, haywaSmin siise! Let's go, go to see the hot springs! ekwe-ka ockoSmin. I am not deaf/not a deaf person. men-amaSmin cayciSmin. Your body is strong. etloSmin wak-hay. His mouth has protruding lips. sawreSmin toote. fatty meat miSmin men-moohel. Your head (memory) is good. misin himah'a. They are all pretty.} } Similar: tirasmin; Similar: huunuSmin; Similar: -ya. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means someone/something who does the verb or is the verb (nominalizer), often used together with a noun and translated as an adjective in English (for ex. sawreSmin toote 'fatty meat'). (Other Pronunc.: -kmin with the verb cutsu (irregular form), -min with misi and missi) Words containing this: uncuSmin

Sokle V be hoarse { {Ex.: Soklenin. (Someone) got hoarse.} } Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (meaning 'become hoarse'), or possibly with suffixes such as -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Sokwe Adv really, great! wow! { {Ex.: Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan. The bread is really good when heated (warm)! Sokwe-k! It's great!/Wow! neppe Sokwe waska. It's really streaked.} } Grammar: can be used as an adverb in a sentence or as an exclamation by itself. Meaning: used for example to exclaim when you're amazed by how well someone can do something.

*Sollen V be sad {{Ex.: Sollen-ka. I'm sad. Sollenenin makke. We were sad. Sollen-ka wattiN. I'm going away sad. hoTTo, hinney, amSi ekwe pesyo men-sire Sollen. Go away, go, so your heart will not be sad thinking! SolleSte-ka. He's sad. nuuyati men-Sollen! Stop your sadness! (Stop being sad!)} } Noun: Soole. Grammar: could only appear with -n(i), -mpi, -ste, -spu, or -n in Asc.'s time, but could be used by itself in Ar's time, usually used with -n(i). Words containing this: Sollen

Sollen (Made from: *Solle, -n) V be sad

Sollo V hunt mice {{Ex.: kan yete Sollo. I will hunt mice. Sollona makke. We go to hunt mice.} } Noun: Sollon.

Sollon N mouse {{Ex.: pina Sollon Sukinta. The mouse is there in the corner. hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurisum haysa semmonin. Poor things, the mice died (many of them), they died of the cold.} } Verb: Sollo. Grammar: may be composed of Sollo plus -n (nominalizer). Meaning: small white mouse, house mouse or mouse that lives outdoors in the grass. Social use: may have originally been used for outdoor mouse, then extended to indoor pest mouse.

Soloma N place Soloma (a pueblo in California) Meaning: location unknown. [Attested only once]

Somel N sticks for stick game Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: 2 sticks or bones for the guessing game of 2 sticks. [Attested only once]

Sonwe V undress {{Ex.: SonwetyiuT! You all keep undressing!} } Opp.: monno. Grammar: may contain -w-, but form without it unknown. [Tentative]

Soole N sadness {{Ex.: ekwe pesyo men-Soolese! Don't think about your sadness! hinkha-te-ka Soolesun? How am I with sadness?} } Verb: *Soole. Grammar: Sollen can also be used for this (Sollen with -n nominalizer), but Soole more common.

Sootok N water basket Meaning: for drinking from or for holding water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Sooyok N burr, sticker Meaning: burr of a plant that sticks to horses and people, and is irritating.
Sotyo V tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up {{Ex.: Sotyopuy men-uriih / Sotyopuy! Put your hair up! kaS Sotyo men-uriiSe. I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. yaksun Sotyohte. The Tularenos have their hair put up.}} Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

-Ste Suff. (V) perfective {{Ex.: semmoSte-k. He has died./He is dead. kan withtite. I have thrown (it) away. corksoste-k. It's dry/It has dried up. layTaste men-tuuriS. Your fingernails are long. sunneeSte-ka. I'm hungry. moyylehte sinnikma. The children have run in a group. piTTtehte-k. It's tied up. wak hiStSen miSte innuse. He made a good road.}} Similar: heskohte. Pronunciation: -ste and -hte may be variable pronunciations with no difference, -hte may be more frequent for verbs with an intentional action and -ste more common for verbs describing things, but it is variable and unclear, -ste is also common but probably just a variable pronunciation of -ste. Grammar: add to a verb to mean that the action has been completed, can be translated as 'has ___ed' or often as the adjective describing the state that the thing comes out in ('dry' is the state something winds up in when it 'has dried'). (Other Pronunc.: -hte unclear, -te with miSSI and miSSI Words containing this: essehtistic, emmeSte

Sukin N corner {{Ex.: pina Sollon Sukintak. A mouse is there in the corner.}}

Sukru V tickle {{Ex.: Sukru-ka-mes men-issutka. I tickle you on your hands. Sukru-k men-korooso. He's tickling your feet. Sukrury! Tickle (him/her)! ekwe-me kannis Sukru! Don't you tickle me!}} Similar: mutku; Synonym: hasku, Meaning: best word for 'tickle' (more common than mutku and used in Asc.'s time, has no other meanings).

Sumekpu (Made from: *sumke, -pu) V kiss

Sumekpu (Made from: *sumke, -pu, -su) N kiss Meaning: literally what one kisses with (a kiss).

*Sumke V kiss {{Ex.: kan-was Sumekpu. I kissed him/her. Sumekput kan-haytak! Kiss me on my mouth! moTme Sumekpuhunis? Did you get kissed? hemece'a Sumekpu one kiss}} Grammar: only used with -pu. Meaning of -pu is not literal, does not mean to kiss oneself. (Other Pronunc.: Sumek before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: Sumekpu, Sumekpus

Surknuma N place placename Similar: numan, Grammar: could include numan and mean place where something happens. [Attested only once]

SuSpu V dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes {{Ex.: SuSpunin-ka. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled). kan-was SuSpumpi. I make something glare in his eyes. ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi! Don't shine something in my eyes!}} Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes. Words containing this: SuSpumpi

SuSpumpi (Made from: SuSpu, -mpi) V shine light in someone's eyes Meaning: to make light glare in someone's eyes so they can't see well, for ex. by reflecting a mirror at them.

SuttYa V eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

Suuucu V heat up, toast {{Ex.: Suucuhe Sokwe miSte pan! The bread is really good toasted!}} Meaning: of food.

Suuhe V skin, remove the hide {{Ex.: kan-was Suuhe. He skins it (for ex. a cow). Suuhey nuk! Skin it! yetee-ka-mes Suuhe. I will skin you later.}} Synonym: helyen. Meaning: usually of skinning an animal for its leather, but may be used of skinning a person as well.

Suuna V be bald {{Ex.: Suunanin. (He) went bald.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'become/get bald, lose hair,' or possibly also with -ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Suupis (Made from: suupi, -su) N small cloth, handkerchief {{Ex.: Suupis cunningu! Fold the small cloth!}} Similar: hunuPuPUMS. Grammar: realted to suupi (tie/sew on), but S instead of s may indicate the thing to be tied on is small. Meaning: literally 'little thing one uses to tie/sew onto something,' primarily a small piece of cloth, but can also be used for handkerchief.

Suuri V die of heat {{Ex.: Suurinin haysa. They died of heat.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Suurirre V have a ringing in the ears Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, and unusual form for a Mutsun verb, possibly to sound like the meaning. [Ar +
Asc. guess]

SuuSa *V* singe the hair \{Ex.: SuuSanin. (The hair) got singed.\} Similar: TiTk; Similar: posyo; Similar: puuSa. Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), meaning ‘to become singed’. Meaning: probably only of hair, less common word for posyo. [Ar + Asc. guess]

SuuSa

**Suuto** *V* hunt \{Ex.: Suutona hayesa. They go hunting.\} Similar: payta. Social use: less common word for payta.

Suututuk *N* poisonous plant \{Ex.: Suututuk wetremak big poisonous plants\} Meaning: type unknown, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

SuuyuT *N* sea otter [Ar + Asc. guess]

t

-t, **Suff. (V)** do to me! \{Ex.: mehet kannis! Look at me! harat sii! Give me water! monseyuT! Tell me! (more than one person tells) himmat maksene! Look for us!\} Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to me/us (1st person object imperative), use instead of -y when the object is me/us, can use together with -yuT.

-t, **Suff. (Pro >> Adv)** if it were, if only, if, might \{Ex.: kat hara. Were I to give, that I give. yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa. Even if you don’t believe me already. met hara. Were you to give, that you give.\} Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making kat, met, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words kat, met, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure] Words containing this: kat, makset, met, nuniSSat

-t, **Adv future** \{Ex.: atpet-ka. I will be careful. inhan-met. You will get sick. ekwe-kat meenempi. I won’t forget. putti-kaste. I will wrap it.\} Grammar: suffix form of yete, probably shortened from it, add to any word (usually pronoun, but also question word, adverb, etc.), to indicate future tense. Social use: common in Ar’s time, almost completely out of use by Asc’s time, replaced by yete. (Other Pronunc.: -te directly before or after a consonant in the same word)

- taa *N* older sister Similar: taanan; Similar: taasa. Meaning: same meaning as taanan.

-taacin *N* river rat, kangaroo rat Verb: tacci. Cultural info: used to be common along the San Benito River in Asc’s childhood, boys would chase them on horseback along banks of the river, but the rats were faster, may still have lived in the Rammond Mountains by 1930. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. Sci. name: Dipodomys or Perodipus.

tahee *V* ask \{Ex.: kan-mes taahe. I ask you. nisSase-ka-mes taahe. I ask you this. taahet kannis! Ask me! kan taahe tootoore moT-ka tollon iina moT-ka kuuyi iina. I'm asking the doctor if I have a lot of sickness or a little sickness. hista-me huysi taahe? Why are you in a hurry to ask?\} Grammar: might appear with -n(i), especially if not stated who is asked, but usually without it.

taamu *V* warm/sun oneself, sunbathe \{Ex.: taamu-k Taalatka. He's warming himself in the sunshine. taamuna-ka. I go to sun myself.\} Grammar: only of oneself, cannot use for warming an object. Meaning: means in the sun even if Taalatka is not used.

taanan *N* older sister \{Ex.: kan-was haywen kan-taanane. I saw her, my older sister. kan-taanannak my older sisters\} Similar: taa. Meaning: same meaning as taa, both used often.

taapa *V* turn the tables, pay in kind \{Ex.: taaapu! Turn the tables (on someone)!\} Grammar: use of -pu seems to be not literal (probably turn the tables on someone else, not oneself). Meaning: meaning unsure, probably to do back to someone else what they did to you (give what you get). [Ar + Asc. guess]
taapi V measure { {Ex.: kan taapipun kan-layaaTa. I measured my height. taapipu-k. He measures himself. taapipy nuk! Measure him/her/it!} } Similar: takke, Grammar: usually but not always used with -pu, for measuring self. Meaning: might only be for measuring a person. Words containing this: taapipu

taapipu (Made from: taapi, -pu) V measure oneself

taasa N my older sister Similar: -s,; Similar: taa. Grammar: may be derived from taa plus -s- 'my,' but unclear. Meaning: might only be used by men, but unsure.

taata V grab { {Ex.: kan taata. I grab (something). taataanin. Something got/came to be grabbed.} } Meaning: Asc. said meaning was different from tatta.

tacci V catch kangaroo/river rats { {Ex.: tacciina makke. We go to catch kangaroo rats.} } Noun: taccin. Pronunciation: form taccii (as in tacciina) somewhat unusual for Mutsun, might be tacci. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. (Other Pronunc.: taccii before a suffix starting with a single consonant then a vowel)

taga N older brother { {Ex.: haayi, taga! Come, older brother! men-tagahTuk with your older brother isn't coming.} } Similar: takkan. Pronunciation: pronounced in Mutsun with either an English "g" (velar stop) or a Spanish g (voiced velar fricative/approximant), which Mutsun only has in this word. Social use: other dialects pronounce as taka or takka. Words containing this: taksa

tahaari (Borrowed from: (a)ajar Spanish) V stop { {Ex.: rukka tahaari hiTTewa. The house stops the wind. tahaari makke! Let's stop (him)!} } native: keewe. Grammar: to stop or detain someone/something, not for something to stop on its own.

tahaTe (Made partly from: -Te) V be drunken { {Ex.: tahaTe hinne. (He) walks around drunk.} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

tabra V follow { {Ex.: tabrahte followed} } Similar: ware, warSi, yaaTi. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

-tak, Suff. (N) at, in, to, on { {Ex.: kaknuh wak-heesentak in the chicken hawk's nest waate-ka irektaktum. I'm coming from the rock. innate-k horkostak. He's sick in his throat. peTTen muumuri pappeltak. The flies stick to the paper. kan wattin kan-rukkatka. I'm going to my house/going home.} } Similar: kawetYka. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: -tka after a vowel)

-takka, Suff. (N > Nplace) placename locative { {Ex.: wacrunmak satte karmentak rukkase. The Wacrun (Castroville) Indians call the Carmel Indians' houses names. neppe Taares huumantakwas. This man is a westerner (is from the West). huaytak sii. Agua Caliente (literally: water at the place of light) pakkatka placename (literally: at the shoulder blade);} } Similar: rokoostah. Pronunciation: usually uses the pronunciation -tak regardless of whether word ends in vowel or consonant, unlike -tka/-tak 'at/in/to' (regular locative that means 'at, to, in'), but sometimes uses -tka after vowels, could depend on the dialect spoken at the location of the placename. Grammar: attach to a noun (or possibly rarely a verb) to make a noun meaning the name of a place, can attach to a Spanish borrowing (for ex. karmentak), an animal (for ex. tooyohs), something symbolizing a feature of the place (for ex. kululistak), the name of a direction (for ex. kaakuntak), or a word that is only known as part of the placename (for ex. ulawtak). (Other Pronunc.: -tka after a vowel, but only in some words)

takka V be hot/warm, burn { {Ex.: takkan kan-koro. My feet are burning. takkanin-ka. I got burnt (for ex. by holding something hot). ekwe-me takkan! Don't get burnt! takkampiy-me issu! Warm up your hands! kan takkampin irekse. I warmed/heated the rock. yeela-ka takkan mesme. Let me get warm (standing/lying) near you. takkanin. It got hot (the weather). takka pire. The land is hot (from the hot sun). takka Tuwhis. The day is hot. takkaSte sakker. The fat is hot. takkaSmin sitka Towra-k. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise! Let's go, go to see the hot springs!} } Meaning: with pire, Tuwhis, or nothing, means the weather is hot, of a person usually means one gets burnt but can mean one warms oneself by a fire or near another person, of water can mean just that the water is hot or can refer to a hotsprings. Words containing this: takkaSmin-si, takkampi, takkan
takkampi (Made from: takka, -mpi) $V$ warm, heat, burn Grammar: only of warming, heating, or burning something/someone else (causing it/them to be heated). Meaning: of food, a rock, etc., means warming or heating the thing, of a person not usually used but would probably mean someone causing a burn on the other person.

takkan (Made from: takka, -n1) $V$ get/become warm, get/become hot, get burnt Grammar: only of getting warm/hot/burnt on its own, not of warming someone/something. Meaning: of the weather, food, a rock, etc. means get warm/hot, of a person or body part, usually means get burnt but rarely means to warm oneself (or one’s hands, etc.) up near the fire or on another person, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: takkuni before another suffix)

takkaSmin-sii (Compound composed of: takka, sii, -Smin) $N$ hot spring Similar: uupi, Meaning: can also have the literal meaning 'hot water,' but also used for hot springs.

takke, $N$ rib {{Ex.: neppe haypu takke. This person's ribs are visible.}} loanword: kustiya.

takke, $V$ measure {{Ex.: neppesum-me okse takkepus. You used to measure yourself with this. takke-ka kan-takkesum. You measure with your measuring instrument.}} Similar: taapi, Words containing this: takkes

takkes (Made from: takke, -s3) $N$ measuring instrument, ruler Meaning: could probably include a measuring tape, a ruler, etc..

*takku $V$ choke, get pricked {{Ex.: takkunin-ak. He got pricked/He choked. takkunin-ak eeye. He was about to choke. takkunin-ak tooTesum. He choked on meat. takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak. He got pricked in the throat by fish bones (choked on them). huuyi kannis takkumpin. The (piece of) fish made me choke.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) meaning 'choke on something, get pricked in the throat' or with -mpi meaning 'choke someone, cause someone to choke'. Meaning: probably only of choking on food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food (for ex. small bones). Words containing this: takkun

takkun (Made from: *takku, -n1) $V$ choke, get pricked Meaning: only of choking on one’s food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food such as fish bones. (Other Pronunc.: takkuni before a suffix)

taknan $N$ older brother {{Ex.: kuykey, kan-taknan! Whistle, my older brother! hushinimes taknan. The older brother missed you. kannis-me taknan. You are my older brother. (Possibly: I am your...) kan-taknanis my late (dead) older brother}} Similar: taga Meaning: meaning same as taga.

takrus (Borrowed from: cruz Spanish) $N$ cross (Christian) {{Ex.: maSa-ka hesu kristus semmonis takrustak. I believe Jesus Christ died on the cross.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

taks (Made from: taga, -n-) $N$ my older brother Pronunciation: pronounced with k (in combination with -s-), rather than with Spanish g as in taga.

takuTpis (Made partly from: -spis) $N$ shin-bone Similar: -s, Grammar: could consist of a verb plus -pu plus -s or -pis, meaning the thing you do something to yourself with, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tale $N$ younger sibling {{Ex.: kan-tale my younger brother/sister}}

talku $V$ jump across, cross {{Ex.: talkuy! Jump across (it)! talkun-ak siise. He jumped across the water. koc-me talku rummese, wakkun-me yete yuu-me. If you cross the river, the water will carry you away.}} Meaning: to cross a stream or body of water by jumping.

talle $V$ have blisters {{Ex.: tallenin-ka. I got blisters.}} Grammar: with -n(i), means 'get blisters', may only occur with -n(i).

talTu $V$ hold palms out {{Ex.: talTu! Hold your hands out palm upward!}} Meaning: to hold the hands out with the palms upward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tamci $V$ be half painted {{Ex.: tamcihte neppe eshen. This blanket is half-painted.}} Meaning: of something being painted on half and not on the other half.

tamha $V$ have an earache {{Ex.: tamha kan-ooco. My ear hurts/I have an earache. tamhanin-ka. I had an earache.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

tammala $N$ mountain lion {{Ex.: kan eTe tammalahTuk. I am sleeping with the mountain lion.}}

tammari $N$ a compass direction, direction of wind Grammar: only appears in our data with -was as
tribal name, but could probably be used for the direction as well. Meaning: probably the name of one of the directions from which the wind can come (name of type of wind and the compass direction), but unknown which direction. [Asc. guess] Words containing this: tammariwas

tammariwas (Inflected form of: tammari, -was) 
  Nperson/Tammariwas Tribe/People Meaning: people from the tammari compass direction (which direction unknown).

tammet Nblack edible root Meaning: an edible black root plant that grows in swamps and rivers.

tamTa Vslap {{Ex.: kan-mes yete tamTa. I will slap you. tamTa-mes hiimi lawan. The bow always slaps against me.}} Meaning: slap with the palm, or an object slaps against a person, as the bow slapping into the face when shot.

tanats num (set of) ten {{Ex.: hinhan piNi waate tanats? How many tens might there also be? hemec’a tanats, uThin tanats, kaphan tanats, tansahte tanats 10 (one set of ten), 20 (two tens), 30 (three tens), 100 (10 tens)}} Meaning: used for counting things out by sets of ten, also for higher numbers.

tankar Nroof of mouth, palate {{Ex.: kan meheesi wak-tankare. I'm looking at his palate. inate kan-tankar. I'm sick in the roof of my mouth.}}

tannu Vlift, roll/fold up {{Ex.: tannuhte-k. It's rolled up. tannu nu? Fold/roll that up! tannupuy! Roll your (sleeves etc.) up!}} Meaning: of rolling or folding the bottom edge of sleeves, skirts, or other clothing (pant legs) up, includes just lifting the skirt a little by hand (to get it out of the way), possibly also includes sewing the clothing up rather than just folding it.

*tansa Vbe ten {{Ex.: tansahte nuwa. Ten are there. tansahte hemec’a iccos. Eleven (literally: ten, one comes out) tansahte tanats 100 (ten sets of ten) tansasi by tens/ten by ten}} Grammar: only appears with -hte as the number 10 or -si as 'by tens'. Words containing this: tansahte

tansahte (Inflected form of: *tansa, -Ste) num ten Words containing this: tansahte

tansahtewas (Inflected form of: tansahte, -was) num tenth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

tanta Vembrace, hug {{Ex.: tantay nuk! Hug him! kan tanta neppe sinnise. I'm hugging this child.}} Meaning: less common word for kapla.

tapah Ntoday {{Ex.: hinka neppe tapah? What day (of the week) is today? (Lit.: What is this today?) uTuy ney'a tapah tawah. Today is Tuesday, work (day). kapnen naha tapah. Today is Wednesday.}} Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

tapeeste (Borrowed from: tapeiste Spanish) Nraised bed frame {{Ex.: kan-tapeeste my raised bedframe}} Meaning: as opposed to a traditional bed mat (tokkoh).

*tappa, Vsuit, fit, match {{Ex.: ekwe-mes tappan. It doesn't suit you. ekwe kannis tappan sapaaatu. The shoe doesn't fit me. miSte tappan. It fits well. kan tappanin. It fits me. tappampi kan-wettere. He matches my size (he's the same size as me). tappapuy! Match yourself!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely). Words containing this: tappan

tappa, Vcover {{Ex.: tappapu to cover oneself}} Meaning: this word is very unsure, may be a confusion between Spanish 'tapar' and tappa 'to fit'. [Attested only once]

tappan (Made from: *tappa, -n(i), Vfit, suit, match Meaning: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: tappani before a suffix)

tapper Nplace Sargent’s ranch Meaning: a place in Carmel Valley. [Attested only once]

tappis Ncowlick {{Ex.: kan-tappis my cowlick}} Meaning: might also include top point of head.

tappur Nrevers. tree, wood {{Ex.: tappur tersehmin cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) hopey tina tappurtak! Go up (in) that tree! sottow tappur / hutte tappur firewood (kindling wood?) akkumpiy tappur! Put the wood (stick) in! kan cappe neppe tappure. I'm nailing this wood.}} Verb: tapru Meaning: basic meaning is tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object.

**taprey** Adv *up, above, top* {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hiwse waate taprey tiwistak. I don't like coming (walking) on top of flowers. taprey Tarahtak up in the sky halsay pina taprey! Lift it up there! taprestum-ka Taakanin. I came from up above.}} loanword: rini. Grammar: irregular form taprestum with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunc.: tapres before -tum) Words containing this: tapreytis, ekwe-awhe-taprey'a, taprestum

**tapreytis** (Made from: taprey, -tis) Adv *up a little, a little above*

**tapru** Vrevers. *gather wood* {{Ex.: taprayis! Go get firewood! ekwe-ka yete tapruna ussi-ka huyman. I will not go gather firewood because I am weak (or lazy). aruh'a makse itman amSi makse tapruna. We got up early in the morning in order to go gather wood.}} Noun: tappur. Meaning: often firewood, but can probably also include wood for other purposes. Words containing this: tapruna

**tapruna** (Made from: tapru, -na) V *go to gather wood* Meaning: of firewood, but probably also wood in general. (Other Pronunc.: tapruyku before past tense -s or -n)

**tapTa** V *be serious* {{Ex.: men tapTa. You are serious.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]


**tare** N *young person, buddy, kiddo* {{Ex.: hanni-ka, tare, saawan? Where do I go to sing, sister? hiTTapuy, tare! Wash yourself, young lady!}} Similar: tarekse. Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

**tarekse** N *one's brother, one's sister* {{Ex.: inhanin-ak ya tarekse. My brother also got sick. tarekse naawas rootes. My sister's skirt was there. tarekse-me yaaTi. Your brother is following you.}} Similar: -s-; Similar: tare. Grammar: may be derived from tare plus -s-'my,' but not clear. Meaning: used affectionately, usually 'my brother/sister' but can refer to 'your brother/sister'.


**tarhasan** N *Arroyo Willow* Similar: tarah; Verb: tarhasa. Cultural info: its bark was used like leather to cover things, for ex. baskets, tree grew long the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: could be tarhasa plus -n nominalizer. Meaning: can be used of the tree or its bark. Sci. name: Salix lasiolepis Benth. Jepson p. 265.

**tarki** V *put aside, move out of the way* {{Ex.: tarkin-ka. I put it aside (for ex. a chair, so I could get by).}} [Attested only once]

**tarsi** V *be freezing cold* Similar: tursi. Meaning: colder than tursi, extremely cold. [Attested only once]

**tasken** N *tray, dish, basket* {{Ex.: ayun kantuken! Bring me my tray!}} loanword: wanteeha. Cultural info: tray, about 15 inches diameter, 5 inches deep, for putting pinole or other things on. Meaning: meaning and relation to other trays and baskets unsure.

**taSri** V *be stiff* {{Ex.: loktohte ussi ekwe taSri. It's soft, so it's not stiff.}} Meaning: for example of a rag having dried stiff.

**tassSu** V *watch* {{Ex.: makam kannis tassSu. You all watched me. taSSuhte makke cittede. We've watched the dance.}} Synonym: mehe. Grammar: may usually only be used for more than one person watching. Meaning: meaning similar to meheesi, but less common.

**tatta** V *touch* {{Ex.: tattat kannis! Touch me! tattat nuk! Touch him/her/it! tattaha-te-k. He/she/it has been touched. ekwe-mes tatta huekniS! Don't touch the dog!}} Meaning: for ex. of touching someone with one's hand.

**taTka** V *grasp the hand* {{Ex.: taTka men-issu. (Someone) grasps your hand.}} [Ar + Asc.
tawah (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) N reversible.
work, task, job, employment, workplace

\{Ex.: ekwen a tawah. There is no work.

\textit{tawhate}-k. He has work. / It is difficult.
tawahmak jobs \textit{Utsuy naha wak-tawahtak!} Put it away separately there at his work! \textit{tawhate-k piina riica.} That word is difficult. \ldots \textit{amSi ekwe tawhate wak atte.} \ldots so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.\} \textit{native: hiSSen; Verb: tawhari.} Meaning: includes being difficult or hard. Words containing this: huuyni tawah, tawhate

tawhale (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) (Made from: tawah, -te) \textit{V have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult} loanword: \textit{warc}. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.

tawhana N nettle Meaning: any species of nettle.

tawhari (Borrowed from: trabajar Spanish) V reversible.
work \{Ex.: ekwe haysa hiwson tawhari. They don't like/want to work. keciSiSey amma, amSi-me watti tawharina! Eat quickly, so you can go (leave) work! ekwe miSte awiS, amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with (your) left hand. \textit{kan huuyi tawhari.} I start working. \textit{tawhari-ka TuuhiS.} I work in the daytime. tollon-ak tawhari hiSSe-k tutiyase. She works a lot making tortillas. wak-tawahristak at his workplace koc haysa watti rukkatka tawharismak, haysa komeypu. When they, the workers go home, they rest themselves.\} \textit{Noun: tawah.} Pronunciation: irregular pair tawah/tawhari, sometimes pronounced as tawha (Mutsunized pronunciation), but usually as tawhari. Words containing this: tawhari, tawahismak

tawharis (Made from: tawhari, -s) N workplace.
work Meaning: same meaning as one meaning of tawah.

tawahismak (Borrowed from: trabajar Spanish)
Made from: tawhari, -smak) N worker, workers
Grammar: can probably also use tawhariSmin.
Meaning: can refer to one person, since work is something you do for a long time (-smak), or to more.

tawka'li N black gooseberry Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual (' in middle of word), but is definite.

tawki V carry on a stretcher \{Ex.: \textit{kan-was tawki.} I carry him on a stretcher. \textit{tawkihne} to be carried on a stretcher \textit{tawkismak} stretcher-bearers\} \textit{tawla} V hold in arms \{Ex.: \textit{tawlasu} to go to hold (something/a baby) in one's arms \textit{hemec'a wak tawlasi.} She's just holding one thing (for ex. a baby) in her arms.\} \textit{tawre} N daughter, son, child \textit{Similar: mos; Similar: innis.} Meaning: only used by a mother about or toward her child (used by female speaker).

tawses N younger brother/sister/sibling \{Ex.: waate-k wak-tawsesTuk. He's coming with his younger brother. \textit{kannis-me tawses.} You are my younger brother/sister. \textit{kuutYiSmin kan-tawses.} My younger sister is small.\} \textit{tawtarria} (Borrowed from: tautarria? Spanish?) N green-black fly Pronunciation: "rr" does not occur in Mutsun, and this is either a word borrowed from Spanish or a completely Spanish word. Social use: may be a Spanish word, not even used in Mutsun at all. \textit{attested only once} \textit{tayee} V go quietly \{Ex.: \textit{tayey!} Go quietly! \textit{tayee-ka.} I'm going quietly.\} \textit{Meaning: may include tiptoeing. [Ar + Asc. guess]} \textit{(Other Pronunc.: tayee} before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

tayitmin num eight \{Ex.: \textit{haTTapuy tayitmin!} Hit (beat) yourself eight times! / Give yourself eight hits!\} \textit{(Other Pronunc.: tayitmi} before the -na suffix) Words containing this: tayitmina, tayitminwas

tayitmina (Made from: tayitmin, -na, eight times) num eight times \textit{[Asc. guess]}

tayitminwas (Inflected form of: tayitmin, -was) num eight Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. \textit{[Attested only once]}

tayke V touch \{Ex.: \textit{kan-mes tayke.} I touch you (with my hand).\} \textit{Social use: used mostly in early translations of Christian texts, not common in Asc.'s time.}
tempe  V dry up  {{Ex.: tempeSte sii. The water is dried up.}}
corkon. It wasn't long until it dried out, the water dries.}}  } Meaning: of water or a river.
temso  V be (very) hot  {{Ex.: temson-ka. / kan temson. I'm hot. temso rammay. It's hot indoors. temso sottowtak. It's very hot by the fire. temson-ak sottowtak. He's hot (standing) by the fire. temsonin. It got hot.}}  }  Similar: teme. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) of a person, or without -n(i) of the surrounding temperature in general ('it's hot').
tenaasa  (Borrowed from: tena Spanish) N tongs
{{Ex.: tuTkiy tenaasasum! Cut (it) with tongs!}}  }  [Attested only once]
tense  V gather wild potatoes  {{Ex.: tensena makke. We go to gather wild potatoes.}}  }  Noun: teena. Cultural info: grow in high mountains, nearest place to get them was 40 miles from San Juan Bautista. Meaning: roots like sweet potato but 1.5 inches diameter, very fine and fragrant, thin leaves, referred to as little potatoes of the countryside or Indian potatoes.
*tepTe  V be short  {{Ex.: nahu tepTehte. It is short there. tepTenin (It) got short.}}  }  Grammar: may only appear with -hte (most common), -Smin, or -n(i). Meaning: for example of a dress, but probably general for things, not of a person's height. Words containing this: tepTehte
tepTehte  (Made from: *tepTe, -Ste)  perf short
Meaning: for ex. of a dress, probably general for things, but not of a person's height.
tere  V cut  {{Ex.: koc layTaSte terey nuk! If it's long, cut it! terey-me urih! Cut your hair! teret kannis! Cut (my hair)! teren pire. The earth cuts (splits/breaks up in pieces). kan teren kan-tuuriSe. I cut my fingernail (just one). tereepuy men-tuuriS! Cut your fingernails! kan tersen kan-tuuriSe. I cut my fingernails. tersey tappur! Cut the wood! (probably many pieces of it) teresy men-uriisé? Did (you) cut your hair? tappur terseSmin cut wood (pieces ready to burn or sell)}}  }  Similar: tepe. Meaning: for used with -pu or -t (1st pers. obj. command), must refer to a body part that can be cut, such as hair or fingernails, otherwise can indicate cutting more generally, if used with -s- as terse, implies cutting many things or cutting repeatedly. (Other Pronunc.: tere)
tereee  (before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) Words containing this: tereepu, terse
tereepu (Made from: tere, -pu) *V* cut (something of oneself) Meaning: of cutting hair, fingernails, a body part that can be cut.

teren *N* spring (water) \{Ex.: terentak himah'akawranin sii. All the water at the spring ran out.\} Similar: *uupi*. Cultural info: Asc. told that there used to be springs at San Juan Bautista, but they all dried up. Meaning: of a spring where water comes out of the earth. Words containing this: terentak

terentak (Made from: tere, -tak) *N* place village near San Juan mission Meaning: literally at the spring, more often used to discuss the spring than the village at it.

teron (Borrowed from: terron Spanish) *N* clod native: attar. [Attested only once]

terpe *V* be hot/spicy/piquant \{Ex.: terpen men-cil yete terpen, terpen-ak. Your chile is hot, it will be hot, it's hot. terpeSte neppe cil. This chile is hot/spicy. terpenin-ka. My (mouth) got hot (from spicy food). men-maTTer terpeSmin. Your tobacco is piquant.\} Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: only of food or tobacco. Words containing this: terpeSmin

terpeSmin (Made from: terpe, -Smin) *N* hot thing, spicy thing, piquant thing Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

terse (Made from: tere, -se) *V* cut (many things) Pronunciation: can also be pronounced as tirsu, but pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of things that one cuts repeatedly (for ex. wood), or into many pieces, or that one cuts many of at once (for ex. hair, tobacco plants, fingernails).

tewo *V* hide Similar: *lippa*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, rare word for lippa and others. [Attested only once]

-ti, *N* > *V* be *X* \{Ex.: Taarestiy! Be a man! kanemes situmiti. I am a child to you (your child).\} Grammar: add to a noun to make a verb meaning 'to be the noun' (equational verbalizer).

-ti, Suff. (*V* > *V*) keep Xing \{Ex.: ammati-ka. I go along eating. hinkayiti-ka-mes? What am I (going along and) saying to you? men hinsuti. You know what you're doing (you always know). hummitiy nuk tooTE! Treat him to meat!\} Similar: *eTina-puwatis*. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb indicating that the action goes on for a long time (continuative), however, -ti often does not seem to change the meaning by very much, often indicates that one goes along doing the action (possibly motion).

tihhir (Borrowed from: tijera Spanish) *N* scissors \{Ex.: innan tihhir. The scissors fall. kan meheesi tiihhire. I see the scissors.\} Similar: *TiTKi*; Similar: *tihi*. Grammar: could be related to tihi 'cut hide into strips,' but more likely a Spanish borrowing that is similar by chance.

tihSi *V* get/catch skunks \{Ex.: yetee-ka tihSi. I will catch skunks.\} Noun: *tihSi*

tihSin *N* small skunk \{Ex.: kata tihSin waktuupuy. It's tail is like a skunk's. nepe maTTer kata tihSin wak-sikken Tawri. This tobacco stinks like a skunk's fart.\} Similar: *yaawi*; Verb: *tihSi*. Meaning: smaller than the yaawi.

tihi *V* cut hide into strips \{Ex.: tihi-ka. I'm cutting animal hide into strips.\} Similar: *tihhir*. Meaning: of cutting up the hide of an animal, for example cutting strips of leather.

tiiraS *N* revers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks \{Ex.: miTTeSte wak-tiiraS. His rear has grown. kan meheesi tiiraSe. I'm looking at (his) butt.\} Similar: *wakkas*; Verb: *tirSa*. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

tiiru (Borrowed from: al tiro California Spanish) quant very, much, really \{Ex.: tiiru-ka-mes hiwsen. I like you very much. wak tiiru kuutYSmin. He's a very small one (for ex. of a baby). ammen kannis yuu-ka malanin, tiiru-ka malaanin. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. tiiru-ka hiwsen. I like him/her/it a lot. suyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka suyniisin. I'm full, I got very full. men tiiru halsYSmin. You're very much (really) a liar. tiiru-k warka. He cries a lot (for ex. of a cat).\} Social use: probably an early borrowing, Ha does not note it being borrowed, and it may not have been used in Mutsun yet in Ar's time.

tiiwis *N* revers. flower \{Ex.: ruutay tiiwis! Gather flowers! tiiru miste neppe tiwis. This flower is very pretty. tiiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak. He made a road out of flowers. wetremak
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiiwu</td>
<td>N elk</td>
<td>Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: hunt elk. [Attested only once]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiyye</td>
<td>V complain, moan, grumble</td>
<td>{Ex.: ekwe-me tiyye. You don't complain. ekwes men tiye sennene? Don't you complain (if) stung?} Similar: ruunu. Meaning: similar to one meaning of ruunu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tikro</td>
<td>V kneel</td>
<td>{Ex.: tikroy! Kneel! tikrohte haysa. They've kneeled. kan yete tikro. I will kneel. tikronuy! Make him/her kneel! (Put him/her in a kneeling position.) tikkorpuy-ka. I kneel (myself). tikkorpuyuT, amSi makam saare! You all kneel, so you (can) pray! tikkorpuy, saarey! Kneel (and) pray!} (Other Pronunc.: tikkor before -pu (or -mu if possible))</td>
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<tr>
<td>tikwiS</td>
<td>N badger</td>
<td>Similar: umin. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (Merrium). [Attested only once]</td>
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<tr>
<td>tillay</td>
<td>N basket jug, water-bottle basket</td>
<td>{Ex.: kan meheesi neppe tillaye. I'm looking at this water-jug basket.} Cultural info: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]</td>
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<tr>
<td>tilTo</td>
<td>V have a big forehead</td>
<td>{Ex.: tilToSm, tilTomak person with a big forehead, people with big foreheads} Similar: timha. Grammar: usually used with -Smin. Meaning: Ha. states meaning is same as timha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timmahe</td>
<td>Vrevers. have a big forehead</td>
<td>{Ex.: timhaSm someone with a big forehead} Similar: tilTo; Noun: timmahe. Meaning: same meaning as tilTo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timmu</td>
<td>V trip, stub toe</td>
<td>{Ex.: hinTiisum-me timmuin? What did you stub your toe on/trip on?} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). Meaning: to trip in the sense of running one's foot into something, not in the sense of falling over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timre</td>
<td>V give/have a headache</td>
<td>{Ex.: timre kan-mooheel. My head has a headache. timre kannis. (It) is giving me a headache. timrein-ka. / timrein kan-mooheel. I/my head got a headache.} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -n(i) means one gets (develops) a headache. Words containing this: timren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timren</td>
<td>(Made from: timre, -n) V get a headache</td>
<td>Meaning: the headache develops, begins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| tina | Adv here, there | {Ex.: moT tina sinni? Is the baby there? pitTey tina? Tie it there! timay tinaatum! Get up from there! hinka-me hisSe men tina coore'Sa rammay muruTiak? What are you doing there alone in the dark? tinaaka roote kan-TiT. My destiny is here.} Similar: pina. Meaning: probably an intermediate distance away from the speaker, probably close to the listener, unclear how it is different from pina. (Other Pronunc.: tinaa before a single consonant and then a
**tina**

Pro that {} (Ex.: hopey tina tappurtak! Go up (in) that tree! hista-me tina hooyo? Why are you grabbing that?)} Grammar: forms a pair with piina 'that'. Meaning: something at middle distance, possibly close to the addressee, meaning probably similar to piina 'that,' but rare.

**tipki** V abbreviate, shorten, cut {} (Ex.: kan-was tipki. I cut it off short. tipkiSte cut off short men piNi tipki ekeT. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). kan-was tipki wak-issuse. I'm cutting his hand.)} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

**tipla** V be round Grammar: may only appear with -hte. Words containing this: tiplahlte

**tiplahlte** (Made from: *tipla, -Ste) perf round

**tipile** V spin, turn {} (Ex.: kan-was tipilempi. I make it spin. tipilehnte spun around)} Meaning: like a top or a whirlwind.

**tippe** V walk around, turn, wander {} (Ex.: tippe-k. It's turning (in circles). tippe-k wak-rkkase. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. tippe kan-lom. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.)} Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

**tippi** V coil up, curl up {} (Ex.: tippih te tippih. The rattlesnake is coiled up.)} Meaning: coiled like a snake or worm. Words containing this: tippiSmin

**tippiSmin** (Made from: tippi, -Smin) N earthworm, worm Pronunciation: pronunciation uncertain. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**tipri** V get circular winnower {} (Ex.: tipriina-ka. I go to get a circular winnower basket.)} Noun: tiprin. (Other Pronunc.: tipri before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**tiprin** N circular winnower basket Verb: tipri.

Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a tipSin.

**tipru** V cut hair in a bob {} (Ex.: kan-mes tipru. I'm cutting your hair in a bob. tippurpu-ka yete. I will cut my hair in a bob.)} (Other Pronunc.: tippur before -pu or -mu)

**tipso** V snap, crack Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: unclear whether it indicates the snapping/cracking noise, or actually breaking. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**tipSin** N basket {} (Ex.: wattimpih-ke tipSinak. He carried (him) in a basket. ekwe-me kannis helle kan-tipSinse. Don't move my basket! kan hirSe kan-tipSinse. I'm weaving my food basket. huyhuna makke amSi makke hiSSe tipSinse. We go to gather cutgrass so we can make food baskets.)} Cultural info: Mutsuns did not make them, they were made by tribes in the mountains and sold in San Juan Bautista and elsewhere; the type of basket in the One-leg story. Meaning: large deep basket for putting food in (tortillas, mush, or other food) and possibly other purposes, size and shape of a dishpan, some water-tight, long-lasting.

**tirasmin** N spider Similar: -Smin; Similar: -min.

Pronunciation: correct form might be tiraSmin, pronunciation very unsure. Grammar: composed of an unknown word not used by itself and either -Smin or -min. [Attested only once]

**tiriiku** (Borrowed from: trigo Spanish) N wheat {} (Ex.: kan wattimpi kan-tiriikuse, amSi-ka saaTe kan-tiriikuse. I'm taking/carrying my wheat, in order to toast my wheat. Tiipehne tiriiku. The wheat was threshed. yaasir tiriiku a lot of wheat hiTTahne tiriiku. The wheat is washed. ruuta makse tiriikuse oosum. We're harvesting wheat with the "oz" tool. hummingbird's egg is like a grain of wheat.)} Cultural info: could toast like popcorn by cooking in hot sand.

**tirsi** V be clear {} (Ex.: kan ukkisi tirsiSmin siise. I'm drinking clear water.)} Meaning: possibly only of things like water, not of weather.

**tirSa** Vrevers. have large buttocks/rear/backside

Noun: tiiraS. Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt. Words
tirSaSmin (Made from: tirSa, -Smin) N person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use tirSaSmin (tirraS -min) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

tiru V miscarry, abort {{Ex.: tirumpin-ak. She miscarried/aborted (the fetus).}} Grammar: may only be used with -mpi (to mean the woman's body causes the fetus to be miscarried). Meaning: includes both spontaneous miscarriage and intentional abortion (if that was possible).

-tis, Suff. (N > N) deceased, late {{Ex.: kan-taktanismak my late (deceased) older brothers kan-appatis my late father}} Grammar: add to a word for a relative (kinship term) to make a noun meaning one's relative who is deceased. Words containing this: men-monmentsis roots!

-tis, Suff. (Adv.) a little {{Ex.: minmyytis a little low}} Grammar: add only to a direction word (possibly only up or down), usage unsure, rare. [Tentative]

tissi V warm by the fire {{Ex.: kan tissi neppe sinnise. I'm warming this baby by the fire. tissipu to warm oneself at the fire}} Similar: temme.

titi V cover {{Ex.: wak-mes titin. He covered you with his shoulder.}} Meaning: possibly only of sheltering with one's shoulder, meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

titru V twist {{Ex.: kan-was titru. I twist it. titrunin. (It) twisted up (by itself).}} Similar: *kipri, Similar: Tiinu. Meaning: probably general, of anything that can twist or be twisted up, not specific to wringing cloth. Words containing this: titruhte

titruhte (Inflected form of: titru, -Ste) perf twisted Meaning: probably of anything that can be twisted or turned.

tittu V lie/lay on one's side {{Ex.: tittupuy! Lie on your side (in bed)! tittuh-te eTe. He sleeps lying on his side. kan-was tittu. I put him on his side.}} Grammar: usually of lying down oneself, but also of laying someone (for ex. a baby) down. Meaning: of a person lying down or sleeping, not an object.

titwi (Made from: -w-) V fray, unravel {{Ex.: titwiit nuk! Unravel it!}} Similar: TiTu. Grammar: probably includes -w- for undoing, pulling outward/apart, but not clear what verb combines with -w-. Meaning: probably of pulling a thread to make cloth unravel.

tiTu V extend hand {{Ex.: tiTuy! Hold your hand out! tiTuhte with hand extended}} Meaning: to hold the hand out, for example to grasp. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tiwh N feather headress {{Ex.: tiwhmak feather headresses}} Similar: Tiwhmak, Similar: warch. Cultural info: vertical head dress, like a bird's crest, put on before putting on the Tipoohol, used for dancing. Meaning: probably smaller than the warch, but unsure.

tiwiitYk V revers. catch killdeers {{Ex.: tiwiitYkuna makke. We go to catch killdeers.}}

Noun: tiwiitYk Pronunciation: long i followed by tiYk unusual for Mutsun, but Asc. confirms it, could be related to sound the bird makes, also not a typical verb form. Meaning: walks in the river and lays eggs in the sand. Sci. name: Oxyechus vociferus vociferus OR Charadrius vociferus, Dawson p. 1299.

tiwiitYk V revers. kildeer {{Ex.: kaknu Tonnon tiwiitYkuse. The hawk grabs the killdeer with its talons.}} Verb: tiwiitYku. Pronunciation: not a normal Mutsun noun form, but may indicate the sound the bird makes. Meaning: walks in the river and lays eggs in the sand. Sci. name: Oxyechus vociferus vociferus OR Charadrius vociferus, Dawson p. 1299.

tiwiisi Vrevers. flower, bloom, grow out {{Ex.: huuiyihi tiwiisi pire. The land has started to flower/to be in bloom. Taalaway paaranitka tiwisi. In summer it blooms in the hills. tiwsi sewooya. The onion is blooming. tiwsin kan-urikh. My hair is growing out well.}} Noun: tiwiis. Meaning: of flowers coming out, or of hair growing out well (and probably getting thick and bushy).

tiwyen N antelope {{Ex.: tiwyena makke. We go antelope hunting.}} Noun: tiwyen. Meaning: of pronghorn antelopes.

tiwyen V hunt antelopes {{Ex.: tiwyente to have an antelope (as a pet)}} Verb: tiwyen.

tiyo V shoot {{Ex.: ekwe-me tiyo! Don't shoot! kan-was tiyon Temohsum. I shot it (small game) with my arrow. tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum. He shot me with his
bow, with an arrow. *wak-tiyon. He shot/his shot hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo? Which one do you want me to shoot? *kan meheesi tiyoose. I see the spear. *sippo-y men-tyiyo? Put feathers on your arrow!} Grammar: may be used with nominalizer as tiyon to mean 'a shot' as well as past tense 'shot,' but unclear. (Other Pronunc.: *tiyoo before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: tiyos

**tiyos** (Made from: tiyo, -s) N arrow Similar: Temoh. Cultural info: probably a larger arrow for large game or war, with a sharp stone arrowhead tip, as opposed to Temoh, but Ar says the opposite. Meaning: arrow for larger game, or for humans, literally thing one shoots with, unclear whether with or without stone point. (Other Pronunc.: *tiyooos before a vowel in the same word)

**tokko** ex. *tokko eshen! Spread the blanket! (It) popped/burst. \(\text{it} \) (or Fremont Peak, another Mutsun speaking tribe)

**tokkoh** (Made from: tokko, -h) N mat, bed Grammar: literally thing one spreads out. Meaning: traditional sleeping mats made of reeds.

**tokle** V pop, burst, crack open \{Ex.: tokley! Pop/burst (it)! tokleyte-k. It's popped/burst. toklenin. (It) popped/burst.\} Grammar: pop or burst something. Meaning: possibly also to make a popping noise. Words containing this: toklen

**toklen** (Made from: tokle, -n) V pop, burst, crack open Grammar: to pop/burst/crack open on its own. (Other Pronunc.: tokleni before a suffix)

**toklo** Vrevers. have neck sores \{Ex.: tokloSmin, toklomak person with sores on neck, people with sores on neck tokloSte having sores on neck\} Similar: *tokro: Noun: tookol. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken open, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

**tokro** V have sores all over \{Ex.: tokroSte having sores all over\} Similar: *toklo. Grammar: may only be used with -Ste. Meaning: unlike toklo, where sores are only on neck in front of ears.

**tokse** V rumble, make crackling noise \{Ex.: tokseksi sikken. The fart really makes a rumbling sound.\} Meaning: of joints making crackling sounds, of a farting noise, possibly of the sound of popping something.

**tollo** V be/have much/many \{Ex.: tollon-ak hineeru. He has much money. hiwiw nuk, ami-k ekwe tollon ricca! Scold him, so he won't talk much! iccon-ka tollon pattYan. A lot of blood is coming out. tollon makke yete citte! We will dance a lot! tollon Taares / tollonSmin Taares many men ekwe-me tollon haran, ussi ekwe tollon. Don't give much, because there isn't much. *kan meheesi tollonmak. I'm looking at a lot (of things). tollonin. It got to be many /because a lot. calaan-ak tollohte-k. He pees a lot (of a baby). tollompi posloy! Make a lot of posole!\} Grammar: often used similarly to an adverb, but is actually a verb, almost always takes -n(i) and is then

spreading his bed out. *tokko wehteSmin. The bed is big. tokkohti to be/serve as a bed\}) Meaning: spread out a blanket, mat, or bed, usually something to sleep on. Words containing this: tokkoh
used with another verb or a noun, but rarely can take other verb suffixes like -mpi, -n, -Ste, -Smin instead. Words containing this: tollon
tollon (Made from: *tullo, -n) V be/have much/many (Other Pronunc.: tolloni before a suffix)
tolso V revers. break knees {{Ex.: yetee-ka makanse tolsompi. I will break you all's knees.}} Noun: tools. break someone else's knees with -mpi, might mean to break one's own knees with -n(i) instead of -mpi. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
tonnempi (Made from: tonne, -mpi) V lose Grammar: to lose something.
tonnen (Made from: tonne, -n) V get/be lost (Other Pronunc.: tonneni before a suffix)
tonneSte (Inflected form of: tonne, -Ste) perf lost
tonno V be dizzy, make dizzy {{Ex.: kan-was yete tonno. I will make him dizzy. tonnon-kas. I made him dizzy. tonnoy nuk! Make him dizzy (by hitting on the head)! tonnonin. He got dizzy. nuuya tonnohte-k. He stopped being dizzy.}} Grammar: by itself means to make someone dizzy, with -n(i) means to get dizzy, with -hte to be dizzy. Meaning: for example by hitting someone on the head. Words containing this: tonnon, tonnohte
tonnohte (Inflected form of: tonno, -Ste) perf dizzy Meaning: for ex. from being hit on head.
tonnon (Made from: tonno, -n) V get dizzy Meaning: for ex. from being hit on the head. (Other Pronunc.: tonnoni before a suffix)
tonse V find {{Ex.: kariy-ka-was tonsen. I found him/it outside. moT-me-was tonsehte? Have you found it? makse tonsen tollon torow. We found a lot of soaproot. ekwe makam watti, ussi-ka makamse ekwe tonse! Don't you all go away, because I won't find you!}} Similar: tonne.
tonso V crack joints {{Ex.: tonso wak-issuse. (He) cracks his joints.}} Verb: *toklo. Meaning: to crack one's finger/knuckle joints by pulling on or stretching fingers, may also apply to making other joints crack.
tonto (Borrowed from: toonto Spanish) V be stupid {{Ex.: tontoSmin mukurma. a stupid woman/The woman is a stupid one.}}
tooher N revers. cough Verb: tohe.
tookol N revers. sores on the neck {{Ex.: saruSte tookol. The sores on the neck are ruptured (broken open).}} Verb: *toklo. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken out, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.
toolos N revers. knee {{Ex.: kan meheesi mentoolese. I'm looking at your knee.}} Verb: tolo.
toopope V extend fingers and do 'top-top' {{Ex.: tooope-ka-mes. I stretch your fingers out and make them make a tapping noise.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, the word probably sounds similar to the sound one makes with the fingers. Grammar: may contain an older form of -pu. Meaning: possibly to make a tapping sound with fingers, drum one's fingers, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
tooro (Borrowed from: toro Spanish) N bull {{Ex.: hasseSmin men-tooro. Your bull is an angry one. toooro kannis cirin. The bull hooked me on his horns.}}
tooroma N wild-cat, bobcat
tooTe N meat, flesh, deer {{Ex.: piiinaway wak-was haran tooTese. Therefore he gave him meat. tooTe riiTok. Deer intestines. kan lawku tooTese. I gulp down the meat.}} loanword: res; Similar: ris; Similar: puukuy.
tooTu V harden, stiffen {{Ex.: tooTunin wak-sippos. It's wings stiffened.}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once]
tooyoh  Nrevers.  humblebee, wasp  Verb: toyo ho.
Words containing this: tooyohtak

tooyohtak  (Made from: tooyoh, -tak)  Nplace
Gavilan Peak, Fremont Peak  Meaning: literally 'bee place/at the bees'.

toplari  (Borrowed from: doblar Spanish)  V  fold  {{Ex.: toplariy roopaa/Fold the clothes!}}
native: cunnu. Pronunciation: given in the data only with the pronunciation doblari, Mutsunized pronunciation is toplari.  [Attested only once]

toreepa  N pipe  {{Ex.: humminmu haysa}}
toreepase. They are offering each other the pipe.  kan toreepate.  I have a pipe.}  } Synonym: aacie. Cultural info: traditional Indigenous pipe, not the recently arrived cigarettes or American style pipe. Social use: Spanish may have borrowed torepa from Mutsun or a related language.

torke  Vrevers.  gather soaproot  {{Ex.: torkena makke}}
We go to gather soaproots.  torkena makke  amSi makke  kussa  eshene.  I lost the soaproots I gathered.  torkemit kannis! Gather soaproot for me!}  }  Noun: torow;  Noun: toroowis. Pronunciation: k/w relationship in torke/torow pair. Meaning: possibly only of gathering the edible variety (toroowis), but more likely general for both that and the washing variety (torow). Words containing this: torken

torken  (Made from: torke, -n)  N gathered soaproot,
soaproot harvest  Meaning: literally what you gather when you gather soaproot.

toroowis  N edible soaproot  {{Ex.: kan meheesi}}
toroowis.  I see the edible soaproot.}  }  Similar: torow;  Verb: torke. Cultural info: used as food, talks about a week to prepare, brown/pink in color when cooked, eaten with milk, smell and taste similar to mescal. Grammar: might include a variant of -kniS to indicate smaller soaproot, but unsure. Meaning: smaller, edible variety.

torow  Nrevers.  soaproot  {{Ex.: lahpanin torow}}
The soap-root got lost.  makke  tonsen  tollon torow.  We found a lot of soaproot.  makke aruuta  kussa  torooowum.  We will wash laundry tomorrow with soaproot.  yuu makse  hippun toroowee  makse  haccaltak.  And we carried soaproot on our backs.}  }  Similar: toroowis;  Verb: torke. Cultural info: used for washing and making things out of, not edible, usable for washing immediately after gathering without much preparation. Meaning: larger type.  (Other Pronunc.: toroow before a vowel in the same word)

torpe  V  make a mistake  {{Ex.: torpenin-ka}}
I made a mistake.}  }  Grammar: might appear with -n(i) to indicate change to having made a mistake. Meaning: of making a mistake in work one is doing because one does not know how to do it.  [Attested only once]

torpes  N  type of bird  Meaning: possibly a variety of blackbird, very unsure.  [Ar only, very unsure]

torSeapa  N  gray blackbird  Similar: kulyan, poTTol, Taayaskal, wilopaN. Meaning: variety of bird unsure, possibly brown.  [Ar only, very unsure]

torTe  V  be ashy  {{Ex.: torTeSmin ashy one}}
Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, ropTo was substituted.  [Ar only, very unsure]

totoor  (Borrowed from: doctor Spanish)  N  doctor
{{Ex.: kan tahe totoore moT-ka tollon iina, moT-ka kuutYi iina.}}  I'm asking the doctor whether I have a lot of sickness or a little sickness.}  }  native: huhnasmak;  native: utten.  [Attested only once]

totwe  V  put on shawl  {{Ex.: totwepay!}}
Put on your shawl!}  }  Meaning: very unsure, might mean to take the shawl off.  [Ar + Asc. guess]

*totyo  V  stutter  {{Ex.: totyoSte-me aamane.}}
You're really stuttering.  atwemmitit-me kannis, koc-ka  toton.  Keep correcting me, when I stutter!}  }  Grammar: used only with -n(i), -Ste, or -Smin. Words containing this: totyoSmin, totyoSte

totoyOSte  (Inflected form of: *totyo, -Ste)  perf  stuttering

toTne  V  get meat  {{Ex.: toTnen-ka.}}
I got meat.}  }  

toTro  V  put in salt, salt down  {{Ex.: toTron-me aru.}}  You preserved it in salt then.}  }  Meaning: to preserve by packing in salt, for example of meat.  [Ar + Asc. guess]

towoT  Nrevers.  stiff thing  {{Ex.: wak-towoT}}
his stiff thing (for ex. his leg)}  }  Verb: *towTo. Meaning: for example a stiff leg.

*towoTo  Vrevers.  be stiff, be rigid  {{Ex.: towTon kan-koro. / towToSte kan-koro.}}  My foot is stiff.  towToSte-k muuSek.  The bird is stiff with
cold. towTosiy-me! Make yourself rigid (by tensing a muscle).} Noun: towTon. Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), -si, and -Smin. Meaning: stiff with cold, or of tensing a muscle, or stiff from sitting still too long, possibly only of a human or animal body or body part. Words containing this: towTon, towToSte

towTon (Made from: *towTo, -ny) V be stiff/rigid, get stiff/rigid Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting too long, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: towToni before a suffix)

towToSte (Inflected form of: *towTo, -Ste) perf stiff, rigid Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting still too long, etc..

toyho Vrevers. catch bumblebees/wasps { {Ex.: toyhona to go to catch bumblebees} } Noun: toyoh. [Tentative]

toyno (Borrowed from: toyon? Spanish) V gather holly berries { {Ex.: toyno makke. We're gathering holly berries.} } Noun: toyotiYoni.

Cultural info: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Meaning: also called small oak that grows in Monterey, with small acorns.

tuhu N oak { {Ex.: kan meheesi tuhese. I see the oak.} } Meaning: small oak that grows in Monterey, with small acorns.

Tuhirwi V catch big yellow lizards { {Ex.: tuhirwina makke. We go to catch big yellow lizards.} } Noun: tuhirwis. Meaning: big yellow lizard with white and black spots, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly Gerrhonotus.

Tuhirwis N big yellow lizard Verb: tuhirwi Meaning: 1.25-1.5 feet long, eat wild blackberries, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly Gerrhonotus.

Tuhmnr N Adam's apple, larynx Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Tushi Vrevers. be pointy { {Ex.: tushiSte paarani. The mountain (range) is pointy.} } Noun: tuihis. Words containing this: tushiSte

tushiSte (Made from: tushi, -Ste) perf pointy Meaning: like a mountain range with sharp peaks.

tuhsu V be dull red colored Meaning: meaning and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]

Tuhsus N ear Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: word unsure, ooco is the common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Tukce V stand up (hair on back of dog) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Tukka, (Borrowed from: tocar Spanish) V play music, ring (bell) { {Ex.: tukkay! Play music! tukkan-ak kaphane. He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). kan tukkasis. I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). tukkahte hileeSa. The church bell has rung.} } Meaning: tocar borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

Tukka, (Borrowed from: tocar Spanish) V knock { {Ex.: hatte tukka rukkase? Who is knocking at the house (door)? hinkasi-k tukka? Why is he knocking?} } native: tule. Meaning: tocar borrowed twice from Spanish with different meanings, both as tukka.

=Tuikne Adv would, if only { {Ex.: koctukne men halsSmin, kantukne-mes taahe. If you were a liar, I would question you. oksetkun kan-was akkan. I would have left him behind much earlier. moTuikne-ka-mes pinase kanna? How could I refuse it to you? muySintukne-ka-mes. If I liked you... hinkayitkun-me-was? What would you say to him?} } Grammar: add to an adverb or other word types to add meaning that something has not happened (or will not), but one wishes it strongly, can rarely be used as an independent word, starting the sentence. (Other Pronunc.: =tikun after a vowel) Words containing this: imatkun

Tuku excl cry of a ground owl Similar: weecici. Meaning: probably the cry of the weecici owl. [Attested only once]

Tula V whirl, spin { {Ex.: wimlon-me, tulas. You whirled around, spun around.} } Meaning: spin oneself around, possibly a children's game. [Attested only once]
tule Vknock {{Ex.: tuley kecwiSi! Knock right away! hattena tule? Who is knocking? wak tule kan-inmaine. He's knocking on my door. tulee-ka-was. I knock and call at his door.}} loanword: tukka. Meaning: may include calling into the house for someone from outside the door. (Other Pronunc.: tule before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word)
tulku Vthump/snap on the forehead {{Ex.: kan-was tulu. I give him a thump on the forehead. tulkway muk! Snap him on the forehead! tulukpu to thump oneself on the forehead}} Similar: Totto. Cultural info: snap with thumb and forefinger against forehead or possibly nose, often done as a game/teasing, but could sometimes hurt badly and cause injury. (Other Pronunc.: tuluk before -pu or -mu)
*tulu Vmarry {{Ex.: hoTTo tullupuy! Go get married! wak yete oySo tullupun. He will remarry later. moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaari? Will you get married, will you get married?}} loanword: kasari; Similar: makhu. Grammar: only used with -pu, but just means to get married, not to marry oneself (non-literal use of -pu). Meaning: used for either a man or a woman getting married. Words containing this: tulupu
tullupu (Made from: *tulu, -pu) Vmarry, get married Meaning: reflexive use of -pu (or get oneself married).
tultule Vpalpitate, pound, beat hard {{Ex.: tultule kan-sire. My heart is pounding.}} Similar: pulple. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, repeated tul-tul sounds like heartbeat (reduplication), this may be correct instead of pulple, or both may be possible. Meaning: of the heart.
-tum Suff. (Nplace) from {{Ex.: wattin-ka neppe rukkatkatum. I am going away from this house. nahan yulke sottow, mimmuy pirekatum iccon. There a fire burns, it comes out from under the earth. nahantum-ka Taakan. I come from there. kariytum-ka waate. I'm coming from outside. hannitum-me waate? Where do you come from? iman makse urih timmahtaktum. Our hair stood up from our foreheads (in fear). hannitum ennestap? Where was it written from?}} Grammar: add to a location word (for ex. hann, nii, nahan) directly, or add to a regular noun plus -tak/-tka (for ex. rukkatku, timmahtak), to mean 'from' or 'out from' the place (ablative case). Words containing this: tinatum
tumku (Borrowed from: domingo Spanish) N Sunday {{Ex.: ney'a tumku. Today is Sunday.}} Similar: misisway. [Attested only once]
tumku Vrevers. gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants {{Ex.: tumku kuna makke. We go to gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants.}} Noun: tummuk. Cultural info: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.
tumlele Vtremble (the earth) {{Ex.: tumlele. The earth trembles.}} [Attested only once]
tumme Vmake food, cook {{Ex.: kan tumme. I'm cooking. tummeti to cook a feast (keep cooking)}} loanword: kusneru. [Ar + Asc. guess]
tummuk Nrevers. seaweed/lily-pad-like plant {{Ex.: mumilhe haysa tummuksum. They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.}} loanword: paapas; Verb: tumku. Cultural info: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.
tumru Vbe thick {{Ex.: tumruSmin thick one}} Meaning: usually of cloth. Words containing this: tumruSte
tumruSte (Inflected form of: tumru, -Ste) perf thick Meaning: usually of cloth.
tunne; Vcome to, end, reach to {{Ex.: nuhu tunne cupkaSmin. The white part (paint) goes to there. nii-mes tunne. It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. ni-k tunnen. It comes to here.}} Similar: tunne; Noun: tunne. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time. Words containing this: tuuneh	tunne; Nedge, border {{Ex.: tunnetka kalle. At the edge of the ocean. tunne piretka. the edge...}}
of the world}）Verb: tunne. Grammar: usually used with -tka, for at/to/on the edge.

tunnu  V  conceive, get pregnant  {{Ex.: tunnuhte, wak paayes. She conceived, she was pregnant.}} Similar: rutsu, usepe, paaye. Meaning: probably only of the stage of conception itself.

*tuppu  V  finish, end  {{Ex.: tuppun wak-TiT. His life is ending. kanne ekwe tuppun. Before (it) ends. tuppumpi wak-ennene. He finishes his writing. waate tuppun. It comes to an end/is about to end.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: something stops, ceases (ends at a point in time). Words containing this: tuppumpi, tuppun

tuppumpi (Made from: *tuppu, -mpi) V  finish, end, complete Grammar: to finish or complete something (not to finish on its own).

tuppun (Made from: *tuppu, -n(i)) V  finish, end Grammar: something ends on its own (not to finish something).

*tupSu  V  be hunchbacked, be stooped  {{Ex.: okse sinniway, wak tupSunis. Long ago in his childhood, he became hunchbacked.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: usually of people becoming bent over with age, but can be used of young people. Words containing this: tupSun, tupSuSmin, tupSuhte

tupSuhte (Inflected form of: *tupSu, -Ste) perf hunchbacked, stooped

tupSun (Made from: *tupSu, -n(i)) V  get hunchbacked, become stooped

tupSuSmin (Made from: *tupSu, -Smin) N hunchback, stooped over person

tures  Vrevers. crane, sandhill crane Verb: tuu. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.

tursi  Vrevers. be cold  {{Ex.: karis tursin pire. It's cold outside. tursin. It's cold (weather). yateto-k tursin. I'll be cold later. tursin-ka. I'm cold, makkes tursi. / makens tursin. It's cold to us.}} Similar: Tahsa; Similar: tarsi; Noun: tuuris. Grammar: usually, but not always, used with -n(i). Meaning: either of weather (it's cold) or of a person feeling cold (I'm cold), not of something being cold to the touch. Words containing this: tursin

tursin (Made from: tursi, -n(i)) V  be cold Grammar: usually used instead of tursi. (Other Pronunc.: tursini before a suffix)

turtu  V  have a sore throat  {{Ex.: koc tollon rus iccon rus, piinaway makke turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. turtu kan-horkos. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

tusi  V  end, finish  {{Ex.: tusiSte finished}} Meaning: meaning and word very unsure. [Attested only once]

tussu  V  wait for  {{Ex.: tussu-ka-mes. I wait for you.}} Meaning: word very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tusuwi  V  release  {{Ex.: ene hinka diyos innis tusuwis makkes, Tarsepus? And why did God the Son release us, making himself a man?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure and not typical for Mutsun verbs, might be tuswi. [Ar only, very unsure]

suSir  N  kindling, pieces of trash  {{Ex.: hummit tuSir, can hutte! Give me kindling, I'll stoke a fire! oTToy tuSir! Pick up pieces of trash! kan meheesi tuSirre. I'm looking at the kindling/trash.}} Grammar: might be possible to use as a verb 'collect kindling' with -na, but unsure. Meaning: small pieces of trash could be used as kindling, but does not have to mean that. (Other Pronunc.: tuSir before a vowel in the same word)

tutiiya  (Borrowed from: tortilla Spanish) N  tortilla  {{Ex.: tollon-ak tawhari hiSSe-k tutiiyase. She works a lot making tortillas. hiSSe-k tutiiyase wak-makhuhse. She's making tortillas for her husband.}}
tutisi: V. *string a bow* {{Ex.: tutisi wak. He's stringing a bow.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may contain -'si 'cause to do'. Meaning: meaning unsure, less sure word for miici. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tutper: N *evelash*

tuuki: V *cut* {{Ex.: tuuki kan-urih kan-timmakaTak! Cut my hair on my forehead! tuuki tenaaasum! Cut (it) with tongs! ekwe-ka-mes tuuki men-urihse, ekwe-ka pesyonum. I didn't cut your hair without thinking (by accident).}} Meaning: of cutting string, rope, or hair.

tuTru: V *have big lips* {{Ex.: tuTru wak-hay. His mouth is big-lipped.}} Similar: *etlo; Similar: sotlo. [Attested only once]

tuu: excl *cry of a sandhill crane* Noun: tues. Pronunciation: regular words do not end in long vowel, but this word imitates the sound of the bird. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu', tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. [Attested only once]

tuuhis: N *revers.* tip, point {{Ex.: wak-tuuhis its tip paarani tuuhis the tip (peak) of the mountain}} Verb: tuhsi. Meaning: for ex. of a tree-top, mountain, stick, etc.

tuukay: N *chest* {{Ex.: hanni-ka-mes tunne nii tuukayetak? Where do I come up to? Here, on your chest.}} Synonym: etes.

tuune: V *be last* {{Ex.: tuune-ka. I'm the last.}} Similar: tunne. Pronunciation: may be a different pronunciation of tunne, or a related but separate word.

tuunchte: (Inflected form of: tunne-ka) *perf last, final*

tuupen: N *sweathouse, roundhouse* {{Ex.: kan namtisi Taarese tuupentak. I just listen to the man in the sweathouse. Taaresmak wattin tuupentak asSi haysa Tallapu. The men go to the sweathouse so they'll sweat.}}

tuupuy: N *tail* {{Ex.: kata tihSin wak-tuupuy. Its tail is like a skunk's. polpolsi tuupuy. The tail is spotted. tuupuyte-k. It has a tail.}} native: kok. Social use: common in Mutsun, but it may be from a nearby language, with kok as the original

Mutsun word, but unsure.

tuuris: N *revers. cold* {{Ex.: hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurisum haysa semmonin. The poor mice died, they died from the cold. wikke makkese tuurisum, Taalasum. We tremble from the cold (shiver), from the heat. makkese akkuhte tuuris. The cold has come upon us. tuuristak in the cold}} Similar: Tahas; Verb: turi. Meaning: of weather, air. Words containing this: tuurisway, wikke tuurism

tuurisway: (Made from: tuuris, -way) N *winter* Similar: aSeiri. Meaning: common word for this.

tuuriS: N *fingernail* {{Ex.: layTaSe men-tuuriS. Your fingernails are (have become) long. moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS? Do your fingernails hurt? kan teren kan-tuuriSe. I'm cutting my fingernail (one). kan tersen kan-tuuriSe. I'm cutting my fingernails. tereepuy-me / tersey men-tuuriS! Cut your fingernails!}} Meaning: may also include toenails.

tuuTe: (Borrowed from: tuche Spanish?) N *tuche, type of food* {{Ex.: kan yaase tuuTese. I'm eating tuche.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, type of food. [Attested only once]

tuuyeni: N *rainbow* [Ar + Asc. guess]

tuuyi: excl *shout* Meaning: a shout during a game, possibly hide-and-seek or gambling.

tuuyu: V *trap* {{Ex.: hannu kan-tuuyus? Where is your trap? tuuyunin-ak. He got trapped. tuuyuSte-ka. I'm trapped. hiske-ka haywena tuuyuse. Let me go see the trap! kan-was tuuyun. I trapped it.}} Similar: hette. Meaning: to trap animals, includes setting the traps and catching something. Words containing this: tuuyus

tuuyus: (Made from: tuuyu, -s) N *trap* Similar: hettes. Grammar: Ar uses tuuyun, but tuuyus (thing you use to trap) more likely. Meaning: trap to catch animals.

tuyn: V *cross over* {{Ex.: tuaTene! Cross the bridge right here!}} Meaning: to cross a bridge. Words containing this: tuynes

tuynes: (Made from: tuyn, -s) N *bridge* Grammar: literally what you use to cross over with.

tuuryr: V *growl, rumble* {{Ex.: tuuryr kan-huttu. My stomach is growling.}} Pronunciation: not a typical verb form for Mutsun, the word could reflect the sound the stomach makes. Meaning: of the
stomach growling.

tuywa N broom {{Ex.: kan meheesi tuywase. I'm looking at the broom.}} loanword: heskopa;

Similar: sakkin. Cultural info: probably a traditional kind of broom or brush made before Spanish contact.

Taakes N revers. man, male {{Ex.: iinate nuppi Taarese. That man is sick. mSmin Taakes. He is a good man. hiruhmin haysa citte, sinni, mukurma, Taarese ya. They're all dancing, children, women, and men too. hiswin-ak mukurma hemec'a Taarese. The woman gave birth to one male child.}} Verb: Tarse. Meaning: usually of an adult man, but rarely of a male child.

Taastes (Borrowed from: traste Spanish) N dishes {{Ex.: ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatka. He has no dishes at his meal. atten-ka hemec'a Taaste. I broke one dish. corkomipi Taastes! Dry the dishes! ayun Taasteukma, ekwe-me atsey! Bring me the dishes, don't break them!}} Grammar: irreg. plural Taasteukma. (Other Pronunc.: Taaste before plural -kma)

Taatak N revers. plain, valley {{Ex.: wattin-ka Taatak. I'm going to the valley/plain. itSa humsun tollon ene haypire hinse Taatak. They fly a lot right now, and some wander the plain. Taataktak on the plain/in the valley}} Verb: TaTka.

Taawar N revers. chair, seat {{Ex.: Tawray men-Taawartak! Sit in your chair! innan Taawar. The chair falls over. wattin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas. He went in his car, it doesn't have a seat, his butt will hurt later.}} Verb: Taawa. Cultural info: rich people (more often Spanish than Indian, but both) used whale bones as chairs. Grammar: can also use Tawras (literally think one uses to sit).

Taaya V look {{Ex.: kan-was Taayati. I'm looking at him. Taayati-ka mooloye. I'm looking at the mooloy dance.}} Meaning: means the same as mehe at least in 'look' meaning, but much less common.
Taayaskal N blackbird Similar: kulyan, poTTol, torSepa, wilopaN. Meaning: unknown species of blackbird. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Taaye V be careful, take care {{Ex.: Taayepu! Be careful (of yourself)! Taayepu men. You're careful.}} Similar: *uTTa. Pronunciation: there is confusion between this and caaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu (be careful of oneself). Meaning: probably being careful not to fall or get hurt, not like taking care of someone (uTTa). Words containing this: Taayepu

Taayepu (Made from: Taaye, -pu) V be careful of oneself, take care Meaning: being careful not to hurt oneself, or taking care (of oneself).

Tahas Nrevers. the cold, coolness {{Ex.: Tawray Tahastak! Sit in the cold/coolness!}} Similar: tuuris. Verb: Tahsa. Meaning: possibly includes both refreshing cool and cold like tuuris.

Tahe N dancing ground Similar: citemnsa. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Me only]

Tahsa Vrevers. be cool, be cold {{Ex.: kecwSi humnit sii, humnit sii TahsaSmin! Quick, give me water, give me cool water! ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise! I don't want piss (lukewarm drink), I want cool water! Tahsampiy! Cool it off (for ex. so we can eat it)!}} Similar: tursi. Noun: Tahas. Meaning: of water or things (food, drink, etc.), not weather, possibly not as cold as tursi, refreshing cool. Words containing this: Tahsampi

Tahsampi (Made from: Tahsa, -mpi cool off) V cool off Grammar: to cool something off, not cool off on one's own. Meaning: of a drink or food or other thing, not the weather.

Tahyale V be clear {{Ex.: Tahyale sii. The water is clear.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably of water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Takci num seven Words containing this: Takciwas

Takciwas (Inflected form of: Takci, -was) num seventh Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

Takkarpu (Made from: Tawra, -pu) V sit down

Takki N tree {{Ex.: Takki warahne. The tree is cut.}} Meaning: general term for any kind of tree, means the tree rather than the wood.

Takkir Nrevers. smell, odor {{Ex.: wak-Takkir its smell}} Verb: Tawri. Meaning: not clear whether this is a good or bad smell, or either.

*Takru V be translucent/see-through/filmy {{Ex.: TakruTe eshen. The blanket is see-through. TakruSmin a translucent thing!}} Grammar: used with -Te (same meaning), -Smin, or -mpi, and possibly other suffixes. Meaning: of mosquito netting, a thin curtain, etc..

Talki Vrevers. play Tallik, play the 10-stick game {{Ex.: Talkina makke. We go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}} Noun: Tallik. Cultural info: a game played with 10 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

Talla V be hot, sweat, lie in sun {{Ex.: Tallan. It's hot. (the weather) Tallan-ka. / Talla-ka. I'm hot. koc yete Talla? When will it be hot? tollon makkese Tallan. It's very hot to us. Tallan-ka yisuwa. I'm getting hotter. Tallan-ka. I'm sweating. Tallanin-ak wak-somsom. His armpits sweated. Taaresmak wattrn tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu. The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. Tallahnne yuukis. The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry).}} Noun: Taala. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry. Words containing this: Tallan

Tallan (Made from: Talla, -n) V get/become hot, sweat Meaning: possibly also 'to be hot,' but usually either to become hot, or to sweat. (Other Pronunc.: Tallani before a suffix)

Tallik Nrevers. game of 10 sticks Verb: Talki. Cultural info: game involving 10 larger sticks which one throws, and smaller counter sticks to keep score. Meaning: refers to either the sticks themselves or the game involving them.

Tallis N stick {{Ex.: hann Tallis? Where is the stick? Salkinin Tallis. The flute split.}} Meaning: primarily a small stick in general, also small sticks for paying the peon game, can be used to refer to a flute.

Tamma V be in the middle, be half {{Ex.: Tammanin. It came to the middle. Tammantak on the side/on the other side/on half ekwe accuste Tammantak. It isn't finished on one half/side. Tammantak paaranitka. On the other
side of the hill. Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. Tammantak rummeteka the other side of the river} Grammar: usually used with -n to make a noun, verb form may only occur with -n(i). Meaning: the thing made from the middle is the inside. [Attested only once] Words containing this: Tamman

Tamman (Made from: Tamma, -n) N other side, side, half Similar: kiweri.

Tammus N cheek {{Ex.: pukkeSte wak-Tammus. His cheeks are swelled up.}}

Tamsi V slap {{Ex.: kan-was TamSi. I slap him.}} Meaning: on any part of body, probably for a woman resisting a man who will not take no for an answer.

Tanol N chick Meaning: meaning completely unsure. [Attested only once]

Tansi V preach, give a sermon {{Ex.: kan makamse Tansi. I preach for you.}}

Tap N body hair {{Ex.: kata ores wak-Tap. His body hair is like a bear. kan meheesi TapSe. I'm looking at the body hair. ores wak-Tap a bear's body hair (possibly unusual usage)}} Verb: TapSe. Meaning: normally only of human body hair, but probably can also be used for a bear's hair.

Tappis N straw-like plant {{Ex.: Tappis nuhu roote. The straw-like plants are there.}} Meaning: a plant that just has a thin, short stalk, nothing branching off to sides, could be a type of reed, grass, or straw.

TapSe V have body-hair {{Ex.: TapSeSmin person with a lot of body hair TapYeSmin person with extremely much body hair}} Noun: Tap. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin (person with a lot of body-hair).

TapTap N robin [Attested only once]

Tar N moon, month {{Ex.: rukkate-k Tar / Tar rukkate. The moon has a house (is having a house). Tar iTTas new moon miTTeSte Tar full moon pumeSte-k-Tar second half of moon/nearly full moon kawranin Tar. The moon finished (left, prob. right before new moon). aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas. Tomorrow the new moon will put itself (there, will come out). ores amma Taare. A bear is eating the moon. (said during eclipse) hemec'a Tar one month} } Verb: Tare. (Other Pronunc.: Taar before a suffix starting with a vowel) Words containing this: pumeSte-k-Tar

Tarah N sky, heaven {{Ex.: Tura Tarahtak. It is thundering in the sky. amenpu Tarah. The sky is clouding up. koc tollon amne yuu Tarah Tura. When it rains a lot and the sky thunders. ekwe nepp makke mehe, aNNis Tarah, Tawra hoole. Not this (one) we see, a different sky/heaven, God lives (there). Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte. The road to heaven is narrow. wak Tawra taprey Tarahtak. He lives up in heaven (of the Christian God). akra-k Tarahse. He's looking up at the sky/to heaven.}} Meaning: meaning includes the physical sky and heavens, and also the heaven of the Christian God, unclear whether it would be associated with the traditional God also.

Tare V shine {{Ex.: Tar Tare. The moon is shining/there is moonlight. Tare sottow. The fire is shining.}} Noun: Tar. Meaning: usually of the moon shining (moonlight), may also be used for firelight.

Tarki V tell on, tattle {{Ex.: paaTe haysane Tarki. The Padre is telling on them. paaTe makamse Tarki. The Padre tells on you all.}} Meaning: to tell someone that someone else has done something that was not allowed.

Tarse Vrevers. be a man {{Ex.: TarsekiSpu to pretend to be a man}} Noun: Taares. Grammar: may only be used with -kiSpu, about someone who is not a man pretending to be one, and not be used in a more general sense.

Taska V brighten {{Ex.: waate akken Tassakpu. It's starting to brighten (with the dawn). Tassakpu pire. The sky is brightening (with the dawn).}} Grammar: probably only used with -pu. Meaning: only of the sky/brightening as the sun rises, cannot be used of the sky/weather clearing as clouds move away or of anything other than the sky. (Other Pronunc.: Tassak before -pu)

Tasku V be red {{Ex.: loopohte-k himah'a Taskuhminum. It's in between all the red ones (for ex. fleas). enney Taskuhminum! Write
with the red one (for ex. red pen)! TawriSmin, Taskumak red thing, red things Taskunin. It
turned red. kulyan wak-sippos TaskuSmin the blackbird's wing is red.}

**Tattu** *be flat-nosed* { { Ex.: TattuSmin. / TattuSmin huts. (He's) a flat-nosed person. } }
Grammar: might only occur with -Smin.

**Tatta** *cover with blankets* { { Ex.: kan-mes Tatta. I cover you with several blankets. Tattahte-me eeTe. You sleep covered with layers of blankets Tattahte-me eshen. You're well-covered with blankets. } }
Meaning: only used for covering with more than one blanket, layers of blankets, well-covered with several blankets.

*Tattu* *stop hurting* { { Ex.: Tattunin. It stopped hurting. } }
Grammar: probably only be used with -ni to mean the change from hurting to not hurting. Words containing this: Tattun

**Tattun** (Made from: *Tattu, -nِ) *stop hurting, pain stops* (Other Pronunc.: Tattuni before a suffix)

**TattYi** *N bone* { { Ex.: takkunin-ak huuyi TattYiSum horkostak. He got pricked in the throat with fish bones (he choked on them). huuyi wak-TattYi fish bone Salkihne wak-TattYi. It's bone is split. } }

**TaTka** *V revers. go to a plain* { { Ex.: hoTTo, TaTkayis! Go, go to go to a plain! } }
**Noun:** Taat. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

**Tawra** *V revers. sit, stay, live* { { Ex.: nii-ka Tawra. I live here. irektak wak Tawra. S/he's sitting on a rock. ayun men-Tawras, Takkarpuy! Bring your chair, sit yourself down! kan Tawra mesme. I'm living/staying at your place (with you). Takkarpuy minmuy! Sit down below (on the ground/on your bottom). } }
**Noun:** Taawar. (Other Pronunc.: Takkar before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: Takkarpuy, Tawrasmak

**Tawrasmak** (Made from: Tawra, -smak) *N people*
Social use: used in translating Christian texts, not clear if it could be used with this meaning otherwise or how it differs from amakma.

**Tawri** *V revers. stink, smell bad* { { Ex.: yu-k Tawri wak-Taalasum. And he stinks with sweat. tollon Tawri. (It). stinks a lot. } }
**Noun:** Takkir. Words containing this: TawriSmin

**TawriSmin** (Made from: Tawri, -Smin) *N verb buena*
**Pronunciation:** might be cawriSmin (and not related to Tawri or stinking). Meaning: literally a stinky one, but only used to mean this plant. Sci. name: Micromeria chamissonis Benth. Jepson, p. 875.

**Tayla** *V be short, be a midget* { { Ex.: TaylaSte short (as a midget) Taylamak midgets/short people } }
Meaning: only of a person, probably includes medical condition of being a midget or dwarf.

**Taynara** *V be spotted* Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, probably wrong. Social use: completely unknown by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

**Taywe** *V make acorn soup* { { Ex.: kan yete Taywesi. I will just make acorn soup. } }
Words containing this: Taywen

**Taywen** (Made from: Taywe, -nِ) *N acorn soup/atole*
**Similar:** hatul. Meaning: thin atole soup, probably only if made of acorn meal but possibly also other grains.

**Taywire** *V smile* { { Ex.: eepen-ak Taywire. He passed by smiling. } }
**Pronunciation:** unusual form rare word, mayti is more common. [Tentative]

**-Te Suff. (V > V) unknown meaning** Grammar: suffix used at the ends of a few verbs, usually involves a physical description, but the meaning is not clear.
Words containing this: henkoTTe, kiTTiTe, leeweTe, tahhaTe

**Teeyo** *V blaze, burn strongly* { { Ex.: Teeyo sottow. The fire blazes. Teeyonis, Teeyon. It blazed, it blazes. } }
**Grammar:** used with or without -nِ(i) with similar meaning.

**Teke** *V tip-toe* { { Ex.: kan Teke, Tekee-ka. I tiptoe, I tiptoe. } }
[Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: Tekee before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**Telle** *V line up, be in line* { { Ex.: kan haysane Telle. I'm lining them up. Tellepu to line oneself up } }
Words containing this: Tellehte

**Tellehte** (Made from: Telle, -Ste) *perf lined up in a row*

**Temho** *V revers. put an arrow in the bow* { { Ex.: Temhoy nuk! Put an arrow in your bow! } }
**Noun:** Temeho. [Attested only once]

**Temlele** *V burn much* { { Ex.: yulke sottow, Temlelewaate. The fire burns, it comes burning everything. } }
**Pronunciation:** unusual form for a Mutsun verb. Meaning: usually of a fire spreading
out of control.

Temoh.  Nrevers.  arrow  {{Ex.: kan-Temoh sippohve-k.  My arrow, it is well feathered.  kan-Temoh sippohve-k.  Your arrow, it is feathered.  kan-Temoh wayaanin.  My arrow missed.  kan kappi Temohse amSi-ka ekwe tonnenmpi kan-Temohse.  I'm carrying the arrows under my arm so I don't lose my arrows.}}  Similar: tiyos.  Verb: Temho.  Cultural info: probably a smaller arrow for small game (rabbits, squirrels), with a rounded tip and no stone arrowhead, as opposed to tiyos, but Ar says the opposite.

Ten  (Borrowed from: tren Spanish)  N  train  {{Ex.: wak Taakamin Tentak.  He brought it on the train.  kan Taakanin Tentak.  I came on the train.}}  Social use: hawneSmin has been constructed as a version built from Mutsun words.

Tesele  Vbe pink below   Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form.  Meaning: meaning very unsure.  [Attested only once]

Tette  Vcrush, pin down  {{Ex.: Tettey nuk!  Crush it!  Tettehke-k.  It's crushed.  Tettehne tiriiku.  They're crushing each other.}}  Meaning: either pin someone down while wrestling, or crush.

TeTmin  N  sister-in-law, daughter-in-law  {{Ex.: haayi TeTmin!  Come here, sister/daughter-in-law!}}

Tiinu  V  wring out, twist  {{Ex.: Tiinuy!  Wring (it) out!  (while washing) Tiinnute twisted!}}  Similar: titru.  Meaning: may only be used of twisting a cloth out while washing (wringing), or may include more general twisting motions.

Tiipe  Vthresh grain  {{Ex.: Tiipehne tiriiku.  The wheat is being threshed.  Tiipe makse urkanum.  We thresh (it) with the mortar.  Tiipeksi-k.  I'm threshing (it) really well.}}

Tiissen  N  belt   Similar: kuTrah.  Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.  [Ar + Asc. guess]

TiiTi  Vbe alive  {{Ex.: kan TiiTi.  I'm alive.  TiiTimak yuu semmoSmin live ones and a dead person TiiTimin-ak.  He/she got better.  kan TiiTi.  I'm getting better.  TiiTiSie-k.  He's recovered.  kan iinate yuu-ka hiwsen TiiTi.  I'm sick and I want to get well.  kan-was

TiiTimpi.  I'm curing him (making him better).}}  Noun: TiiT.  Grammar: means 'to be alive' without -n(i).  Words containing this: TiiTimpi, TiiTi

TiiTimpi  (Made from: TiiTi,-mpi)  V  heal, make get well  Meaning: to cause someone to recover from an illness.

TiiTiN  (Made from: TiiTi, -n)  V  get well/better.  recover (Other Pronunc.: TiiTini before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

Tiye  Vtouch with the toes  {{Ex.: Tiiye-ka-mes.  I'm touching you with my toes.}}  Meaning: to touch gently with the toes, not to kick.

Tiki  Vput in, insert  {{Ex.: Tikii wolsatka!  Put it in the bag!  Tikii-pu to put oneself into (something)}}  (Other Pronunc.: Tikii before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

Tikka  Vchew  {{Ex.: Tikka miSimp!  Chew it well!  waaka Tikka.  The cow is chewing. ekwe- me Tikka!  Don't chew (it)!}}  Similar: muyku, horko.

Tilli  Vburst, break apart, pop  {{Ex.: Tillin.  It broke apart (for ex. a rock).  TilliSti wak-hin.  His/her eye has burst.  Tilli-ka neppe poore.  I'm bursting (popping) this flea.  kahhaye Tissi to pop lice (repeatedly, or many people)  Tilliy! Burst (it)!/Break (it) apart!}}  Grammar: means to pop/burst something if used by itself, means something pops/bursts on its own if used with -n(i).  Words containing this: Tillin

Tillin  (Made from: Tilli, -n)  Vburst, break apart, pop Grammar: only for things bursting, breaking up on their own.  (Other Pronunc.: Tillini before a suffix)

Tillu  Vlisten attentively/carefully, squint at  {{Ex.: Tillusi men kannis.  You're listening to me carefully.  kan Tillusi.  I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).}}  Grammar: may only be used with -si.  Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully.  [Tentative]

Timme  N  whale  {{Ex.: Timmekma whales}}

Verb: Timse.

Timse  Vhunt whales  {{Ex.: Timsena to so whale hunting}}  Noun: Timme.

Tinna  Vcrush, squash  {{Ex.: Tinhahte-k.  It is crushed.  Tinna nuk!  Crush it!  ney'a-k}}
TinnaNin. It got crushed just now.)} Similar: cina. Grammar: by itself means to crush something, with -n(i), means something gets crushed. Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel. Words containing this: TinnaSte

TinnaSte (Made from: Tinna, -Ste) perf crushed, squashed Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel.

Tinwi V milk {{Ex.: Tinwi haysa. They are milking.}} Meaning: meaning/context unsure. [Tentative]

Tipil N tool for handling corn Meaning: possibly also for storing or processing corn, exact meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

Tipol N basket tool for fishing Cultural info: Ha. and Asc. describe "a thing they had for fishing made by weaving together barras for fishing, and inside there was a second basket with rods running to a point (gesture to indicate funnel shape) and they put that into the river to catch fish...Had it in water & the fish went in of own accord. Went to see next morning & full full of fish. Put in corriente where water was not cesparranda & where was not much water.". [Attested only once]

Tipoohol N feather headdress, headband native: wareh; Similar: tiwih. Cultural info: horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing.

Tippe, N knife {{Ex.: waray Tippesum! Cut it with a knife! kan-was aayimi Tippe. I remove the knife for him (pull it out of him for him). Wassuhne hemec’a Tippe. The skin is scraped with a knife. kan-was hara neppe Tippe. I’m giving this knife.}} Verb: Tippe.

Tippe, V stab/cut with knife, cut for laces {{Ex.: kan-was Tippe. I’m going to knife him (stab him) several times.}} Noun: Tippe. Grammar: rare, Tippe is usually a noun.

Tiswi V judge {{Ex.: Tiswin miSSimakse, ekete makke ya. (He) will judge the good ones, and also our sins.}}


TiTi N honeydew from reed Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

TiTiKi V cut with scissors {{Ex.: TiTkupu-ka kan-urihse kan-timmahtak. I’m cutting my hair with scissors on my forehead.}} Similar: SuSuSa; Similar: tihhir. Meaning: cut the hair with scissors, instead of singing it to cut it. [Attested only once]

TiTkukar N tear {{Ex.: TiTkunin. It tore. kan-was yete TiTkukar. I will tear it. ekwe-ka-mes TiTkukar men-roopase. I’m not tearing your clothes. TiTkukar Ste wak-Taapu. His clothes are very torn. TiTkukar Ste pappel. The paper is torn.}} Similar: titwi. Meaning: often of tearing cloth up into pieces or strips. Words containing this: TiTs, TiTkukar

TiTkukar Ste (Inflected form of: TiTkukar, -Ste) perf torn Meaning: usually of cloth or paper.

TiTs (Made from: TiTkukar, -s-s) V shred, tear to pieces Meaning: tearing into many pieces, not just tear once.

TiTta V be muddy {{Ex.: TiTTapu-ka. He is getting himself muddy.}} Words containing this: TiTTa

IdTiTTahe (Inflected form of: TiTs, -Ste) perf muddy


Tohorono V pass {{Ex.: Tohoroninse sii? Did the water pass by?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning unclear. Social use: unknown by Asc.’s time. [Attested only once]

Tohpe V dry up {{Ex.: Tohpe. (It) dried up. TohpeSte dried up}} Similar: corko, 1. Meaning: rare word for corko. [Ar + Asc. guess]

*Tohro V have shaved head {{Ex.: Tohronin-ka. I got a shaved head. kan-mes Tohro. I make your head shaved (I shave your head).}}
Tonno V grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: kaknuh Tonnon tiwiitYuke. The hawk grabbed the kilddeer with its talons.}} Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.

TooTolwa N plantain {{Ex.: hoTTo hooyoyis TooTolwa! Go, go to get plantain!}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun form, and pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Tokke V run {{Ex.: wak Tokkenis haysane. He ran away from them, yete-k Tokken. He will run. sitka numan kuutis soro, numan Tokken sii. in the water that flows a little bit, where the water runs wak-in Tokken. His tears run (flow). ToktYeSmin good runner} Grammar: only appears with -Smin (a shaved person), -mak (shaved people), -mpi (get someone else's head shaved), or -n(i) (get one's own head shaved).

Tonko V have skinny, dry feet {{Ex.: Tonkomak ones with skinny, dry feet}} Meaning: possibly of chickens, describing their feet. [Me. + Asc. guess]

Tonko, V be flat-bellied, be flat {{Ex.: TonkoSte flat-bellied-flat from drying}} Similar: corko, 1. Meaning: may be used to refer to seeds that flatten out as they dry, or to one's belly being flat, but these may include confusions with other words, meaning unsure. [Tentative]

Tonme V see something/someone dead {{Ex.: Tonmena makam. You all are going to see a dead animal (look for it). TonmeSte men-aanan. (One sees that) your mother died (some time ago).}} Meaning: can probably mean to see that a person or animal is dead, or to see a dead person/animal.

Tonno V grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: kaknuh Tonnon tiwiitYuke. The hawk grabbed the killdeer with its talons.}} Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.

Tuhyi V get daytime Noun: Tuhi. [Attested only once]

Tuhyin (Made from: *Tuhyi, -n) V get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: TuhyiSte. It's well into the day/late morning. TuhyiSte pire / hismen. The sun is high up in the sky. Tuhyin. It's getting well into the morning. makse Tuhi Steen oySo. The sun got high on us again.}} Noun: Tuhi. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or possibly -Ste. [Attested only once]

*Tuhyi V grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: kaknuh Tonnon tiwiitYuke. The hawk grabbed the killdeer with its talons.}} Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.
-Tuk Suff. (N) with, together {{Ex.: cen-ak waate wak-tawsesTuk. Now he's coming with his little brother. kan wattin mesTuk. I'm going with you. kan eeT te tammalahTuk. I am sleeping with the mountain lion. (a mountain lion pelt) hoTTo mukurmahTuk! Go with the woman!}} Grammar: do something together with someone (comitative case). (Other Pronunc.: -hTuk after a vowel)

Tukalas N index finger Pronunciation: pronunciation not typical for Mutun, very unsure. [Attested only once]

Tuki V be empty {{Ex.: TukiSte empty}} Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

Tuknu V signal with eye(s) [Attested only once]

TuktYaSmis (Made from: Tuuka, -Ty-, -Smin) N beggar

Tullu V make holes, perforate {{Ex.: TulluSte kan-looya. My pot has holes. Tulluy! Make holes (in it)! Tullunin looya. My pot got holes.}} Meaning: of small holes in items, not an animal's hole in the ground.

Tumma, N flavor, taste, scent {{Ex.: awsey amSi Tummate! Salt (it) so (it) will have flavor! miSte wak-Tumma. Its flavor is good. ekwe Tummate. It's not tasty/don't have flavor. ekwene petsen, suukar, Tummamin. There is no sugar, sugar, flavorful thing (sugar).}} Similar: *tsamma; Verb: Tumma. Grammar: almost always used with -min or -te, but can be used alone. Meaning: flavorful but usually not sweet (tumma). Words containing this: Tummamin, Tummate

Tumma, V be tasty {{Ex.: Tummanin kannis. It got tasty to me. Tummampin-ka. I made it tasty.}} Noun: Tumma,

Tummamin (Made from: Tumma, -min) N flavorful thing, sugar Meaning: can refer to flavorful meat or such, having any good flavor, not necessarily sweet.

Tummaspus (Made from: Tumsa, -pu) V enjoy oneself, savor food Meaning: may mean both to enjoy oneself and to enjoy food or for food to be tasty, unclear meaning.

Tummate (Made from: Tumma, -te) V be tasty, have flavor

Tumsa V like, enjoy {{Ex.: Tumsan-me. You enjoy the taste (of something). Tumsanin-ka. I liked it (of something sweet). lekseninse-me? Tumsanis-me. Did you like (it)? You enjoyed it (before). Tummaspy! Enjoy yourself! Tummaspun-ak. He enjoyed himself.}} Meaning: probably only of food, except enjoying oneself (with -pu). (Other Pronunc.: Tummas before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: Tummaspu

Tumyu V be smiling {{Ex.: Tumyu mak-sire. Our hearts are smiling. Tumyu-ka waate. I come along smiling/laughing. kan Tumyu, kan Tumyupu. I'm smiling, I'm smiling.}} Similar: Tuumuye. Grammar: meaning is same with -pu. Meaning: to be full of laughter, to be smiling all the time, often of going along smiling or laughing. (Other Pronunc.: Tumuy before -pu (or -mu if possible))

Tunku V signal 'no' with nose/eye wink {{Ex.: Tunkun-ka yete. I will signal 'no' with my nose. Tunkut kannis! Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink! TunnukpaN someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time}} Meaning: tomake a facial gesture signalling something negative (can occasionally be something positive, but normally negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunc.: Tunnuk before -paN (and -pu and -mu if possible))

*Tuppu V poke in the eye {{Ex.: Tuppunin-ka. I got pricked in the eye. kan-was Tuppumpin. I poked him in the eye. kan TuppuSte. I've gotten poked in the eye.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (get poked in eye), -mpi (poke someone in eye), -Ste (have been poked in eye), or possibly -pu (poke self in eye). Meaning: by accident, not intentional attack on eye.

Tura V thunder {{Ex.: Tura Tarahtak. It is thundering in the sky. koc Tura haslin ekTemak. When it thunders, the bad people are scared.}} Similar: Tuura; Similar: wilpe. Grammar: can be used alone to mean 'it's thundering'.

Tuske V gather plant type {{Ex.: Tuskena makke. We go to gather (this type of) herb.}} Noun: Tuske. Cultural info: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows
1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

**Tuskes** *N* *type of herb/plant* *Verb:* Tuske. Cultural info: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

**Tutta** *V* *be a young man* *{{Ex.: TuttaSmin young man}}* Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, may be Tuuta. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**TuTna** *V* *be wrinkled* *{{Ex.: TuTnahte men-hin. Your face is small and wrinkled.}}* *Similar:* Tuylu. Meaning: possibly small and wrinkled, of eyes or face.

**TuTware** *V* *be blunt-nosed* Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**Tutsu** *V* *walk continually* *{{Ex.: Tutsumpi wak. He is made to walk continuously.}}* Meaning: very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**Tuuhis** *N* *day, daytime* *{{Ex.: Taakan-ak neppe Tuuhis. He is coming today (this day). himah’a Tuuhis okse haysa hiSSe. All day they used to do it. tawhari-ka Tuuhis. I work in the daytime. uThin Tuuhis haysa yete citte. They will dance for/in two days. akkenin Tuuhis. The day dawned.}}* *Verb:* *Tuhyi; Verb:* Tuhsi; *Noun:* Tuhi. Words containing this: horpen-Tuuhis

**Tuuka** *V* *beg, ask for* *{{Ex.: hattese-me Tuuka, men-mennene? Who do you ask (for something), your grandmother? hoTTto Tuukayis! Go ask! Tuukay nuk! Ask for it! Tuukana makke tiriikuse. We go to ask for wheat.}}* Words containing this: TuktYaSmin

**Tuumuye** *Adv* *smiling, with a smile* *Similar:* Tumyu.

**Tuura** *N* *thunder song* *Similar:* Tura. Meaning: a thunder song, separate type from hiwei song type. [Attested only once]

**Tuurum** *N* *skin* *{{Ex.: hoomonin-ak Tuurum. He peeled the skin.}}* Meaning: only human skin. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**Tuylis** (Made from: Tuyl-/*s* *sores* *Verb:* Tuyl.) Meaning: ball-like sores that grow anywhere on the body, text too unclear to be sure of meaning. [Tentative] Words containing this: Tuylis

**Tuylun** *V* *catch vultures* *{{Ex.: Tuyluna maka. We go to catch turkey vultures.}}* *Noun:* Tuylun. Meaning: this bird, the turkey vulture, was called turkey buzzard in the area. Sci. name: Cathartes aura septentrionalis Wied, Dawson p. 340.

**Tuylun eTtak** in the turkey vulture's bed *Verb:* Tuyl. Meaning: turkey vulture, (this bird) was called turkey buzzard in the area. Sci. name: Cathartes aura septentrionalis Wied, Dawson p. 340.

**Tuylu** *V* *be wrinkled* *{{Ex.: TuyluSte-k wak-hin. His face is wrinkled. Tuylumpi to make something wrinkled}}* *Similar:* TuTna.

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**ts**

**tsayla** *V* *lie face up* *{{Ex.: tsayla-k eeTe. He's sleeping face-up. kan tsayla. I'm (lying) face-up. tsaylanuy! Put him face up (on his back)! tsayyalpuy! Lie/turn yourself face up!}}* *Opp.:* matla. (Other Pronunc.: tsyyal before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: tsaylanu, tsayyalpu

**tsaylanu** (Made from: tsayla, -nu) *V* *put/lay face up* Meaning: for example of laying a baby on its back to sleep.

**tsayyalpu** (Made from: tsayla, -pu) *V* *turn/lay oneself face upward* Meaning: turn or lie on one's back, often while sleeping.

**tsayyalpu** *Lie/turn yourself face up!

**tsayyala** *V* *be wrinkled* *{{Ex.: Tsayyalpu! Put him face up (on his back)!}}* *Opp.:* matla. (Other Pronunc.: tsyyal before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: tsaylanu, tsayyalpu

**tsayyana** (Made from: tsayla, -nu) *V* *put/lay face up* Meaning: for example of laying a baby on its back to sleep.

**tsayyana** *Lie/turn yourself face up!

**tssummamin** (Made from: *tsuma* -min) *N* *sweet thing* Meaning: of food.
**tsummate** (Made from: *tsumma, -te*) *V* **be sweet**
Meaning: literally 'have sweetness'.

**tY**

-tY- **Suff.** (*V > V*) **very, really, extremely** {{Ex.: muhtYeSte okse paaTe. The priest used to be really suspicious. rictaSmin-me. You are a big talker. nii haysa hintYeSmin, miSmin Taares. He's not a vagabond, he's a good man. amtYaSmin big eater (glutton))}} Grammar: intensive infix, -Ye added as suffix if on a single-syllable word, used in verbs but often also with a suffix that makes them into nouns. (Other Pronunc.: -tYe after a single-syllable word)

tYottYoni N **holly berry** {{Ex.: koc atSakniS rutaana-k tYottYonise. when the girl goes to pick holly berries.}} Verb: toyno. Cultural info: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Pronunciation: unusual relationship between noun and verb. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Sci. name: Heteromeles arbutifolia OR Photinia arbutifolia Lindl, Jepson p. 508.

*tYuuke V jump** {{Ex.: tYukenin por. The flea jumped.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) indicating motion, might be possible with -Ste or -mpi. Meaning: often of a flea, may indicate the kind of motion of a flea or similar things, unlike culu indicating general jumping. Words containing this: tYuken

tYuken (Made from: *tYuuke, -ni*) *V* **jump** Meaning: usually of a flea, may indicate the kind of jumping flea. (Other Pronunc.: tYukeni before a suffix)

**u**

ucirmin (Made partly from: -min) N **small needle** Grammar: stem ucir unknown.

ucwi (Made from: uuci, -w-) *V** open


*uhSi V increase** {{Ex.: niSSasum-me uhSimpi men-hiSSene. You're increasing your work by this. uhSimpin-me. You increased (gained weight). waatena uhSinyikun peso. The money comes to have increased.}} Similar: hawhi. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -mpi. Words containing this: uhSimpi, uhSin

uhSimpi (Made from: *uhSi, -mpi*) *V* **increase, gain weight** Grammar: to increase something, or without object, to gain weight (increase oneself, possibly with -pu).

uhSin (Made from: *uhSi, -ni*) *V** increase** Grammar: something increases on its own.

uhwi (Made partly from: -w-) *V** take out** {{Ex.: uhwiy! Take (it) out!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could have a longer form uhuwe as well. Grammar: probably contains -w- or -we, but stem verb unknown.

ukca V **offer** {{Ex.: ukcaSmin-me, harwaSte-me. You are an offerer, you are generous. tukne-me-was ukca. If you would offer to him.}} Words containing this: ukcaSmin

ukcaSmin (Made from: ukca, -Smin) **perf generous one, offerer** Meaning: someone who likes to offer things to others.

ukke V **bring/carry/fetch water** {{Ex.: ukkeyis hoTTo! Go bring water! aruh'a-ka ukkeykun. I went to bring water early in the morning. ukkeykun-ka heme'Ca ullisum. I went to get
water with one water dish. *kan-was yete ukke.* I will bring him water. *kan ukkenun.* I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).} Similar: *ukki.* Pronunciation: variant form probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

**ikki** V *drink* {{Ex.: yeela-ka ikkisi kuutis. Wait while I drink a little. ikkisihne kaltu, hushune kaltu. The broth is drunk, the broth is sipped. hiSey sii limoonum amSi makam ikkisi! I went to get water with one dish.}} Similar: *ulawtak.* Pronunciation: variant form probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

**ukni** V *be missing a hand or foot* {{Ex.: uknihite missing a hand or foot}} Grammar: might only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**ukni** V *drown* {{Ex.: uknin-ak rummetka. He's drowning in the river. kan yete ukni. I will drown.}} Similar: *wakku, melso.* Grammar: probably only used with -ni or possibly -Ste or -mpi. Words containing this: uknin

**uknin** (Made from: ukni, -ni) V *drown* Grammar: someone drowns on their own, not to drown someone.

(Other Pronunc.: *uknni* before a suffix)

**ulaw** N *place part of a placename* Grammar: only occurs with -tak. Words containing this: ulawtak

**ulawtak** (Made from: *ulaw, -tak,*) N *place placename*

**ule** Adv *yet* {{Ex.: ekwe ule. Not (done) yet.}} Grammar: usage unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, could be same word as huule. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**ullis** N *dish* {{Ex.: ukkeykum-ka hemec'a ullisum. I went to get water with one dish.}} Meaning: general word for any type of dish, sometimes for water.

**umaaya** N *compatriot, fellow Indian, Indian* {{Ex.: numan makse umaaya pahSin. The PahSins, who are our compatriots. *kan-umaayakma my compatriots.*}} Similar: *oneeya.* Meaning: meaning of a familiar, friendly person from a nearby tribe extended to mean 'Indians' as opposed to Europeans.

**umhu** V *revers. hunt wolves* {{Ex.: umhuna makke. We go to hunt wolves.}} Noun: *ummuh.*

**umin** N *badger* Similar: *tikwiS.* Social use: animal known as lobo de tierra, this word may have been replaced by tikwiS. [Attested only once]

**ummuh** N *revers. wolf* Verb: *umhu.* Cultural info: one had to hunt them with a group of at least 3-4 men, because when one shot one, several more would attack. Meaning: might be a rather large species.

**ummuy** N *type of four-footed animal* Meaning: unknown what kind of four-footed animal, some specific kind. [Attested only once]

**umSe** V *welcome, receive, host* {{Ex.: kan-was umSe. I'm welcoming him.}} Meaning: of welcoming/hosting a visitor/guest.

**uncuSmí** V *catch stink bugs* {{Ex.: uncuSma makke. We go to catch stink bugs.}} Noun: *uncuSmin.* Pronunciation: formed historically from uncuSmí by deleting part of -Smí, type of beetle is also called the Pinacate beetle. Grammar: this word may have come historically from uncuSmí by removing the last sound (backformation). Sci. name: probably Eleodes species (Eleodes ca. spinespis?).

**uncuSmín** (Made partly from: -Smín) N *stink bug, black beetle* {{Ex.: uncuSmínmak stink bugs}} Verb: *uncuSmí.* Meaning: a stinky black beetle, also called Pinacate beetle. Sci. name: probably Eleodes species (Eleodes ca. spinespis?).

**unku** V *be thin* Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be a type of basket or type of stick. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**unni, V *let, allow, permit*** {{Ex.: ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun. I will not let you ask permission. ekwe-ka unnispu. I (will) not allow (it). ekwe unnispu kawaayu ucuhte. Don't let yourself be closed in by the horses! ekwe-ka-mes yete unnis. I will not let you.}} Grammar: often used with -spu (even if not plural) or -si, with same meaning. Meaning: may also include a meaning of 'leave something alone' or 'leave it be', but unsure, there is confusion between this word and unni 'want'.
unni, $V$ have \{Ex.: men ekwe hiwsen unnisi.\} Grammar: may only be used with -si, with same meaning, usual way to express 'have' is with -te, but this word can be used even without stating what it is one has. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

unre $V$ revers. gather wild onions \{Ex.: unrena makke. We go to gather wild onions.\} \{Ex.: unre\} Noun: unre

unyihayma Nplace a large San Juan rancheria [Attested only once]

uphi $V$ sip \{Ex.: uphi-ka. I'm sipping (a drink). yeela-ka uphi! Let me sip a little!\} Meaning: taking little sips while sitting at the table eating, rather than drinking something down all at once.

upki $V$ knock over, stumble \{Ex.: upkin-ka. I fell over. upkiy! Knock (it) over!\} Synonym: harki. Grammar: with -n(i) means 'fall over on its own,' without it, means 'knock something over.' Words containing this: upkin

upkin (Made from: upki, -n) $V$ fall over, stumble Grammar: to fall over or stumble on one's own. (Other Pronunc.: upkini before a suffix)

upla $V$ be round/spherical Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: round like a ball (sphere), not a hoop (circle). Words containing this: uplaSmin

uplaSmin (Made from: upla, -Smin) N round one, ball loanword: woola.

*upru $V$ roll \{Ex.: paaramikutam haysa uprunin. They rolled down from the hill. uprupiy! Roll (something)!\} Similar: liyo. Grammar: only used with either -n(i), -mpi, or rarely -si (or possibly -St). Words containing this: uprumpi, uprun

uprumpi (Made from: *upru, -mpi) $V$ roll Grammar: to roll something, usually down a hill or such, not to roll on one's own.

uprun (Made from: *upru, -n) $V$ roll Grammar: roll (usually down a hill or such) on its own, not to roll something down. (Other Pronunc.: upruni before a suffix)

ura $V$ make fun of, tease \{Ex.: uraapun wak. He/she is making fun of him/herself.\} Grammar: may only be used with -pu. Meaning: meaning unsure, requires strong emotion, can include being upset by someone's misunderstanding of oneself. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: uraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

urhe $V$ revers. take a wife/husband Noun: urhe. [Attested only once]

uri $V$ gather shellfish \{Ex.: uriina to go to gather shellfish\} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: uri before one consonant and then a vowel in the word)

urih $N$ hair \{Ex.: layTaSte men-urih. Your hair is long. terses men-urihse? You cut your hair? kan-mes asa men-urihse. I'm parting your hair.\} Similar: samusi. Meaning: of hair on the head (not body hair).

uris $N$ weapon, tool, net \{Ex.: kan uriste. I have a weapon. hanni-k roote-was uris. Where is it, the weapon of his? kan-mes yee haTa kan-urisum. I will hit you with my weapon. ekwes makam huynina urisum? Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?!\} Verb: ursi. Cultural info: the net meaning is probably a swing-net fishtrap. Meaning: usually a weapon, a stick or anything you could use to defend yourself in your home, not a gun; but also means an instrument or tool or fish trap/net. (Other Pronunc.: uriss before a vowel in the same word)

urkan $N$ mortar \{Ex.: urkantak wak hubnahne. It is ground up in the mortar. Tiipe makse urkanum. We're threshing grain with a mortar. ayun niSSa urkan! Give me this mortar!\} Cultural info: probably a portable, stone mortar.

urse $V$ learn \{Ex.: ursey! Learn (it)! ekwe-ka holle urse. I can't learn. ursehne riica. The language is being learned. leksyon ursehne. The lesson is being learned. kecwiSi-me ursen. You learned quickly. urse-ka citte. I'm learning to dance.\} Meaning: of learning a language, academic content, or a skill/activity.

ursi, $V$ have long/a lot of hair \{Ex.: ursiSmin mukurma a woman with a long of long hair\} Grammar: may only be used with -Smin and -mak, only to describe people. Meaning: refers to hair on the head, not body hair, can indicate a large hair style ('big hair') or long hair.

ursi, $V$ revers. have a weapon/tool/net Noun: uris. [Attested only once]
*urukSa $V$ want strongly, desire \{Ex.: urukSan $Suupis!$ I really want the handkerchief! urukSan makam wattinin. I really wish you all would go.\} Grammar: only used with -ni(-n), used with either a noun (I want something) or a verb (I want to do something/have something happen), if with a noun the noun does not take an object (or other) suffix, if with a verb, the verb takes past tense and usually ends ...nin, this word probably implies that the speaker is the one who wants something even though 'I' is usually not specified. Meaning: includes coveting something, indicates strong emotion. Words containing this: urukSan

urukSan (Made from: *urukSa, -ni) $V$ desire, want strongly Grammar: see urukSa. (Other Pronunc.: urukSan before a suffix)

usete $V$ conceive, get pregnant Similar: tunnu, rutsu, paaye. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Social use: might be a different language. [Ar only, very unsure]

uske $V$ mend, fix \{Ex.: ottory eshen, uskey neppese! Mend the blanket, mend this!\} Meaning: meaning similar to otto.

usku $V$ be quiet \{Ex.: uskuSte hayas. They're quiet.\} Meaning: less common word for henseksi. [Tentative]

usla $V$ be deep-set \{Ex.: uslaSmin deep-set ones (eyes) uslahie hin. deep-set eyes\} Meaning: of eyes. [Ar + Asc. guess]


usse $N$ tribe Meaning: any tribe in general, not a specific name of one.

ussi $conj$ why, because \{Ex.: ussi-me paTTihne! (Don't go around stealing) because you will be caught! ussi-me maayi? Why are you laughing? aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate. I'm throwing up, because I'm sick.\} Grammar: can work as a question word or as a conjunction.

*usup $V$ revers. fast \{Ex.: usupway: yete ammahne tooTé. Fasting time: meat will be eaten later.\} Verb: uspu. Grammar: only used with -way. Meaning: one's fast, the fact of not eating food. Words containing this: usupway

usupway (Made from: *usup, -way) $N$ fasting time, Lent

uswi $V$ give seeds \{Ex.: uswimit! Give me seeds!\} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: only appears with -mi, but may be used more broadly. [Tentative]

uSin $N$ water bottle, jug Meaning: large water bottle, probably made of basketry, less common word for tillay. [Attested only once]

uSSule $V$ go/die out suddenly Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, might have an unknown suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uSuwas (Made partly from: -was) $Adv$ last, previous \{Ex.: uSuwas aasir last year\} Similar: aNNis. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be related to uyka. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

ute (Made partly from: -spu) $V$ make faces, move like a wasp \{Ex.: kata pinnan utespu. to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.\} Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

uti $V$ more, would rather Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: usage in sentence unsure, but can probably be used to indicate preference for one thing more than another, probably usually an adverb, but can be used with verbal suffix -si. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

utih $N$ pillow \{Ex.: ayun utih! Bring me a pillow! cekle wak-utih. His pillow is tall/thick.\}

utku $V$ double over \{Ex.: utku! cunnaya, kuwahne. "Doubled it (over)!" Also "to fold," it is said.\} Meaning: less common word similar to or same as cunnu. [Ar + Asc. guess]

utne $V$ revers. have magic \{Ex.: utnen-ka. I have magic. (said by sorcerer)\} Noun: utten. Meaning: may be limited to having magic right at that moment, during a ceremonial dance. [Attested only once]

utten $V$ revers. doctor, sorcerer, medicineman \{Ex.: haywe makke uttene. We see the doctor.\} loanword: tootor; Verb: utne. Cultural info: traditional Mutsun type of doctor, includes both medical and religious functions.

uttu $V$ put (away), store \{Ex.: uttuyisyuT! You all go to put (it somewhere)! uttuy horpey! Put
it in the middle! uttuyu irektak! Put it on the rock! he'e, uttupu-ka. Yes, I'm putting it on. uttuyu-ka siise. I went to put away the water.} | Meaning: usually just 'put somewhere,' but can be used for putting something away to store it. Words containing this: uttupu, uttu hakkis

uttu hakkis (Phrasal verb composed of: uttu, *hakki, -s) V put on diaper Synonym: huwi. Meaning: to diaper the baby, put a diaper on the baby.

uttupu (Made from: uttu, -pu) V put on, dress Meaning: literally 'put something on oneself,' but usually of any type of clothing.

uttYuy Nrevers. roadrunner Verb: utYyu. Meaning: runs fast along the ground, occasionally flies a little above the ground, eats all sorts of animals including poisonous ones without ill effect, predator of rattlesnakes. Sci. name: Geococcyx californicus Dawson p. 1137.

utwi V serve {{Ex.: kan-mes utwi. I'm serving you. koe hiSa utwi. When (someone) serves something.}}

uThin num two, both, twice {{Ex.: uThin paytaSm in two hunters uThin wak hiwaanin. He arrived twice. kan waate uThin paaranitkatum. I come from the two hills. makke uThin. We are two/There are two of us. kan hiwsen uThine. I like them both. makke uThin. Yesterday I made it miss twice. uThisi two by two by twos}}

Similar: uTuy. Meaning: primarily means '2,' sometimes 'both' (usually uThinya) only rarely used for 'twice' (usually uThina). (Other Pronunc.: uThi before -na and -si) Words containing this: uThina, uThinwas

uThina (Made from: uThin, -na) num twice

uThinwas (Inflected form of: uThin, -was, -si) num second Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

uThinya N both

uTnin Adv two days, Tuesday {{Ex.: uTnin-ak haysane rakke. He announces them (in church) the second time.}} | Meaning: usually refers to the second day (Tuesday), sometimes to making the second church announcement, the more usual word for counting first, second, etc. is uThinwas.

uTsu V put away separately {{Ex.: uTsuy nahan wak-tawahtak, wak-tawharistak. Put (it) away there separately, at his work, at his work.}}

*uTTa V take care of, wait for {{Ex.: makkese neppe uTTasi. This one cares for us. uTTasi-me kannis kuutis. You take care of me for a little. uTTasi-ka hawnane. I wait for/watch out for/take care of (my) wife. uTTasit! Take care of me! uTTaspuy! Take care of yourself! niSSasum-ka uTTaspu diyoose. By means of this (prayer) I take care of myself for God.}}

Similar: Taaye; Noun: wuTa. Grammar: only used with -si, but no change to meaning, or with -spu for oneself. Meaning: probably includes a meaning of waiting for someone as well as literally caring for. Words containing this: uTTasi, uTTaspu

uTTasi (Made from: *uTTa, -si) V take care of, wait for Grammar: not sure what -si is, does not add meaning.

uTTaspu (Made from: *uTTa, -spu) V take care of oneself

uTuy N Tuesday {{Ex.: uTuy ney'a tapah, tawah. Today is Tuesday now, (there is) work.}} Similar: uThin. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: unclear how related to uThin. Social use: if this was introduced for the name of a day in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

uTYYu V revers. catch roadrunners {{Ex.: uTYYuna makke. We go to catch roadrunners.}} Noun: uTYYu. Meaning: runs fast along the ground, occasionally flies a little above the ground, eats all sorts of animals including poisonous ones without ill effect, predator of rattlesnakes. Sci. name: Geococcyx californicus (Dawson p. 1137).

uucci V close, shut {{Ex.: uucci yina! Close that! uucimpi wak-hiine. He closes his eyes. uucihye wak-hin. His eyes are closed. uuciy men-innu! Open your door! kan yete maahi uucise. / kan-was yete uuci innu. I will close the door. hikihte uucistak. It's hung on the door.}} Similar: kicca. Noun: maahi. Grammar: with -mpi or alone, means to close something, with -Ste means something is closed (by someone or on its own), with -n(i) would be expected to mean something closes on its own, but this may not be used. Meaning: of closing eyes, door, etc.. Words containing this: uuci, uucis

uucis (Made from: uucci, -si) N door Synonym: innu. Grammar: literally 'thing you use to close with'.

%V

V

V
uuhe  V raise, put away, lift  \{Ex.: uuhey nuk!\}
Raise it (to put it away)! miSSimpi uuhey! Put it away well! kan uuhe tooTese. I'm putting the meat away (by raising it). uuheykun-ka neppese. I went to put this away. kan uuhespu. I raise myself up (for God). uhwiy nuk! Get it out! (something which has been put away) uuhenin. It got put away (on its own).}\}
Meaning: may also include putting things away to hide them, but primarily raising things up to put them away.
Words containing this: uuhemsa

uuhemsa (Made from: uuhe, -msa) N storage place
Meaning: somewhere probably high up where you can raise things up to store them.

uuli (Borrowed from: ule Spanish) N rubber \{Ex.: witTinin, kata uuli.\} (It) turned hard, like rubber.\}
[Attested only once]

uunni N bird-hunting blind \{Ex.: uunni-attheh nepe.\} A bird-hunting blind, (where) a red-winged blackbird is watched for.\}
Meaning: from which to hunt for birds. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uunni, V want \{Ex.: kan uuunin. I wanted to.\}
Meaning: there is confusion between this word and unni 'let'. Social use: used primarily in Ar's time, only rarely by Asc.'s time.

uunni, V answer, respond \{Ex.: uuni-me kan-mes haawa. You respond (when) I call you.\}
Meaning: respond or pay attention or notice, for ex. when someone calls, possibly overlapping with unni 'allow'.

uupi, V cover one's self \{Ex.: uupihte makse koc amme. We're covered (with extra clothes) when it rains.\}
Meaning: for ex. with extra clothing, rain gear, when it rains, but unsure whether meaning is more general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uupi, N spring water Similar: teren; Similar: takkaSmin-sii. Meaning: probably the water, rather than the spring itself, but word is very unsure, uncommon word related to teren. [Attested only once]

uupic N acorn cup/shell \{Ex.: yuuks uupic acorn cup kata uupic like an acorn cup\}
Similar: opannis. Meaning: mostly refers to the thimble-shaped bottom part of an acorn shell, might sometimes be used for the top cap, but usually the bottom part.

uuwu V receive, give, proffer \{Ex.: kan uuru ennese. I give you a pen (holding it out with both hands). kan-was yete uuru meese, yuu-me-was haa Thin issusum. I will receive it (from) you, and you give it with both hands.\}
Meaning: giving or receiving gifts in a traditional manner, holding out and receiving with both hands, probably includes both giving and receiving, or may refer only to giving.

uuwu V smell, stink \{Ex.: uusehne nuk-me. It is said that you are smelled. (you are smelly enough to notice) kan uusehne. I'm smelly.\}
Similar: hus. Meaning: to be smelly enough to emit an odor, not to smell someone (husse).

uusu V receive \{Ex.: uusu haysa hiS'ase. They receive something. uusus haysa rukkatka. They received (many small bits of cloth) at the ranch.\}
Meaning: of receiving a lot, or many small things.

uutiS N arrow-point \{Ex.: suupihte uutiS, suupihte hirhuimin. The arrow point is tied on, all are tied on.\}

uuTit num four \{Ex.: uuTit four by four/by fours uuTit tanats. forty uuTit nuwa. There are four. kaphan uuTit nuuyati, nuuya sukmu. (He) finishes 3 or 4, (then he) stops smoking.\}
Words containing this: uuTitin, uuTitwas

uuTitin (Made partly from: uuTit) N Thursday \{Ex.: uuTitin ney'a tapah, tawah. Today is Thursday now, (there is) work.\}
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, assumed based on uuTit.
Grammar: unknown suffix -in, not used on all days of the week. Social use: if this was created for Thursday in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

uuTitwas (Inflected form of: uuTit, -was) num fourth
Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

*uuwi (Borrowed from: huir? Spanish?) V run away, flee \{Ex.: uuwinin makse. We fled. kan-mes uuwin. I'm running away from you. uuwinin-ak kalletka. He runs away to the sea.\} native:

haahoe 1. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), with same meaning (because it's a verb of motion), person you run from marked with -se/-e, place you run to marked with -tak/-tka, can have an object with -se/-e
even though it has -n(i). Words containing this: uuwin

uuwin (Made from: *uuwi, -ni) V run away, flee
(Other Pronunci.: uuwini before a suffix)

uuyakse (Infl ng form of: uyak, -se) N in the evening Grammar: not sure that the suffix is -se (obj.), but it seems likely that -se is used to indicate 'in the time'.

uwiS N singer Pronunciation: pronunciation and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

uyak Nrevers. evening, afternoon { {Ex.: miSm inuyak! Good afternoon/evening! uyak, akkun hismen. It's evening, the sun is going down. uuyakse-k wattinin. He went in the evening. warka-ka yete uuyakse. I will cry in the evening. uuyakse huuyihne. It's begun in the evening (the evening has begun). yete uuyakse later in the evening). } } Verb: uyaka.
Grammar: use of short uyak by itself and long uuyakse with -se is unusual, but relatively consistent. Meaning: late afternoon or evening, getting late in the day (not early afternoon). (Other Pronunci.: uyak before -se, in the form uuyakse) Words containing this: uuyakse

uyka, Adv yesterday { {Ex.: uyka-k-was iccin. It bit him yesterday. rukkata uyka sinnikma hussus. Yesterday, the children buried and roasted (something) at home. ) } Words containing this: uyka murtey

uyka: V rev er. be later in the day { {Ex.: uykan hismen. It's getting later. (The sun is getting later.) uykan makkese. It's getting late on us. uykan, pire murtun. It's getting late in the day, the world is getting dark. miSSimpi-mes diyos uykampin. God has made you get through the day well. koc uykaSten. When it's late. ) } Similar: mureSte; Noun: uyak. Grammar: always used with -ni, -ste, or rarely -mpi. Meaning: of afternoon, possibly late afternoon and toward evening, probably before dark. Words containing this: uykaSte

uyka murtey (Compound composed of: uyka, murtey) Adv last night

uykan (Made from: uykan, -ni) V get later in the day
(Other Pronunci.: uykani before a suffix)

uykani (Infl ng form of: uyka, -ste) perf/late
Meaning: late in the afternoon or the day.

uypa V invite { {Ex.: ekwe-me-kas uypati. You never invite me. ekwe-ka-mes ar uypas. I haven't invited you yet. uypay nuk! Invite him! ) } Meaning: also includes inviting someone to have some of your food (offering it).

uywi V corrupt Pronunciation: may be related to uypa. Meaning: to persuade someone to help commit a crime. [Attested only once]

-w- Suff. (V > V) undo, release { {Ex.: ucwih te-ka hin. I've opened my eyes. cunwiy! Unfold it! rutwiy! Untie it! kicway! Unlock it! patwiy nuk! Let it go! pTwinin. (It) came untied. wattin makke huswina. We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). pitwiy cuucu! Untie the dog! noswe-k. He's breathing (out). rocwenin. It came untangled. cuukin hellewis. She moved herself outward bent over. ) } Similar: ITwi; Similar: cakwi; Similar: helwe; Similar: holwe; Similar: oswe; Similar: puTke; Similar: ayhuwe; Similar: inwi; Similar: Saeve; Similar: ripwi. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. uuci -> ucwi), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. rocyo -> rocwe,
cunnu -> cunwi), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. ricca -> ricwa), but often becomes e or i (for ex. rocwe, cunwi, also pitTe -> pTwi), in Ar's time -wi was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. close -> open, lock -> unlock). (Other Pronunci: -wi with certain words) Words containing this: titwi, lokwe, uhwi

-wa Suff. (N > N) snake-like { {Ex.: moT meherwa? Is there a scaly lizard? iccon lissokwa koc cutsuhte pire. The earthworms come out when the earth is green. ) } Similar: colcolwa; Similar: Sittakwa. Grammar: forms ending
of many words for snakes, worms, lizards, etc. Whether the rest of the word can be used by itself or not. Words containing this: kooTe,

**waaha, V scratch** {{Ex.: wahay nuk! Scratch him! wahammu haysa. They're scratching each other.}} Similar: wakci, wissa. Cultural info: traditional way of scratching as a means of fighting/combat.

**waaha, V sing slowly** {{Ex.: waahaniyuT! You all sing slowly!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

**waahi** (Borrowed from: guaje Spanish) N gourd

**waaka** (Borrowed from: vaca Spanish) N cow {{Ex.: waaka Tikka. The cow is chewing. hickun-kas waaka. The cow hooked me on its horns.}}

**waakis** Nrevvers. current, stream {{Ex.: iccoSte waakis. The stream has come out of its banks. iccon yete waakis. The current/stream will overflow. kaakuntak waakistak Sur Stream (the river in the South)}} Verb: waki. Meaning: can also be used for 'river,' especially in names of rivers.

**waalehti** V follow in file Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**waar** N lily {{Ex.: raacanin-ka waarum. I got gas from the lilies (from eating too many).}} Verb: waare. Meaning: blue flower, long stalk with 1/8 inch diameter, brodiaea lily species, may also be similar to a wild onion, probably edible. Sci. name: Brodiaea capitata Benth. Jepson, p. 228-229.

**waare** V gather lilies {{Ex.: waarena makke. We go to gather lilies.}} Noun: waar. Meaning: blue flower, long stalk with 1/8 inch diameter, brodiaea lily species, may also be similar to a wild onion, probably edible. Sci. name: Brodiaea capitata Benth. Jepson, p. 228-229.

**waate** V come {{Ex.: pina waate paaTe. Here comes the Padre. Tiumyu-ka waate. I come smiling. hinTise-me waate meese? What is important to you? What matters to you? nuhu wak-waates. There are his footprints. kuutYi waate wak tempenin. It wasn't long until it dried out. waatena kawranin. It is about to end. waate hilwinin ammani. The rain is about to end.}} Similar: watti. Grammar: used in several special constructions. Words containing this: waates, hinTise-me waate meese?, kuutis waate, kuutYi waate, waate ...nin

**waate ...nin** (Phrasal verb composed of: waate, -n, -ni) V will have ...ed, come to ... {{Ex.: waate hilwinin ammani. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Grammar: waatena ...nin can be used with similar meaning (future perfective). [Tentative]

**waatch** N stomach Similar: huttu. Meaning: uncommon word for huttu. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**waates** (Made from: waate, -s) N footprint, trail

**waayas** Nrevvers. enemy {{Ex.: kan-waayas my enemy}} Synonym: aya; Verb: waysa. Words containing this: waayastak

**waayastak** (Made from: waayas, -tak) N place Taylor's pine plateau Meaning: literally 'at/in the enemy'.

**wacik** Nrevvers. crack {{Ex.: wetreSte-ku wacki. Her crack is big.}} Verb: wacki. Meaning: taboo (dirty) word, at least when referring to a person, not specified which body orifice. [Attested only once]

**wacki** Vrevvers. crack, split {{Ex.: kan-was wackin piinase sippose. I split that feather (down the middle). wackin pire. The earth cracked (as in an earthquake). wackiSte pire. The ground is cracked. wackihne horpey sippos. The feather is split down the middle. kan-was yete wacki. I will split it.}} Similar: sacki; Similar: atki; Similar: hatte; Noun: wackik. Grammar: without -n, to crack/split something, with -ni, to crack/split on its own. Meaning: used of the earth, sticks, feathers, etc.. Words containing this: wackin

**wackin** (Made from: wacki, -n, V crack, split Grammar: to crack or split open on its own, not to split something.

**wacosta** N place Carmel River [Attested only once]

**wacrun** Npersonal Castroville Indian {{Ex.: wacrunmak, wacrunmak Castroville Indians, Castroville}} Words containing this: wacrunmak

**wacrunmak** (Made from: wacrun, -mak) N place Castroville
*wahis N far { {Ex.: wahistak pire a distant land} } Grammar: only used with -tak. Words containing this: wahistak


wahku V cut open { {Ex.: wahku kan-mes yete. I will cut you open.} } Meaning: to slice someone's abdomen open with a knife.

wahuuksu N place placename

*wa**hya V be parched, dehydrated { {Ex.: wahyan kan-smin diyos. I am parched (dehydrated).} } Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning, but -Ste might be possible. Words containing this: wahyan

wahyan (Made from: *whaya, -n) V be parched/dehydrated (Other Pronunc.: whahyani before a suffix)

**wak** Pro he/she/it { {Ex.: roroSpu wak. He/She is amusing him/herself. wak huuyin. He/she started. hinwa wak hiswin? When did she give birth? wak allnin. It broke.} } Grammar: independent word equivalent to -ak, can be used for male or female people or for things (3rd person singular subjective independent pronoun).

wak= Pro his/her/its { {Ex.: huppeSte-k wak- urihi. His/Her hair is smoothed down. emmenin wak-Tippese. (S/He) forgot his/her knife. semmoSte-k wak-makkuh. Her husband has died. tooTunin wak-sippos. It's wings stiffened.} } Grammar: attach to beginning of a noun to mean that he/she/it possesses the noun, means any of he, she, or it (3rd person singular possessive proclitic pronoun).


wakeeru (Borrowed from: vaquero Spanish) N cowboy { {Ex.: withinis wakeeru. The cowboy was knocked down.} }

wakkaaT N frog Pronunciation: not a usual Mutsun noun form (wakkaaT would be typical). Meaning: edible variety. [Attested only once] Words containing this: wakracmin

wakkas N butt, buttocks, ass { {Ex.: wattiinin-ak wak-makinata, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi- k yete wak-wakkas. He went in his car, there's no seat, his butt will hurt. hittekpyuy men-wakkas! Clean your rear! men aman wakkas! You're all (completely) butt! (traditional insult) } } loanword: inalgas; Similar: tiiras. Meaning: specifically the butt, smaller part of the body than tiiras; could also rarely refer to the bottom of a pot or such.

wakku V drown, overflow { {Ex.: kan yete wakkun. I will drown, yete wakkun. It will overflow. haysa wakkuSte. They've drowned. wakkuSte-k. It's overflowed. koc-me talku rummese, wakku-me yete. If you cross the river, you will drown/be washed away. himah’a wakkunis. They all drowned. wakkuSmin tappu drowned wood} } Similar: ukni, melso; Similar: waski. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste or rarely with -Smin, means drown if a person is the subject, overflow or flood if “it” or nothing is the subject, meaning same with -n(i). Meaning: includes being washed away by flooding water without drowning, does not include a small amount of water flowing (wakski). Words containing this: wakkun

wakkun (Made from: wakku, -n) V drown, overflow (Other Pronunc.: wakkuni before a suffix)


wakni N North wind { {Ex.: paaci wakni. The North Wind is icy cold.} } Verb: wakna.

wakracmi V catch bullfrogs { {Ex.: wakracmina makke. We go to catch bullfrogs.} } Noun: wakracmin. Grammar: this word may come historically from wakracmin by removing the last sound (backformation). Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, eaten by humans.

wakracmin (Made from: wakkaaT, -min) N bullfrog Verb: wakracmi. Cultural info: they collected them in boxes and sold them for a good price in San Francisco, eaten by humans. Grammar: probably comes historically from wakkaaT -min, but unsure, primarily used as wakracmin. Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, lived in the swamps, were common around Gilroy.

*wa**ksa V be stingy { {Ex.: men aamane wakashSmin. You are truly a stingy person. ekwe-k wakashSmin diyos. He's not a stingy
one, God. *waksan-ak. He got stingy. \}\) Grammar: only used with -Smin, -mak, or rarely -mpi, -Ste, or -n(i)(those not definitely possible). Words containing this: wakSaSmin, waksaste

**waksaste** (Inflected form of: *waksa, -Ste) perf stingy

**wakse** Pro him, her, it \{ {Ex.: kan yete hinnumpi wakse. I will wake him/her up. hinka-me wakse luhyimpi? What do you do that inflates it? \}\) Pronunciation: may be pronounced somewhat more like waakse (long first vowel). Grammar: used for both male and female people and for things, equivalent to -was (3rd person singular objective independent pronoun). Social use: more common in Ar’is time, dropping out of frequent use in Asc’s time.

**waksi** Vrevers. flow \{ {Ex.: waksi men-in. Your tears flow. waksi sii. The water flows. waksimin sii. The water flowed. waksimpi-ka. I make it flow. \}\} Similar: waski. Noun: waakis. Grammar: either with -n(i) or without, means water flows on its own, must use -mpi to mean someone makes something flow, different from waski. Meaning: of a small amount of water (wakku is a large amount of water, like a flood).

**wakSaSmin** (Made from: *waksa, -Smin) N stingy one

**wakSi** Vhunte coyotes \{ {Ex.: wakSina makke. We go to hunt coyotes. \}\} Noun: wakSiS.

**wakSiS** N coyote \{ {Ex.: wakSiS kannis yoores. The coyote chased me. wakSiS kannis kasse. The coyote bites me. kan-was meheesi wakSiSe. I see it. the coyote. wattiimpki kayiinase wakSiS. The coyote brings a chicken. \}\} loanword: ma’yan; Similar: riisuy; Verb: wakSi.

**waleeli** Vcatch axolotls \{ {Ex.: waleelina to go to catch axolotls\}\} Noun: waleelih. Meaning: also called water dog. [Attested only once]

**waleelih** N axolotl, water dog Verb: waleeli. Meaning: lizard called ajolote in Spanish.

**walhi** Vcatch small mush bowls \{ {Ex.: walhihina-ka. I go to get small mush bowls. \}\} Noun: walhin. (Other Pronunc.: walhi before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**walhihin** N winnower, sieve Verb: walhi. Meaning: snowshoe-shaped (shovel without handle, closed at back and open at front), made of grass roots or twigs lengthwise with cutgrass woven between, used for cleaning/separating beans, wheat, etc. by grasping at the back and scooping.

**walkemnay** N a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

**walen** N owl Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: variety unknown. [Tentative]

**wallu** V envy, be jealous \{ {Ex.: yete-k-was wallun. He will be jealous of him. wallunin-ak kannis. He envied me. wallun haya. They are jealous. \}\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: jealous of a thing (envying an unspecified thing). Words containing this: wallun

**wallun** (Made from: *wallu, -n) V envy, be jealous

**walte** Adv feet to head and head to feet \{ {Ex.: walte haya. They fall asleep with their head to each others' feet. \}\} Social use: word went out of use by Asc’s time, replaced by full sentence explanation. [Attested only once]

**walte** (Borrowed from: balde Spanish) N pot, bucket \{ {Ex.: TuluSte-k walte. The bucket has holes in it. \}\} [Attested onlyonce]

**wane** Vbe full, be satiated \{ {Ex.: kan waneSte. I am satiated/full. ekwe-me ama hinsu wanen. You do not know how to get full. kan waneenin. I got full. \}\} Grammar: may only be used with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: probably includes sexual meaning, probably also includes full from eating. (Other Pronunc.: wane before a single consonant and then a vowel)

**wannis** N game of throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

**wanta** Vhide behind \{ {Ex.: nahan-ak wantahte. It is hidden there. \}\} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc’s time, replaced by lippa. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**wanteeha** (Borrowed from: bandeja Spanish) N tray native: tasken; native: Satlen.

**wapor** (Borrowed from: vapor (from buque de vapor, steamboat) Spanish) N boat, ship \{ {Ex.: hiwaanin wetreSmin wapor. A big boat arrived. \}\} native: konona. Social use: probably borrowed from Spanish, but not sure. [Attested only once]

**wappin** N place part of a placename Grammar: only occurs in compound. Words containing this:
wappin yopohtak

wappin yopohtak (Compound composed of: *wappin, yopok, -tak) \( N\) **place** High East Sierra **Mountains**

warai \( V \) **cut** \{Ex.: waray Tippetsum! Cut it with a knife! kan wara paane. I'm cutting bread. kan warsi paane. I'm cutting slices of bread (several). \( Takk\) \ warahne. \ The tree is being cut. kan-was yete wara. I will cut it. hanni-me waraanin? Where did you get cut? waraamiy maksene! Cut it for us! waraamit! Cut (it) for me! ekwe-me waraapu! Don't cut yourself! men-waran your cut\} **Meaning:** includes cutting food, wood, probably hair, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: waraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: waraanitak, waraapu, waran, warse

waraaha (Borrowed from: baraja Spanish) \( N\) **playing card** \{Ex.: heme'c' \ waraaha one playing card\} **Meaning:** probably either a single card or a pack of cards. (Attested only once)

waraakic (Made from: warak, -ic, -mak) \( N\) **one who cries a lot**

waraanitak (Made from: wara, -ni, -tak) \( N\) **place** placename (at the cut place) Grammar: use of -ni unsure. Meaning: literally: at the cut place. (Attested only once)

waraapu (Made from: wara, -pu) \( V\) **cut oneself** Meaning: probably by accident.

warak \( N\) **prevers. lament, crying** \{Ex.: haTTin-ka waraksum. I'm dying of crying (crying myself to death). hassa-kas warak. I feel like crying. namitpu \ kan-warak. My crying is heard. waraakic \ criers (people who cry a lot)\} **Verb: warak** Meaning: the state or fact of crying. (Other Pronunc.: waraak before a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: waraakic

waran (Made from: wara, -n\(\)a \( N\) **cut** Meaning: a cut in something (the cut itself, not the act of cutting). (Attested only once)

waras **excl for God's sake, by God** \{Ex.: hummit sii, waras! For God's sake, give me water! riccaYuT, waras, atSayikma! Talk, for God's sake, girls!\} **Social use:** polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

warci \( V\) **be narrow** \{Ex.: warciSmin \ innu a narrow (difficult) road\} **native:** tawaht. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: may include being difficult, but may only apply to roads or such. (Ar only, very unsure)

ware \( V\) **follow** \{Ex.: yete-k kannis ware kan-waatet. He will follow in my footsteps. kann- \ mes ware. I'm following you. moT-me kannis \ waren? Did you follow me? waree-ka men-rukkatka. I follow you to your house. wareepu-ka-mes. I'm coming to visit you.\} **Similar:** warSi, tahra, yaaTi. (Other Pronunc.: waree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: wareepu

wareepu (Made from: ware, -pu) \( V\) **visit** Meaning: does not mean 'follow oneself,' but just visit, non-literal use of -pu.

wareeeri (Borrowed from: barrer Spanish) \( V\) **sweep** \{Ex.: moT- \ me wareerin pireese? Did you sweep the ground? wareeri men-rukka! Sweep your house! wareerihte- \ k. It is swept.\} **Similar:** hatta.

wareh \( N\) **feather headdress** \{Ex.: utupu- \ me wareh! Put a feather headdress on yourself!\} **loanword:** Tipoohl; Similar: tiwih. Cultural info: large feather headdress worn across the forehead, in the shape of a crown, with a big bunch of feathers sticking up, worn for dancing, put on before the Tipoohl. Meaning: large feather headdress.

warka \( V\) **prevers. cry, weep, sob** \{Ex.: ekwe makam hiwsen warka. You all don't want to cry. yuu- 

warci \( V\) **be narrow** \{Ex.: warciSmin \ innu a narrow (difficult) road\} **native:** tawaht. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: may include being difficult, but may only apply to roads or such. (Ar only, very unsure)

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chopping it with multiple strokes.

**warsan** *N* sieve/winnow basket  *Verb*: warsa.
Cultural info: fairly large winnowing basket, broad, Asc. notes same shape as a pan you cook milk in, similar to tipirin or walihin. Meaning: Asc. was unsure of types of baskets, could not distinguish this from tipirin or walihin.

**warsi** *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit

\{Ex.: kan-mes ekwe warsi. / kan-mes warSi. I won't let you. warsipuy! Refuse (someone!). warispu-me wakse. You are refusing (to meet) him.\}  Similar: wehe. Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping them away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with ekwe with this same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: waris before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: warsipu

**warsipu** (Made from:arsi,-pu) *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar toarsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself.

**warSi** *V* follow  \{Ex.: warSty nuk! Follow him! ekwe men hinsu hi'S'ase warSi. You don't know how to follow anything (for ex. a conversation). kan-was warSina. I go to follow you.\}  Similar: ware, tahra, yaaTi. Meaning: basic meaning same as ware, but cannot be used with -pu for 'visit,' and can be used figuratively for 'follow the conversation'.

**-was**, Suff. (N) from, of  \{Ex.: cisnanwas lullup elder tree flute ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas. I am not of this land. piina men-appawas. That is your father's (of your father). hiTTew kaakuntakwas. South wind. kaakuntakwas a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe heme'c'was, uThinwas, kaphanwas...\}  Similar: huumuntwas.

Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in huumuntwas or kaakuntuwas) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. nii or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case). Words containing this: hemec'awas, kaphanwas, nakciwas, pakiwas, parweswas, tansahtewas, taytminwas, Takciwis, uThinwas, uuTitwas

**-was**, Pro him/her/it  \{Ex.: piinaway wak-was haran tooTese. Therefore he/she gave him/her meat. kan-was umSe. I'm welcoming him/her. kan-was okse muune haras. I gave him/her loose dirt long ago. haysa-was tiyon. They shot it. ney'a-ka-was eTNempin. Now I made him fall asleep (put him to sleep).\}  Grammar: used for either male or female person or for things, used for direct or indirect object, attaches usually to first word of sentence or clause (after subject clitic if there is one) (3rd person singular object enclitic).

**was**, Pro he/she/it...him/her/it  \{Ex.: was humrin. He baptized him.\}  Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

**waska**, *V* be streaked, striped  \{Ex.: waskaSmin a striped one waska neppe Sokwe! This one is really streaked! eshen waskaksi. The blanket is very streaked.\}

**waska**, *V* hunt condors  \{Ex.: waskana makke. We go to hunt condors.\}  Meaning: California condor, similar to a turkey buzzard but larger, called chupilote or aura in Spanish. Sci. name: Gymnogyps californianus, Dawson p. 1717.

**waski** *V* make flow, turn on  \{Ex.: waskiy sii! Turn on the water! waskinin sii. The water flowed.\}  Similar: waksi; Similar: wakku.

Grammar: without -ni, means to make water flow by pouring it out or turning on a faucet, etc., with -ni, means water flows on its own (different from waksi). Meaning: small quantities of water, as from a tap, not as a flood (wakku).

**wassaka** *N* condor  \{Ex.: wassaka-k icconin amSi-k hummun. The condor came out (was born/hatched) to fly.\}  Meaning: California condor, similar to a turkey buzzard but larger, called chupilote or aura in Spanish. Sci. name: Gymnogyps californianus, Dawson p. 1717.

**wasse** *V* cut and dry meat  \{Ex.: yet kan-was wasse tooTese. I will cut and dry the meat (in long slices).\}  Meaning: may involve slicing the meat into long strips, difference in meaning from other
words for drying meat unsure.

wassi V beg {{Ex.: wassi-k eye. He was about to beg.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

wassu V scrape skin {{Ex.: wassu-ka-mes. I'm scraping you off (with a stick). wassum-me? Did you scrape off your skin? wassuhne hemec'a Tippesum. (It) is scraped off by a knife.}} Meaning: of scraping along the skin with a small stick or knife on purpose, possibly while washing oneself or someone else (as part of bathing, not of combat), probably of scraping water, soap, and dirt off the skin, not of scratching the skin off the body. Words containing this: wassupis

wassupis (Made from: wassu, -spis) N stick for scraping one's skin off Meaning: probably as part of bathing, not as an attack.

wasuura (Borrowed from: basura Spanish) N trash, garbage {{Ex.: naham witimsatka wasuura there in the trash container moT-me oswehte wasuursease? Have you thrown the trash out? hoTToyuT, osweyuT wasuura! You all go, you all throw out the trash!}}

waSSa quant much {{Ex.: kan meheesi waSSase. I see a lot (of things). waSSa ama pappel hiwampi. (Someone) brings a lot of paper now.}} Meaning: less common than tollon or tiuri.

waSwe V be playful {{Ex.: waSwen-me aamane, roroSpu. You are playful, truly you play.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

watkuh N loincloth {{Ex.: watkuh tarahwas loincloth made of willow}} Cultural info: worn by men, traditionally made of willow twigs or possibly also of sinews, made of cloth in more recent times. Meaning: unclear exactly what piece of clothing this is.

watti V go, go away {{Ex.: watti-ka keehtka koc-me huupuna men-ammane. I'll go to the resting place when you go to buy your food. hann-mi watti? Where are you going? watti makke rukkatka. We're going home/to the house. watti-ka ussi kannis ekwe niipa. I'm going (away) because you won't teach me. watti-ka. / watti-ka. I go. wattiin-ak atSakniStuk. He went with the girl. wattimpi kayiinase wakSIS. The coyote brings a chicken. wattiSte-k. He's gone. wattiimpHen-

ka. I am carried.}} loanword: helle. Similar: waate; Similar: hinne. Grammar: almost always used with -ni(i) or -mpi, or rarely with -Ste, but can be used alone with same meaning. Words containing this: wattimpi, wattin, wattiste

wattimpi (Made from: watti, -mpi) V carry, bring loanword: copsonti; loanword: hellemti; Similar: hinnenu; Similar: hoNwe; Synonym: coppo. Grammar: literally 'make something go,' means 'bring/carry it'. Meaning: most common word for bringing/carrying.

wattin (Made from: watti, -ni) V go, go away

wattiSte (Inflected form of: wattin, -Ste) perf gone

watsonwil (Borrowed from: Watsonville English) Nplace Watsonville {{Ex.: kan wattinis watsonwil yuu-ka Taakanin. I went to Watsonville and came back (again).}} Pronunciation: was pronounced as watsonvil, but the nearest Mutsun pronunciation would be with w instead of v. [Attested only once]

watsu num nine Social use: pakki is more common word for 9, this is rare, mostly out of use by Asc.'s time.

waw N lesser snowgoose Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

-way Suff. (N > N) time of {{Ex.: usupway pire. The world is in fasting time (Lent). piinaway wak hiSsen. Then he made (it). piinaway-ka sunyn. Therefore I get full. okse sinniway wak tupSunis. A long time ago, in his childhood, he became hunchbacked. Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi. In summertime, it blooms in the hills.}} Grammar: attaches to a noun to make a noun meaning the time of that. Words containing this: ammaniway, piinaway, sinniway, tuurisway, Taalaway, usupway

*waya V miss {{Ex.: kan-was wayampis. I missed it. uyka kan wayampis uThina. Yesterday I missed twice. ekwe-ka wayampi. I don't miss. kan-Temoh wayaanin. My arrow missed. wayaanin. It missed.}} Grammar: with -mpi means to miss something (a shot, a target), with -ni(i) means something missed on its own, only used with -mpi, -ni(i), or possibly -Ste. Meaning: of missing the mark, missing a target, might be able to be used for making a mistake in general, but unsure. (Other Pronoun.: wayaan before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: wayampi, wayan
wayampi \textit{(Made from: \textasteriskcmd{w}aya, -mpi)} \textit{V} miss Grammar: to miss something. Meaning: of missing the mark or a target, usually with an arrow.

wayan \textit{(Made from: \textasteriskcmd{w}aya, -n)} \textit{V} miss Grammar: something misses on its own. Meaning: of something (often an arrow) missing the mark/target. (Other Pronunc.: \textit{wayaan} before a suffix)

wayasmu \textit{(Made from: waysa, -mu)} \textit{V} be enemies of each other

wayispaN \textit{(Made from: \textasteriskcmd{w}aysi, -paN)} \textit{N} offended/irritable person Meaning: of someone who is offended often or easily.

wayispu \textit{(Made from: \textasteriskcmd{w}aysi, -pu)} \textit{V} be offended Grammar: non-literal use of -pu.

waysa \textit{Vrevers. be an enemy} \{\textit{Ex.: kan waysa neppe Taarese.} I have this man as an enemy/am an enemy of him. \textit{kan waysa.} I am an enemy. \textit{ney'a-me umaaya, aruuta-me waysamu.} Now you are compatriots, tomorrow you will be enemies. \textit{ney'a makke, aruuta makke waysamu.} Now (and) tomorrow, we are enemies of each other.\} \textit{Noun: waayas.} Grammar: with an object, means to have someone as an enemy (be an enemy of them). (Other Pronunc.: \textit{waysas} before -mu (or -pu if possible)) Words containing this: waysamu, waysatak

waysatak \textit{(Made from: waysa, -tak)} \textit{N} place of the enemies (Pine Point) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

*waysi \textit{V} be offended, take offense \{\textit{Ex.: ussi-me waysispu?} Why are you offended?\} Grammar: only used with -pu (with same meaning) and -paN. Meaning: half-angry, probably offended. (Other Pronunc.: \textit{waysis} before -pu, -paN, and -mu (if possible)) Words containing this: waysispaN, waysispu

*weclo \textit{V} be big-mouthed Similar: *weyro.
Grammar: may only appear with -hte. Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket (large opening), can also be of a person. Words containing this: weclohte

weclohte \textit{(Inflected form of: *weclo, -Ste)} perf big-mouthed Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket, but can also be of a person.

weecici \textit{N} burrowing owl Similar: tuku. Cultural info: if a person nods/salutes with the head, they are said to be like this type of owl. Meaning: small or even tiny ground owls that live in holes made by ground squirrels, nod with head (like a salute), make a call that sounds like 'tuku,' many lived toward San Joaquin Valley.

weecok \textit{N} basket Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: possibly similar to warsan and walihin, but unknown type. [Attested only once]

weela \textit{(Borrowed from: vela Spanish)} \textit{N} candle \{\textit{Ex.: huyay weela! Light the candle! puuTey weela! Put out the candle!}\}

weere \textit{V} hunt brush rabbits \{\textit{Ex.: weeren weeren makke.} We go to hunt brush rabbits.\} \textit{Noun: weerren.} Meaning: small, dark brush rabbit, with no white tail.


weeru \textit{(Borrowed from: cuero Spanish)} \textit{N} leather, hide, pelt \{\textit{Ex.: marahite neppe weeru.} This hide has fur. \textit{yete kan-mes wara men-weeruse.} I will cut your leather. \textit{piina weeru koyroSte.} That pelt is stiff.\} Verb: \textit{werho.}

weesim \textit{V} light, start a fire \{\textit{Ex.: niitum weesi.} It lights around (from) here. \textit{hattena-mes weesimin?} Who lit (it) for you?\} Pronunciation: pronunciation very variable, unsure.

weeye \textit{(Borrowed from: cuero Spanish)} \textit{N} ox \{\textit{Ex.: kan piTTe neppe weeru.} I'm tying up this ox.\} Similar: \textit{weeyee.}

wehe \textit{V} not let, stop, prevent \{\textit{Ex.: wehey nuk! Stop him (from doing something)! wehe-ka-was. I'm stopping him.}\} Similar: \textit{warsi;} Similar: \textit{keewe.} Meaning: stop someone from doing something.

wekSo \textit{V} whisper \{\textit{Ex.: ekwe namitpu wekSoksi-me.} It isn't audible, you whisper too softly.\} Similar: \textit{Sahhu.}

welaari \textit{(Borrowed from: desvelar Spanish)} \textit{V} stay up all night \{\textit{Ex.: makam welaarin? Did you all stay up all night?}\} Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be 'go to bed.' [Attested only once]

weleeli \textit{N} salamander Meaning: species unsure. [Attested only once] Words containing this: weleeliSmo

weleeliSmo \textit{(Made partly from: weleeli)} \textit{N} upper San Felipe Valley Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.
weleeliSmo

Meaning: literally 'place of salamanders'. [Me only]

welk $V$ swell up, turn inside out {{Ex.:welkohne haale. The cattails are swollen up; welkoy men-hin. Turn your eyelids inside out!}} Meaning: swell up of rushes/reeds/cattails or other things, or turn eyelids inside out, can only be used to mean 'inside-out' for eyelids.

welle $V$ can be able to {{Ex.: kan welle. Can I/am I able to? welle-ka. I can/am able.}}
Meaning: less common than holle.

welme $V$ thin, lean {{Ex.: welmeSte aamane. It is truly thin (delicate).}} Grammar: might only be used with -Ste. Meaning: can include delicate.

welwel $N$ point of the lips Grammar: may only be used with -min to mean a person with their lips pointed out.

wenre $V$ bearings, hunt rabbits {{Ex.: kan wenenra. I go to hunt rabbits (rabbit hunting).}}

wenteri (Borrowed from: vender Spanish) $V$ sell

{Ex.: kan huupa yuu kan wenteri. I buy and I sell. kan wenterin. I sold (it).} native: huupa.
Meaning: only for selling, not also for buying, as huupa.

wenyeren $N$ personal Wenyeren Tribe/people
Cultural info: some thought this was the Rumsiens (Carmeleno Tribe), but Asc. was sure the Wenyeren were from very near San Juan Bautista, a type of Mutsun people.

werho (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) $V$ make leather, tan

{Ex.: kan werho. I'm making leather.}

Noun: weeru. Words containing this: werhosmak

werhosmak (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: werho, -smak) $N$ leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

weseeru (Borrowed from: becerro Spanish) $N$ calf

{Ex.: hinhan weseeru? How many calves?}
native: Luohu; Similar: weyeeru.

wetre $V$ revers. be large/big {{Ex.: wetreSmin wak-ooco. His ears are big. wetremak waktiwis. It's flowers are big. wetrempiy! Enlarge (it)! wetreSte wak-paaya. His speed is great (he's fast). waatena wetrenin. It's about to get big.}}

Noun: wettar. Grammar: almost always used with -Smin/-mak/-ya or Ste or rarely -mpi or -(i), but can very rarely be used alone with same meaning.

wetter $N$ revers. size {{Ex.: toppampi kan-wetere. (He) matches my size (is the same size as me). humuunya moTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku. A hummingbird's egg's size is like a grain of wheat.}}

Verb: wetre.

wetse $V$ uncover {{Ex.: wetsepu y men-huttu! Uncover your belly! wetsepu! Uncover yourself! wetsepu y men-huttu! Uncover your belly!}}

wey (Borrowed from: buey Spanish) $N$ ox
Similar: weyeeru. Cultural info: even though the word is from Spanish, Ha implies the Indians had had oxen for some time, using them for the functions of horses, including plowing and pulling carts.

weyeeru (Borrowed from: bueyro Spanish) $N$ ox
driver Similar: weye; Similar: wey; Similar: weseeru.

*weyro $V$ have a big mouth {{Ex.: weyrohte wak-hay. His mouth is big. weyromak big-mouthed ones}} Similar: *weelo. Grammar: only used with -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: probably of people, but possibly also of large-mouthed bags/sacks. Words containing this: weyroSmin

weyroSmin (Made from: *weyro, -Smin) $N$ big-mouthed one Meaning: probably of people, but possibly of wide-mouthed bags/sacks.

wihii (Borrowed from: vejiga Spanish) $N$ bladder

wihya $V$ be irritated/bothered/annoyed {{Ex.: hinTise-me kannis wihyanin? Why are you bothering me? wihyanin-ak. He was/got irritated.}} Grammar: with -(i) means be/get irritated, with -mpi means irritate someone else.

wiihe $V$ split {{Ex.: wihihehne sippes. The feather got split. kan wihi. I'm splitting (something). wiihehne. It split.}} Grammar: with -(i) means to split apart on its own, without it means to split something. Meaning: often (maybe only) used of splitting feathers down the middle of the shaft to attach to something.

wiini (Borrowed from: vino Spanish) $N$ wine {{Ex.: huupun-ka wiinuse. I bought wine.}}

wiiis $V$ have Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, Ha gives uiiis, but that is not a typical Mutsun verb form. Grammar: could be related to hiwisen. [Tentative]
wike \( V \) throw, fall \{\{Ex.: moT wikeenin hiS'a?\}\} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: wikie before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

wikic \( N \) widow Similar: aTi-makkahun. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Me only]

wikke \( V \) tremble, shake \{\{Ex.: ken wikke. I'm trembling. wikke makke tuurisum, Taalasum. We tremble from cold (shiver), from heat.\}\} Words containing this: wikke tuurisum

wikke tuurisum (Phrasal verb composed of: wikke, tuuris, -sum) \( V \) shiver Meaning: literally 'tremble from cold'.

wilki \( V \) unfold, spread out \{\{Ex.: yeela-ka wilki! Let me unfold it!\}\} Meaning: of a blanket or similar things.

willep \( N \) revers, lightning, God(?) Verb: wilpe. Cultural info: Asc. identified this as the closest Mutsun word to a word for 'God,' but it does not mean a god in the typical Christian sense.

willo \( V \) say 'yes' with the eyes \{\{Ex.: wilot kannis! Say 'yes' to me with your eyes! willo wak, Tunku wak. He signals yes with his eyes, he signals no with his nose.\}\} Pronunciation: could be huylö, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: to make a gesture with the eyes/face agreeing or confirming (similar to nodding). [Ar only, very unsure]

wilopa\( N \) blackbird Similar: kylan, poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa; Similar: -paN. Meaning: unknown variety, not red-winged one. [Ar only, very unsure]

wilpe \( V \) revers, strike, flash (lightning) \{\{Ex.: koc amne, wilpe. When it rains, lightning flashes.\}\} Similar: Tura; Noun: willep. Grammar: can be used by itself as a whole sentence to mean 'there is lightning' or 'lightning flashes'.

wilTu \( V \) have long eyelashes \{\{Ex.: wilTuSmin one with long eyelashes\}\} [Attested only once]

wilE \( V \) hide \{\{Ex.: hatte rammay wilLeSte? Who has hid (something) inside?\}\} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: rare word for lippa, kitpa, etc. [Ar only, very unsure]

wimlu \( V \) whirl \{\{Ex.: wimlun-me, tulas. You whirled around, spun around. wimlu! Whirl (it) around!\}\}

wimmah \( N \) wing \{\{Ex.: wiriskan wimmah koyroSte. The bat's wing is dried up/hard. wimmahtak roote wak otsOhnis. In the wing exists (the place where) it was wounded.\}\} Similar: huymuk; Synonym: sippos. Cultural info: women used bird wings as dusters or brushes to dust clothing. Meaning: of a bird or bat.

wimurwikku \( V \) lift, raise \{\{Ex.: wimurwikkun-ka attYa. I lifted (it) with only one hand.\}\} Pronunciation: probably made up of two words, wimur wikku, possibly related to issu ('hand'), but unclear, this word is very unsure. Meaning: probably with one hand. [Attested only once]

winnas \( N \) eyelid Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

winsiri, \( N \) chigger Verb: winsiri. Meaning: tiny red insects that bury themselves in the flesh and make sores (fistulas), causing strong pain, deer and rabbits get them as well as humans.

winsiri, \( V \) grab chiggers \{\{Ex.: winsirina-ka. I go to grab chiggers.\}\} Noun: winsiri. Meaning: tiny red insects that burrow into the flesh and cause fistulas, cause strong pain, this could mean catching chiggers to remove them from someone (like delousing), purpose of catching them unclear.

wipsur, \( N \) flea Meaning: rare word for por.

wipsur, \( N \) lips Similar: Seepel.

wire \( V \) fan smoke \{\{Ex.: wirestap piNi wak. Maybe he has had smoke fanned on him (as part of doctoring), wirey! Fan smoke (into squirrel holes)! wireepsy! Fan yourself with smoke! wiree-ka. I'm fanning the smoke. wireenin. The smoke blew (in/onto someone/while somewhere).\}\} Cultural info: two purposes for fanning smoke: 1) fanning it into blocked off ground squirrel warrens to kill the squirrels with smoke in order to hunt them, and 2) as a medical treatment (part of doctoring); when used for squirrel hunting, they blocked off the other exits of the warren, then fanned smoke into the main hole until the warren filled up with smoke, then blocked off the last hole, then came back the next day and collected the squirrels. Grammar: alone, means to fan smoke (often on someone or into somewhere), with -n(i) (rare), means smoke blows on its own. (Other Pronunc.: wiree before a single consonant, then a vowel in the word)

wirhe \( V \) tire, cramp (feet) \{\{Ex.: wirheSte tired/cramp (of feet)\}\} [Attested only once]
wiriskan N bat \{\{Ex.: wiriskan hummun. The bat flies. wiriskan wimmah koyroSte. The bat's wing is dried/hard.\}\} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be wireskan.

wirke V illuminate, light up \{\{Ex.: wirkey! Light (it) with a firebrand!\}\} Meaning: with a firebrand.

wis N sand \{\{Ex.: wistik wak lappupu sitka. He ducks his head in the sand, in the water.\}\} Similar: mun, lot, pire.

wise V spill \{\{Ex.: hattena wisen neppese? Who spilled this? Taare piina wisen. That man spilled (it). wisen. (It) spilled. wiseenin. It spilled (by itself).\}\} Grammar: by itself, means to spill something or throw something out by spilling it out, with -n(i), means something spills or gets spilled. Meaning: includes throwing something out by pouring/spilling it, often of grain or other small things. (Other Pronunc.: wisee before a single consonant and then a vowel)

wisi Adv past time \{\{Ex.: histakus-ka wisi haSmun? Why was I ashamed in the past, the past?\}\} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be wiS. Grammar: may only occur with -pu, Asc. said it could not be used as wislo

*wislo V uncover \{\{Ex.: sesorpu, wisolpu pappel. The book swells, it uncovers itself.\}\} Grammar: may only occur with -pu, Asc. said it could not be used as wislo. Meaning: probably of the cover of a book or such coming off, unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: wisec before a single consonant and then a vowel)

wisolpu (Made from: *wislo, -pu) V uncover self
[Tentative]

wissa, V uncover, undress, show genitals \{\{Ex.: ekwe-me wissapu, amsi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT! Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! wissasistap wak. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). kan-was wissa. I uncover him (of his clothing).\}\} Similar: wakci, waaha. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

wissa, V scratch in dirt \{\{Ex.: wissa-k pireese. It's scratching on the ground.\}\} Meaning: as a chicken does. [Tentative]

wistiri (Borrowed from: vestir Spanish) V dress \{\{Ex.: wistirin makam piinase. You all dressed that one (possibly child).\}\} Meaning: to dress someone, for example a small child or baby.

wistitu (Borrowed from: vestido Spanish) N suit, dress-clothes \{\{Ex.: miste wak-wistitu. His suit is good. tira-k wistitu. It is really good clothes. sitluhte-mes men-wistitu. Your suit is small on you.\}\} Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.

witi V knock down, throw away \{\{Ex.: kan witihe. I have thrown (it) away. witi piina rukka! Knock down that house! Moreover-ka eTak. I am thrown in bed. witiipu-k kawaayu. The horse is falling (rolling itself) over. nahan wittsigma wasuura. The trash is there in the wastebasket (throwing away place). witiyis mansana! Go throw away the apples!\}\} Meaning: usually of throwing out garbage or other unwanted things, but also of other types of throwing, rolling over, or knocking down/over. (Other Pronunc.: witii before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: witimsa, witithe

witihte (Inflected form of: witi, -Ste) perf thrown away, knocked down

witimsa (Made from: witi, -msa) N trash/garbage can Grammar: literally place where you throw something out.

witku V jump, skip \{\{Ex.: witkun tappur. The wood (stick) jumps.\}\} Pronunciation: may be related to yuuke, but unsure. Grammar: may only occur with -n(i), meaning something springs loose on its own. Meaning: mostly of a stick that has been bent and held back springing loose, meaning unclear.


witTi V be hard, be tough \{\{Ex.: ekwe-k witTi. It is not hard (stiff). luppuyi nuk sitka, amsi-k ekwe witTi! Simmer it in water, so it won't be hard! witTi pan. The bread is hard. witTiin. (It) got hard. witTi! Be hard/tough!\}\} Meaning: of wood/stick, glass, bread, meat, etc., probably not of a person (probably cannot mean emotionally or physically tough). Words containing this: wit Tin
witTin (Made from: witTi, -n) V get hard/tough
(Other Pronunc.: witTini before a suffix)

wiyernes (Borrowed from: viernes Spanish) N Friday
{{Ex.: wiyernes wattin kan-piretka. Friday comes
to my land. (I go to my land on
Friday.)}} native: coppopisway; native: parwesin.
Pronunciation: given as viyernes in the data, but
Mutsunized pronunciation would be with w-.

wollo V cover the head {{Ex.: huunapuy men-
moohel, yuu-me wollopuy! Cure your head,
and cover your head! wolloy nuk! Cover it
(someone's head)!}} Pronunciation: can be
pronounced well, both equally good pronunciations.

wolsa (Borrowed from: bolsa Spanish) N bag, sack
{{Ex.: hottiYon-ak yu-k uttupun wolsatka. She
stole it and put it in a bag. hisSemit hemec'a
wolsase! Make one bag for me! Tikiy
wolsatka! Put (it) in a bag!}}

womo V have a beard {{Ex.: womohte bearded}}
Similar: heysa. Pronunciation: pronunciation very
unsure. Meaning: rare word for heysa. [Attested only
once]

woola (Borrowed from: bola Spanish) N ball {{Ex.:
hisSe haysa woolase kuutYi. They make a
little ball.}} native: uplaSmin.

woppe V boil {{Ex.: maahiy looya amSi woppe
sii! Cover the pot so the water will boil! kan-
was woppenu. I'm putting it on to boil
(literally in a position to boil). woppe-k. It's
boiling. woppenu-k. She puts it on to boil.}}
Grammar: by itself means something just boils, to say
one boils something, must use woppenu. Words
containing this: woppenu

woppenu (Made from: woppe, -nu) V put on to boil
Grammar: literally 'put in a position to boil'.

woreeku (Borrowed from: borrego Spanish) N sheep,
ewe {{Ex.: pina waate woreeku hisiw, hiswin
woreeku. There comes the ewe that just gave
birth, the ewe gave birth.}}

wos (Borrowed from: voz Spanish) N voice {{Ex.: 
kan nansi wak-woose. I know his voice.}}
native: hay. Meaning: more specific word for 'voice'
borrowed from Spanish instead of native word that
means both 'voice' and 'mouth'. [Attested only once]
(Other Pronunc.: wos before a vowel in the same
word)

woSno V choke {{Ex.: woSnonin kurkahsum.
(He) choked on roasted corn.}} Grammar: might
only be used with -n(i), meaning to choke on something
(not to choke someone), but uncertain.

woton (Borrowed from: boton Spanish) N knot, button
{{Ex.: tappur woton knot in wood (wood's
knot) uttu-ka wak-wotoone kamiisatka. I'm
putting his button on the shirt.}} Meaning: 'knot'
meaning is only of knots in wood/boards/trees, 'button'
meaning is for clothing. (Other Pronunc.: wotoon
before a vowel in the same word)

wottolo V be deep-set {{Ex.: wottolo hin.
(Someone's) eyes are deep-set.}} Pronunciation:
pronunciation very unsure, not a normal Mutsun verb
form. Meaning: of eyes. Social use: older word for
cokro (not in use by Asc.'s time). [Attested only once]

wowal N personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe
Meaning: probably also refers to the location of the
tribe (placename). [Attested only once]

-wu Suff. (V > V) come to (do) {{Ex.: haayi
ammawuy! Come to eat! riccawus-ka. I came
here to talk (to him/her).}} Opp.:-na; Similar:
-yini. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning
'to come to do (the action)' (venitive), less common
suffix for -yini.

wuuki (Borrowed from: buque Spanish) N ship, boat
{{Ex.: meelonin wuuki. The ship sank.}}
native: konona. Meaning: native word for boat unsure.

wuuli (Borrowed from: buli/bule Spanish) N gourd
Meaning: bulle type of gourd.

wuuru (Borrowed from: burro Spanish) N burro,
donkey {{Ex.: haTTay nuk, wuuru! Hit it, the
burro (with a stick)!!}}

wuTuTa, N relative, owner, patron {{Ex.: 
wattinin-ak nahu wak-wuTuTamame. He went
there, near his relatives.}} Verb: *uTTa; Verb:
wuTuTa. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure,
sometimes uuTu. Grammar: distantly related to very
common uTTasi 'take care of,' also has direct verb form
wuTuTa 'be a relative' and suffixed form wuTuTati 'be a
relative,' both rare. Meaning: includes a variety of
people who are well-known to you but not a close
family member, such as owner of one's house, relatives,
boss, friends etc., there is confusion over the meaning,
but it seems to be general. Words containing this:
wuTuTati
**wuuTa** — *V be related, be a relative*  
{{Ex.: wuuTatin. (They) became relatives.}}  
**Grammar:** rare to use as a verb. [Attested only once]

**wuuTati** — *V be a relative*  
(Made from: wuuTa, -ti)  
**Grammar:** same as wuuTa.

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-y **Suff. (V) command**  
{{Ex.: maanay sotta! Put out the fire! Wattiniya! Go! PiTTe yuT! Tie it up! Uttupuy men-somrueru men-mooheltak! Put your hat on your head! MiSSipiinya men-hiSSen! Do your work well!}}  
**Grammar:** add to a verb, makes a command to one person (tell one person to do the verb), do not use -se/-e on object when using this, if object is 'it' use nuk (singular imperative).  

**ya, Adv and, also, too**  
{{Ex.: kan ya yetoo loohon. I will be lazy too. Koce’heme’a rukka ilon aNNismak ya ilon. When one house burns, others also burn. Inhanin wak ya. He got sick too. Kaatyi ya miSte. Thus also well. (Answer to "I'm well, how are you?")}}  
**Grammar:** can be added to end of another word (either the one that 'also' applies to or the first word of the sentence), may rarely be the first word of the sentence alone, may be written with or without - to connect to previous word. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used in Asc's time.

-ya **Suff. (V > N) those who are X**  
{{Ex.: cupkaya white ones sittiya irek small stones}}  
**Similar:** faTTaya; **Similar:** ciweya; **Similar:** fTaya;  
**Similar:** -Smin; **Similar:** -mak. **Grammar:** add to a verb to make a noun meaning more than one person/thing who is the verb (plural version of -Smin, same as -mak) (plural nominalizer, probably only with descriptive verbs).

-ya **Suff. (V) do to/for you!**  
{{Ex.: haraaya! Give to you (yourself)! HaraayuT! Give to you (yourselves), you all!!}}  
**Grammar:** add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to or for themselves (2nd person object imperative or possibly for that person's benefit), use instead of -yuT; can use together with -yuT; it is much more common to add -pu (self) to the verb instead and use the regular -yuT command suffixes (-puy, -puyuT), and that has a similar meaning, but not exactly the same. Social use: not in use at all in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

**yaa excl here, here you go**  
{{Ex.: yaa hooyoy! Here, take it! YaayuT! Here, you all!!}}

Grammar: can be used as inherent imperative verb (takes -yuT for plural), but otherwise as an exclamation (no -y for singular). Meaning: only said when handing something to someone (here you go, take it).

*yaaamu** — *V name, call*  
{{Ex.: hiimi-me at yaaampu miSte. You are always calling yourself good (bragging).}}  
**Grammar:** Asc. reports it is only used with -pu. Meaning: to name oneself something, not to call to someone, can include bragging/boasting if one calls oneself something positive. Words containing this: yaaampu

**yaamucu** — *V be missing a piece*  
**Pronunciation:** pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, rare word for something like harsuhte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**yaamupu** — *V call oneself*  
(Made partly from: *yaaamu, -pu) **V call oneself**  
**Meaning:** to call oneself something, describe oneself (including bragging).

**yaase** — *V eat*  
{{Ex.: kan yaase tuuTese. I eat tuche.}}  
**Meaning:** rare word for amma. [Attested only once]

**yaasir quant much, very**  
{{Ex.: yaasir-me inhanin. You got very sick. Yaasir ama tiriiku, harkenin aamane. (There's) a lot of wheat now, it truly increased. Orkonin-ka yaasir: I got/was very scared.}}  
**Verb:** yasri. **Grammar:** usually describes a verb (for ex. be very scared), but can describe a noun (for ex. a lot of wheat).

**yaatTi** — *V follow, accompany*  
{{Ex.: yaaTin-ka. I'm following (you). Tarekse-me yaaTin. Your brother is following (you). YaaTin. (Someone) followed.}}  
**Similar:** onye, huywe; **Similar:** ware, warSi, tahra. **Grammar:** usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, but sometimes used alone. Words containing this: yaaTin

**yaaTi** — *V follow, accompany*  
(Made from: yaaTi, -ni) **V follow, accompany**  
**Grammar:** more common than yaaTi alone, same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: yaaTini before a suffix)
yaawe (Borrowed from: llave Spanish) N key {{Ex.: hannikus-me uuhen yaawese? Where did you put away the keys?}} native: kiccas.

yaawi N big skunk Similar: tibSin; Verb: yawi. Meaning: looks like a cat, larger of the skunk species.

yakmun N East, East Wind {{Ex.: hiTTe waa te yakmun taktum. The wind comes out of the East.}} Similar: akkas, rammay, awar. Meaning: Asc. was very unsure of this word.

yakSun N Tulareño (Yokuts) people, Indian {{Ex.: yakSun hiwampos hoowose. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes (possibly seeds). yakSun Sotyohte. The Tulareños have their hair tied up in ponytails. yakSuSikma waate. The Tulareños are coming.}} Cultural info: possibly from Salt Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a general term for various Indian tribes (probably except Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other Pronunc.: yakSuSi before plural suffix -kma) Words containing this: yakSuntak

yakSuntak (Made from: yakSun, -tak) N place Tulareño Meaning: place of the Tulareños (Yokuts people).

yalha V be just, be fair {{Ex.: ...hinsusmak, yalhaSmin... one who is omniscient, one who is just.}} Meaning: used of God, unclear whether it could be used for humans. [Ar only, very unsure]

yammutsi V be unequal Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

*yanyu V have pain in stomach/butt {{Ex.: yanunin-ka. I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. kan yanun. My butt hurts.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: yanuu before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: yanun

yanun (Made from: *yanyu, -n) V have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: yanuuni before a suffix)

yarka V gather tarweed {{Ex.: yarkana makke. We go to gather tarweed.}} Noun: yarkas. Meaning: Coast Tarweed, foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed the name from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: Hemizonia corymbosa (DC.) T. and G. var. angustifolia (DC.) Jepson. p. 1091.

yarkas N tarweed Verb: yarka. Cultural info: seeds used for making pinole (mush). Meaning: Coast Tarweed, a 4 foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: Hemizonia corymbosa (DC.) T. and G. var. angustifolia (DC.) Jepson p. 1091.

yasri Vrevers, be enough, suffice {{Ex.: yasirpu to be plenty}} Noun: yasir. Grammar: probably used with or without -pu with similar meaning. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: yasir before -pu (or is possible, -mu))

yassa V crush, grind roughly Meaning: of grain or corn, crush roughly before grinding finely in a mortar, to prepare for grinding. [Tentative]

yattYa V bother, irritate {{Ex.: ekwe makam kannis yattYa! Don't you all bother me! yattYa-ka-was. I'm irritating him.}} Meaning: includes bothering someone enough to make them angry (anger someone), but probably mild anger, like irritation.

yatu (Borrowed from: ahijado?? Spanish??) N ear hole Meaning: probably hole of a pierced ear, not the hole into the ear canal, but exact meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

yaTme V tear to pieces, shred {{Ex.: yaTmenin. it got torn to pieces.}} Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), or possibly -mpi. Words containing this: yaTmen, yaTmeSte

yaTmen (Made from: yaTme, -n) V fall to pieces, become shredded Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

yaTmeSte (Inflected form of: yaTme, -Ste) perf torn to pieces, shredded

yaTTa V give {{Ex.: he'e, yaTTatis-kas wak okse. Yes, he used to give (things) to me in the past. yaTTatit! Give me something!}} Grammar: only used with -ti. Meaning: rare word for hara. Words containing this: yaTTati

yaTTan N fishing net {{Ex.: yaTTan laasun. The net is full.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
yaTTati (Made from: yaTTa, -ti) \( V \) give  Meaning: may imply giving repeatedly or for a long time, unsure, rare word for hara.

*yatse \( V \) be eager, not be able to wait \{\{Ex.: yatsen-ka hiSSe. I am eager (in a hurry) to do (it). yatsenin-ka. I couldn't wait.\}\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: conveys strongly wanting to do something right away (as in "I can't wait!") not just being in a rush for time. Words containing this: yatsen

yatse (Made from: *yatse, -n) \( V \) be eager, not be able to wait \{\{Ex.: yatsen-ka hiSSe. I am eager (in a hurry) to do (it). yatsenin-ka. I couldn't wait.\}\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: conveys strongly wanting to do something right away (as in "I can't wait!") not just being in a rush for time. Words containing this: yatsen

yeela \( V \) wait \{\{Ex.: yeela-kas. Wait for me! yeela, yeela! wait, wait! yeela-ka suku! Wait while I smoke! yeela makse otmomu! Let's spy on each other!\}\} Similar: yeela, Grammar: forms a command without using a command suffix (inherent imperative).

yeela \( V \) wait \{\{Ex.: yeela-ka. I wait. yeela-k kannis. He waits for me.\}\} Similar: yeela, Grammar: can rarely be used as a regular verb (this usage), but more common as a command (the other usage).

yeere \( V \) snatch, get caught on \{\{Ex.: yeeremin kan-kamiisa klaawuwika, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa. My shirt got caught on a nail, and my shirt tore.\}\} Similar: yeere, Grammar: might only occur with -n(i) or -Smin, or possibly -Ste. Words containing this: yeeremin

yeerenin \( V \) get snagged, get caught on \{\{Ex.: yeeremin kan-kamiisa klaawuwika, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa. My shirt got caught on a nail, and my shirt tore.\}\} Similar: yeeren, Grammar: might only occur with -n(i) or -Smin, or possibly -Ste. Words containing this: yeeren

yeere \( V \) get snagged, get caught on \{\{Ex.: yeeremin kan-kamiisa klaawuwika, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa. My shirt got caught on a nail, and my shirt tore.\}\} Similar: yeeren, Grammar: might only occur with -n(i) or -Smin, or possibly -Ste. Words containing this: yeeren
*yewko* V get more than others  Grammar: only occurs with -Ste. Meaning: probably includes being longer, usually emphasizes getting more of something (including abstract, such as getting more love), similar to yekre, but must involve getting something. Words containing this: yewkoSte

yewkoSte (Inflected form of: *yewko*, -Ste) perf gotten more than others Meaning: someone has gotten more than others have, exact meaning unclear.

yihwi V shake out  {{Ex.: yihwi yish!} Shake the blanket out! *kan yere yihwi*! I'll shake (it) out later. *yihwiyis*! Go shake it out! *ussi-me ekwe yihwi*? Why don't you shake it out?}} Meaning: to shake out a blanket, rug, etc. to clean it.

yikka V grind, mill  {{Ex.: yikka metaatta!} Grind it in the metate! *kawrahe kanyikkan kurkahse.* I finished grinding roasted corn.}} Meaning: in a mortar, mill, etc.. Words containing this: yikksamak

yikksamak (Made from: yikka, -smak) N grinder, miller Meaning: someone who grinds (grain) regularly, possibly as a profession.

yillu V begin, start  {{Ex.: yilluSte usupway pire.} The world has begun fasting time (Lent.).}} Meaning: possibly only of a season or time starting, rarely.

yimku V turn seat around  {{Ex.: yimkunin.} The chair turned around.}} Meaning: meaning and usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yiraa V kick  {{Ex.: hattena-k kannis yira wakkoraoso?} Who is kicking me with his foot? *sinni-mes yira.* The boy is kicking us. *kan-mes yiran.* I kicked you. *yiraana kannis kan-wakkastak.* (He) goes to kick me in the butt.}} Pronunciation: vowel length unsure: may be yiraa, other pronunciation yiraa also unsure. (Other Pronunc.: yiraa Before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

-yis Suff. (V) go do X!  command (go do)  {{Ex.: citteyis!} Go dance! *uttuyisyuT!* You all go to put (it somewhere)! *harayis nuk!* Go to give it! *hupuyis tooT!* Go buy meat!}} Similar: -naa, Grammar: add to a verb to make a command meaning 'go to (do the verb)!', followed by -yuT for more than one person, as with regular command -y, do not use -se/-e on object (motion/andative imperative). Words containing this: his

yisme V owe  {{Ex.: ekwe-ka-mes hinTise yisme.} I don't owe you anything. *iTkamit numan-me kannis yisme!* Pay me what you owe me! *hemee'a eret men yisme.* You owe one piece of money.}} loanword: teewee. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: this word dropped out of use completely by Asc.'s time, was replaced by teewe (deve). [Ar + Asc. guess]

yissa V step/stomp on  {{Ex.: koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro.} When I stomp clods of dirt, my legs hurt. *ekwe-mes yissa!* Don't stomp on (things)! *yissay nuk!* Stomp on it/them! *miSSimpi yissay!* Stomp (it) well!}} Meaning: of stomping clods of dirt to make adobe bricks, stomping grapes to make wine, etc..

yiswa V 1) get worse  {{Ex.: yiswanin-ka.} I got worse (in health). *yete-k yiswan.* I will get worse (in health). *yiswanin men-koro.* Your foot got worse.}} Synonym: enwe, yekre. Grammar: this meaning probably only occurs with -n(i). Meaning: of one's health getting worse, or an injury or illness getting worse, this may be the newer meaning (Asc's time). 2) be more, be too much  {{Ex.: haasin-ka yiswa.* I am more afraid. Tallan-ka yiswa.* I am getting hotter. sinni yiswa.* (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without -n(i). Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to yekre. Words containing this: yiswan, yiswanimsa

yiswan (Made from: yiswa, -ns) V get worse Meaning: only of one's health getting worse, or an injury or illness getting worse. (Other Pronunc.: yiswani before a suffix)

yiswanimsa (Made from: yiswa, -ns, -msa) N corn Meaning: on feet. [Attested only once]

yiiuki V fall/push over  {{Ex.: yiiukin.} (Someone) fell over. *yikkimpin-mes kannis.* You pushed me over.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (fall over) or -mpi (push over), or possibly -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: yiikimpi, yiikkin

yiikimpi (Made from: yiiki, -mpi) V push over [Ar + Asc. guess]

yiiki (Made from: yiiki, -ns) V fall over [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: yiikni before a suffix)
-nii Suff. (V > V) come to (do) {{Ex.: kan-mes hayweynin. I have come to see you. ammayni-ka. I come to eat. wareepuyni-ka-mes. I come to visit you.}} Opp.-na; Similar: -wu. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb 'to come to (the action)' (ventive), more common suffix for -wu.

yolTo be big-eared {{Ex.: yolToSmin big-eared one yolTo wak-ooco. His ears are big.}}

yonno cut hair, get/give haircut {{Ex.: yonnopu kan yookonin. I'm getting a haircut. kan-mes yonno men-urihse. I'm cutting your hair. yonnopu! Get a haircut! / Cut your hair!}}

Meaning: may imply not cutting the hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut containing this: yonnopu

yoonpu (Made from: yonno, -pu) V get a haircut Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, not of cutting one's hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut. Meaning: get one's hair cut by someone else.

yooho V loosen {{Ex.: yoohon wak. It loosened.}} Grammar: unclear whether this takes -n(i). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yooke V tease {{Ex.: wak kannis yookon. He teased me.}} Meaning: possibly to tease with the nose or nostrils, or possibly to tease by saying something. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yooko V turn into ash {{Ex.: yookoSte sikar. The cigarette has turned into ash. yookokin. It turned into ash. yookompi to turn (something) into ash tina roote yookon, hussuy! The ash is right here, bury and roast (it)! kan hutte amSi hisSEn yookone. I'll kindle a fire to make ashes.}} Grammar: with -mpi means something turns into ash, with -n(i) means something becomes ash on its own, with -Ste, means something has become ash, with -n means the ash itself. Words containing this: yookon, yookon, yookoSte

yookon (Made from: yooko, -n) N ashes, ash Meaning: may also include cinders.

yookon (Made from: yooko, -n) V turn into ash (Other Pronunc.: yookoni before a suffix)

yookoSte (Inflected form of: yooko, -Ste) perf/has become ash, incinerated Meaning: completely burned up and turned into ash.

yore V chase {{Ex.: yooretin kannis wakis. The coyote kept chasing me. kan yooreti kayiinase. I keep chasing the chickens.}} Grammar: usually used with -ti, but not always. Meaning: often used of chasing chickens (probably in order to eat them), but not always. Words containing this: yooreti

yooret (Made from: yoor, -ti) V keep chasing Meaning: exact meaning unsure, could just be used for chase, but often things like chickens that one has to chase around in circles.

yopko V stick out, protrude, be an outie {{Ex.: yopnohte-k loppoc. His belly button is an outie.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the navel (for a belly-button to be an 'outie'). [Ar + Asc. guess]

yopno V form, develop {{Ex.: humirimsa yopron iTtas. A new baptizing place develops/forms.}} Grammar: can occur with -n(i), meaning something develops on its own, might also occur without -n(i) or otherwise. [Attested only once] Words containing this: yopron

yopron (Made from: yopro, -n) V form, develop

yoro V pile up {{Ex.: yoron tappur. The wood piles up (for ex. in the river). kan yoro tappure. I'm piling up the wood. yoroon-ak. It piles up.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means something piles up on its own, without, means to pile something up. (Other Pronunc.: yoroo before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) Words containing this: yoron

yoron (Made from: yoro, -n) V pile up

yosso V flirt, be in love {{Ex.: kan yosso mukurmase. I'm in love with the woman. yossonin. (He) fell in love, yossoy kannis! Flirt with me! yossumo haysa. They are flirting with each other.}} Social use: meaning could have shifted from a more negative and blatantly sexual meaning ('have carnal intercourse with') in Ar's time to this positive meaning in Asc.'s time, but that more likely reflects Ar's interpretation than a change in usage by Mutsun people. Words containing this: yosson, yossopaN

yosson (Made from: yosso, -n) V fall in love
yossopaN (Made from: yosso, -paN) N flirt, lady's man Meaning: a flirt, someone who goes around flirting all the time with everyone, can probably refer to either a man or a woman, but unsure.

*yowe V remain, be left \{ \{Ex.: parwes makke yoweenin. We 5 remained, yoweenin amman. Food was left over. hemec'a yowen. There is one left. hemmen-ak yowen. He's still there.\} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: yowee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: yowen

yowen (Made from: *yowe, -n) V remain, be left (Other Pronunc.: yoween before a vowel in the word)

yu Pro that which/what \{ \{Ex.: kan emmenin yuka uuttusin. I forgot what I put away. hiSSeSSte-me yu kan-mes howson. You've done what I ordered you to. ekwe-me hinsu yu kan pesyo. You don't know what I'm thinking.\} Grammar: used to make a relative clause, same as numan but less common. Meaning: probably developed from yu 'and' ('I forgot and I put something away' is similar to 'I forgot what I put away').

yuha V swim \{ \{Ex.: yuha haysa. They're swimming.\}

yuksi Vrevers. gather acorns \{ \{Ex.: yuksina makke. We go to gather acorns.\} Noun: yuksi. Sci. name: Quercus agrifolia.

yukyu V gather madrone trees Noun: yuukun. Cultural info: Asc. did not know any medicinal uses of this plant, but fruit is edible. Meaning: probably of gathering the wood, branches, or any useful part. Sci. name: Arbutus menziesii Pursh Jepson p. 744.

yulet N flame, blaze Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

yulke V burn \{ \{Ex.: miSSimpi puuTey, amSi yulke sottow: Blow well, so the fire burns. yulken kan-tokkoh, yuu makse maanan. My mat burned, and we put it out. yulke sottow, yulke tappur: The fire burns, the wood burns. kan-was yulkempi. I'm burning it.\} Synonym: haala. Grammar: with -mpi means 'to burn something,' without, means 'something burns (on its own),' usually the subject is sottow 'fire' or just is not specified (it burns), but the subject can also be the thing that burns (for ex. wood or a bed). Words containing this: yulkempi

yulkempi (Made from: yulke, -mpi) V burn Grammar: to burn something.

yuma V worsen, get worse, get sicker \{ \{Ex.: wak yuman. He's getting worse. yumaanin-ka. I got worse.\} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of an illness. (Other Pronunc.: yumaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: yuman

yuman (Made from: yuma, -n) V worsen, get worse, get sicker (Other Pronunc.: yumaan before a vowel in the word)

yumma V fall (a lot), pour \{ \{Ex.: yummanin sii. A lot of water (rain) fell.\} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of water falling as rain, probably indicates heavy rain but unsure.

yumme V deceive, lie \{ \{Ex.: yumme-k-was. He's deceiving him/He's lying to him. yumme puNii-me. You may be deceiving yourself. yummey nuk! Lie to him! kan yummehnis. I've been lied to. kan-mes yummen. I lied to you. ekwe-me yummespu! Don't be lying!\} Grammar: can rarely be used with -n(i) with same meaning, but usually without. Words containing this: yummeN, yummepuk

yummeN (Made from: yummee-k, ekwe-k hiTTapu. He's filthy, he doesn't wash himself. yumsun wak-mooheI. His head (hair) is filthy.) Noun: yumus. Grammar: with -n(i) means to be filthy, with -mpi means to make something filthy, also used with -Ste and -Smin. Words containing this: yumsun, yummeN, yummeN
**yumsun** (Made from: *yumsu, -n,i) 'be filthy/grimy
(Other Pronunc.: **yumsuni** before a suffix)

**yumsuSmin** (Made from: *yumsu, -Smin) N
filthy/grimy one Meaning: filthy person or thing.

**yumsuSte** (Inflected form of: *yumsu, -Ste) perf
filthy, grimy

**yunaari** (Borrowed from: ayunar Spanish) V fast
{[Ex.: makke yunaari. We are fasting.}]
native: uspu; native: **coppopu.** Meaing: abstain from
food, especially Catholic prohibition of meat on
Fridays. Social use: later became more the common
word for fasting, replacing the Mutsun word uspu.

**yupki** V break at the base, fall out (bottom)
{[Ex.: yupkinin. Its bottom fell out.]}
Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: the
bottom falls out of/off something or breaks off, like of a
basket or such. Words containing this: yupkin

**yupkin** (Made from: yupki, -n) V break off at base,
fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: **yupkini** before a
suffix)

**yura, V** threaten {[Ex.: yurhne-me. You
are threatened. wak kannis yura. He threatens me.
ekwe-mes yura men-issusum! Don't threaten
me with your hand!]}

**yura, V** catch/hunt mudhens/coots {[Ex.: kan
yete yura. I will go to catch coots. yuraana
makke. We go coot-hunting.]}
Noun: **yuran.** Cultural info: very good to eat, and people ate them a
lot traditionally. Sci. name: Fulica americana Gmelin,
Dawson p. 1557. (Other Pronunc.: **yuraa** before a
consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words
containing this: yuran

**yuran** (Made from: yura, -n,i) N mudhen, coot Verb:
yura. Cultural info: very good to eat, and people ate them a
name: Fulica americana Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557.

**yuta conj either...or** {[Ex.: yuta mennen, yuta
ette. Either the grandmother or the uncle, yuta
nepe, yuta nepe. Either this one, or this
one.]} Similar: **yuu.** Grammar: repeated in a pattern
of yuta X, yuta Y to mean either X or Y. Social use: out
of use by Asc's time, but this probably is the correct
way to say this. [Ar only, very unsure]

**yutaari** (Borrowed from: ayudar Spanish) V help
{[Ex.: yutaari-k hiswi mukuruma. The woman
is helping her give birth. yutaariy nuk! Help
her! yutaarit! Help me!]}

**yuteh** N large hare Similar: **yuuren.** Pronunciation:
pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

**-yuT Suff. (V) command (plural) {[Ex.: ammayuT tooTe! You all eat meat! wattiniyuT!
You all go away! haraayiyuT! You all go give
(it)! haratyuT! You all give (it) to me! yayaayuT! Here, you all (take it)! haayiyuT! You
all come here!} Grammar: add to verb to make a
command to more than one person (tell more than one
to do the verb) (plural imperative), as with -y do not
use -se/-e on object, can rarely be added to words other
than verbs (for ex. yaa), can be added to inherent
command verbs to make a plural command (for ex.
haayi), (Other Pronunc.: -T after the verb huuyu)

**yuTha** N tuberculosis of lymph nodes Meaning:
traditionally called scrofula, usually nodes of the neck.
[Ar + Asc. guess]

**yuTki V** spill, throw out/on {[Ex.: yuTkiy nuk
sii! Throw water on him! yuTkiy sii! Throw
the water out! yuTkin-ak leecise. He spilled
the milk. yuTkiy men-calan! Throw out your
urine! yuTkinin sii. The water spilled.}
Grammar: with -n(i) means the liquid or items spill out
on its own, without -n(i) means someone throws or
empties the substance out. Meaning: of spilling or
pouring out a liquid, or throwing out a solid, usually of
a liquid (water, milk, urine), but can also be for ex.
rotten apples or other things. Words containing this:
yuTki

**yuTkin** (Made from: yuTki, -n,i) V spill, run out
Grammar: something spills out of a container on its
(Other Pronunc.: **yuTkini** before a suffix)

**yuTTu V** cancel, move/put aside {[Ex.: yuTTu
kan-wattin. My trip was called off. (My going
was put to one side.) yuTTun-ka. I cancelled
(something). neppe yuTTuunin. This (thing)
moved to one side.]} Grammar: with -n(i) means
to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to
put something to one side (out of the way), with neither
probably means to cancel something or put it off.
Words containing this: yuTTupi, yuTTu

**yuTTumpi** (Made from: yuTTu, -mpi) V put to one
side, put aside

**yuTTun** (Made from: yuTTu, -n,i) V go to one side,
get out of the way (Other Pronunc.: **yuTTuni**
before a suffix)
yuu, Command run! go!  {Ex.: yuu culuy! Go jump! yuu, hoTTo ereeSty! Go take a bath! yuu, hoTTo! Go, get out of here! yuuyuT! You all go!}  Grammar: forms a command by itself without -y, but can add -yuT to command more than one person.

yuu, conj and, and so {Ex.: yuu wak-appa yuu wak-a-anan iccanis haysa, yuu aNNis heenti hiwaanin. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. kan-mes mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin. I saw you and I liked you. yu-k ussi warka? And why is he crying?}  Similar: yuta.

yuuh N turpentine  {Ex.: tollon-ak yuuh. There is/it has a lot of turpentine.}  Meaning: natural turpentine made from any type of pine tree.

yuuki V hope  {Ex.: kan yuuhispu haywe diyoose. I hope to see God.}  Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yuukis Nrevers. acorn  {Ex.: oTTona-ka yuukise. I go to gather up acorns. hiTwihne tiriiku, yuukis ya. Wheat (and) acorns were spread out. yuukis Tallahne. Acorns are dried in the sun. paakay yuukis! Shell the acorns! moT-me hiwsen yuukise? Do you like acorns? haysa aayi yuukise. They harvest acorns. hitiYe makke puTTana yuukise! Let's go knock down acorns (to gather them)! karsenin yuukis. The acorns got wormy. yuukis wak-mooroc. The acorn's shell.}  Verb: yuksi. Meaning: Coast/Valley Live Oak acorn. Sci. name: Quercus agrifolia.

yuuko V lock legs in wrestling  [Attested only once]


yuuma Command come on!  {Ex.: yuuma makke haTTamu! Come on, let's fight each other!}  {Tentative}  yuuman Nrevers. filth, grime, dirt  {Ex.: tollon-me yuuman. You're filthy. (You have much filth.) laasuSte-ku yuuman. It is full of filth.}  Verb: *yumsu.

yuure V hunt cottontail rabbits  {Ex.: yuurena makke. We go to hunt cottontail rabbits.}  Noun: yuuren. Meaning: rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: Lepus auduboni.

yuuren N cottontail rabbit  Similar: weeren; Similar: yuteh; Verb: yuure. Meaning: rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: Lepus auduboni.

*yuutu V drip  {Ex.: yuutun sii. Water is dripping. yuutun men-in. Your tears are dripping.}  Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), or possibly -Ste. Words containing this: yuutun

yuutun (Made from: *yuutu, -n) V drip  (Other Pronunc.: yuutuni before a suffix)
a ■ hemeć’a (Made from: hemeć’, -‘a) num one, a
\{Ex.: hemeć’a yowen. One is left (remains). hooyon-ak hemeć’ase. He took one. hemeć’a Sumekpus one/a kiss attenin-ka hemeć’a kan-sit. I broke one (of) my teeth (a tooth). hemeć’a tororoovis one/a soaproot hemeć’ataka haysa hunmen. They gather in one place. hiswin-ak mukurma hemeć’a Taareese. The woman gave birth to one boy.\} \{Similar: hemećpu; Verb: hemeć. Grammar: can be marked with -se or -tka like a noun, and possibly with -si like a verb, and can be used either with numerical ‘one’ meaning or article meaning ‘a’.

a little while ■ hipSun Adv a little while \{Ex.: eTTeny hipSun! Sleep a little while!\}

abalone

gain abalone ■ haSna Vrevers. get abalone \{Ex.: haSnana to go to get abalone\} Noun: haSSan.

abalone shell ■ haSSSan Nrevers. abalone shell
\{Ex.: haSSante-k kan-kuTrah. My belt has abalone shells.\} \{Verb: haSna. Meaning: red and maybe also black abalone shells.

Abbot Antonio ■ apatonyo (Borrowed from: Abad Antonio Spanish) Npersonal Abbot Antonio Pronunciation: pronounced as abatonyo, but Mutunized pronunciation would use a p for b, words for Abbot and Antonio joined into one word. [Attested only once]

abbreviate ■ tipki V abbreviate, shorten, cut \{Ex.: kan-was tipki. I cut it off short. tipkiSte cut off short men piNi tipki ekeT. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). kan-was tipki wak-issuse. I’m cutting his hand.\} \{Ex.: kan-was tipki wak-issuse. I’m cutting his hand.\} \{Similar: waateh.

able

be able to ■ holle 1 V can, be able to \{Ex.: piina riicase ekwe-ka holle ricca. I can’t speak those words/that language. moT-me holle? Can you do it? ekwe-ka holle assapu. I can’t part my hair. kan yete hiSse numan-ka holle hiSse. I will do what I can do. kan holle citte, kan hinsu citte. I can dance, I know how to dance.\} \{Similar: welle V can, be able to \{Ex.: kan welle? Can I/am I able to? welle-ka. I can/am able.\} \{Meaning: less common than holle.

be able ■ aykic Adv possible, can, be able \{Ex.: aykic-ka holle hooyo It’s possible, I can get it.\} \{Similar: holle, can, be able to \{Ex.: holle citte, holle welle? Can I/am I able to? welle-ka. I can/am able.\} \{Meaning: less common than holle.

abort ■ tiru V miscarry, abort \{Ex.: tirumpin-ak. She miscarried/aborted (the fetus).\} \{Grammar: may only be used with -mpi (to mean the woman’s body causes the fetus to be miscarried). Meaning: includes both spontaneous miscarriage and intentional abortion (if that was possible).

about

was about to ■ eeye V was about to, almost \{Ex.: takkunin-ak eeye. He almost choked (was about to choke). makse eeye paakayvinis. We were about to come to shell (something).\} \{Grammar: probably only used with past tense verbs. Social use: used mostly in Arroyo’s time.

above ■ rini Adv above \{Ex.: yetee-ka molyo rini. I will dance the Moloy dance up above.\} \{Similar: rapre. Pronunciation: might be pronounced rini. Social use: Asc. thought it might be a different dialect or language, definitely not in use by Asc’s time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ tapre. Adv up, above, top \{Ex.: ekwe-ka hiwsen waate taprey tiwistak. I don’t like coming (walking) on top of flowers. taprey Tarahtak up in the sky halsay pina taprey! Lift it up there! taprestum-ka Taakanin. I came from up above.\} \{Loanword: rini. Grammar: irregular form taprestum with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunc.: tapres before -tum)
from above • taprestum (Inflected form of: taprey, -tum) Adv from above Grammar: irregular ablative ('from' -tum form) of taprey.

a little above • tapreysis (Made from: taprey, -tis) Adv up a little, a little above

by accident • ekwe pesyonum (Saying composed of: ekwe, pesyo, -n, -sum) Adv by accident, not on purpose, without thinking Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.

accompany • huywe V accompany, go with {{Ex.: kan-mes huywe. I'm accompanying you. huywett! Accompany me!}} Similar: onye, yaaTi. ■ oneypu (Made from: onye, -pu) V accompany Grammar: meaning same with or without -pu, -pu is not literal (not to accompany oneself). ■ onye Vrevers. accompany, look for a companion {{Ex.: amSi haysa onyeti diyoso so that they might accompany God wak onyepustap. He was accompanied. kan-was oneypu. I accompany him. kan-onyen / kan-onyenmak / kan-onyemak my friends/companions/neighbors haysa onyente. They have a companion. onye-ka-mes. I (will) accompany you. kan onye. / onye-ka. I'm looking for a companion. onyet kannis! Accompany me!}} Noun: ononey; Similar: huywe, yaaTi; Noun: oneye. Pronunciation: this word was pronounced more different ways than usual, possibly because it is common and would be used a lot even by people who weren't fluent speakers. Meaning: usually means 'accompany' or is used in suffixed forms to mean 'a companion/friend/etc.', but can occasionally mean 'to look for a companion'. (Other Pronunc.: oney before -pu or -mu) ■ yaaTi V follow, accompany {{Ex.: yaaTi-ka. I'm following (you). tarekse-me yaaTi. Your brother is following (you). yaaTin. (Someone) followed.}} Similar: ware, warSi, tahra; Similar: onye, huywe. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, but sometimes used alone. ■ yaaTin (Made from: yaaTi, -n) V follow, accompany Grammar: more common than yaaTi alone, same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: yaaTini before a suffix)

ache • kaayi V ache, hurt, be spicy {{Ex.: kaayi kan-sire kan wattin yuu-ka-mes akka. My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. kaayi kan-koro kan hime. My feet hurt from walking. kaayi kan-moohel. My head aches. I have a headache. kaayi kannis kaaras. / kaayi kan-kaaras. My molar hurts (me). kaayi neppe maTTer. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. kaayi kan-cappal. / cappaltak-kas kaayi. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. kaayi-k-was. It hurts him. kannis kaayinin. It hurt me. hanni-mes kaayi? Where does it hurt you? tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTTer. That tobacco is very spicy. haprepuy kaayise! Shake off your pain!}} Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt).

get a headache • timren (Made from: timre, -n) V get a headache Meaning: the headache develops, begins.

give/have a headache • timre V give/have a headache {{Ex.: timre kan-moohel. My head has a headache. timre kannis. (It) is giving me a headache. timrenin-ka. / timrenin kan-moohel. I/my head got a headache.}} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -n(i) means one gets (develops) a headache.

toothache • muuruS Nrevers. toothache Verb: *murSu. Meaning: probably only of the molars. [Attested only once]

ache (of teeth) • murSun (Made from: *murus, -n) V ache (of teeth), have a toothache (Other Pronunc.: murSun before another suffix)

ache (teeth) • *murus Vrevers. ache (teeth), have a toothache {{Ex.: murSunin-ka. I had a toothache. hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun? What happened so that your tooth hurts? kan yete murSun. I will have a toothache.}} Noun: muuruS. Grammar: appears only with -n(i). Meaning: probably in the molar teeth.
acorn ■ yuukis N revers. acorn {{Ex.: oTona-ka yuukise. I go to gather up acorns. hitwiwhne tiriku, yuukis ya. Wheat (and) acorns were spread out. yuukis Tallahne. Acorns are dried in the sun. pakaay yuukis! Shell the acorns! moT-me hiwsen yuukise? Do you like acorns? haysa aayi yuukise. They harvest acorns. hitYe makke puTTana yuukise! Let's go knock down acorns (to gather them)! karsenin yuukis. The acorns got wormy. yuukis wakmooroc. The acorn's shell.}} Verb: yuki. Meaning: Coast/Valley Live Oak acorn.

make acorn bread ■ *setne V make acorn bread {{Ex.: kan yete setnesi. / kan yete hiSSe setnene. I will (just) make acorn bread. setnesimit! (Just) make me some acorn bread!}} Cultural info.: Asc. ate setne as a child, and said it was very tasty, better than wheat bread, it was baked in a hole in the ground on hot stones, and dough was laid on the grass on hot stones. Grammar: only appears with -si (for to make the bread) or with -n (for the bread itself). ■ setnesi (Made from: *setne, -si,) V make acorn bread Grammar: have to say this way, with -si, not as setne by itself.

give acorn bread ■ atte; V give acorn bread {{Ex.: ruhhemitit attetit! Give me arrows, give me acorn bread!}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.


acorn cup/shell ■ uupic N acorn cup/shell {{Ex.: yuukis uupic acorn cup kata uupic like an acorn cup.}} Similar: opannIS. Meaning: mostly refers to the thimble-shaped bottom part of an acorn shell, might sometimes be used for the top cap, but usually the bottom part.

acorn soup/atole ■ Taywe (Made from: Taywe, -n.) N acorn soup/atole Similar: hatul. Meaning: thin atole soup, probably only if made of acorn meal but possibly also other grains.

act like ■ -kiSpu Suff. (V > V) pretend, act like {{Ex.: selpekiSpu to pretend to be high (on tobacco) mukrukiSpu to pretend to be a woman (an adult) aTsakiSpu-k. She's pretending to be a girl (younger than she is.).}} Similar: hekoSpu. Grammar: might be able to attach to nouns as well as verbs.

Adam's apple ■ tuhnur N Adam's apple, larynx Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
afraid  
affectionate

affection

give affection ■ *macsi V give affection {{Ex.: kan macispu neppe sinmise. I'm giving affection to this child.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu. (Other Pronunc.:macios before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ macisp (Made from: *macsi, -pu) V give affection Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, means to give affection to someone else, not to oneself.

affectionate ■ selmoSte (Made from: selmo, -Ste) perf affectionate, caring [Attested only once]

be affectionate ■ selmo V be affectionate, be caring
{{Ex.: kan-was meheesi, selmoSte. I am looking at her affectionately.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste. Meaning: meaning clear even though it only appears once. [Attested only once]

afraid

be afraid ■ *haasi V be afraid, fear {{Ex.: asa'aka haasin. I am truly afraid. moT-ak haasin wak ruySuksi? Is he afraid? He is trembling, kan haasinin. I was afraid. kan-was yete haasin. I will be afraid. haasin-ka kuwa ricca. I am afraid of talking like this.}}

Synonym: hasli. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ hassin (Made from: *haasi, -n) V be afraid, fear. ■ hasli V fear, be afraid, be scared {{Ex.: haslinis-ka okse. I was afraid a long time ago. koc Tura, haslin ekTemak. When it thunders, bad people are afraid. hasli-ka amane. I am truly afraid. hasliSmin fearful one ekwe makam piNi haslin paaTese? Aren't you all perhaps afraid of the padre?}} Synonym: *haasi. Grammar: almost always followed by -ni/-n with similar meaning, but not always.

after some time ■ iti, Adv after some time {{Ex.: iti-kat citte. After some time I will dance.}} Pronunciation: word extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

afternoon ■ uyak Nrevers. evening, afternoon
{{Ex.: miSmin uyak! Good afternoon/evening! uyak, wak akkun hismen. It's evening, the sun is going down. uyakse-k hautin. He went in the evening. warka-ka yete uyakse. I will cry in the evening. uyakse huuyihne. It's begun in the evening (the evening has begun). yete uyakse later in the evening}} Verb: uyka.

Grammar: use of short uyak by itself and long uuyakse with -se is unusual, but relatively consistent. Meaning: late afternoon or evening, getting late in the day (not early afternoon). (Other Pronunc.: uyuk before -se, in the form uuyakse)

be later in the day ■ uyka, Vrevers. be later in the day {{Ex.: uykan hismen. It's getting later. The sun is getting later.) uykan makkese. It's getting late on us. uykan, pire murTun. It's getting late in the day, the world is getting dark. miSsimpi-mes diyos uykampin. God has made you get through the day well. koc uykaSte. When it's late,}} Noun: uyak; Similar: mureSte. Grammar: always used with -n(i), -Ste, or rarely -mpi. Meaning: of afternoon, possibly late afternoon and toward evening, probably before dark.

get later in the day ■ uykan (Made from: uyka, -n) V get later in the day (Other Pronunc.: uykani before a suffix)

again ■ iThine, Adv again {{Ex.: iThine-ka hiSSe. I'm doing it again. huuTun yete iThine. It will run out again.}} Synonym: iTTu; Similar: oySo. ■ iTTasu Adv again {{Ex.: iTTasu-me akku men-ciyyasum. You come in again with your cane,}} Similar: iTas; Synonym: iThine,; Similar: -su. [Attested only once]
again

eat again ■ hampu3 V eat again {\{Ex.: tina makse hampu. There we eat again.\}}
\(\text{[Tentative]}\)
do again ■ oySo V do again, repeat {\{Ex.: yety oySo latun. It's going to drip again. oySoyis! Go again! hummit oySo! Give me more! oySona wak hiSSe. He goes to do it again. oySo makke amma. We're eating again. oySoy-me ricca! Speak again!\}} \(\text{Similar: iThine, Grammar: can be used by itself, or with another verb to just mean 'again,' can take suffixes like a regular verb, but most suffixes go on the other verb.}\)

against

snap thumb against face/head ■ Totto V snap thumb against face/head {\{Ex.: ussi maksen-me Totos? Why do you snap your thumb against our heads?\}} \(\text{Similar: tuiku, Cultural info.: older people would place the thumb against the face or head of a child at an angle and press the thumb against the child's head or hit the thumb to press it, or would snap fingers against the head, very painful, probably only done by older people to children.}\)

agave

gather small agave ■ saawana2 V gather pitaya cacti, gather small agave Noun: saawana1. Meaning: type of plant unsure, could also be a gooseberry bush, it is prickly and grows in thicketis, not tall trees, and has small, ball-shaped edible fruits.

small agave ■ saawana1 N pitaya cactus, small agave Verb: saawana2. Cultural info.: fruit shaped like a small ball is edible. Meaning: may refer to a gooseberry plant instead, but some type of small agave or cactus is more likely, grows in thicketis, not as tall trees, is prickly.

age ■ yeohon (Made from: yeoho, -n,) V age, get old (Other Pronunc.: yelhooni before a suffix)

aged

be aged ■ yeoho (Borrowed from: viejo Spanish) V be old, be aged {\{Ex.: waatena-k yeohon. It won't be long before he gets old. yehookiSpu-k. He's pretending to be (acting) old. yehoon-ak. He/she is aging.\}} Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), -Smin, and -kiSpu, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: yehoo before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

aggravate ■ enwe V worsen, aggravate, deteriorate {\{Ex.: men kannis enwe. You are making me worse. enwe nuk! Make it worse!\}} \(\text{Synonym: yiswa 1, yekre.}\)

ago

be long, long ago ■ munna V be in a very distant time {\{Ex.: kan-was okse munna haras. I gave him (something) very long ago.\}} Grammar: used as a verb, can be used with -s for very long ago. Meaning: when used with okse and/or -s past tense, means in the very distant past (even 'since time immemorial'), when used by itself, means in the very distant future.


aha ■ aha1 excl aha {\{Ex.: ar, aha pinaa-mes waate sikkot Ah, aha, there's a mole coming after you!\}} [Attested only once]

ahead ■ huttYuy 1 Adv ahead, before, in front of {\{Ex.: huttYuy rukkaT. In front of the house. makke huttYuy wattin. We go in front.\}} Similar: huyu.

go ahead ■ caawa V go ahead, speed up {\{Ex.: caawan-ak pireese. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.\}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ huyuu V go ahead {\{Ex.: huyuuy-was! Go ahead of him! huyuuT! You all go ahead!\}} Similar: huttYuy 1. [Tentative] ■ huyis1, 2 V go ahead, be first {\{Ex.: hoTTo-me, huyis1! You go, go ahead!\}} ■ kann1 V go ahead {\{Ex.: kan kannis epu. I'm going ahead.\}} Similar: kann. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: kann before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

go ahead! ■ huttYuy 2 Command go ahead! {\{Ex.: huttYuy! Go ahead!\}} Grammar: this usage is uncommon.
you all go ahead! ■ huuyuT (Made from: huuyu, -yuT) Command you all go ahead! Grammar: irregular plural command form of huuyu, shortened from huuyuyuT.


Akwaswas Tribe ■ akwaswas Npersonal Santa Cruz Indians, Akwaswas Tribe

alcohol
datura alcohol ■ moonoy (Borrowed from: from other California languages) Nrevers. datura alcohol, jimsonweed {{Ex.: moonoy tiiwistik in the flower of a jimsonweed}}

■ Similar: monoy; Verb: monyo, Cultural info.: datura meaning: alcoholic drink made of datura, forbidden most of the time, came with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monoy', also explained as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L.

alder ■ cisnan N alder, elder {{Ex.: cisnanwas ldlup alderwood flute cisnan wak-sire alder pith hinwa makke rutaana cisnane? When will we go to gather alderwood?}} Verb: cisna, Cultural info.: was used for food, for making flutes and cigarettes, and the tea from the flowers had a medicinal use. Meaning: tree, flower, or wood, but not the fruit.

■ maarah N alder {{Ex.: maarah wak-marah. the alder's leaves maarahmak alder trees}}

Meaning: alder tree.

California white alder ■ alamiyo (Borrowed from: alamillo Spanish) N California white alder [Attested only once]

gather alder wood ■ cisna V gather alder wood {{Ex.: hinwa makke cisnana? When will we go to gather alder wood?}} Noun: cisnan.

■ Cultural info.: people ate this a lot.

algae ■ hilok N algae, moss Meaning: includes green scum on water.

alike ■ niSSaty'a (Made partly from: niSSa) Adv alike Grammar: may be a combination of niSSa and attYa, but unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

alive
be alive ■ pahca 2 V be alive {{Ex.: pahcamak alive ones kan pahca, ekwe-ka semmoSte. I am alive, I am not dead.}} Meaning: can mean 'be smart' in a figurative sense (his mind is alert/alive, so he's smart), but can sometimes mean literally 'alive', (Other Pronunc.: pahac before -pu or -mu) ■ TiiTi V be alive {{Ex.: kan TiiTi. I'm alive. TiiTimak yuu semmoSmIn live ones and a dead person TiiTin-in-ak. He/she got better. kan TiiTi. I'm getting better. TiiTin-k. He's recovered. kan iinate yuu-ka hiwse TiiTin. I'm sick and I want to get well. kan-was TiiTimpi. I'm curing him (making him better).}} Noun: TIT. Grammar: means 'to be alive' without -ni.

all ■ *hiruh N all Grammar: only used before -min (more often) or -sum (rare). [Tentative] ■ ay2 quant every every, all {{Ex.: ay Tuuhis every day}} Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time, replaced by himah'a and hiruhmin. [Ar only; very unsure] ■ himah'a (Made partly from: -*a) quant all, every, everything {{Ex.: raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama. He is full of sores all over his body. kan meheesi himah'ase. I'm looking at all of them. himah'a iinate. All are sick. himah'a piina. That's all. himah'a miste. Everything is pretty. / All is pretty. himah'a Tuuhis every day / all days}} Synonym: hiruhmin; Similar: himyu. ■ himyu quant all {{Ex.: kan meheesi himyuse. I see them all.}} Similar: himah'a.

Meaning: may only refer to people, but unsure. Social use: uncommon, mostly out of use by Ascension's time.

■ hiruhmin (Made from: *hiruh, -min) quant all, everyone {{Ex.: hiruhmin makse sensom haTkun. All of us will die, die suddenly. hiruhmin haysa citte, sinni, mukurma, Taares ya. They all dance, children, women, and also men. kaatYi hiruhmin. Everyone is like this.}} Synonym: himah'a.

by all ■ hiruhsun (Made from: *hiruh, -sum) quant by all Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat
all over the place (Inflected form of: 

\*aaTey, -tak) Adv everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place

all over the place Adv wherever, all over

allow V let, allow, (leave as is), permit

\{Ex.: akkat kan nuswe! Let me rest! akkay sottowtak! Leave it on the fire!\} ■ unni, V let, allow, permit 

\{Ex.: ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun. I will not let you ask permission. ekwe-ka unnisu. I (will) not allow (it). ekwe unnisu kawaayu uuchihe. Don't let yourself be closed in by the horses! ekwe-ka-mes yete unnis. I will not let you.\} Grammar: often used with -spu (even if not plural) or -si, with same meaning. Meaning: may also include a meaning of 'leave something alone' or 'leave it be', but unsure, there is confusion between this word and unni 'want'.

let! ■ yeela, Command wait!, let! 

\{Ex.: yeela-kas! Wait for me! yeela, yeel! wait, wait! yeela-ka sukmu! Wait while I smoke! yeela makse otnomu! Let's spy on each other!\} Similar: yeela, Grammar: forms a command without using a command suffix (inherent imperative).

not allow ■ warsi V refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit 

\{Ex.: kan-mes ekwe warsi. / kan-mes warsi. I won't let you. warsipu! Refuse (someone)! warsipu-mes wakse. You are refusing (to meet) him.\} Similar: wehe. Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping them away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with ekwe with same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: waris before -pu (or -mu if possible) ■ warsipu (Made from: warsi, -pu) V refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to warsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself.

almost ■ cuSe Adv almost 

\{Ex.: upkinin-ka cuSe, eeye. I almost fell over, was about to fall over.\} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ eeye; V was about to, almost  

\{Ex.: takkunin-ak eeye. He almost choked (was about to choke). makse eeye paakaynis. We were about to come to shell (something).\} Grammar: probably only used with past tense verbs. Social use: used mostly in Arroyo's time.

alone ■ -Sa Suffix. (Pro > Pro) alone, by oneself, only 

\{Ex.: menSa ricca. You alone speak. menSa namti. Only you hear. / You alone hear. kanSa I alone wakSa he/she alone\} ■ coore'Sa (Made from: coore, -Sa) Adv alone, by oneself 

\{Ex.: men cooreSa ricca. You alone speak. ameSpu-ka cooreSa. I am playing alone. wak Tawra cooreSa. He lives alone.\} ■ ehLiSte (Inflected form of: ehLi, -Ste) perf alone [Attested only once]

be alone ■ coore 1 V be alone 

\{Ex.: cooreyin. (Someone) came (here) to be alone. corseenime. You were alone a lot.\} (Other Pronunc.: coree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ ehLi V be alone 

\{Ex.: hattena nahu licye ehLiSte? Who is standing there alone?\} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

be alone a lot ■ coree (Made from: coore, -s) V be alone a lot

alongside a person ■ -me, Suffix. (N) with/near/alongside a person 

\{Ex.: haayi makam men-paapame! Come here all of you to your
grandfather! tollon-ka eshen kannisme. I have a lot of blankets on me. kan Taakan iTyan makamme. I arrive behind you all. moT-me hivsen wattin makseme? Do you want to go with us? nuusu-k sinni wak-aananme. The baby is nursing with his mother. akku makse paaTeme. We enter the Padre's (house).} 

Grammar: the person one is near is usually in the object form (for ex. kannisme), but not always (for ex. paaTeme); attaches to noun or pronoun, (personal locative). Meaning: only near a person, not a thing, meaning similar to -Tuk, but more specifically a location near or next to the person, not necessarily doing an activity together with the person. 

already ■ ar Adv already, yet { {Ex.: ekwe-ka ar hinuspu. I didn't know/realize it yet. ekwe-ka-mes ar uppas. I didn't invite you yet. moT-me ar nossopun? Are you sighing yet?} 

Meaning: translates as 'yet' with 'not' and questions, refers to something happening or not happening in the past or having started by the present. Social use: used much less by Ascension's time. ■ at Adv shortly, already, just { {Ex.: ussi-ka at naayate. Because I only limp. riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is just pure. hemmen at waate. (He) is still coming shortly. koyroStE wak-wimmah at wiriskan. The bat's wing has already dried up.} } Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc's time. 

also ■ ya Adv and, also, too { {Ex.: kan ya yete loohon. I will be lazy too. koc hemec’a rukka illon aNNismak ya illon. When one house burns, others also burn. inhanin wak ya. He got sick too. kaatYi ya miStE. Thus also well. (Answer to "I'm well, how are you?")} 

Grammar: can be added to end of another word (either the one that 'also' applies to or the first word of the sentence), may rarely be the first word of the sentence alone, may be written with or without - to connect to previous word. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used in Asc's time. 

always ■ ciira Adv always, continually { {Ex.: ciira- k haysane kuwa. She always talks to them that way.} } Synonym: hiimi. ■ hiimi Adv always 

always not ■ ekwe hiimi (Compound composed of: ekwe, hiimi) Adv never ever, always not Meaning: means something always does not happen, not that something does not always happen. 

alyssum 

sweet alyssum ■ cakira N sweet alyssum, pepegrass Meaning: koniga maritima, alyssum maritimum. [Attested only once] 

amen ■ amen (Borrowed from: amen Spanish/Latin) excl amen 

American person ■ mirkanu (Borrowed from: americano Spanish) N American person { {Ex.: mirkanu Taakanis kari’a haysa neppe piretka. The Americans, they came far to this land.} } 

among ■ looophe (Inflected form of: *loopo, -Ste) perf in between, among, in the midst of 

put among ■ *loopo V put in between, put among, put in the midst of { {Ex.: loopo-puy! Put yourself in the midst of the others! looophe-k. It's in between (among) the others.} } Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte. 

put oneself among ■ loopopu (Made from: *loopo, -pu) V put oneself in between, put oneself in the midst of, put oneself among 

amuse ■ *lilwi V amuse, entertain { {Ex.: lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta. We will amuse you tomorrow. lilwimpi} Amen. He was amused.} 

Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or (most often) -mpi. ■ roroSo V play, amuse { {Ex.: ekwe makam roroSpu, kan ekwe yete roroSo! You all don't play, I won't play! ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma! Don't play like children! haysa roroSpu. They're playing.} } loanword: hukaa; Similar: *amSe. Grammar: almost always used with -pu, and Asc. sometimes said it could not appear without it, can mean to amuse oneself, but -pu is not literal, roroSpu just means 'to play'. (Other Pronunc.: roroS before -pu (or -mu if used)) 

amused 

be amused ■ lilwin (Made from: *lilwi, -n) V be amused, be entertained Meaning: to find something
amused or entertaining, not to be entertained specifically by someone. (Other Pronunc.:  
{lilwini}
  before another suffix)

anal

have anal sex ■ pollo V have anal sex  { {Ex.:  
pollomu hayasa. They're having anal sex with each other.} }  
Meaning: probably only of male same-sex couples. [Ar + Asc. guess]

and ■ ene conj and, but  { {Ex.: ene men miSte?  
And are you well?} }  
Meaning: range of possible meanings unsure. Social use: not used by Ascension's time but somewhat common in Ar's time.  ■ ya Adv  
and, also, too  { {Ex.: kan ya yete loohon. I will be lazy too. koc hemec’a rukka illon  
anNismak ya illon. When one house burns, others also burn. inhanin yak. He got sick too. kaatYi ya miSte. Thus also well. (Answer to "I'm well, how are you?")} }  
Grammar: can be added to end of another word (either the one that 'also' applies to or the first word of the sentence), may rarely be the first word of the sentence alone, may be written with or without - to connect to previous word. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used in Asc's time.  ■ yuu conj and, and so  { {Ex.: yuu wak-appa yuu wak-aanann iccanais hayasa, yuu aNNis heenti hiwaanin. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. kan-mes mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin. I saw you and I liked you. yu-k ussi warka? And why is he crying?} }  
Similar: yuta. (Other Pronunc.: yu before a consonant and then the end of the word or before two consonants)

and so ■ yuu conj and, and so  { {Ex.: yuu wak-appa yuu wak-aanann iccanais hayasa, yuu aNNis heenti hiwaanin. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. kan-mes mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin. I saw you and I liked you. yu-k ussi warka? And why is he crying?} }  
Similar: yuta. (Other Pronunc.: yu before a consonant and then the end of the word or before two consonants)

and then ■ ara Adv then, and then, next  { {Ex.: wak kannis kuwan ara kan-was kuwan He told me and then I told him. araq-ka-was nansinin. Then I met him.} }  
Pronunciation: also pronounced as aru (or aruu in place of araa) very often, with same meaning. (Other Pronunc.:  
arra before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

angel ■ anhel (Borrowed from: angel Spanish) N  
angel  { {Ex.: hattena anhel, kanhel ya? Who is the angel, and also the archangel?} }

angelica ■ kuuTis N revers. wild ginger root,  
angelica Verb: kuTsi. Cultural info.: used for food, cooked like mustard greens, Ascension did not know any medicinal uses.

anger ■ has N anger  { {Ex.: ekwe-ka akkapu has.  
Anger won't leave me. kan-has my anger} }  
Verb: hasse.

angleworm ■ *liituk N earthworm, angleworm  
{ {Ex.: liitukwakma earthworms} }  
Verb: liitku;  
Similar: lissok. Grammar: only appears with -wa.  
Meaning: a type of earthworm, not a different species also called angleworm that is a parasite in humans.  ■  
liitukwa (Made from: *liituk, -wa) N revers.  
earthworm, angleworm

get/collectionangleworms ■ liitku V revers.  
get/collectionangleworms  { {Ex.: litkuna to go to get angleworms} }  
Noun: *liituk.

angry ■ hasseSte (Inflected form of: hasse, -Ste) perf  
angry

get/become angry ■ hassen (Made from: hasse, -n) V get angry, become angry (Other Pronunc.:  
hasseni before another suffix)

be angry ■ hasse V be angry  { {Ex.: kan-was hasseni. I got angry with him. kan yute hasseni. I'll get angry later. hassempi-k wak-aanane. He makes his mother angry, hasseSmin an angry person (or animal) hasseSte-k. He's angry.} }  
Noun: has. Grammar: probably means 'be angry' by itself and 'get angry' with -ni/-n.

angry one ■ hasseSmin (Made from: hasse, -Smin)  
N angry one

animal

domestic animal ■ hiica’mis 2 (Made partly from:  
-mis N beast, pet, domestic animal  { {Ex.: men-hiica’mis heksen. Your pet is a quail.} }  
Grammar: could be used as hiicaSmin instead, possibly as hiica (with no suffix), but hiica’mis is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.
type of four-legged animal  ■ ummuy  
N type of four-footed animal  Meaning: unknown what kind of four-footed animal, some specific kind.  [Attested only once]

ankle  ■ muhtihris  
N ankle  Similar: supi.  Pronunciation: pronunciation very unlikely, muhtikmiS might be more likely, but Ascension did not know.  [Ar + Asc. guess]  ■ supi  N ankle  Similar: muhtihris.  Pronunciation: pronunciation and whole word very unsure.  [Attested only once]

annoyn  ■ mumli  
V annoy, irritate  {Ex.: mumlihne hasya tammuksum. They were irritated by the taro potato. mumlihite annoyed!}  Meaning: may be irritate in the medical sense (something irritates the skin for example), but may also have a more general meaning of a person annoying someone.  [Ar + Asc. guess]

be annoyed  ■ wihya  
V be irritated/bothered/annoyed  {Ex.: hinTise-me kannis wihyampi? Why are you bothering me? wihyanin-ak. He was/got irritated.}  Grammar: with -n(i) means be/get irritated, with -mpi means irritate someone else.

another  ■ aNNis  
N other one, another, other, next, last  {Ex.: aNNistak-ka Tawra. I live somewhere else. aNNis piretka to the other world aNNis siman last week.}  Verb: ancí; Similar: uSuwas.

have another  ■ aNNiste  (Made from: aNNis, -te)  V have another [Tentative]

in another place  ■ aaTeytak  (Inflected form of:  *aaTey, -tak,)  Adv everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place  ■ haahetka  (Made from: haahé, -tak,)  Adv apart, in another place  {Ex.: haahetka roote. S/he is somewhere else. haahetka kan eTTen. I sleep in another place.}  Similar:.

answer  ■ oshe  V respond, answer, reply  {Ex.: kanmes oshe. I respond to you.}  {Ar + Asc. guess}

■ uuni, V answer, respond  {Ex.: uuni-me kanmes haawa. You respond (when) I call you.}  Meaning: respond or pay attention or notice, for ex. when someone calls, possibly overlapping with unni 'allow'.

catch red fire ants  ■ oTTow  Vrevers.  catch red fire ants  {Ex.: oTTowa makke. We go to catch red fire ants.}  Noun: oTTow.

catch small black ants  ■ poSkoymi  V catch small black ants  {Ex.: poSkoymina makke. We go to catch small black ants.}  Noun: poSkoymi.  Grammar: this word may come historically from poSkoymin by removing the last sound (backformation).

red fire ant  ■ oTTow  Nrevers.  red fire ant  Verb: oTTow.  Cultural info.: they used a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine.  Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

small black ant  ■ poSkoymi  N small black ant  Verb: poSkoymi.  Pronunciation: puSkuymin might be a large red ant while poSkoymin is a small black one, but it is more likely that Asc. only knew the word for the small black variety.  Grammar: final -n might be nominalizer added to poSkoymi, but somewhat unlikely.

antelope  ■ tiwyen  N antelope  {Ex.: tiwyente to have an antelope (as a pet)}  Verb: tiwyen.

hunt antelopes  ■ tiwyes  V hunt antelopes  {Ex.: tiwyena makke. We go antelope hunting.}  Noun: tiwyen.  Meaning: of pronghorn antelopes.

Antonio  ■ antonyo  (Borrowed from: Antonio Spanish)  Npersonal Antonio  {Ex.: semmonSte-k, semmonin antonyo. Antonio is dead, he died.}

Abbot Antonio  ■ apatonyo  (Borrowed from: Abad Antonio Spanish)  Npersonal Abbot Antonio  Pronunciation: pronounced as abatonyo, but Mutsunized pronunciation would use a p for b, words for Abbot and Antonio joined into one word.  [Attested only once]

anus  ■ luppus  N anus  {Ex.: luppustak in the anus}

anybody  ■ hatte, 2  Pron anyone, someone, no one  {Ex.: ekwe hatte nobody, no one ekwe-ka maayi hattese. I'm not laughing at anyone. ekwena hatte. There is nobody.}

anyone  ■ hatte, 2  Pron anyone, someone, no one  {Ex.: ekwe hatte nobody, no one ekwe-ka maayi hattese. I'm not laughing at anyone.
ekwena hatte. There is nobody.}}

**anything**  ■ hinTis 2 Pro anything nothing {{Ex.: ekwe haya has hineSse riccan. They didn't say anything. moT-me hineSse liikin? Did you kill anything?}} Grammar: has this meaning when used together with a negative (usually ekwe) or question moT.  ■ hiS’a (Made partly from: ‘a) N thing, something, anything {{Ex.: moT wikeenin hiS’a? Did something fall? taahet kannis hiS’a? Ask me something! katakun kan-hiS’a! As if it were my thing. epSe-me haaTa hiS’ase! Don't steal things! akkapuyun-ak wak-hiS’ase. He went to take off his things (clothes). ekwena hiS’a piretka. There isn't anything on the ground. hatte hiS’a? Whose thing (is it)?}} Grammar: means 'thing/something' by itself, 'anything' when used with a negative, irregular plural coopoma.

**apart**  ■ haahetka (Made from: haahe, -tak) Adv apart, in another place {{Ex.: haahetka roote. S/he is somewhere else. haahetka kan eTTen. I sleep in another place.}} Similar:*

**fallen apart**  ■ sesweSte (Made from: *seswe, -Ste) perf decayed, rotted, fallen apart

**falling apart**  ■ SepreroSte (Made from: Seprero, -Ste) perf frayed, tattered, falling apart

**pull apart**  ■ kaacwe (Made from: kaaca, -w-) V unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together.  ■ peTwe (Made from: peTTe, -w-) V unstick, pull apart.

**fall apart**  ■ *seswe V decay, rot, fall apart {{Ex.: riiTay sesweSte. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. sesweSte minmuy. It's rotted below (on the bottom).}} Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces.  ■ Seprero V fray, fall apart {{Ex.: SepreroSte eshen. The blanket is frayed.}} Pronunciation: may contain an unknown suffix -re. Meaning: of cloth, fraying at the edge.

**appear**  ■ ama, V appear, seem {{Ex.: amanan-ka kata siihuSte. I appeared as if I were small.}} [Attested only once]

**appetite**  ■ orSeSmin (Made from: orSe, -Smin) N appetite, glutton Meaning: can refer to either the person who has an appetite (the glutton, having a large appetite) or the appetite itself (the having of an appetite).  ■ have/be an appetite  ■ orSe V have/be an appetite {{Ex.: ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin. My appetite doesn't leave me. orSeSmin a glutton}} Similar: amSaSmin. Grammar: might only appear with -Smin. Meaning: usage somewhat unclear.

**apple**  ■ mansana (Borrowed from: manzana Spanish) N apple {{Ex.: kan haran kan-appase hemee’a mansana. I gave my father one apple. hikkunin mansana. The apples got ripe. witiyis mansana! Go throw away the apple!}}

**Adam's apple**  ■ tuhmur N Adam's apple, larynx Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**apply one's strength**  ■ cayicpu (Made from: cayci, -pu) V apply strength, do with all one's might Meaning: could mean 'try hard,' but is usually about physical effort (lifting heavy things).

**Aptos**  ■ awtos Nplace Awtos, Aptos Cultural info.: town on the road to Santa Cruz, below Soquel. [Attested only once]

**arbor**

**grape arbor**  ■ para; (Borrowed from: parra/parron Spanish) N grape arbor Pronunciation: changed from parra to para to make a Mutsun-like pronunciation, possibly not really used in Mutsun.

**archangel**  ■ kanhel (Borrowed from: arkangel Spanish) N archangel {{Ex.: hattena anhel, kanhel ya? Who is the angel, and also the archangel?}}

**argue**  ■ kettYo V argue, fight {{Ex.: kettYon-ka wakse. I quarreled with him. kettYomu haya aame. They are truly arguing with each other.}} Meaning: fight verbally, by arguing. [Ar only, very unsure]

**arm**  ■ huNoS N arm [Attested only once]  ■ issu N hand, arm {{Ex.: ekwe-me hiTTapu men-issu. You don't wash your hands. hiTTinin-ka kan-issu. I smashed my hand. hiTTapuy men-issu! Wash your hands! ammitty men-sinni men-issutka! Keep holding your child in your arms! kapTahte kan-issu. My arms (hands) are
crossed.} {pt. raraS; Verb: issu. Meaning: primarily hand, can refer to arm as well. ■ lumiTa N arm Meaning: may also be used for lower leg, but even for 'arm' the same word as 'hand,' issu, is more often used. [Me only]  
carry arrows under the arm ■ kappi V carry arrows under the arm {Ex.: kappi hayسا. They carry a bunch of arrows under the arm.} {} Meaning: to carry a bundle of arrows, possibly also tied up with a bow, under the arm. [Ar + Asc. guess] 
grasp tightly with arm ■ pitlu V grasp tightly with arm {Ex.: kan-mes yete pitlu. I will grasp you tightly with my arm. pitlyuk nuk! Grasp him/her tightly with your arm!} {Similar: pistu.}  
hold in one's arms ■ tawla V hold in arms {Ex.: tawlasu to go to hold (something/a baby) in one's arms hemec'a wak tawlasi. She's just holding one thing (for ex. a baby) in her arms.} {} Meaning: for ex. a baby. [Tentative]  
armpit ■ somson N armpit {Ex.: Tallanin-ak wak-somsom. His armpits are sweating.}  
arrange in single file ■ sesse V arrange/line up in single file {Ex.: sessepu hayسا. They line themselves up in single file. sesse-ka haysane. I line them up in single file.} {Grammar: with -pu or -n(i), people arrange themselves in single file, alone, means one arranges others in single file. Meaning: only of humans, as of children at school, but sometimes (less often) may indicate people being scattered rather than neatly lined up.}  
arriVe ■ *Taaka V come, arrive {Ex.: nahantum-ka Taakan. I come from there. kan wattinin Watsonvil, yuу-ka Taakanin. I went to Watsonville, and I came back. hiTTew Taakan uuyakse. The wind arrives in the evening. Taakan-ak neppe Tuihí. He's arriving this day. Taakampiy nuk! Bring/carry it! wak Taakampin Tentak. He brought/carried it on the train. Taakampin-ka siise. I brought water. TaksaSte hayسا. They have arrived.} {Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) (meaning come/arrive), -mpi (meaning bring/carry), or rarely with -Ste. ■ hiwa V arrive {Ex.: ekwe hayṣa hiwaSte wuTuTa. The relatives haven't arrived. he'e, kan hiwaayin. Yes, I arrived. ekwe kannis hiwan raakat. The name doesn't come to me (I can't think of the word). hiwaSte men. You've arrived. kan meheesi hiwaSmne. I see the one who arrived (the arriver). yakSun hiwampih hoowose. The Tulareno brought sweet potatoes. hiwamphinhs tolion paddel. A lot of paper was brought. hattekma hiwaayin tina? Who (pl.) arrived there?} {Other Pronunc.: hiwa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word} ■ Taakan (Made from: *Taaka, -n(i)) V come, arrive (Other Pronunc.: Taakani before a suffix) ■ arriver ■ hiwasmin (Made from: hiwa, -Smin) N arrive ■ arrow ■ tiyos (Made from: tiyo, -s) N arrow Similar: Temoh. Cultural info.: probably a larger arrow for large game or war, with a sharp stone arrowhead tip, as opposed to Temoh, but Ar says the opposite. Meaning: arrow for larger game, or for humans, literally thing one shoots with, unclear whether with or without stone point. (Other Pronunc.: tiyoos before a vowel in the same word) ■ Temoh N reversers. arrow {Ex.: kan-Temoh sippohte-k. My arrow, it is well feathered. kan-Temoh sippohte-k. Your arrow, it is feathered. kan-Temoh wayaanin. My arrow missed. kan kappi Temohse amSi-ka ekwe tonnempi kan-Temohse. I'm carrying the arrows under my arm so I don't lose my arrows.} {Verb: Temho; Similar: tiyos. Cultural info.: probably a smaller arrow for small game (rabbits, squirrels), with a rounded tip and no stone arrowhead, as opposed to tiyos, but Ar says the opposite.} put an arrow in the bow ■ Temho V reversers. put an arrow in the bow {Ex.: Temhooy nuk! Put an arrow in your bow!} {Noun: Temoh. [Attested only once]} ■ give arrows ■ ruhe V give arrows {Ex.: ruhekmit! Give me arrows!} {Ar + Asc. guess} ■ arrow-point ■ uutiS N arrow-point {Ex.: suupihte uutiS, suupihte hirułmin. The arrow point is tied on, all are tied on.} {Arroyo ■ royo (Borrowed from: Arroyo Spanish) Npersonal Arroyo [Attested only once]

Arroyo willow | tarhasan | N | Arroyo Willow | Verb: tarhasa; Similar: tarah. Cultural info.: its bark was used like leather to cover things, for ex. baskets, tree grew long the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: could be tarhasa plus -n nominalizer. Meaning: can be used of the tree or its bark. Sci. name: Salix lasiolepis Benth. Jepson p. 265. 


arthritis | lapaT | N | rheumatism, arthritis [Attested only once] 

artistic 

be artistic | porko | V | be artistic {{Ex.: hattena aamane porkoSmin? Who is truly artistic?}} | Similar: *porSe. Meaning: might be the same word as porSe 'be skillful,' but may be separate. [Ar + Asc. guess] 

as | kata | conj | like, as, as if, seem {{Ex.: ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma! Don't play around like children! men-seepek kata hireh. Your beard is like a woodrat. hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. kataa-me ekwe patmuSte. It seems like you are not mischievous.}} Similar: katYmi; Similar: kaatYi. (Other Pronunc.: kataa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) 

as if | esse | Adv | just as if {{Ex.: ekwe esse atten. Just as if it didn't break.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] kata | conj | like, as, as if, seem {{Ex.: ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma! Don't play around like children! men-seepek kata hireh. Your beard is like a woodrat. hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. kataa-me ekwe patmuSte. It seems like you are not mischievous.}} Similar: katYmi; Similar: kaatYi. (Other Pronunc.: kataa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) 

ash | yookoni | V | turn into ash {{Ex.: yookoSte sikar: The cigarette has turned into ash. yookonin. It turned into ash. yookomi to turn (something) into ash tina roote yookon, hussuy! The ash is right here, bury and roast (it)! kan hutte amSi hiSSen yookone. I'll kindle a fire to make ashes.}} Grammar: with -mpi means turn something into ash, with -n(i) means something becomes ash on its own, with -Ste, means something has become ash, with -n means the ash itself. yookon2 (Made from: yooko, -n) V turn into ash (Other Pronunc.: yookoni before a suffix) 

has become ash | yookoSte | (Inflected form of: yooko, -Ste) perf | has become ash, incinerated Meaning: completely burned up and turned into ash. 

turn to ash | *suuren | V | turn to coals/ash/embers Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers, or ash. suuren (Made from: *suure, -n) V turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: suureni before another suffix) 

cover with ashes | cirse | V | cover with ashes {{Ex.: cirseSte covered with ashes}} 

ashamed 

be ashamed | haSmu | V | be ashamed, embarrassed {{Ex.: haSmun-ka. I am ashamed. ekwe-k haSmunin. He wasn't ashamed. haSmuSte ashamed haSmuSmin ashamed person/shameful person haSmun-ka hiTYaSta hay. I'm ashamed as if my mouth were sewn shut.}} Similar: haSa. Grammar: usually with -ni/-n with similar meaning, but sometimes with -Ste, -Smin, or -mak.hekso | V | be ashamed {{Ex.: hekospu to be ashamed of oneself}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu,
but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: hekos before -pu (and -mu if possible))

ashes ■ yookoni (Made from: yooko, -n) ashes, ash  
Meaning: may also include cinders.

ashy

be ashy ■ torTe V be ashy  
{Ex.: torTesmin ashy one}  
Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, ropTo was substituted. [Ar only, very unsure]

aside

put aside ■ akka 1 V leave, put aside  
{Ex.: akkan-ak wak-hawwane. He left his wife.}  
akkay men-haaSum Put aside your shame!  
hann-me akkan? Where did you leave (it)?  
ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin My appetite doesn't leave me.}  
Similar: hiTso.

step aside ■ arki V step aside  
{Ex.: arkiniy innutkatun! Step to the side of the road (from the road)!}

ask ■ ipse V beg, ask, make sign of cross  
{Ex.: koctekne makam ipnani namti, namti-metkun kannis. If you would ask to listen, you would listen to me more. (unclear)}  
Grammar: may only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ sowwe V ask  
{Ex.: sowwet! Ask me!}  
Meaning: this word is probably incorrect, and if it exists, means the same as more common taahe.  
[Tentative] ■ taahé V ask  
{Ex.: kan-mes taahé. I ask you. nissase-ka-mes taahé. I ask you this. taahet kannis! Ask me! kan taahé totoore moT-ka tollon iina moT-ka kuutYi iina. I'm asking the doctor if I have a lot of sickness or a little sickness. hista-me huysi taahé? Why are you in a hurry to ask?}  
Grammar: might appear with -n(i), especially if not stated who is asked, but usually without it.

ask for ■ hilsì V beg, ask for  
{Ex.: hilisimit! Beg for me! hilsiy nuk! Ask for it!}  
■ Tuuka V beg, ask for  
{Ex.: hattese-me Tuuka, mem-mennene? Who do you ask (for something), your grandmother? hoTTo Tuukayis! Go ask! Tuukay nuk! Ask for it! Tuukan a make tiriikuse. We go to ask for wheat.}

ask for and collect ■ moro V ask for and collect, get  
{Ex.: kan-was moron. I asked for and collected it. morooysis! Go ask for and collect (something)!}  
Pronunciation: unclear whether it is moro or moroo when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: moroo before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

ask permission ■ *nesse V ask permission  
{Ex.: ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun. I will not let you ask me permission. nessepu-ka-mes. I'm asking your permission. makse nessepuynin. We came to ask permission.}  
Grammar: only appears with -pu (possibly because one asks permission for oneself to do something); can specify the person from whom one asks permission or leave it out. ■ nessepu (Made from: *nesse, -pu) V ask permission

ask to ■ -miste Suff. (V) beg to, ask to  
{Ex.: haraamiste to ask (someone) to give (something)}  
Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to ask someone to do the action'.  
Meaning: meaning or implications not completely sure, may possibly imply that the action is hopeless, the thing one begged for is not going to happen. Social use: mostly out of use by Ase's time.

asleep ■ eTneste (Infl ected form of: eTne, -Ste) perf asleep Meaning: may also include 'sleepy,' but more likely only when sleepiness has reached the state of having fallen asleep.

be asleep ■ eeTe V be asleep, sleep  
{Ex.: kan eTenin. I was asleep. yete-k eeTe. He will be asleep. matla-k eeTe. He's sleeping face-down. eeTena-ka. He's going (there) to sleep.}  
Similar: eTne, eTTe, eTse; Noun: eT.  
Grammar: usually appears by itself (or with -Ste or past tense), only rarely with -n(i).  
Meaning: of the state of being asleep, sleeping, whereas eTTe has to do with going to bed or going to sleep, or a change in sleep.

fall asleep ■ eTne V fall asleep, be sleepy  
{Ex.: kan eTnenin. I fell asleep. eTneste-ka. I'm asleep (have fallen asleep). kan eTnen, ekwe-ka holle eTTen. I'm sleepy, but I can't sleep. eTnepi-ka neppe sinnise. I'm putting this child to sleep.}  
Similar: eeTe, eTTe, eTse.  
Meaning: of being in the state of being sleepy, and also
of being so sleepy one actually falls asleep.

**ass** ■ **wakkas** N butt, buttocks, ass  
{Ex.: waddin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Tawar; kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas.} He went in his car, there's no seat, his butt will hurt. hittokpuy men-wakkas! Clean your rear! men aman wakkas! You're all (completely) butt! (traditional insult)  
**Similar:** tiiräs, loanword: inalgas. Meaning: specifically the butt, smaller part of the body than tiiras; could also rarely refer to the bottom of a pot or such.

**at** ■ **-tak**  
Suff: (N) at, in, to, on  
{Ex.: kaknuh wak-keesentak in the chicken hawk's nest waate-ka irektaktum. I'm coming from the rock. innate-k horkostak. He's sick in his throat. peTTen muumuri pappeltak. The flies stick to the paper. kan wattin kan-rukkatka. I'm going to my house/going home.)  
**Similar:** kawetYka. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case)  
**Other Pronunc.:** -tak after a vowel

**be at** ■ **roote** V be at, exist  
{Ex.: pina roote. It is (kept) there. pinaa-mes roote hintak. (It's) there in your eyes. kan-makkuh rootes my late husband rootemsa pappel / pappel rootemsa place for paper hann roote? Where is it? kaakuntak roote hansa rukka. Their houses are in the South. tappur roote. There is the/a tree.)  
**Grammar:** can probably be used for 'there is/are' (existential) as well as being in a specific place.

**at first glance** ■ **hawahayi** Adv at first glance  
{Ex.: hawahayi-k aman. It's completely at first glance.)  
**Meaning:** meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

**at night** ■ **murtey**1 Adv at night  
{Ex.: murtey-me hinne. You walk at night. murtey yete islin. It will sleet at night.)  
**Similar:** murtey; Similar: *mure.

**at once** ■ **kecwiSi** V (be) quick, (do) soon, at once  
{Ex.: kecwiSiy ammay! Eat at once! kecwiSi-k hinne. He's going soon. waatey kecwiSi! Come quickly! Taakan-me kecwiSi. You arrive quickly. kecwiSiyaT! You all do (it) quickly!}  
**Pronunciation:** may come historically from koc and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either kecwiSi or kecwiSiy can be used with the other verb taking -y. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

**at the edge** ■ **kawetYka** Adv at the edge, next to, by  
{Ex.: sottotwak kawetYka-ka eeTe. I sleep at the edge of the fire. heentikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.)  
**Similar:** -tak; **Similar:** kaw. Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly kaw 'shore,' followed by -tak/-tka, but is now a single word with TYka instead of tka, meaning at an edge in general.

**At the wormwood (placename) ■ hiinistak**  
(Made from: hiinis, -tak2 Nplace At the wormwood (village name) Meaning: can also mean literally 'in the wormwood' (not the place).

**atmosphere** ■ **pire** N world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere  
{Ex.: pireTawray! Sit on the ground! wackiSte pire. The ground/earth is cracked. hinne-k wak-pireese. He's walking his land. iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. hemtso pire. The world is silent. muSSi pire. It (the weather) is hot. sokroSte pire. The world is dark (of a cloudy day). kan-was yete maka pireesum. I will throw handfuls of earth. moT-ka neppe piretka. Am I of this world?)  
**Similar:** pire; **Similar:** wis, mun, lot.  
**Meaning:** includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: piree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**atole** ■ **Taywen** (Made from: Taywe, -n2) N atole soup  
**Similar:** hatul. Meaning: thin atole soup, probably only if made of acorn meal but possibly also other grains.

**give atole** ■ **sokwe** V give atole  
{Ex.: sokwemitit! Keep giving me atole!)  
[Ar + Asc. guess]

**attend mass** ■ **miisa** (Borrowed from: misa Spanish)  
V attend mass  
{Ex.: miisana makke miSontak. We go to attend Mass at the Mission.

attention

pay attention to ▪ nahi, V pay attention to, obey
  {{Ex.: ekwe-k nahi wak-aanane. He doesn't obey his mother.}}

attentive

listen to attentively ▪ Tillu V listen attentively/carefully, squint at  {{Ex.: Tillusi men kannis. You're listening to me carefully. kan Tillusi. I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).}} Grammar: may only be used with -si. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. Tentative]

audible

be audible ▪ namitpu (Made from: namti, -pu) V be heard, be audible Meaning: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'be heard' rather than 'hear oneself,' usage might have been borrowed from Spanish, may have had a more literal meaning or have meant the same as namti in Arroyo's time, but unclear.

August ▪ agoostu (Borrowed from: agoosto Spanish) N August {{Ex.: kan amman santiyase kawran hismen agoostu. I am eating a watermelon (in) the last days of August.}} Attested only once

aunt ▪ annaknis (Made from: aanan, -knis) N aunt, stepmother {{Ex.: kan-annaknis my aunt}}

my aunt ▪ ciri (Made from: ciri, -si) N my aunt

paternal aunt ▪ cinnin N paternal aunt {{Ex.: kan-mes cinninte. I have you as a paternal aunt.}} Similar: ciri. Meaning: may have meant paternal grandmother in Arroyo's time. ▪ ciri, N paternal aunt {{Ex.: he'e ciri pina. Yes, that's my (paternal) aunt. ciri my aunt}} Similar: cinnin.

automobile ▪ aramovil (Borrowed from: automovil or Spanish or English) N car, automobile ▪ hinnepuSmin (New word made from: hinne, -pu, -Smin) N car, automobile ▪ maakina (Borrowed from: maquina Spanish) N car, automobile

The car is going backward. licyenuy maakina, hiwse-ka apyari! Stop the car, I want to get out! kan uttu kan-maakinatka. I'm putting it in my car.}

awake ▪ awyeste (Inflected form of: awye, -Ste) perf awake Meaning: has already woken up. ▪ hinnum (Made from: *hinnu, -Ste) perf woken up, awake

wake up ▪ *hinnu V wake up {{Ex.: hinnumin-ka. I woke up. hinnumin-ka. He's woken up. hinnumipi nuk! Wake him up!}} Similar: akke 1, itma; Synonym: awyeste, akke 1, ooso. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (wake up on one's own), -mpi (wake someone up), or -Ste (awake, woken up). ▪ hinunu (Made from: *hinnu, -ni) V wake up (Other Pronunc.: hinunu before another suffix)

be awake ▪ awye V be awake {{Ex.: kan awyenin I woke up. (became awake) awyeste Wake up! (Be awake!) awyeste wake kan-was awyempi. I wake him up.}} Synonym: akke 1, ooso, *hinnu.

become awake ▪ awyen (Made from: awye, -ni) V wake up, become awake

away

move farther away ▪ *husu V move farther away, retreat {{Ex.: *husupi! Move it further away! kan watti huSun. I go and retreat. / I go further away.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -n, or -mpi, part of speech unclear. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

put away separately ▪ uTs (Put it) away there separately, at his work, at his work.)

go away ▪ hellepu (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -pu) V go, move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent.

come take away ▪ kitaawu (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) (Made from: *kita, -wu) V come take away
away

**go away** ▶ **iske Command** go away! {{Ex.: iskeyuT! Go away! (more than one person) iske himmana moooroSe! Go, go look for blind moles!}} Meaning: usually to tell someone to leave, but can also be used for telling someone to move over to make room, or telling someone to go do something.

**shoo away** ▶ **hapwe** V shoo away {{Ex.: hapwey muumuri inase! Shoo the flies away from the sick one!}}

**run away** ▶ **uuwi** (Borrowed from: huir?) Spanish? V run away, flee {{Ex.: uuwinin makse. We fled. kan-mes uuwin. I'm running away from you. uuwin-ak kalletka. He runs away to the sea.}} Native: **haake 1.** Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), with same meaning (because it's a verb of motion), person you run from marked with -se/-e, can have an object with -se/-e even though it has -n(i). **haake 1** V run away {{Ex.: huki makse haahenin. We just ran away. hittYeyuT makse haahen! Come on, let's flee!}}

Loanword: **uuwi.** **huuye** V flee, run away {{Ex.: huuyeSte-k. He/she has run away.}} [Attested only once] **uuwin** (Made from: *uuwi, -n) V run away (Other Pronunc.: **uuwini** before a suffix)

**take away** ▶ **kita** (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) V take away {{Ex.: kitaawuy neppe Taarees, numan kannis wattimpi. Come take away this man, who is taking me!}}

Pronunciation: shortened, Mutsunized pronunciation of the Spanish word. Grammar: appears either with -wu or as Spanish borrowing kitaari (usage with -wu unclear). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: *kita** before a single consonant and then a vowel in a suffix) **kitaari** (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) V take away {{Ex.: kitaariya-k-was, wak-tooTese. And he takes it away, his meat.}} Pronunciation: long form of word, directly from Spanish, can be Mutsunized by shortening to kita.

**away** shoo away

**awl** ▶ **halesna** (Borrowed from: alezna Spanish) N awl **Similar:** **siprek**. Meaning: of iron.

**bone awl** ▶ **hipor**, N bone awl Cultural info.: used in basket making. [Me only] **siprek** N bone awl {{Ex.: sipreksum-ka liikistap. I was killed with a bone awl.}} Verb: **sipre**; Similar: **halesna**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**Awtos Indian** ▶ **awsayma** N Awtos Indian Cultural info.: this tribe lived between San Juan Bautista and Watsonville, south of the road between them. Grammar: has an irregular plural Awsaymakwa or sometimes Awsaymak.

**Awtos Indians**

**Awtos** ▶ **awtos** Nplace Awtos, Aptos Cultural info.: town on the road to Santa Cruz, below Soquel. [Attested only once]

**axolotl** ▶ **waleelih** N axolotl, water dog Verb: **waleeli**. Meaning: lizard called ajolote in Spanish.

**catch axolotls** ▶ **waleeli** V catch axolotls {{Ex.: waleelina to go catch axolotls}} Noun: **waleelih**. Meaning: also called water dog. [Attested only once]

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**babble** ▶ **lolle** V babble {{Ex.: sinniolle. The baby babbles. lolle-ka sinnise, kan-was lollesi. I babble at the baby, I make the baby babble.}} Meaning: to make inarticulate sounds, of a baby or an adult talking to a baby.

**make/cause to babble** ▶ **lolleli** (Made from: *lolle, *si) V make babble, cause to babble Meaning: to cause a baby to babble.

**baby** ▶ **alaaSu** N baby {{Ex.: hiswihnis alaaSu. The baby was born. wattiniy mukkehTuk, sinnihTuk wak-alaaSuhTuk! Go with the son, with the child, with her baby! alaaSu muussi-k. The baby is nursing.}} **hiswaSmin** (Made from: hiswa, -Smin) N baby, newborn [Attested only once]
baby basket ▪ Tolles N cradle, baby basket Similar: -s, Meaning: probably literally the thing you cradle/wrap with, with -s, but base verb unknown. [Me. + Asc. guess]

baby bird ▪ pirSana N baby bird, chick loanword: puyiitu.
moult ing chick ▪ miiTis N moult ing chick {{Ex.: ekwe-me paTTis miiTise. You didn't grab the moult ing chick.}} Meaning: a pre-fledged, just starting to grow feathers, unable to fly.

back ▪ haccal N back {{Ex.: kan eTTen mesTuk, amSi kan-mes muSSimi men-haccalle. I am going to sleep with you, in order to warm up amSi kan-mes muSSimpi men-haccale. And we carried soaproot on our backs.}} Synonym: hopoh. ▪ hopoh N back {{Ex.: hoppohtak on one's back}} Synonym: haccal. Meaning: the whole of the back.

in back of ▪ heesentak (Made from: *heesen∗, -tak) Adv behind, in back of Pronunciation: 'behind' and 'in the nest' sound the same. Social use: mostly out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

carry on the back ▪ hippu V carry {{Ex.: hippuy tappur! Carry the wood on your back! hippu / hippus a load mukurmakna yete hippun rookose. The women will carry bulrush.}} Synonym: huccu. Grammar: meaning similar whether with or without -n(i). Meaning: only for carrying on the back, not in the arms, possibly more likely to be used for a man carrying something than a woman.

look back ▪ seele V look back {{Ex.: seeley! Look back! ekwe-me seele iTyen! Don't look back!}} Meaning: turn to look back behind oneself.

have large back-side ▪ tirSa Vrevers. have large buttocks/rear/backside Noun: tiiraS. Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

hunchbacked ▪ tupSuhte (Inflected form of: *tupSu, -Ste) perf hunchbacked, stooped

small of back ▪ tiiraS Nrevers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: miTTeSte wak-tiiraS. His rear has grown. kan meheesi tiiraSe. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} Similar: wakkas; Verb: tirSa. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

carry on one's back ▪ hippu V carry piggyback, carry on back {{Ex.: huccuy! Carry (him) on your back! huccun-ak wak-sinnise. She carried her child on her back. huccuStek. She has carried (someone) on her back. huccut kannis! Carry me on your back!}} Similar: hippu. Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men. ▪ lupyu V carry on back {{Ex.: lupyu-ka. I carry (a load) on my back.}} Noun: lupyu.

get/become hunchbacked ▪ tupSu (Made from: *tupSu, -n) V get hunchbacked, become stooped

person with large backside ▪ tirSaSmin (Made from: tirSa, -Smin) N person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use tiiraSmin (tiiraS -min) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.


be hunchbacked ▪ *tupSu V be hunchbacked, be stooped {{Ex.: okse sinniway, wak tupSunis. Long ago in his childhood, he became hunchbacked.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: usually of people becoming bent over with age, but can be used of young people. ▪ cipolsi V be hunchbacked [Attested only once] ▪ riccu V be hunchbacked Meaning: this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

back of thighs ▪ tiiraS Nrevers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: miTTeSte wak-tiiraS. His rear has grown. kan meheesi tiiraSe. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} Similar: wakkas; Verb: tirSa. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small
of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

**backbone** ■ **rummes** 1 N spine, backbone {{Ex.: kaayi-ka kan-rummes. My spine hurts.}}  
Meaning: of a human or a vertebrate animal.

**back-side** ■ **tiiraS** *N*revers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: mTTeSte wak-tiiraS. His rear has grown. kan meheesi tiiraS. I'm looking at (his) butt.}}  
Similar: wakkas; Verb: tirSa. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

**backward** ■ **iTyantum** *Adv* behind, backward {{Ex.: maakina wak hinne iTyan. The car goes backwards. iTyan rukkatka behind the house iTyantum from behind mehey iTyan! Look back!!}}  
Similar: itsa; Similar: iTya.

**backwards** ■ ***eskohtes** 2 V backwards {{Ex.: haywey; men-eshen eskohtes! Look, your clothes are backwards!!}}  
Meaning: this meaning very unsure.

■ **eskohtes** 2 (Made from: **esko, -Ste** perf  
backwards ■ **etkohtes** (Inflected form of: *eko, -Ste*  
perf backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down

**bad**

**taste bad** ■ **matmu** 1 V taste sour, taste bad {{Ex.: matmu kannis pattYan. Blood tastes sour to me.}}  
Meaning: like blood or beans that have spoiled, not like lemon.

**be in a bad mood** ■ **cisre** 1 V be in a bad mood  
{{Ex.: cisrenin. He got in a bad mood.}}

**not teach bad** ■ **atSe** 1 V not teach bad Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**be bad** ■ **ekTe** *Vrevers.* be evil, be bad {{Ex.: kan hisSe ekTesmin. I did something evil.  
ekTesmin tooTe bad meat / The meat is bad.  
ekTesmin Taares. He is a bad man. ekTenin He became bad. ekTemak bad ones, bad things} Similar: yekre; Noun: ekT.}

**smell bad** ■ **Tawri** *Vrevers.* stink, smell bad {{Ex.: yu-k Tawri wak-Taalasum. And he stinks with sweat. tollon Tawri. (It). stinks a lot.}}  
Noun: Takkir.

**seem bad** ■ ***iTTempi**; V seem bad {{Ex.: ekwe-ka yete iTTempi. I will not make (it) look bad. / I will not hate (it). kan-mes iTTempi. I hate you.}}  
Grammar: only appears with -mpi, usually meaning 'hate,' or possibly with -min.  
[Attested only once]

**make seem bad** ■ **iTTempi** (Made from: *iTTe, -mpi*) 1 V hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time.

**badger** ■ **tikwiS** 1 N badger  
Similar: umin.  
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (Merriam).  
[Attested only once]  
**umin** 1 N badger  
**tikwiS**. Social use: animal known as lobo de tierra, this word may have been replaced by tikwiS. [Attested only once]

**badness** ■ **ekeT** *N*revers. sins, badness, evil {{Ex.: kan ricca ekeTse. I am saying bad things. aTT ekeTsum-ak mokkos. She was born without sins. iccompiy maksense ekeTtaktum! Take us out of our sins!}}  
Verb: ekTe. ■ **hippur** 1 N wickedness, badness [Attested only once]

**bag** ■ **huTTas** (Made from: *huTTa, -s*) 1 N sack, bag  
loanword: sakiitu; loanword: saaku. Meaning: literally thing you use to put something into a bag. ■ **saaku** (Borrowed from: saco Spanish) N sack, bag {{Ex.: uttupun wolsatka. And put it in a bag.}}

**tobacco bag** ■ **cuSuS** 1 N tobacco bag [Attested only once]

**little bag** ■ **hotyokniS** (Made from: *hotyo, -nkiS*) 1 N little bag  
loanword: sakiitu. [Attested only once]  
**sakiitu** (Borrowed from: saquito Spanish) N little sack, little bag {{Ex.: wattimpi wak-maTTere hemec'a sakiitutka. He carries his tobacco in a small sack.}}  
native: *huTTas*;  
Similar: saaku; native: *hotyokniS*. [Attested only once]

**put in a bag/box** ■ **huTTa** 1 V put in a bag/box  
{{Ex.: huTTahte paapas huTTastak. (Someone) has put in a bag, the potatoes are in the bag. huTTa-ka. I put (it) in a**
string bag □ rickin N carrying net, string bag {Ex.: rickintak kan wattimpì. I'm carrying (it) in the carrying net. wak hipun wak-rickinum. She's carrying (it) on her back with her carrying net.]} Similar: riciw. Cultural info.: made of string with mesh like a fishnet, worn with the string handle running across the neck (not the forehead), hanging down the back, possibly only for women, Asc. saw her grandmother (Maria, Barbara's mother) using one, hers was of yellowish string, but it is not known what fiber it was made from. Meaning: a string net for carrying things. Social use: probably comes from an older word ricki 'to tie' and -n, but not sure.

bald □ pelohte (Inflected form of: pelo, -Ste) perf bald be bald □ Suuna V be bald {Ex.: Suunanin. (He) went bald.} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'become/get bald, lose hair;' or possibly also with -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]
catch bald eagles □ sirhi Vrevers. catch bald eagles {Ex.: sirhina makke. We go to catch bald eagles.]} Noun: sirih.

bald eagle □ sirih Nrevers. bald/golden eagle Verb: sirhi.
bald person □ peloSmin (Made from: pelo, -Smin)

N bald person Meaning: may include someone with their hair cut off, not just someone who becomes bald with age.

ball □ pakkuT Nrevers. ball {Ex.: pakkuTmìs little ball)} Verb: pakTu. Meaning: a round ball that children or adult men would play with, shinney ball, not an oak ball. □ uplaSmin (Made from: upla, -Smin) N round one, ball loanword: woola. □ woola (Borrowed from: bola Spanish) N ball {Ex.: hiSSe haysa woolase kuutYì. They make a little ball.]} native: uplaSmin.
curl oneself up in a ball □ koyorpu (Made from: *koyro, -pu) V curl oneself up in a ball Meaning: probably in fetal position, as when upset, literal meaning would be to shrink/curl up like leather when it dries out, this is a metaphor for curling up in a ball like fetal position.

play ball □ pakTu Vrevers. play ball {Ex.: pakTuna makke. We go to play ball]} Noun:

cultural info.: a game played with a ball that is thrown and hit with a stick and flies far, and both men and women played it, similar to baseball. Social use: Spanish pachon might be borrowed from this, Ascension's mother had never seen it played but knew about the game.

ball and stick game □ oc N ball and stick game {Ex.: octak-ka wattin. I go to game of oc (to the ball and stick game).]} Cultural info.: a game people played a long time ago, involving running and hitting a ball with shinny sticks, possibly only played by women or possibly played by both men and women, Ascension was not sure.

balls □ honoT N balls, testicles {Ex.: ekwe-me wissapu amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT! Don't uncover yourself, so your balls won't be seen!} [Attested only once] □ sokkos (Made from: sokko, -sì) N testicles, balls have balls □ sokko Vhave testicles/balls {Ex.: sokkoY! Have balls!}

man with balls □ sokkoSmin (Made from: sokko, -Smin) N man with balls, ballsy person

ballsy □ sokkoSte (Made from: sokko, -Ste) perf ballsy, having testicles

ballsy person □ sokkoSmin (Made from: sokko, -Smin) N man with balls, ballsy person

band

headband □ paaNu (Borrowed from: paño Spanish) N shawl, handkerchief, headband {Ex.: kan-mes riiriìm men-paaNuëse. I will hem your shawl for you. uttupuy men-paaNu moohehtak! Put your handkerchief on your head! urukSan nuppi paaNu. (I) covet that shawl.]} Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied around the head.

feather headband □ Tipoohol N feather headdress, headband native: wareh; Similar: tiwìh. Cultural info.: horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing.

band-tailed

catch band-tailed pigeons □ harawu; V catch band-tailed pigeons {Ex.: harawuma-ka. I'm going to catch band-tailed pigeons.]} Noun:
band-tailed

harawu. Sci. name: Colomba fasciata and/or Chloroenas fasciata fasciata.

band-tailed pigeon ■ harawu, N band-tailed pigeon Verb: harawu. Cultural info.: a type that came down out of the mountains in the fall, and ate acorns; people ate them but they were bitter because of the acorns. Sci. name: Colomba fasciata and/or Chloroenas fasciata fasciata.

cut bangs ■ askih (Made from: aski, -h) N bangs ■ samyan (Made from: samya, -n) N bangs Meaning: short part on front of hair.

baptize ■ humri 1 V baptize {{Ex.: humriSte haysa. They are baptized. humrihte-k. He is baptized. humriin. (He) became baptized. humriina-ka neppese. I go to baptize this one. humrihmin / humrimsak baptized person / baptized person humriSmin baptizer humriSmak baptismal font hemec’a humrimsak one baptizer (someone who baptizes often))}} (Other Pronunc.: humri before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word, humrih before -pu or -mu)

baptismal font ■ humrimsa (Made from: humri, -msa) N baptismal font

baptize ■ humri 1 V baptize {{Ex.: humriSte haysa. They are baptized. humrihte-k. He is baptized. humriin. (He) became baptized. humriina-ka neppese. I go to baptize this one. humrihmin / humrimsak baptized person / baptized person humriSmin baptizer humriSmak baptismal font hemec’a humrimsak one baptizer (someone who baptizes often))}} (Other Pronunc.: humri before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word, humrih before -pu or -mu)

baptized people ■ humrimsak (Made from: humri, -smak) N baptized people Grammar: plural of humrihmin, not humriSmin.

baptized person ■ humrihmin (Made from: humri, -Smin) N baptized person Similar: humriSmin. Grammar: plural is humrihmin. Meaning: unusual distinction between -hmin (person it's done to) and -Smin (person who does it).

baptizer ■ humrimsak (Made from: humri, -smak) N baptizer Similar: humriSmin. Meaning: someone who baptizes often, or habitually. ■ humriSmin (Made from: humri, -Smin) N baptizer Similar:
(Boddaert).

**break off at the base** Conical seed basket

**berry basket** Berry basket

**burden/pack basket** Burden/pack basket

**big strainer basket** Big strainer basket

**conical seed basket** Conical seed basket

**get big strainer baskets** Get big strainer baskets

**work basket** Work basket

**water basket** Water basket

**baby basket** Baby basket

**open-weave washing basket** Open-weave washing basket

**get mush baskets** Get mush baskets

**get conical seed baskets** Get conical seed baskets

**sieve/winnower** Sieve/winnower

**get baskets** Get baskets

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work basket made or twigs and shaped like a dishpan, also refers to a basket more than 1 foot in diameter used to fan the fire.

water basket Water basket Meaning: for drinking from or for holding water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

baby basket Baby basket Similar: -s. Meaning: probably literally the thing you wrap with, with -s, but base verb unknown. [Me. + Asc. guess]

open-weave washing basket Open-weave washing basket Cultural info.: up to 2 feet across by 1 foot tall, made of twigs, used for carrying or hanging clean laundry and for washing beans or seeds. [Attested only once]

cooking basket Cooking basket Cultural info.: tray, about 15 inches diameter, 5 inches deep, for putting pinole or other wanteeha. Cultural info.: tray, about 15 inches diameter, 5 inches deep, for putting pinole or other things on. Meaning: meaning and relation to other trays and baskets unsure. ■ weecok N basket Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: possibly similar to warsan and walihin, but unknown type. [Attested only once]

berry basket Berry basket Cultural info.: round at the top, about 12 inches in diameter, about 18 inches tall, with an arched willow handle over the top, made of cutgrass and tule reeds, with a decorative twined weaving of willow-bark about halfway down, lined with alder or other leaves so the berries don't fall through.

big strainer basket Big strainer basket Cultural info.: see homro. Meaning: may have an additional meaning 'broken piece of pottery, pottery shard,' but this is unsure.

burden/pack basket Burden/pack basket Cultural info.: see homro. Meaning: may have an additional meaning 'broken piece of pottery, pottery shard,' but this is unsure.

conical seed basket Conical seed basket Cultural info.: see homro. Meaning: may have an additional meaning 'broken piece of pottery, pottery shard,' but this is unsure.
base

get circular winnower basket ■ tipri V get
circular winnower (Ex.: tipriina-ka. I go to get
a circular winnower basket.) N basket (open weave)

(Other Pronunc.: tiprii before a single consonant and
then a vowel in the same word)

open-weave basket ■ kora (Borrowed from:
cora Spanish) N basket (open weave)

seed basket ■ simirin N seed basket/paddle Similar:

simiwey: Cultural info.: either a basket with a small
handle for seeds (Ar), or a paddle (Me) or possibly
thick tray (Ha) for seeds, perhaps for stirring, specific
meaning unsure.


circular winnower basket ■ tiprin N circular
winnower basket Verb: tipri. Meaning: small, tray-
shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a
tipSin.

mush/soup basket ■ rukSun (Made from: rukSu,
-ni) N mush/soup basket, bowl Meaning: small coiled
mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-
mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at
the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a
bowl.

large tightly woven food basket ■ tipSin N
basket (Ex.: wattimpihte-ka tipSintak. He
carried (him) in a basket. ekwe-me kannis
helle ken-tipSin. Don't move my basket! kan
hirSe ken-tipSin. I'm weaving my food
basket. huyhuna makke amSi makke hiSSe
tipSin. We go to gather cutgrass so we can
make food baskets.) Cultural info.: Mutuks made
not make them, they were made by tribes in the
mountains and sold in San Juan Bautista and
elsewhere; the type of basket in the One-leg story.
Meaning: large deep basket for putting food in
(tortillas, mush, or other food) and possibly other
purposes, size and shape of a dishpan, some water-
tight, long-lasting.

basket jug ■ tillay N basket jug, water-bottle basket
(Ex.: kan meheesi neppe tillaye. I'm looking
at this water-jug basket.) Cultural info.: small
basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. +
Ar. + Asc. guess]

basket tool for fishing ■ Tipol N basket tool for
fishing Cultural info.: Ha. and Asc. describe "a thing
they had for fishing made by weaving together barras
for fishing, and inside there was a second basket with
rods running to a point (gesture to indicate funnel
shape) and they put that into the river to catch

fish....Had it in water & the fish went in of own accord.
Went to see next morning & full full of fish. Put in
corriente where water was not cesparanda & where
was not much water." [Attested only once]

basket with handle ■ hoohoT N basket with handle
Meaning: probably small. [Ar + Asc. guess]

basket, sieve ■ saway N basket, sieve (Ex.:
sawaay basket for washing corn (object
form)) Cultural info.: for cleaning corn for tortilla-
making, it had small cracks between the twigs it was
made of, so that the dirt fell through and the corn was
left behind, it worked well, so that the corn became
white, made of hazel sticks, which were strong and did
not break, shaped like a basin, about 15 inches in
diameter, noted as being made by women in
Watsonville. Meaning: open weave basket, like a sieve,
for cleaning/winnowing corn for making tortillas.
(Other Pronunc.: sawaay before a vowel in the same
word)

baste ■ riri V hem, baste (Ex.: kan-mes ririami
men-paaNuse. I baste your shawl for you. kan
meheesi neppe ririise. I'm looking at this hem.
ririi-ka. I'm hemming. kawran-ka ririn. My
hemming finished. (I finished hemming.))
Meaning: of sewing, to put an edge on something.
(Other Pronunc.: ririi before one consonant and then a
vowel in the same word)

bat ■ Simtikla N bat Pronunciation: pronunciation
unsure, but other CA languages do have similar words
for 'bat'. Meaning: small, flying mammal. [Attested
only once] ■ wiriskan N bat (Ex.: wiriskan
hummun. The bat flies. wiriskan wimmah
koyroSte. The bat's wing is dried/hard.)
Meaning: pronunciation unsure, could be
wireskan.

bath

take a bath ■ ereeSi V bathe, take a bath (Ex.:
ereeSihte-ka. I've taken a bath. yuu hoTTo
ereeSi! Go take a bath! ereeSina makke.
We're going (we're on our way) to take a
bath.) Pronunciation: unusual verb form, but appears

bathe ■ ereeSi V bathe, take a bath (Ex.:
ereeSihte-ka. I've taken a bath. yuu hoTTo
ereeSi! Go take a bath! ereeSina makke.
We're going (we're on our way) to take a
bath.) Pronunciation: unusual verb form, but appears
to be correct (does not end in -si). Meaning: bathe oneself or someone else (for ex. a baby).

**be am** V be { [Ex.: hawhayi am tursi] It is still cold. ciras-me am enne? Are you always writing? neppe am innu kiprihte. This is a twisted road.} Grammar: may mean something is happening now, like English -ing, or may mean 'to be' (something is something), or may just add a meaning to the sentence that is hard to translate (could be progressive or equational/copula or a discourse particle). Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: common in Arroyo's time but not used by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

there (it is) **nuwa** Adv there { [Ex.: nuwa-k rukkatka] There is in the house. uThin nuwa. There are two. nuwa hemec'a tappur. There's one tree.} Grammar: usage unsure.

**still be** **hemmen** (Made from: *hemme, -n) V still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: hemmeni before a suffix)

what is that? **hiskena** Q what is that? { [Ex.: hiskena? What is that?] [Tentative] **itta** Q what is that? { [Ex.: ittane emhe? What is this that is barely visible?]}

just be here **numa;** (Borrowed from: no mas? possibly Spanish?) V just be here { [Ex.: makse numa ricea. We are just here talking.]}
Grammar: usage unsure. [Tentative]

how be **hinkahte** (Made from: hinka, -Ste) Q how be? { [Ex.: hinkahte-k koctukne-k ennehne neppesum? How would it be if it were written with this? hinkahte-m? How are you?]}
Meaning: 'how are you, how is someone', different from hinkasi 'how (do you do) something')

not be **ekwena** I (Made from: ekwe) V not be, there isn't { [Ex.: ekwena petse. There is no sugar. nii ekwena hinTis. There is nothing here. ekwena hate. There is nobody.]} Grammar: with just one noun, means 'there isn't any' of the noun.

be ___ ed (passive) **-hne** Suff. (V) passive { [Ex.: makse wattiimpihne. We are being carried. riccahne-me yete. You will be spoken to. Takki warahne. The fruit tree is being cut. ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne. It's not easy for her to be hugged. (She's not easy to hug.) hinwa rTTehne? When will it be woven?]}
Similar: -stap; Similar: -hnis. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "be ___-ed", past tense is -hnis or -stap.

**be able to** **holle** I V can, be able to { [Ex.: piina ricase ekwe-ka holle rica. I can't speak those words/that language. moT-me holle? Can you do it? ekwe-ka holle assapu. I can't part my hair. kan yete hiSSe numan-ka holle hSSe. I will do what I can do. kan holle citte, kan hinsu citte. I can dance, I know how to dance.} Grammar: use with another verb to mean 'can ___'. **welle** V can, be able to { [Ex.: kanse welle? Can I/am I able to? welle-ka. I can/am able.} Meaning: less common than holle.

**be about to** **yeteSte** (Made from: yete, -Ste) perf be about to, nearly, shortly Grammar: -Ste adds onto yete even though yete is normally an adverb.

**be at** **roote** V be at, exist { [Ex.: pina roote. It is (kept) there. pinaa-mes roote hintak. (It's) there in your eyes. kan-makkhu roots my late husband rootemsu pappel / pappel rootemsa place for paper hanni roote? Where is it? kaakuntak roote hayasa rukka. Their houses are in the South. tappur roote. There is the/a tree.} Grammar: can probably be used for 'there is/are' (existential) as well as being in a specific place.

**be different** **aTye** V revers. be different, look different { [Ex.: aTyeenin. (It) became different. aTyeSte-me. You look different. aTyeSm in a different one aTyeMpi-ka. I'm changing it.} Similar: *aSSa; Noun: *aaTey.

**be in love** **yosso** V flirt, be in love { [Ex.: kan yosso mukurmasa. I'm in love with the woman. yossonin. (He) fell in love. yossoy kannis! Flirt with me! yossomu hayasa. They are flirting with each other.]} Social use: meaning could have shifted from a more negative and blatantly sexual meaning ('have carnal intercourse with') in Ar's time to this positive meaning in Asc.'s time, but that more likely reflects Ar's interpretation than a change in usage by Mutsun people.

**be of what?** **hinkayitista** (Compound composed of: hinkayi, hista) Q be of what? { [Ex.: hinkayitista-ka-mes? What relationship am I
be of what?

... Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: used to ask things like 'what group/family/parents do you belong to?'. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative]

be still/anymore (with not) ■ *hemme V still be, still have, be anymore { {Ex.: hemmen tollon. There is still much. hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing. hemmen tursi. It's still cold. hemmen-ak waate. He's still coming (he's not here yet).} } Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning).

be X ■ -ti, N > V be X { {Ex.: Taarestiy! Be a man! kan-mes sitmuniti. I am a child to you (your child).} } Pronunciation: frequently confused with -te (have' verbalizer). Grammar: add to a noun to make a verb meaning 'to be the noun' (equational verbalizer).

bead ■ hurpuh N bead { {Ex.: hurpuhmak beads} } [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ mas N beads, bead { {Ex.: maste-k kan-kuTrah. My belt has beads. hippuhnis mas. The beads were carried. hiitwuy men-mas! String your beads! hippu-k maase. He's carrying beads.} } Pronunciation: vowel in mas often sounds relatively long. (Other Pronunc.: maas before a suffix starting with a vowel)

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bean ■ cululiS N bean, beans loanword: hihol. [Attested only once] ■ hihol (Borrowed from: frijol Spanish) N bean, beans { {Ex.: ayun hihol, makke poslo! Give me beans, let's make posole! laley hihoolle! Thresh the beans! poslo-ka hihoolle. I'm making the beans into posole.} } native: cululiS. Pronunciation: was sometimes pronounced with more Spanish pronunciation, but this is the more Musun pronunciation that was used. (Other Pronunc.: hihool before a vowel)

gather horse-beans ■ hawsa, Vrevers. gather horse-beans { {Ex.: hawsana to go to gather horse-beans} } Noun: hawsa.

horse-bean ■ haawas Nrevers. horse-bean Verb: hawsa.

bear ■ ores Nrevers. bear { {Ex.: wak liikin oresse. He killed a bear. ores liikin Taarese. A bear killed the man. yu-k ores culun taprestum-ak culun. And the bear jumped down from up there, he jumped. ores amma Taare. A bear is eating the moon. (There's an eclipse.)} } Verb: orse. Meaning: grizzly bear, but used as a general term. (Other Pronunc.: orces before a vowel)

hunt bears ■ orse Vrevers. hunt bears { {Ex.: kan orseni. I go to hunt bears. (I go bear-hunting.)} } Noun: ores.

gather bear herb ■ purSu Vrevers. gather bear herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry { {Ex.: purSuna makke. We go to gather bear herb.} } Noun: puruuriS. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus californica Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

be a bear (doctor) ■ orye V be a bear { {Ex.: kan yete orye. I will make myself into a bear. kan yete orye. I will be a bear.} } Noun: oreyma. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure (be/become/turn into a bear, a human acting as a bear is a bear doctor in the dance). (Other Pronunc.: ory before -pu or -mu)

bear doctor ■ oreyma N bear doctor { {Ex.: oreymakwa bear doctors} } Verb: orye. Grammar: irregular plural oreymakwa. (Other Pronunc.: orrey before plural or -min)

bear doctors

bear herb ■ puruuriS Nrevers. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry Verb: purSu. Cultural info.: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus californica Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

beard ■ heeyes Nrevers. beard, facial hair { {Ex.: kan meheesi men-heeeyese. I'm looking at your beard.} } Verb: heye; Synonym: seepek. Meaning: including mustache, both facial hair on chin and cheeks. ■ seepek Nrevers. beard { {Ex.: men-seepek kata hireh. Your beard is like a woodrat's. cappu men-seepek. Your bear
prickles.}} Verb: sepke; Synonym: heeyes. Meaning: beard on the chin, not mustache or sides of face.

**have/trim beard** ■ sepke Vrevers. trim/have a beard

{Ex.: sepket kannis! Trim my beard!
sepkeSmin. a bearded person. amsin
seppekpu. He hurt himself cutting his beard.} Similar: seepe; Noun: seepek. Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in sepkeSmin, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: seppek before -pu or -mu)

**have a beard** ■ heyse Vrevers. shave, have a beard

{Ex.: kan heysepu. I shave myself. heyesy
nuk! Shave him! heypseSmin bearded person
hiske kan-mes heyespu. Let me shave you!
heyespuSmin shaving kit} Similar: womo; Noun: heyes. Cultural info.: shaving was done with a burning stick. Meaning: means both `to have a beard, be bearded' and `to shave,' possibly because men old enough to shave are otherwise bearded, and the method of shaving left a trace of the beard behind. (Other Pronunc.: heyse before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ womo V have a beard {Ex.: womohte bearded} Similar: heyse.

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: rare word for heyse. [Attested only once]

**bearded one** ■ heyseSmin (Made from: heyse, -Smin) N bearded one Meaning: seems to mean a bearded person, not a shaved person, despite two meanings of heyse.

**beast** ■ hiica'mis 2 (Made partly from: -mis) N beast, pet, domestic animal {Ex.: men-hiica'mis
heksen. Your pet is a quail.} Grammar: could be used as hiicaSmin instead, possibly as hiica (with no suffix), but hiica'mis is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.

**beat** ■ haTTa V hit, strike, beat {Ex.: haTTapuy
taytimin! Hit (beat) yourself eight times!
haTTay nuk! Strike him! kan-was haTTan. I
struck him. haTTastap-ka. I was hit with a
stick. hiimi haysa haTTamu. They're always
fighting each other.} Similar: notto. Meaning: usually with a stick.

**beat (at a game)** ■ pattYa, V win, beat (at a game)

{Ex.: kan yete pattYa. I will win (the game).
kan-was pattYan. I beat him (at a game, I won
against him). pattYanin. (A game) was won.}

**beat (heart)** ■ pulpule V beat (heart), pulse {Ex.: pulpule wak-sire His heart is beating.}

Similar: tultule.

**beat hard** ■ tultule V palpitate, pound, beat hard {Ex.: tultule kan-sire. My heart is
pounding.} Similar: pulpule. Pronunciation: not a
typical Mutsun verb form, repeated tul-tul sounds like
heartbeat (reduplication), this may be correct instead of
pulpule, or both may be possible. Meaning: of the
heart.

**because** ■ ussi conj why, because {Ex.: ussi-me paTTihne! (Don't go around stealing) because
you will be caught! ussi-me maayi? Why are
you laughing? aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate. I'm
throwing up, because I'm sick.} Grammar: can
work as a question word or as a conjunction.

**because of that** ■ piinasum (Made from: piina, -sum) Adv because of that, for that reason

**beckon** ■ oLwe V beckon, gesture {Ex.: kan-was
oLwen. I beckoned to him with my hand.}

Meaning: to call someone by signalling them with your hand to turn around or to come toward you. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**become** ■ hiSSen 2 (Made from: hiSS, -n) V become, turn into (Other Pronunc.: hiSNI before another suffix)

**become awake** ■ awyen (Made from: awye, -n) V wake up, become awake

**become sick** ■ numaan 2 (Made from: *numa, -n) V become sick, get sick (Other Pronunc.: numaani before another suffix)

**become what?** ■ hinkan (Made from: hinka, -n) V become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: hinkani before another suffix)

**bed** ■ eT N sleep, bed {Ex.: hassa-kas eT. I want
to sleep. (I feel like sleep.) kan uttu kan-eTse
kari'a. I'm putting my bed outside. Tiylun
wak-eTak. In the vulture's bed (nest).} Verb:
eeTe; Verb: eTTe. Meaning: primarily means 'sleep'
(noun, one's sleep), can sometimes be used for 'bed,'
but tokkoh is the usual word for bed. ■ tokkoh
(Made from: tokko, -h) N mat, bed Grammar: literally
thing one spreads out. Meaning: traditional sleeping
mats made of reeds.
get out of bed - eTTeniyis! Go to bed (to bed) to sleep! eTTeniyis! Go to bed alone. haayi eTTeniwuy! Come (to bed) to sleep! eTweyis! Go get up/out of bed!}

Similar: eTne, eeTe, eTse; Noun: eT. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) or with -su/-na/-yis/-wu (motion), or with -Ste, rarely with another suffix or alone. Meaning: usually of change in sleep (going/coming to bed, getting up in the morning, possibly of falling asleep), whereas eeTe refers to the state of being asleep (once one is sleeping), but eTTe is not as clearly of falling asleep as eTne.

before - huttuuy Adv ahead, before, in front of

before (something happens) - hnut Suffix. (V)

bee

bumblebee - tooyo Nvers. bumblebee, wasp
Verb: toyoho.

catch bumblebees - tooyo Nvers. catch bumblebees/wasps {{Ex.: toyhona to go to catch bumblebees}} Noun: tooyo. [Tentative]

bee

bumblebee - tooyo Nvers. bumblebee, wasp
Verb: toyoho.

catch bumblebees - tooyo Nvers. catch bumblebees/wasps {{Ex.: toyhona to go to catch bumblebees}} Noun: tooyo. [Tentative]

beetle

black beetle - ucnuSmin (Made partly from: -Smin) V stink bug, stink bug (not literal use of -pu), then one includes only the person who is begging (subject only), but it means 'to beg' either with or without -pu, it does not mean 'to beg oneself'.

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may only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ Tuuka V beg, ask for { {Ex.: hattese-me Tuuka, men-mennene? Who do you ask (for something), your grandmother? hoTTo Tuukayis! Go ask! Tuukay nuk! Ask for it! Tuukana makke tiriikuse. We go to ask for wheat.} } ■ wassi V beg { {Ex.: wassi-k eeye. He was about to beg.} } Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

beg and accumulate ■ moro V ask for and collect, get { {Ex.: kan-was moron. I asked for and collected it. morooyis! Go ask for and collecting (something)!} } Pronunciation: unclear whether it is moro or moroo when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: moroo before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

beg to ■ -miste Suff. (V) beg to, ask to { {Ex.: haraamiste to ask (someone) to give (something)!} } Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to ask someone to do the action'. Meaning: meaning or implications not completely sure, may possibly imply that the action is hopeless, the thing one begged for is not going to happen. Social use: mostly out of use by Ascension's time.

beggar ■ TuktYaSmin (Made from: Tuuka, -TV-, -Smin) V beggar

begin ■ hari V begin, start { {Ex.: harihte haysa. They've begun.} } Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative] ■ huuyi V be first, begin, start { {Ex.: yete-k huuyi. He will begin later. makse huuyi tawhari. We begin to work. wak huuyi sukmu. He smokes first. huuyin pislanmin. It started drizzling, huuyihte tiwsi pire. The land has started to flower. misnisway, huuyis noviembre. Sunday, the 1st of November. kan-huuyis hiswin. My first birth.} } Meaning: with another verb, means either 'start __ing' or 'do ___ first', more basic word for counting first, second, etc. is hemec'awas. ■ yillu V begin, start { {Ex.: yilluSte usupway pire. The world has begun fasting time (Lent).} } Meaning: possibly only of a season or time starting, rare. [Tentative] begin a (new) year ■ asri Vrevers. begin a (new) year { {Ex.: asrin pire. The earth began a new year.} } Noun: asir.

behind ■ *heesen, Adv behind { {Ex.: heesentak behind (in back of) maayay naani hattena pina heesentak hinneykan. Look and see who went walking behind there!} } Grammar: only appears with -tak (same meaning). ■ heesentak (Made from: *heesen, -tak,) Adv behind, backward { {Ex.: maakina wak hinne iTyan. The car goes backwards. iTyan rukkatka behind the house iTyantum from behind mehey iTyan! Look back!} } Similar: itSa; Similar: iTyva.

look back ■ seele V look back { {Ex.: seely! Look back! ekwe-me seele iTyan! Don't look back!} } Meaning: turn to look back behind oneself.

be behind ■ iTya V be behind { {Ex.: iTyanin. (It) is behind,} } Similar: iTyan. Grammar: rare, iTyan is the main form. [Attested only once] ■ kitko V be behind { {Ex.: tina piNi haysa kitkohte. They may be there behind.} } Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]

hide behind foliage ■ huupi V hide behind foliage { {Ex.: huupipun. Someone hid himself behind foliage. huupipte hidden behind foliage} } Meaning: behind plants, trees, bushes, etc..

be behind ■ wanna V hide behind { {Ex.: nhan-ak wantahit. It is hidden there.} } Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by lippa. [Ar + Asc. guess]

belch ■ orso V burp, belch { {Ex.: orson-ka. I burped.} }

belfry ■ kampanaaryo (Borrowed from: campanario Spanish) V belfry Similar: kampana.

believe ■ *aama V believe { {Ex.: aaman-me men sukmuishne. You believe, you are being made to smoke. ekwe-ka-mes aaman. I don't believe you.} } Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ aaman (Made from: *aama, -n) V believe (Other Pronunc.: aamani before another
believe

suffix) ■ maSSa $V$ believe {{Ex.: yeela men kannis ekwe maSSa. Wait, I don't believe you.}} [Tentative]

believe in ■ *aama $V$ believe {{Ex.: aaman-me men sukmusihne. You believe, you are being made to smoke. ekwe-ka-mes aaman. I don't believe you.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning).

bell ■ kampana (Borrowed from: campana Spanish) $N$ bell {{Ex.: cileesis-ka kampanase. I made the bell ring.}} Similar: kampanaaryo.

ring (bell) ■ tukka; (Borrowed from: tocar Spanish) $V$ play music, ring (bell) {{Ex.: tukkay! Play music! tuukkan-ak kaphane. He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). kan tukkas i. I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). tukkahte hileeSa. The church bell has rung.}} Meaning: tocar borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

ringer on a bell ■ ciles (Made from: cile, -s) $N$ ringer on a bell

bellfry


be pot-bellied ■ katTu $V$ be pot-bellied {{Ex.: katTuhte pot-bellied katTuSmin pot-bellied person}} Similar: puslu. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: may be a different dialect, puslu is the more usual Mutsun word. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ pitko $V$ be pot-bellied {{Ex.: pitkoSmin, pitkomak pot-bellied one, pot-bellied ones}} Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she said this and related items were ugly words. [Ar only, very unsure]

have a belly button ■ polco; $V$revers. have a belly button/navel {{Ex.: polcoSmin person with a (big) belly button}} Noun: poloc. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -mak.

be flat-bellied ■ Tonko; $V$ be flat-bellied, be flat {{Ex.: TonkoSte flat-bellied/flat from drying}} Similar: corko, 1. Meaning: may be used to refer to seeds that flatten out as they dry, or to one's belly being flat, but these may include confusions with other words, meaning unsure. [Tentative]

big belly ■ puuTur $N$ big belly {{Ex.: puuTur palkaSmin. a big, white belly}} $V$ Verb: puuTu. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be big-bellied ■ puuTu $V$revers. be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: puuTuhte big-bellied, fat}} Similar: puhuT; Similar: puslu; Noun: puuTu. Grammar: may only appear with -hte/Ste. [Me. + Asc. guess] ■ puslu $V$ be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: pusluhmin pot-bellied one puslumak pot-bellied ones}} Similar: puuTu; Similar: katTu.

Meaning: may be considered a bad word, not clear, can be of either a man or woman.

have a flat belly ■ hicla $V$ have a flat belly {{Ex.: hiclahte, TonkoSte huttu. flat-bellied, flat belly.}} Grammar: may only be used with -hte, making flat-bellied. [Tentative]

flat-bellied ■ hiclahte (Made from: hicla, -Ste) perf flat-bellied

be big/pot-bellied ■ lukTi $V$ be big-bellied, be pot-bellied {{Ex.: miiTis ussi lukTiSte. a moulting chick because it's pot-bellied}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: probably only for small, cute things, like chicks.

belly button ■ loppoc $N$revers. navel, belly button {{Ex.: loppocte-k. He has a navel.}} Verb: lopco; Similar: poloc. Pronunciation: Asc. once said poloc was right and it was not loppoc, but loppoc is almost as common as poloc, so probably both were possible. ■ poloc $N$revers. navel, belly button {{Ex.: wak-poloc iccoSte. His belly button is sticking out (is an "outie"). wak-poloc rammay. His belly button is an "innie."}} Verb: polco; Similar: loppoc. Pronunciation: Asc. once said poloc was right and it was not loppoc, but loppoc is almost as common as poloc, so probably both were possible.

have a belly button ■ loppoc $V$revers. have a navel {{Ex.: lopcoSte having a belly button}} Noun: loppoc. Meaning: may sometimes imply having a ruptured or very noticeable navel.

beloved ■ hiwes $N$revers. beloved {{Ex.: kani-hiwiw my beloved}} $V$ Verb: hiwse 1. [Attested only once]
below ■ minmuy Adv below, bottom, under {Ex.: mehey minmuy! Look down! minmuy piretka underground minmuyum-ka Taakan. I come up from underground.}
a little below ■ minnuytis (Made from: minmuy, -tis) Adv down a little, a little below
belt ■ kuTrah (Made from: kuTra, -h) N belt Similar:
Tiisen; Similar: parseh. ■ parseh N belt {Ex.: hinwat men uttupu parseh? When will you put on your belt?} Similar: kuTrah. Meaning: kuTrah is a more common word for this. [Attested only once] ■ Tiisen N belt Similar: kuTrah. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
put belt on oneself ■ kuTarpu (Made from: kuTra, -pu) V put belt on oneself
put on belt ■ kuTra V put on belt {Ex.: moT-me holle kuTra? Can you put on a belt?} kuTrah-te-k. She's got a belt on. kaatYi kayTin kan-mes men-kuTrahse. I tighten your belt like this. kan kuTarpu kan-eshenum. I belt myself with my blanket. kuTarpuy! Keep your belt on! kuTrahmak belts.} (Other Pronunc.: kuTar before -pu (or -mu if possible))
bend ■ *kiwro V bend {Ex.: kiwroSte neppe hiruhmin. This is all twisted.} Synonym: *kipri. Grammar: probably appears only with -Ste. Meaning: crooked or twisted, of a stick, person's body part, etc., means the same thing as kipi. ■ anre V bend {Ex.: oySoy anrey! Do it again, bend again!} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ cuuki V bend, be crooked {Ex.: hiTTewum cuukin-ak. It is bending from the wind. kan-was cuukimpi. I make it bend. cuukiSte-k. It is bent.} Synonym: mitle, iwli. Meaning: of trees, sticks, body parts, etc. (general)
bend body ■ caklu V bend body, bend over {Ex.: cakkulpuy! Bend over! cakluy nuk! Bend him/her over! wak caklu. He bends over at the waist.} Meaning: bend body forward at waist or hips. (Other Pronunc.: cakkul before -pu (and -mu if possible))
bend head ■ nuylu V bend/bow head {Ex.: nuylu-k waate. He comes with his head bent down. nuyluy! / nuyyulpuy! Bow your head! kan Tawra nuylu. I sit with my head bent forward.} (Other Pronunc.: nuyyul before -pu and -mu)
bend over ■ caklu V bend body, bend over {Ex.: cakkulpuy! Bend over! cakluy nuk! Bend him/her over! wak caklu. He bends over at the waist.} Meaning: bend body forward at waist or hips. (Other Pronunc.: cakkul before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ niTli V stoop, bend over {Ex.: niTli-me. You are stooping over. niTliSmín a stooped over person niTliy! Bend over!}

Benito ■ penito (Borrowed from: Benito Spanish) N personal Benito {Ex.: kan-raakat penito. My name is Benito.} Pronunciation: only attested in data as Benito, but penito is the Mutun pronunciation. [Attested only once]
bent ■ kiwroSte (Made from: *kiwro, -Ste) perf bent, crooked Synonym: kipihte.

blackberry bramble/bush/patch ■ reTeeTih N blackberry bramble/bush/patch {Ex.: reTeeTihmak blackberry brambles} Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.
blackberry ■ eenena N blackberry {Ex.: rutahte-ka eenenase. I have gathered blackberries. hinwa makke watin ammana eenenase? When will we go to eat blackberries? amma-k eenenase, hiwsen-ak eenenase. It eats blackberries, it likes blackberries.} Verb: esse.
holly berry ■ tYottYoni N holly berry {Ex.: koc atSakiS rutaana-ka tYottYonis. when the girl goes to pick holly berries.} Verb: toyo. Cultural info.: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Pronunciation: unusual relationship between noun and verb. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Sci. name: Heteromeles arbutifolia OR Photinia arbutifolia Lindl, Jepson p. 508.
gather elderberries ■ hitna V gather elderberries

{Ex.: hitnana makse. We go to gather elderberries.} [Ar + Asc. guess]

gather coffee/pigeon berry ■ purSu V revers. bear herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry

{Ex.: purSuNa makse. We go to gather bear herb.} Noun: pururuIS. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus californica Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

black gooseberry ■ tawka'li N black gooseberry Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual (‘ in middle of word), but is definite.

get/pick blackberries ■ ense V collect blackberries

{Ex.: ensena-ka. I am going blackberrying / going to get blackberry bushes. okse-ka enses. I went blackberrying a long time ago.} Noun: enena. Meaning: may also include collecting whole bushes. Sci. name: Rubus vitifolius.

coffee/pigeon berry ■ pururuIS N reversing. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry Verb: purSu. Cultural info.: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus californica Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

gather holly berries ■ toyno (Borrowed from: toyon? Spanish) V gather holly berries {Ex.: toyno makke. We're gathering holly berries.} Noun: tYottYoni. Cultural info.: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Social use: may be a borrowing from Spanish, unsure. Sci. name: Heteromeles arbutifolia OR Photinia arbutifolia Lindl, Jepson p. 508.

berry basket ■ saawiy N berry basket Cultural info.: round at the top, about 12 inches in diameter, about 18 inches tall, with an arched willow handle over the top, made of cutgrass and tule reeds, with a decorative twined weaving of willow-bark about halfway down, lined with alder or other leaves so the berries don't fall through.

bet ■ muumi V bet {Ex.: hinhan-me muumin? How much did you bet? muumiSmin wattimpin himah'a haysa muumin. The bettors carried (away) everything that they bet. muumiSmin bettor / thing bet muumi haysa hineeruse. They're betting money.}
be big-mouthed  ■ wetre  Vrevers. be large/big  {{Ex.: wetreSmin wak-ooco. His ears are big. wetremak wak-tiiwis. It's flowers are big. wetrempiy! Enlarge (it)! wetreSte wak-paaya. His speed is great (he's fast). waatena wetrenin. It's about to get big.}}  Noun: wetter. Grammar: almost always used with -Smin/-mak/-ya or Ste or rarely -mpi or -ni, but can very rarely be used alone with same meaning.

be big-headed  ■ lahTe  V be big-headed  {{Ex.: lahTeSmin, lahTemak big-headed one, big-headed ones}}  Meaning: with the skull sticking out in the midline, not the hair.

have a big head  ■ mohle  Vrevers. have a big head  {{Ex.: wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak, ekwe penaapu. His head is big-headed, he's a big-headed one, he doesn’t comb his hair (making his head look big). mohlemak big-headed ones}}  Noun: mohleh. Meaning: can be used of people or of the swordfish, probably also of other animals, may literally just mean 'to have a head.' but if one comments on it, it is noticeably large.

be big-footed  ■ noyro  V be big-footed  {{Ex.: noyroSte koro a big foot}}  Pronunciation: not a normal form for Mutsun verbs, pronunciation very unsure.  [Attested only once]

have big teeth  ■ kaci  V have big/sticking out teeth  {{Ex.: kaclihte. S/he has big teeth. kaclihte wak-sit. His/her teeth are prominent. kaciSmin a person with big/sticking out teeth}}  Similar: nacli. Meaning: having the teeth (probably front ones) prominent.

be big-nosed  ■ nuki  V be big-nosed  {{Ex.: nukcimak people with big noses}}  Similar: muTa; satla.

have a big mouth  ■ *weyro  V have a big mouth  {{Ex.: weyrohte wak-hay. His mouth is big. weyromak big-mouthed ones}}  Similar: *weclo. Grammar: only used with -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: probably of people, but possibly also of large-mouthed bags/sacks.

be big-mouthed  ■ *weclo  V be big-mouthed  Similar: *weyro. Grammar: may only appear with -hte. Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket (large opening), can also be of a person.

be big-lipped  ■ sotlo  V be big/thick-lipped  {{Ex.: sotloSmin / sotloya thick lipped person/people sotlo-k hay. His mouth is thick-lipped.}}  Similar: tuTru. Pronunciation: pronunciation variable and unsure.

be big/grown  ■ muura  V be big, be grown up  {{Ex.: muuraSte men-sitmun? Is your child grown?}}  Similar: miTTeSte. Grammar: miTTeSte is more common. Meaning: can only refer to one who has grown to adulthood.

big belly  ■ puuTur  N big belly  {{Ex.: puuTur palkaSmin. a big, white belly}}  Verb: puuTu.  [Ar + Asc. guess]

big eater  ■ amSaSmin  (Made from: amSa, -Smin) N big eater, glutton  Similar: orSe. Meaning: one that just goes around eating off of friends.  ■

amtYaSmin  (Made from: amma, -Y-, -Smin) N big eater, glutton

big mouthed  ■ weclohte  (Inflected form of: *weclo, -ste) perf big mouthed Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket, but can also be of a person.

big mouthed one  ■ weyroSmin  (Made from: *weyro, -Smin) N big mouthed one Meaning: probably of people, but possibly of wide-mouthed bags/sacks.

big ones  ■ laTTaya  N big ones  Similar: -ya; Similar: *layTa. Pronunciation: probably an irregular form of layTaya.  [Attested only once]

big talker  ■ ricwaSmin  (Made from: ricca, -w-, -Smin) N big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

big toe  ■ puttuT  N thumb, big toe  {{Ex.: hinTis-me kannis hara men-puttutsum? What are you giving me with your thumb??}}  (Other Pronunc.: puttut before -sum and possibly -se)

big-breasted one  ■ muusiSmin  (Made from: muusi, -Smin) N nursing one, breast-feeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

big-mouthed one  ■ hayTeSmin  (Made from: hay, -Smin) N big-mouthed one Social use: Ascension changed her mind about whether this was used, or meyloSmin instead.  [Attested only once]
bird

bird [huumus] N bird { {Ex.: tollon huumus many birds} } Similar: *huummu; Similar: huumunyya; Verb: huumus. Meaning: of any type, general word. ■ muuSeK Nrevers. bird { {Ex.: ekwe-me liiki muuSeKse! Don't kill the bird! paTTiy piina muuSeK! Catch that bird!} } Verb: muuSeK. Meaning: may mean any variety of small bird, but probably means the pajaro madrugador, which sang only in the morning, very prettily, and was dark gray and black, with a thick beak, and did not come around houses. ■ ookom N bird Meaning: specific meaning not known, very unsure word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

small bird ■ sissin N small bird { {Ex.: SuSpu sissin tukne-ka. I am dazzled as if I were a small bird.} } Verb: sissi. Meaning: word very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

gray blackbird ■ tor Sepa N gray blackbird Similar: kulya, poTTol, Taayaskal, wilopaN. Meaning: variety of bird unsure, possibly brown. [Ar only, very unsure]

catch birds ■ huumus Vrevers. catch birds { {Ex.: humsuna-ka. I go to catch birds.} } Noun: huumus. Grammar: not the same as hummu 'many fly,' which comes from hummu, this one is related to huumus 'bird' instead. Meaning: general, any bird. ■ muuSeK Vrevers. catch birds { {Ex.: mukSena to go to catch birds} } Noun: muuSeK. Meaning: to catch pajarao madrugador, possibly mockingbird or yellow-breasted chat, but it was gray, thick-beaked, and not yellow-breasted, sings very beautifully, only in the morning (early bird), does not come around houses. ■ punSi (Borrowed from: puniz? Spanish?) V catch birds { {Ex.: kan-was yete punSi. I will catch the little bird. punSivity! Go catch little birds!} } Meaning: of small birds.

blackberry bird ■ aawena N blackberry bird

{ {Ex.: aawena, aawenakma blackberry bird, blackberry birds} }

hunt sissin birds ■ sissi Vrevers. hunt sissin birds

{ {Ex.: sissi-ka. I hunt sissi birds.} } Noun: sissi. [Ar + Asc. guess]

type of bird ■ kuris N type of bird, curlew { {Ex.: eskohte waate kuris. The curlews come sharply (i.e. calling sharply).} } Meaning: conflicting information about whether this is a curlew (zarapito) or specifically not that but some other type of bird. ■ torpes N type of bird Meaning: possibly a variety of blackbird, very unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

Bullock's oriole ■ sokso yak 1 N Bullock's oriole

Verb: soksoyka. Meaning: may include hooded oriole as well, might (less likely) be used for mockingbird. Sci. name: Icterus bullockii.


blackbird with yellow head ■ nottot N blackbird with yellow head [Ar + Asc. guess]

many of a bird species come ■ heskohte perf many of a bird species come { {Ex.: tollon haysa waate heskohte. They come, many of a species of bird (possibly sandpipers). heskohte many of this species of bird come} } Similar: -Ste. Grammar: appears to be a verb with -hte, but the meaning and grammar are unclear (Ascension said there is no word hesko, and it is not clear why this means that a large number of these birds come). Meaning: a particular species of bird, possibly a type of sandpiper. [Tentative]

catch blackbirds ■ kulya V catch blackbirds { {Ex.: kulyana to go to catch blackbirds} } Noun: kulya.

mockingbird ■ soksoyka 2 N mockingbird

Meaning: this meaning is unsure.

baby bird ■ pirSana N baby bird, chick loanword: puyitu.

yellow-headed blackbird ■ poTTol N yellow-headed blackbird Similar: kulya, Taayaskal, tor Sepa, wilopaN.

bluebird ■ acil N bluebird [Attested only once]

red-winged/brewer blackbird ■ kulya N red-winged blackbird, brewer blackbird { {Ex.: kan meheesi kulyane. I see the blackbird. kulyan wak-sippos Taskuhmin. The blackbird's red feathers.} } Verb: kulya; Similar: poTTol, Taayaskal, tor Sepa, wilopaN. Meaning: may refer to a red-winged blackbird or a brewer blackbird (which
hummingbird ■ humunya Irevers.
hummingbird {{Ex.: humunya moTeh wak-wetter kata tiriku. The size of the
hummingbird's egg is like (a grain of)
wheat.}} Verb: humyu; Similar: huimus; Similar:
*humu.

water bird ■ ayarac N water bird Meaning: large,
prety water bird, black/white spotted and very blue
with a long beak, a little bigger than a pigeon, eats
worms and small fish by skimming the water
(Ascension/Ha). [Attested only once]
catch hummingbirds ■ humyu Irevers. catch
hummingbirds {{Ex.: humyunaka makke. We go
to catch hummingbirds.}} Noun: humunya.
bird-hunting blind ■ umnit N bird-hunting blind
{{Ex.: umnit attehne kulyan. A bird-hunting
blind, (where) a red-winged blackbird is
watched for.}} Meaning: from which to hunt for
birds. [Ar + Asc. guess]
birth
give birth ■ hiswi Irevers. give birth {{Ex.: hiswin-ak. She gave birth. kan-huyis hiswin,
my first childbirth hiswiSte-k. She has given
birth. hiswin-ak Taarese / mukurmase. She gave
birth to a boy/girl. hiswin penyek. The cat
gave birth. hinTise wak-hiswin? What
(sex) did she give birth to? (i.e. Is it a boy or
a girl?)}} Noun: hisiw; Similar: hiswa. Meaning:
can be used of both humans and animals.
birth-mark ■ heser Irevers. birth-mark, freckle,
male Verb: hesre. [Attested only once]

bit
a little bit ■ kattYit Adv a little bit {{Ex.: kattYit
roote. There is a little. kattYit haypu. A little
bit is visible.}}
little bit ■ kuutis quart little bit/while {{Ex.: kuutis tooTe a little bit of meat yeela-ka
ukkisi kuutis? Wait while I drink a little!
kuutis taprey a little bit upward / up a little
kuutis-ka miSte. I'm a little good. (Can mean:
I've gotten a little better from an injury.)
kuutis-ka pesyo. I think a little. eTTenin-ak
kuutis. He slept a little bit. kuutis waate
corkon sii. It won't be long before the water
dries up (it is coming in a little that the water
dries up).}} Similar: kuutYi. Grammar: includes
a little bit of time, a little bit of something, or
something being a little (slightly) the case;
related to kuutYi but not directly derived
from it.
bite ■ icci V bite {{Ex.: iccistap wak. He was
bitten. ippih-was iccin. The snake bit him.
men-cuucu icci. Your dog bites.}} Synonym:
kasse. Meaning: of snakes, dogs, people, etc..
■ kaLu V bite {{Ex.: waksis kannis yete kaLu.
The coyote will bite me.}} Pronunciation: form of
this word is not typical for Musun, may be incorrect.
[Ar only, very unsure] ■ kasse V bite {{Ex.: kasse-k-mes yete.
He will bite you. waksis
cannis kasse. The coyote is biting me.
kassehne neppe. This is bitten.}} Synonym: icci.
bitter
be bitter ■ awli V be sour, be bitter {{Ex.: awlimak
sour ones akkes awli The salt is bitter.
awliSte sour hummit piina awliSmin! Give
me that sour one! awli aman, ekwe-ka
hiwsen. It is very sour, I don't want it.}}
Similar: awse. Social use: could be used of many
things including salt and meat in Ar's time, but in Asc's
time it could only be used of bitter things like green
apples, lemons, or vinegar. ■ kahha V be bitter
{{Ex.: kahha neppe. This is bitter. hummit
piina kahhaSmin. Give me that bitter one!
kahhaSte. bitter / (It is) bitter.}} ■ maTka V
be bitter {{Ex.: maTkaSmin bitter one}}

black
small black ants ■ poSkoymin N small black ant
Verb: poSkoymi. Pronunciation: poSkoymin might be
a large red ant while poSkoymin is a small black one,
but it is more likely that Asc. only knew the word for
the small black variety. Grammar: final -n might be
nominalizer added to poSkoymi, but somewhat unlikely.
catch small black ants ■ poSkoymi V catch small
black ants {{Ex.: poSkoymina makke. We go
to catch small black ants.}} Noun: poSkoymin.
Grammar: this word may come historically from poSkoymin by removing the last sound (backformation).

**be blackish** ■ **murTu** Vrevers. be dark, be blackish

**be black** ■ **humlu** V be black Meaning: possibly including being dirty. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**black edible root** ■ **tammet** N black edible root

**black one** ■ **haskaSmin** (Made from: **haska**) N black one Meaning: may only refer to dark-skinned people/animals/things, not black items in general.

**black paint** ■ **lakka** N black paint [Me only]

**blackberry** ■ **eenena** N blackberry

**pick/get blackberries** ■ **ense** V collect blackberries

**blackberry bird** ■ **aawena** N blackberry bird

**blackberry bramble/bush/patch** ■ **rcTeeTih** N blackberry bramble/bush/patch

**blackbird** ■ **Taayaskal** N blackbird

**be bladder-like** ■ **suppu** V be bladder-like

**blade**

**shoulder-blade** ■ **collo** N shoulder-blade

**blanket** (eshen) N blanket, clothes {{Ex.: mettenin por eshentak. The flea hid in the blankets. Taakampiy men-eshen! Bring your blanket! ekwena-k eshen. He doesn't have a blanket. hiTwiy men-eshen! Spread out your clothes/blanket!}} Verb: esse; loanword: roopa; loanword: Taapu; loanword: saraape.

**saraape blanket** (Borrowed from: sarape Spanish) N saraape blanket {{Ex.: yihiwi men-saraape! Shake out your saraape! kariy hiTwiy men-saraape! Hang your blanket up outside!}} native: eshen.

**cover with blankets** (Tatta) V cover with blankets {{Ex.: kan-mes Tatta. I cover you with several blankets. Tattahte-me eeTe. You sleep covered with layers of blankets Tattahte-me eshen. You're well-covered with blankets.}} Meaning: only used for covering with more than one blanket, layers of blankets, well-covered with several blankets.

**rabbitskin blanket** (riiTay) N rabbitskin blanket {{Ex.: riiTay eshente. (He) has a rabbitskin blanket as a blanket. hinhan riiTay iccon? How many rabbitskin blankets came out? (How many did the skins turn out to make?) kan hiSse riiTaye. I'm making a rabbitskin blanket.}} Cultural info.: made by sewing the skins together, only the captains wore them, not everyone, but also noted to be a poor type of blanket, which seems to conflict.

**blaze** (Teeyo) V blaze, burn strongly {{Ex.: Teeyo sattow. The fire blazes. Teeyonin, Teeyon. It blazed, it blazes.}} Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. **yulet** N flame, blaze Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

**bleach** (cupakpu) (Made from: cupka, -pu) V bleach, whiten Grammar: grammatical usage somewhat unclear (bleach oneself, something bleaches on its own, etc.).

**bleary**

be **bleary** (rocko) Vrevers. be bleary, be mussed 

{{Ex.: rockoSmin someone with mussed up hair (from sleeping) rockonin-ka. I got bleary-eyed.}} Noun: roocok. Meaning: probably refers to someone being half-asleep, with bleary eyes (not seeing well), mussed up, tangled hair, and sleepy.

**bleary person** (roocok) Nrevvers. bleary person, mussed up one Verb: roco. Meaning: probably of someone who is bleary-eyed or has mussed up hair from being half-asleep. [Attested only once]

**bleed** (pattYa) V bleed {{Ex.: hesu kristo pattYamsasum by means of the place of Jesus Christ's bleeding}} Similar: pattYan. Grammar: possible root of pattYan, but very unsure, 'pattYan iccon' is much more common. [Attested only once]

**blind** (halkaSte) (Inflected form of: *halka, -Ste) perf/blind

be **blind** *halka* Vrevers. have one eye, be blind 

{{Ex.: halkaSte-ka. I am blind(ed). (also if temporarily) halkanin-ak. He became blind halkaSmin one-eyed person / blind person}} Noun: halak. Grammar: appears with -n(i) (become blind), -Ste (blind), or -Smin (blind person). **mamTa** V close the eye, be blind {{Ex.: mammaTpun. (He) closed (his) eye.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: mammaT before -pu or -mu)

**bird-hunting blind** (uumit) N bird-hunting blind 

{{Ex.: uumit attehne kulyan. A bird-hunting blind, (where) a red-winged blackbird is watched for.}} Meaning: from which to hunt for birds. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**hunt for blind moles** (morSo) Vrevers. hunt for blind moles Noun: mooros. [Attested only once]

become **blind** (halkan) (Made from: *halka, -n) V become blind

**blind mole** (mooroS) Nrevvers. blind mole {{Ex.: iske himmana mooroSe! Go look for blind moles!}} Verb: moroSo.

**blind person** (halak) Nrevvers. blind person {{Ex.: neppe halak ekwe-k nuuyati wak-riccan. This blind man does not stop his talking.}} Verb: *halak.

**blink** (peltse) V close eyes, blink {{Ex.: peltsey! / peltsty! Close your eyes! peltse-ka hin. I close my eyes. peltspu-ka. I'm closing my eyes/blinking.}} Meaning: may only mean 'blink' when used with -pu, but peltspu can also mean 'close
the eyes'. (Other Pronunc.: pellets before -pu or -mu)

blisters

have blisters [talle V have blisters (Ex.: tallenin-ka. I got blisters.)] Grammar: with -n(i), means 'get blisters', may only occur with -n(i).

bloated

get bloated [kahlani (Made from: *kahl, -n) V get bloated, over-eat (Other Pronunc.: kahlani before another suffix)]

be bloated [kahl V be bloated, over-eat (Ex.: kahlanin hayasa. They got bloated (from over-eating).)] Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: probably having one's stomach too full from eating too much, and feeling drowsy after over-eating.

blood [pattYan N blood (Ex.: iccon-ka tollon pattyan. A lot of blood is coming out of me (I'm bleeding a lot). iccon kannis pattyan. I am bleeding. Blood is coming out of me.) ekwena-k pattyan. He/she has no blood. soro yete pattyan. Blood will flow. mukurma inhannyawak-pattYane. The woman got sick from her blood (menstruated.).)]

Similar: *payne; Similar: pattYan. Grammar: used with iccon, usually subject (kan, men), but sometimes object (kannis, -mes) to mean that one bleeds. Meaning: usually refers to bleeding in general, but can refer to menstruation.

bloody

be bloody [payne V be bloody, menstruate (Ex.: payneni k. He is bloody. payneni pire. The earth is bloody. ney'a-k paynen. She's got her period (is menstruating) now. annis siman kan paynenis. I had my period last week.)]

Similar: pattYan. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: often refers to menstruation, but can also refer to being blood-covered from violence. paynen (Made from: *payne, -n) V be bloody, menstruate (Other Pronunc.: payneni before another suffix)

bloom [tiwsi Vrevers. flower, bloom, grow out (Ex.: hunyihte tiwsi pire. The land has started to flower/to be in bloom. Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi. In summer it blooms in the hills. tiwsi sewooya. The onion is blooming. tiwsin kan-urih. My hair is growing out well.)] Noun: tiiwis. Meaning: of flowers coming out, or of hair growing out well (and probably getting thick and bushy).

blothy

be blothy [romso Vrevers. be blothy, have a rash (Ex.: romsoSmisi blothy one, person with a rash)]

Noun: romso. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger. (Tentative)

blow [puuTe V blow on/at/into/out (Ex.: puutesi-ka sottowe. I'm blowing at the fire. puuTehe-ka. I have blown (at it). missipi puuTey amSi yulke sottow! Blow well so the fire will burn! puuTenin. It got blown up. (for ex. a beef bladder, like a balloon) puuTey weela! Blow out the candle!)]

Similar: puuTe. Cultural info.: children and men (and maybe women) blow up beef bladders as a game, like balloons. Meaning: blowing on a fire to start it, at a candle to put it out, blowing into a bag or balloon to inflate it, etc.: general word for blow on/in/at something.

wind blows hard [haTri V gust (wind), blow hard (wind)]

Ex: haTri k. It gusts in your house. haTri k. It will gust later.] Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTri is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: haTir before -pu or -mu if possible)

blow (water) [puuTri V blow, squirt (Ex.: puuTriy! Squirt water from your mouth!)]

Meaning: probably only of blowing/squirting water out of the mouth, not clear in what situations this was used. (Other Pronunc.: puuTri before -pu or -mu)

blow (wind) [huTwe Vrevers. blow (wind) (Ex.: huTwe ney'a. The wind is blowing now. huTwe tollon. The wind is blowing a lot. huTwe makkes. The wind is blowing on us. ekwe huTwe. It's not blowing (there's no wind).)]

Noun: huTwe. Grammar: may be used with petto for 'the wind stops' but unclear. Meaning: of the wind blowing.

blow a whistle [huske V blow a whistle, play the flute (Ex.: huske-k. He's playing the flute. huskey! Blow the whistle!)] Noun: huske.
Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i), and husken and huske seem to mean the same thing. Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with just one's mouth.

**blow as part of doctoring**  ■ **pusre**  *V* blow as part of doctoring  
{ Ex.: pusre ma wakSiS. The coyote truly blows as part of doctoring. pusre puuyis. The spirits blow as part of doctoring. }  
Grammar: probably used both with and without -n(i) with similar meaning.

**blow in the wind**  ■ *lalwe*  *V* blow/sway in the wind  
{ Ex.: lalwen roopa. The clothes are blowing in the wind. lalwenin. It swayed in the wind. }  
Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i).  
■ **lalwen** (Made from: *lalwe, -n*)  *V* blow/sway in the wind (Other Pronunc.: lalweni before another suffix)

**blow nose**  ■ **nuski**  *V* blow nose  
{ Ex.: nuskiy! Blow your nose! hiTeepu-k nuski. He blows his nose loudly. }  

**blow on oneself**  ■ **puTri** (Made from: puTri, -pu)  
*V* blow on oneself

**blow on/into/at/out**  ■ **puuTe**  *V* blow on/into/at/out  
{ Ex.: puuTesika sottowe. I’m blowing at the fire. puuTehte-ka. I have blown (at it). }  
miSSiPinu pakkuTey amSi yulke sottowe! Blow well so the fire will burn! puuTenin. It got blown up. (for ex. a beef bladder, like a balloon) puuTey weela! Blow out the candle! }  
Similar: puTKe. Cultural info.: children and men (and maybe women) blew up beef bladders as a game, like balloons. Meaning: blowing on a fire to start it, at a candle to put it out, blowing into a bag or balloon to inflate it, etc.: general word for blow on/at/out something.

**blow one's nose**  ■ **hunhu**  *N* 1 *Vrevers.* blow one's nose  
{ Ex.: hunnuhpuy men-hus! / hunnuhpuy! Blow your nose! kan-was yete hunhu. I will blow his nose. men-hunnuhpumsa your handkerchief }  
Noun: hunnuh. (Other Pronunc.: hunnuh before -pu (or -mu if possible))

**blow up**  ■ **cupyu**  *V* puff up, blow up  
{ Ex.: men-eshen cupyuhte. Your clothes are puffed up (with the wind). kan-was cupyu. I blow it up. }  
■ **luhyi**  *V* blow up, inflate  
{ Ex.: kan luhyni. I blow something up (make it inflate). luhynin. (It inflated.) }  
Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) meaning 'it inflates' or -mpi meaning 'someone inflates it'.

**blowing**  ■ **hiTTew**  *Nrevers.* breath, blowing  
{ Ex.: pooken kan-hiTTewum. It swells up with my breath. (a paper bag when one blows into it) }  
Meaning: this meaning is rare.

**bluebird**  ■ **acil**  *N* bluebird [Attested only once]

**blunt**

**be blunt-nosed**  ■ **TuTware**  *V* be blunt-nosed  
Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**boat**  ■ **konona**  *N* footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe  
loanword: **wuuki**; loanword: **wapor**. Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.

■ **wapor** ( Borrowed from: vapor (from buque de vapor, steamboat) Spanish)  *N* boat, ship { Ex.: hiwaanin wetreSmin wapor: A big boat arrived. }  
native: konona. Social use: probably borrowed from Spanish, but not sure. [Attested only once]  
■ **wuuki** ( Borrowed from: buque Spanish)  *N* boat, ship { Ex.: meelonin wuuki. The ship sank. }  
native: konona. Meaning: native word for boat unsure.

**bobcat**  ■ **tooroma**  *N* wild-cat, bobcat

**body**  ■ **ama** 1 *N* body { Ex.: ekwe siksan men-ama! Don't get your body dirty! hasku-ka ama. My body itches. tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka. He has a lot of sweat on his body. men hinne men-amasum You walk around with your body. corkontse haysa amaase. They're drying their bodies. hinne-k amaya He is walking around naked. amayaakma naked ones }  
Verb: ama. (Other Pronunc.: amaama before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**have body hair**  ■ **marha**  *Vrevers.* have body hair  
{ Ex.: marhaSmin one with a lot of body hair }  
Noun: marah. Grammar: may only appear
with -Smin. Meaning: only of body hair, not of hair on the head, might apply to animals rather than people but unsure. [Attested only once]

**have body-hair** ▬ Tapse V have body-hair {{Ex.: TapseSmín person with a lot of body hair TapYeSmín person with extremely much body hair}} Noun: Tap. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin (person with a lot of body hair).

**wet the body with saliva** ▬ male V wet the body with saliva {{Ex.: yeela-ka maleepu. Let me wet my body with saliva! maley nuk! Wet his body with saliva! malee-ka. I rub (someone) with saliva.}} Meaning: possibly an impolite word. (Other Pronunc.: malee before a single consonant and then a vowel)

**gather/catch bodylice** ▬ raahë V catch bodylice {{Ex.: raahëna makke. We go to gather/catch bodylice.}} Noun: raahë; Similar: rahë. Meaning: of catching them intentionally, like hunting them or gathering them together, not of catching lice from someone (like contagion), different also from rahse (to pick the lice off someone).

**body hair** ▬ Tap N body hair {{Ex.: kata ores wak-Tap. His body hair is like a bear. kan mehees Tapse. I'm looking at the body hair. ores wak-Tap a bear's body hair (possibly unusual usage)}} Verb: Tapse. Meaning: normally only of human body hair, but probably can also be used for a bear's hair.

**bodylouse** ▬ raah N bodylouse, white louse Verb: rahse; Verb: raahë.

boil ▬ huupur Nrevers. boil, carbuncle {{Ex.: huupurte-k. He has boils. huupurmin someone characterized by boils (someone who has boils)}} Verb: huupru; Similar: rona. Meaning: a type of sore that grows, buried under the skin, in the legs, that one can press on and remove a large quantity of pus from. ▬ raaTma Nrevers. boil, pimple {{Ex.: hemec'a raaTma one boil}} Verb: raaTma. Meaning: on the skin. [Attested only once] ▬ woppe V boil {{Ex.: maahy looya amSi woppe sii! Cover the pot so the water will boil! kan-was woppenu. I'm putting it on to boil (literally in a position to boil). woppe-k. It's boiling. woppenu-k. She puts it on to boil.}} Grammar: by itself means something just boils, to say one boils something, must use woppenu.

**have boils** ▬ huupurte (Made from: huupur, -te) V have boils Synonym: hupru. ▬ raaTma Vrevers. have boils/pimples {{Ex.: raaTmaSte himah'a wak-am. His body has boils all over.}} Noun: raaTma. Meaning: specific type of sore unknown.

**put on to boil** ▬ woppenu (Made from: woppe, -nu) V put on to boil Grammar: literally 'put in a position to boil'.

**small boils** ▬ rona N small boils Similar: huupur. [Attested only once]

**bone** ▬ TattYi N bone {{Ex.: takkunin-ak huuyi TattYiSüm horkostok. He got pricked in the throat with fish bones (he choked on them). huuyi wak-TattYi fish bone Salkihne wak-TattYi. It's bone is split.}}

**skin-and-bones** ▬ rinTaStë (Made from: rinTa, -Ste) perf thin, skin-and-bones Meaning: too thin, of someone who is nothing but bones.

**break a bone** ▬hatt Yu V break (a bone) {{Ex.: hattYuSınin wak-koro. His leg is broken.}} Meaning: for example a leg. [Tentative]

**leg bone** ▬ rinTa rummes 2 N leg bone Meaning: any bone of the leg, this meaning is rare. [Attested only once]

**shin-bone** ▬ takkuTpis (Made partly from: -spis) N shin-bone Similar: -si. Grammar: could consist of a verb plus -pu plus -s or -pis, meaning the thing you do something to yourself with, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**be skin and bones** ▬ rinTa V be thin, be skin and bones {{Ex.: rinTàsım wak-koro. My leg is broken.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of someone who is too thin, nothing but bones.

**backbone** ▬ rummes 1 N spine, backbone {{Ex.: kaayi-ka kan-rummes. My spine hurts.}} Meaning: of a human or a vertebrate animal.

**bone awl** ▬ hipor N bone awl Cultural info.: used in basket making. [Me only]

**bone awl** ▬ siprek N bone awl {{Ex.: sipreksum-ka liistikap. I was killed with a bone awl.}} Verb: sipre; Similar: halesna. [Ar + Asc. guess]
bones of a dead person — morkinis N bones of a
dead person, cadaver, skeleton Similar: -knais.
Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning.
Morton: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the
bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

bonfire — huteepa N bonfire, large fire {{Ex.: kuunile huteepa. The large fire is smoking.}}
[Tentative]

boobs — mus N breasts, boobs {{Ex.: kan mehen
men-muse. I saw your breasts. mustak-mes
hiwaanin, tunne si. The water came to,
reached to your breasts.}} Verb: muse; Verb:
muus; Similar: mutuk-a-musu. Meaning: possibly
also used for (breast-)milk, but unsure. (Other
Pronunc.: musus before a vowel)

book — liiwru (Borrowed from: libro Spanish) N book
{{Ex.: tonnempin-ka kan-liiwru. I lost my
book.}} Pronunciation: iwiw (long vowel followed by
two consonants) is not adapted to Mutsun
pronunciation. [Attested only once] ■ pappel
(Borrowed from: papel Spanish) N paper, book
{{Ex.: pappel ennemsa writing paper
peTTempi-k maarta pappele. Marta, she's
sticking the papers together (like with glue).
hooyoy pappel amSi-me enne! Take paper so
you (can) write!}} Meaning: main meaning is
paper, but could also mean book. Social use: meaning
'book' more common in Arroyo's time.

border — tunne; N edge, border {{Ex.: tunnetka
kalle. At the edge of the ocean. tunne piretka.
the edge of the world;}} Verb: tunne, Grammar:
usually used with -tka, for at/to/on the edge.

boring

be boring — hitsu V be boring, be dull {{Ex.:
hitsuSminse-me? Are you a boring/dull
person?}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.
[Tentative]

born — mokkohte (Inflected form of: mokko, -Ste)
perf born, sprouted, came up

newborn — hiswaSmin (Made from: hiswa, -Smin)
N baby, newborn [Attested only once]

be born — mokko V be born, sprout, come up {{Ex.:}
kannike mitsontak. I was born at the
Mission. yete-k mokko. He will be born/ It
will sprout. mokkohte wak-sit. Her teeth came
in. ekeTsum wak-mokkon, mokkonin. He was
born, was born through sin. (was conceived
in sin) }} Grammar: can be used with or
without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning:
people are born or plants sprout/come up, unclear
whether it can be used of animals being born.

both — uThin num two, both, twice {{Ex.: uThin
paytaSmin two hunters uThin wak hiwaanin.
He arrived twice. kan waate uThin
paaranitkatum. I come from the two hills.
makke uThin. We are two/There are two of us.
kan hiwsen uThine. I like them both. makke
uThinya nossopun. We are both sighing. uka
kan wayampis uThina. Yesterday I made it
miss twice. uThisi two by two/ by twos}}
Similar: uTuy. Meaning: primarily means '2,'
sometimes 'both' (usually uThinya) only rarely used for
'twice' (usually uThina). (Other Pronunc.: uThi
before -na and -si) ■ uThinya N both

bother — cimu V bother, disturb {{Ex.: makse-mes
cimun, caymun. We bother you, envy you.}}
[Attested only once] ■ yattYa V bother, irritate
{{Ex.: ekwe makam kannis yattYa! Don't you
all bother me! yattYa-ka-was. I'm irritating
him.}} Meaning: includes bothering someone enough
to make them angry (anger someone), but probably
mild anger, like irritation.

be bothered — wihya V be irritated/bothered/annoyed
{{Ex.: hinTise-me kannis wihya? Why are you
bothering me? wihyanin-ak. He was/got
irritated.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means be/get
irritated, with -mpi means irritate someone
else.

bottle

basket water bottle — tillay N basket jug, water-
bottle basket {{Ex.: kan meheesi neppe tillaye.
I'm looking at this water-jug basket.}} Cultural
info.: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small
neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

water bottle — uSin N water bottle, jug Meaning:
large water bottle, probably made of basketry, less
common word for tillay. [Attested only once]

bottom — minmuy Adv below, bottom, under {{Ex.:}
mehey minmuy! Look down! minmuy piretka

break bottom off □ pulkimpi (Made from: *pulki, -mpi) V break bottom off Grammar: to break the bottom off of something.

fall out (bottom) □ yupki V break at the base, fall out (bottom) {{Ex.: yupkini. Its bottom fell out.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: the bottom falls out of something or breaks off, like of a basket or such. □ yupkin (Made from: yupki, -n) V break off at base, fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: yupkini before a suffix)

bottom breaks off □ *pulki V bottom breaks off {{Ex.: ulla pelukini. The bottom broke off the water basket, pulkinin. (Its) bottom broke off. kan-was pulkimpi. I'm breaking off the bottom (of it).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or -mpi.

pulkin (Made from: *pulki, -n) V bottom breaks off Grammar: the bottom breaks off on its own, someone doesn't break it off. (Other Pronunc.: pulkin before another suffix)

bottom-wiper □ hitkos (Made from: hitko, -s) N toilet paper, bottom-wiper {{Ex.: wak-hitkos his toilet paper}} Cultural info.: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTkas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hiTTa.

lawan N bow {{Ex.: parki pûna lawan. That bow is heavy, miicâhte lawan. The bow is tightened. tyon-ak kannis wak-lawaamun, tiyoosum. He shot me with his bow, with (his) arrow.}} (Other Pronunc.: lawan before a vowel)

stringless bow □ cakini N stringless bow [Attested only once]

put an arrow in the bow □ Temho Vrevers. put an arrow in the bow {{Ex.: Temhoy nuk! Put an arrow in your bow!}} Noun: Temoh. [Attested only once]

string a bow □ tutisi V string a bow {{Ex.: tutisi wak. He's stringing a bow.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may contain -si 'cause to do'. Meaning: meaning unsure, less sure word for miici. [Ar + Asc. guess]

bow head □ nulu V bend/bow head {{Ex.: nulu-k waate. He comes with his head bent down. nuluy! / nulupnu! Bow your head! kan Tawra nulu. I sit with my head bent forward.}} (Other Pronunc.: nuyul before -pu and -mu)

bow one's head □ motolpu (Made from: motto, -pu) V bow one's head, make a reverence Meaning: non-literal use of -pu, possibly translation of Catholic term.

bowl

gather small mush bowls □ walhi V gather small mush bowls {{Ex.: walahina-ka. I go to get small mush bowls.}} Noun: walhin. (Other Pronunc.: walhii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

bowlegged □ caayare Adv bowlegged {{Ex.: caayare wak hinne. He walks bowlegged.}} Similar: cayra.

be bowlegged □ cayra Vrevers. be bowlegged {{Ex.: cayraSmin bowlegged person cayraSmin wak-koro His legs are bowlegged. cayranin (Someone) got bowlegged.}} Similar: caayare; Noun: cayar.

bowlegs □ cayar Nrevers. bowlegs {{Ex.: cayraStaymIRMIS bowlegged, little bowlegged one}} Verb: cayra. Social use: this word was not known by Ascension's time, very unsure. [Attested only once]

bowstring □ riires N cord, bowstring, string {{Ex.: kan meheesi riirese. I'm looking at the bowstring.}} Meaning: of a hunting bow. [Ar + Asc. guess] □ ruk N cord, (bow)string {{Ex.: ayun-me hurekwas ruk! Bring me the sinew cord! kan ruuka neppe rukse. I'm twisting this cord.}} loanword: kapresto. Meaning: either a bowstring or string or cord in general.

box □ kahun (Borrowed from: cajon (Spanish)) N crate, box {{Ex.: kan yete hiSSe aNNis kahuune. I will make another box. hiSSensa kahuune a box factory (place where one makes boxes)}} (Other Pronunc.: kahuun before a suffix starting with a vowel)

put in a bag/box □ huTTa V put in a bag/box {{Ex.: huTTahthe paapas huTTastak. (Someone) has put in a bag, the potatoes are
in the bag, huTTa-ka. I put (it) in a bag/box.)

**boy** ■ kocino 1 (Borrowed from: cochino? Spanish?) 
N boy Meaning: older boys, possibly over 10 years old, probably teens. (Other Pronunc.: kocinoyi in the plural, before -kma) ■ kocinokniS (Borrowed from: cochino? Spanish?) (Made from: kocino, -kniS) N boy Grammar: irregular plural kocinoyikma.

**brag** ■ *erSe V brag, boast { {Ex.: hiimi-me ereSpu miSte. You are always bragging that you’re good (better than others).} } Grammar: only appears with -pu (meaning same). (Other Pronunc.: ereS before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ ereSpu (Made from: *erSe, -pu) V brag Meaning: about oneself. ■ itsiPu (Made from: *itsi, -pu) V brag Meaning: literally ‘to brag about oneself,’ rarely it’s an idiom ‘to be crazy’.

**braid** ■ rucce V braid { {Ex.: ruccey wak-urih! Braid her hair! rucehete-k. It’s braided. / His/her hair is braided. rucepuy! Braid your hair! kan-was rucce. I braid it/her hair. kan mehesi men-rucehse. I’m looking at your braid. ruccemak braids} } Meaning: probably of hair (not rope or other things). ■ rucceh (Made from: rucce, -h) N braid Grammar: literally a thing you make by braiding, a braid.

**brain** ■ lom N brain { {Ex.: tippe kan-lom. My brain is wandering around. (My mind is wandering?)} } Similar: lupa. Social use: out of use by Ascension’s time. ■ lupa N brain Similar: lom. [Me only]

**bramble**

**blackberry** ■ reTeeTih N blackberry bramble/bush/patch { {Ex.: reTeeTihmak blackberry brambles} } Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

**branch** ■ raama (Borrowed from: rama Spanish) N branch { {Ex.: cappuSmin raama a thorny branch} } Meaning: of a tree. [Attested only once]

**brandy** ■ kaahas N cognac, brandy [Attested only once]

**bread** ■ pan (Borrowed from: pan Spanish) N bread { {Ex.: illonin pan. The bread burned. helSo pan. The bread is soft. Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan. The bread is really good heated up. kan wara / warsa paane. I cut one/several piece(s) of bread.} } native: puluuma; native: puhTu. (Other Pronunc.: paan before a vowel in the same word) ■ puhTu N revers. bread { {Ex.: iccompiy puhTu! Take the bread out! petwe puhTu. The bread is soft. ammahnes puhTu? Is the bread eaten?} } Synonym: puluuma; Similar: punTu; loanword: pan; Verb: puhTu. Pronunciation: Asc. pronounced as punuT instead, but relationship to puhTu suggests puhTu. Social use: puluuma more common by Asc’s time, puhTu could be a different language or dialect. ■ puluuma N revers. bread { {Ex.: hiSsey puluumaam amSi makke yete amma! Make bread so we (can) eat later!} } Synonym: puhTu; Verb: pulmu; loanword: pan. Cultural info.: baked in an earthen oven, made with a lot of fat, tasted very good, Asc. says the word would apply to modern bread too. Social use: made of wheat flour, this was the main word for bread by Ascension’s time.

**make bread** ■ puhTu N revers. make bread { {Ex.: puhTu wak. He/she is making bread.} } Noun: puhTu. Social use: out of use by Ascension’s time, or could be a different language, replaced by hiSSen puluuma or pulmu. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ pulmu N revers. make bread { {Ex.: pulmu-ka. I make bread.} } Noun: puluuma. Meaning: same meaning as hiSSe puluuma. [Attested only once]

**make acorn bread** ■ *setne V make acorn bread { {Ex.: kan yete setnesi. / kan yete hiSSe setnene. I will (just) make acorn bread. setnesi! (Just) make me some acorn bread!} } Cultural info.: Asc. ate setne as a child, and said it was very tasty, better than wheat bread, it was baked in a hole in the ground on hot stones, and dough was laid on the grass on hot stones. Grammar: only appears with -si (for to make the bread) or with -n (for the bread itself). ■ setnesi (Made from: *setne, -si) V make acorn bread Grammar: have to say this way, with -si, not as setne by itself.

**acorn bread** ■ setnen (Made from: *setne, -n) N acorn bread

**give acorn bread** ■ atte; V give acorn bread { {Ex.: ruhheimiti atte; Give me arrows, give me acorn bread!} } Meaning: meaning somewhat
unsure.

bread and milk **mutuk-a-musu** (Saying composed of: mus) *N* bread and milk **leeci**; Similar: leeci. Grammar: probably composed of other words, such as mutu-ka muse, but it is unknown which words are included. Meaning: meaning very unsure and probably incorrect. [Attested only once]

break **alle** *V* break {{Ex.: allenin-ka tuuriS. I break my fingernail. allen-me? Did you break (something)? alleSmin broken one}} Similar: atta. **atki** *V* divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: atki-ka yuu-ka haraana. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} Similar: wacki. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people. **atta** *V* break {{Ex.: attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit I broke one of (my) teeth. attehne it is broken atten-ka paane. I broke the bread. attethe hismen The sun is broken (half in the morning, half in the afternoon) = it is noon.}} Similar: alle; Similar: wittu; Similar: atse. Meaning: break bread, a tooth, a dish, the day (general break). **atse** (Made from: atta, -*a*) *V* break Similar: atta. Meaning: possibly with something like an axe, maybe with repeated chopping. **malse** *V* break {{Ex.: malsey! Break (something)!}} Meaning: possibly of breaking small things like chips of wood, but unclear, not the main word for 'break'. **sotto** *V* break {{Ex.: hampi sottonin? Which one broke? hinTis-ak sottonin? Which one is it that broke? sottonin wak-piTtemsa. His rope broke. sottoy! Break it!/Pick (a melon/pumpkin from the garden)!}} Meaning: might apply to long, thin things like rope, or might be general, meaning may extend to picking a melon or pumpkin because you break the stem to pick it. **wittu** *V* break {{Ex.: wittunin-ak. It broke.}} Similar: atte, Grammar: with -n(i), means to break on its own. Meaning: rare word for atte.

**bottom breaks off** ***pulki** *V* bottom breaks off {{Ex.: ullis pulkinin. The bottom broke off the water basket. pulkinin. (Its) bottom broke off. kan-was pulkimpi. I'm breaking off the bottom (of it).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. **pulkin** (Made from: *pulki, -n*) *V* bottom breaks off Grammar: the bottom breaks off on its own, someone doesn't break it off. (Other Pronunc.: pulkini before another suffix)

break (open) **pihhe** *V* split, break (open) {{Ex.: pihhemit kannis! Split it for me! kan-was pihhen. I broke it. pihhey nuk! Split it!}} Meaning: probably breaking something open, splitting something open, there could be separate words pihha 'break' and pihhe 'split open,' but they are more likely the same.

break a bone **hattYu** *V* break (a bone) {{Ex.: hattYuSmin wak-koro. His leg is broken.}} Meaning: for example a leg. [Tentative]

break and leave place

break apart **Tilli** *V* burst, break apart, pop {{Ex.: Tillinin. It broke apart (for ex. a rock). TilliSte wak-hin. His/her eye has burst. Tilli-ka neppe poore. I'm bursting (popping) this flea. kahhaye Tils to pop lice (repeatedly, or many people) Tilliy! Burst (it)!/Break (it) apart!}} Grammar: means to pop/burst something if used by itself, means something pops/bursts on its own if used with -n(i). **Tillin** (Made from: Tilli, -*a*) *V* burst, break apart, pop Grammar: only for things bursting, breaking up on their own. (Other Pronunc.: Tillini before a suffix)

break at the base **yupki** *V* break at the base, fall out (bottom) {{Ex.: yupkinin. Its bottom fell out.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: the bottom falls out of/off something or breaks off, like of a basket or such.

break bottom off **pulkimi** (Made from: *pulki, -mpi*) *V* break bottom off Grammar: to break the bottom off of something.

break into pieces **ratski** *V* break into pieces, break out {{Ex.: ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. ratskipun kulyan hettenin. The blackbird broke itself out, it was trapped (and then flew away).}} Grammar: usage with -n(i) and -pu unclear. Meaning: meaning very unsure, may be incorrect. [Tentative]

break off at base n yaykin (Made from: yaykki, -n)
V break off at base, fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: yaykin before a suffix)
break off plants n yayke V break off plants { {Ex.: yayke-ka. I break (it) off (at the ground).} }
Similar: ruuki. Meaning: probably to break the plant off above the ground, not pulling out the roots but leaving them in the ground (but unsure), rutki is to pull up with the roots.

break open
break open (sores) n yaruni V be ruptured, break open
{ {Ex.: yaruuni tookol. The sores on the neck have ruptured. yaruunin. (They) became ruptured. } } Meaning: of sores. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: yarun before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)
break out n ratski V break into pieces, break out
{ {Ex.: ratskipunak kulowanie wak hettienin. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. ratskipun kulyan hettienin. The blackbird broke itself out, it was trapped (and then flew away). } } Grammar: usage with -n(i) and -pu unclear [Tentative]
breakfast n mucuw N breakfast, lunch { {Ex.: accuste mucuw. Breakfast/lunch is ready. kan mehee si mucuwu. I’m just looking at the breakfast/lunch. hoooyee men-mucuw! Get your breakfast/lunch! } } Verb: mucu.
eat breakfast n mucu V eat breakfast/lunch { {Ex.: mucuupu makke. We are eating breakfast. hinTis makame wakmuucuwu? What do you all want to eat for breakfast/lunch? } } Noun: mucuw. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, meaning the same thing. (Other Pronunc.: mucu before -pu) n mucuupu (Made from: mucu, -pu) V 'eat breakfast/lunch' Meaning: most typical word for 'eat breakfast/lunch,' non-literal use of -pu.

breast
be full-breasted n pulci V be full-breasted { {Ex.: moT-me sitnunte amuume pulcii. Do you have a child, so that your breasts are so full? (for ex. from nursing) } } Meaning: possibly only for swelling of breasts with nursing or pregnancy. [Ar + Asc. guess]

breastfeed n muusi V nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts { {Ex.: kan muusinu kan-sinnise. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. muusi-k sinni wak-aanane. The baby is nursing at its mother('s breast). moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusite? Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large (swollen)? alaaSu muusik-k. The baby, he is nursing, muusit kannis! Nurse from me! } } Noun: mus. Grammar: usually without suffixes means the baby nurses, but may also mean the mother nurses the baby, clearly means that as muusini or muusimi or possibly muusisi. Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman’s breasts are swollen from nursing or pregnancy. n muusini (Made from: muusi, -nu) V nurse, breastfeed Meaning: literally 'to put (the baby) in position to nurse,' but can be used to mean 'to nurse the baby, to cause the baby to nurse'.

breastfeeding one n muusiSmin (Made from: muusi, -Smin) N nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

breasts n mus N breasts, boobs { {Ex.: kan mehen men-muuse. I saw your breasts. mustak-mes hiwaab. The water came to, reached to your breasts. } } Verb: mus; Verb: musi; Similar: mutak-a-musu. Meaning: possibly also used for (breast-) milk, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: mus before a vowel)

have breasts n muse V have breasts { {Ex.: moT-me paayeSte, amuume museSte? Are you pregnant, that you have (enlarged) breasts? yete-k museen. She will get breasts. museenak. She gets breasts. / She had breasts. } } Noun: mus. Meaning: may indicate having noticeable or large breasts, as during pregnancy or when breastfeeding a baby, or when breasts first develop. (Other Pronunc.: muse before a single consonant and then a vowel)

big-breasted one n muusiSmin (Made from: muusi, -Smin) N nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

one with breasts n museSmin (Made from: muse, -Smin) N one with breasts Meaning: a woman with
especially noticeable breasts, as when enlarged during pregnancy or breastfeeding, or noticeable because a young woman is just developing breasts.

**have swollen breasts** ■ muusi **V** nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts {Ex.: kan muusinu kan-sinnise. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. muusi-k sinni wak-aananme. The baby is nursing at its mother's breast). moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte? Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large (swollen)? alaaSu muusi-k. The baby, he is nursing. muusit kannis! Nurse from me!}  
Noun: mus. Grammar: usually without suffixes means the baby nurses, but may also mean the mother nurses the baby, clearly means that as muusinu or muusimi or possibly muusi. Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are large during pregnancy.

**breathe** ■ hiTTew 2 Nrevers. breath, blowing {Ex.: poookon kan-hiTTewum. It swells up with my breath. (a paper bag when one blows into it)}  
Meaning: this meaning is rare. ■ nossow **N** breath, spirit, life {Ex.: moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama? Do our souls die (or) do our bodies die? men-nossow your breath/life/spirit kan meheesi kan-nossowe. I see my breath. kawran-ka nossow. My breath runs out. kan pesyo kan-nossowtak. I remember in my spirit.} Verb: *nossow; loanword: espiritu. Meaning: can be used like 'heart' in English in the figurative sense (seat of emotions or spirit).

**gasp for breath** ■ *nussa **V** suffocate, gasp for breath, pant {Ex.: nussanin makke. We gasped for breath. nussan-ka yete. I will suffocate.} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. ■ nussan (Made from: *nussa, -n) **V** suffocate, gasp for breath, pant

**breathe** ■ hiswe, **V** breathe {Ex.: hiswey! Breathe!} Similar: noswe. (Tentative) ■ noswe (Made from: *nossow, -w-) **V** breathe {Ex.: nossowpuy! Breathe!} Similar: hiswe. Meaning: breathe, possibly normally or possibly heavily, literally 'to sigh outward'. (Other Pronunc.: nossow before -pu (or -mu if possible))

**breeze** ■ meeceknis (Make from: *meecek, -kniS) **N** fog, mist, breeze

**brewer blackbird** ■ kulyan **N** red-winged blackbird, brewer blackbird {Ex.: kan meheesi kulyane. I see the blackbird. kulyan wak-sippos Taskuhmin. The blackbird's red feathers.}  
Verb: kulya; Similar: poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN. Meaning: may refer to a red-winged blackbird or a brewer blackbird (which has a purple head but no red wings), or may refer to any type of blackbird.

**bride** ■ ured Nrevers. bride, groom {Ex.: uredmak bride and groom} Verb: ured. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, would have to express as something like kasaarimak. [Attested only once]

**bridge** ■ konona **N** footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe loanword: wuuki; loanword: wapor. Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground. ■ tuynes (Made from: tuyne, -s) **N** bridge Grammar: literally what you use to cross over with.

**Jim Salyer Bridge** ■ cim salyer Nplace Jim Salyer Bridge [Attested only once]

**bright**

**burn brightly** ■ patSule **V** burn brightly {Ex.: patSule sottow. The fire burns brightly.} Grammar: may end in a suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**brighten** ■ Taska **V** brighten {Ex.: waate akken Tassakpu. It's starting to brighten (with the dawn). Tassakpu pire. The sky is brightening (with the dawn).} Grammar: probably only used with -pu. Meaning: only of the sky brightening as the sun rises, cannot be used of the sky/weather clearing as clouds move away or of anything other than the sky. (Other Pronunc.: Tassak before -pu)

**bring** ■ ammi 1 **V** carry, bring {Ex.: kan-mes ammitin. I was carrying you.} Meaning: holding in the arms. ■ ayun 2 **V** bring, give {Ex.: hattena ayuna sottowe, ayun sottow! Who goes to bring fire? Bring me fire!} ■ hawne **V** get, bring Meaning: could mean pulling water up from somewhere or bringing water, but meaning very
unclear. [Attested only once] ■ hellempi (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: hele, -mpi) V carry, bring native: wattimpi. ■ hiwampi (Made from: hiwa, -mpi) V bring ■ hooyoona (Made from: hooyo, -na) V take, bring, carry Meaning: literally 'go to grab,' but this, hooyo yku, and hooyo yni are often used to mean that once you grab the thing, you carry/bring/take it somewhere. ■ sakka V bring
{ {Ex.: sakka yis! Go bring (it)!} } Social use: rare word for wattimpi. ■ Taakampi (Made from: *Taaka, -mpi) V carry, bring to Grammar: literally 'cause to arrive' (by carrying and bringing it). ■ wattimpi (Made from: watti, -mpi) V carry, bring loanword: hellempi; Similar: hoNwe; loanword: copsonti; Synonym: coppo, Similar: hinnenu. Grammar: literally 'make something go,' means 'bring/carry it'. Meaning: most common word for bringing/carrying.

*go bring fire ▪ hiis (Made from: hiiyi, -yis)
Command go bring fire! Similar: hiiyi.
Pronunciation: the pronunciation of this word is a shortened version of hiiyis, because several sounds are similar. Grammar: derived and inflected verb, irregular form of hiiyi plus -yis.

*bring coals ▪ sotiTe V bring coals { {Ex.: appa: oySosi: maksene sotiTe yis. Father: bring us coals again!} } Similar: sotti. Pronunciation: pronunciation and entire word unsure. Social use: not in use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ Sacpu V spread (fire), bring (coals) { {Ex.: Sacpu sotti} sotti: The fire leaped (upward or onto another house). Sacpu-me. You bring coals (to start a fire). } } Grammar: with -n(i), refers to flames spreading or leaping upward on their own or by wind or such, without -n(i), someone transports coals/embers to light a fire, or spreads fire intentionally. Meaning: of fire, coals, or embers, meaning somewhat unsure.

*bring fire ▪ hiiyi V light/bring fire { {Ex.: hiiyiSte sotti} sotti: The fire is lit. hiiyiSte They are lit. hiiyi! Light a fire! hiiyi! (sometimes pronounced his or hiiyi) Go light a fire! / Go bring fire! hiiyi a fire-lighter tool (a stick one burns to light the fire) hiiyin-ak. It got lit. } } Similar: hiiyi; Similar: hiis. Pronunciation: several similar sounds often collapse into a shorter pronunciation, especially in words like hiiyi.
Grammar: oftne used with -yis to tell someone to go light it, or with -s- possibly because lighting the fire is a frequent task. Meaning: usually means to light a fire, but may also rarely mean to bring fire (but Ascension said it did not mean this one time).

*bring ▪ akkumpi (Made from: akku, -mpi) V make enter, bring in Grammar: literally 'make enter,' but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

*bring me it! ▪ ayun 1 Command bring me it!, give me it! { {Ex.: ayun sii! Bring water! ayunyuT sii! You all bring water! ayun niSSa urkan! Give me this mortar! } } Meaning: this meaning more common.

*bring together ▪ himme V mix, join { {Ex.: himmey nuk! Mix it! haysa himmenin. They mixed/joined together. koc-kar himmenu kan-koroose. When I join my feet together. himmeSte kan-sinnikma, Taaresmak yuu mukurmaka himmeSte. My children are mixed, men and women mixed together. (I have both boys and girls.) ekwe makam himmentak wattin. Don't you all go together! himmentak together (literally 'at the joining') } } loanword: huntari. Grammar: means to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it means things mix together on their own.

*bring water ▪ ukke V bring/carry/fetch water { {Ex.: ukkeyis hoTTo! Go bring water! aruh'a-ka ukkeykun. I went to bring water early in the morning. ukkeykun-ka hemec'a ullisum. I went to get water with one water dish. kan-was yete ukke. I will bring him water. kan ukkenun. I am carrying water (by holding a bucket). } } Similar: ukki. Pronunciation: variant uwe probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

*bristle ▪ serda (Borrowed from: cerda Spanish) N bristle { {Ex.: ruukahne serda. The bristle is twisted. } }
brother

younger brother ■ tawses N younger

brother/sister/sibling ■ {Ex.: waate-k wak-tawsesTuk. He's coming with his younger brother. kannis-me tawses. You are my younger brother/sister. kuutiSmin kan-tawses. My younger sister is small.} Meaning: for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.

one's brother ■ tarekse N one's brother, one's sister

■ {Ex.: inhanin-ak ya tarekse. My brother also got sick. tarekse naaawas rootes. My sister's skirt was there. tarekse-me yaaTi. Your brother is following you.} Similar: tare;

Similar: -s-, Grammar: may be derived from tare plus -s- 'my,' but not clear. Meaning: used affectionately, usually 'my brother/sister' but can refer to 'your brother/sister'.

my older brother ■ taksa (Made from: taga, -s-) N my older brother Pronunciation: pronounced with k (in combination with -s-), rather than with Spanish g as in taga.

older brother ■ taga N older brother ■ {Ex.: haayi, taga! Come, older brother! men-tagahTuk with your older brother ekwe taga waate. My older brother isn't coming.} Similar: taknan.

Pronunciation: pronounced in Mutsun with either an English "g" (velar stop) or a Spanish g (voiced velar fricative/approximant), which Mutsun only has in this word. Social use: other dialects pronounce as taka or takka. ■ taknan N older brother ■ {Ex.: kuykey, kan-takan! Whistle, my older brother! hushin-in-mes taknan. The older brother missed you. kannis-me taknan. You are my older brother. (Possibly: I am your...) kantaknantis my late (dead) older brother}

Similar: taga. Meaning: meaning same as taga.

brother-in-law ■ meeres N nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law ■ {Ex.: ammay, meeres Eat, nephew! kan meheesi kan-meeres. I see my son-in-law. akkyu meeres rukkatka! Come in the house, grandson!} Similar: taknan. Pronunciation: the pronunciation meres is used almost as often as meeres, meeres may mean brother/son-in-law while meres means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson).

brow

eyebrow ■ Simpur N eyebrow, eyelash ■ {Ex.: layTaSte wak-Simpur. His/her eyelashes are long.} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.

brown

be brown ■ cirti V be yellow, be brown ■ {Ex.: cirtin. (It) turned yellow.} Meaning: of horses and of human skin color or complexion, darkish (probably not light yellow).

brush ■ hutya N brush, wood, forest, chaparral [Me only]

soaproot brush ■ ahhes Nrevers. comb, soaproot brush, little comb ■ {Ex.: ayun kannis hemec'a ahhes! Bring me a soap root brush! kannis-me men-ahhes? ekwe-me tonnenpi men-ahhese! Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan. The comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.} Verb: ahse;

Similar: sipuksan. Cultural info.: Ascension's father made and sold these.

brush hair ■ ahse Vrevers. brush hair ■ {Ex.: ahhespuy! Brush your hair!} Noun: ahhes;

Synonym: aha, sipku. Cultural info.: with a soaproot
brush. (Other Pronunc.: ahhes before -pu or -mu)
buck ■ copyoli V buck {{Ex.: kawacyu copyoli. The horse bucks. copyolin-ak eepen. It passed by, bucking.}} Meaning: of a horse or other animal.
bucket ■ walti (Borrowed from: balde Spanish) N pot, bucket {{Ex.: Tullustek-walti. The bucket has holes in it.}} [Attested only once]
buckeye
gather buckeye trees ■ cattyana V gather buckeye trees {{Ex.: cattyana makke. We go to gather buckeye trees.}} Noun: cattyana, I. Meaning: California buckeye, probably to gather any part of the tree as well. Sci. name: Aesculus californica.
buckskin
ring of buckskin ■ tikrimis (Made partly from: -mis) N ring of buckskin Similar: tikla. Cultural info.: 2-3 inch diameter ring of buckskin used in the pole throwing game (wannees). Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be tiklamis, with tikla 'be round,' but unsure. [Attested only once]
buckteeth
have buckteeth ■ nacri V have front teeth sticking out forwards, have buckteeth {{Ex.: nacrimakke. Person with buckteeth}} Similar: kacli.
bullfrog
catch stink bugs ■ uncuSmin V catch stink bugs {{Ex.: uncuSmina makke. We go to catch stink bugs.}} Noun: uncuSmin. Pronunciation: formed historically from uncuSmin by deleting part of -Smin, type of beetle is also called the Pinacate beetle. Grammar: this word may come historically from uncuSmin by removing the last sound (backformation). Sci. name: probably Eleodes species (Eleodes ca. spinipes?).
bulge
protrude (eyes) ■ pulTu V protrude (eyes) {{Ex.: pulTusmin person with protruding/bulging eyes pulTumak people with protruding/bulging eyes}} Similar: pohlo.
bulge (eyes) ■ pohlo V bulge, protrude (eyes) {{Ex.: pohlosmin someone with bulging eyes pohlo wak-hin. His eyes bulge out.}} Similar: pulTu. Meaning: of eyes that bulge out.
bulge cheeks out ■ kippu V bulge cheeks out {{Ex.: ke, kippuspyu! Listen, bulge your cheeks out! kippustek sikkot wak-Tammus. The gopher has his cheeks bulged out.}} Grammar: can include Tammus (cheeks) in the sentence or not, either way means to bulge the cheeks out. Meaning: of the cheeks. [Attested only once]
bull ■ tooro (Borrowed from: toro Spanish) N bull {{Ex.: hasseSmin men-tooro. Your bull is an angry one. tooro kannis cirin. The bull hooked me on his horns.}}
bullfrog ■ wakracmin (Made from: wakkaat, -min) N bullfrog Verb: wakracmi. Cultural info.: they collected them in boxes and sold them for a good price in San Francisco, eaten by humans. Grammar: probably comes historically from wakkaat -min, but unsure, primarily used as wakracmin. Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, lived in the swamps, were common around Gilroy.
catch bullfrogs ■ wakracmi V catch bullfrogs {{Ex.: wakracmina makke. We go to catch bullfrogs.}} Noun: wakracmi. Grammar: this word may come historically from wakracmin
by removing the last sound (backformation). Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, eaten by humans.

**Bullock’s oriole**

**bulrush**  [rookos] N reuers. bulrush {{Ex.: tokkoh rookos-was a bed made of bulrushes mukurmkakma yete hippun rookose. The women will carry bulrushes on their backs.}}

Similar: **Sipru, Similar: rokoostah; Similar: Sipruna**.

Verb: **roko**. Cultural info.: used for repairing roofs and was very long-lasting, also used for making sleeping mats/beds. Meaning: a large, round bulrush (tule), grew in Watsonville around the edge of a lake, probably the most common type, Sipruna is the root of this plant.

**thin bulrush**  [kaamun] N thin bulrush **Similar:** luppe, haale, rapsana; Verb: **kaamu**. Cultural info.: very thin and tough, grew to two feet high, Italians and vegetable sellers used it to tie bunches of vegetables, and people used it to tie other tule onto the roofs of houses (thatch roof), because this type doesn't rot as other types do. Meaning: referred to as tuno, tule, or tulifo.

**plant like bulrush**  [pakkir] N plant like bulrush [Ar + Asc. guess]

**gather flat bulrush**  [luppe] V gather flat bulrush {{Ex.: luppena makke. We go to gather flat bulrushes.}}

**Noun:** luppe.

**plant like bulrush**  [pakkir] N plant like bulrush [Ar + Asc. guess]

**gather bulrush**  [roko] V reuers. gather bulrush {{Ex.: roksona makke. We go to gather bulrush.}}

**Noun:** rookos. Meaning: can involve pulling the bulrush out by the roots.

**gather bulrush root**  [Sipru] V gather bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: Sipruna makke. We go to gather bulrush roots. Sipru makke. We're gathering bulrush roots.}}

Similar: **rookos; Noun: Sipru**.

Meaning: to gather tule/tule root, the root of the rookos plant.

**gather thin bulrush**  [kaamun] V gather thin bulrush {{Ex.: kaamuna makke. We go to gather thin bulrush.}}

**Noun:** kaamun.

**flat bulrush**  [luppe] N flat bulrush **Similar:** haale, kaamun, rapsana; Verb: **luppe**. Meaning: a flat type of bulrush, possibly a three-cornered tule, different species from haale.

**bulrush root**  [Sipru] N bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: Sipruna summuSmin spoiled bulrush root Siprunakma bulrush roots}}

Verb: **Sipru**;

**Similar: rookos. Cultural info.: a good food. Meaning: root of the rookos bulrush.**

**bumblebee**  [tooyoh N revers. bumblebee, wasp Verb: toyo**.

**catch bumblebees**  [toyo] V reuers. catch bumblebees/wasps {{Ex.: toyohona to go to catch bumblebees}}

**Noun:** tooyoh. [Tentative]

**bump**  [mastu] V bump {{Ex.: mastunin-ka kang-timma takta. I got bumped on my forehead.}}

Similar: **martu. Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: only for bumping part of one's body into something or someone, can be any body part.**

**Noun:** mastun (Made from: *mastu, -n(i)) V bump Grammar: used with -n(i) even if there is an object. (Other Pronoun: mastuni before another suffix)

**bump head**  [martu] V bump head {{Ex.: martunin-ak / martunin-ak wak-moohel. He bumped his head on the roof.;}}

Similar: **sukta. Grammar: almost always appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: can include bumping on the ceiling (without falling), can include falling and bumping the head.**

**bump into**  [sukta] V run/bump into {{Ex.: kan suktanin. I bumped into (something, for ex. the table).}}

**Noun:** *suksa. Meaning: a person runs into a thing (sukasmu is for people running into each other). [Attested only once]

**bump one's head**  [cintu] V bump one's head, fall and bump head **Similar: martu. Pronunciation: may have changed from cintu to cintu. Grammar: almost always appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: can include bumping one's head on the ceiling (without falling), can include falling and bumping the head.**

**bun**

**hair bun**  [liston] N hair bun {{Ex.: Sotyopu wakuri, uttupu-k listone. He braids his hair and puts it up on the back of the head in a bun.}}

Meaning: of putting the braids/hair up so they do not hang down the back. [Attested only once]

**bunch**  [ahhamen] N bundle, bunch {{Ex.: ekiewaa ahhamen I don't have a bundle (of firewood).}}

**Similar:** aha. Meaning: of firewood or flowers. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**be bunched together**  [Totko] V be bunched together {{Ex.: Totko hayya eTe. They're sleeping bunched together. Totkompiy**
haysane! Bunch them together! makse Totko. We're bunched together.} } Meaning: usually used of sleeping, similar to "spooning," but sometimes used more generally.

bunch together • moyce $V$ bunch/gather together

\{\textit{Ex.:} moyce waate. They are coming all bunched together. hayasa moyceni. They bunched up.\} } Similar: rekTe; Similar: moyle. Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc.. • rotko $V$ tie, tangle bunch together \{\textit{Ex.:} rotkonin-ak. It got tied up. rotkoy nuk! Tie it together! rutwiy! Untie it! (unsure)\} Grammar: may form an irregular word 'untie' rutwi with -w-, but unsure. Meaning: to bundle a bunch of clothes together, possibly by tying, or to tie up, possibly to tie a knot.

bunched up • moycehte (Made from: moyce, -Ste) perf bunched up, gathered, together

bunchgrass • huyhuy $N$ cutgrass, bunchgrass Verb:

hihu; Verb: huybu. Cultural info.: plant with little roots running from the main clump to other clumps 3-4 feet away, plant itself grows in the sand around Watsonville, in clumps a few inches high and has blades that cut the hands. People pulled the roots up like rope, cleaned, split, and scraped them, and used these roots as the main material for basketweaving. Sci. name: Carex barbara Dewey.

bundle • ahhamen $N$ bundle, bunch \{\textit{Ex.:} ekweca ahhamen I don't have a bundle (of firewood).\} } Similar: ahha. Meaning: of firewood or flowers. [Ar + Asc. guess] • piTTen (Made from: piTTe, -na) $N$ bundle Meaning: for example of clothes, literally tied up thing.

burden basket • lupyu $N$ burden basket, packbasket

\{\textit{Ex.:} kan meheesi lupyuse. I'm looking at the burden basket.\} } Verb: lupyu. Cultural info.: cornucopia-shaped, with a pointed end.

burial ground • piramsa (Made from: pira, -msa) $N$ cemetery, burial ground

burn • *illo $V$ burn \{\textit{Ex.:} koc hemec'a rukka illusion, aNNismak ya illusion. When one house burns, the others burn too. illusion pan. The bread burned. illusion kecwisi kariisu. The reeds burn quickly. kan yete illompi nuppi rukkase. I will burn that house.\} } Grammar: appears only with -n(i) meaning something burns, -mpi meaning to burn something, or -Smin meaning a burnt or burning thing. • haala $V$ burn \{\textit{Ex.:} hurcaSmintak makke haalahne ama. In hell, our bodies are burned. halawe irek koc halsimpihne eccer. The stone strikes sparks outward when the iron is made to get red-hot.\} } Synonym: yulke; Synonym: hatte. [Ar + Asc. guess] • illompi (Made from: *illo, -mpi) $V$ burn Grammar: to burn something. • illon (Made from: *illo, -n) $V$ burn, get burned Grammar: something burns, something gets burnt. (Other Pronunc.: illoni before another suffix) • siwi $V$ burn \{\textit{Ex.:} siwi-ka. I'm burning it. siwiwin. (It) burnt.\} } Meaning: might be used only of food burning/getting burned, and not of people getting burnt or wood burning, but not clear. • takka $V$ be hot/warm, burn \{\textit{Ex.:} takkan kan-koro. My feet are burning. takkanin-ka. I got burnt (for ex. by holding something hot). ekwe-me takkan! Don't get burnt! takkampiy-me issu! Warm up your hands! kan takkampin irekse. I warmed/heated the rock. yeela-ka takkan mesme. Let me get warm (standing/lying) near you. takkanin. It got hot (the weather). takka pire. The land is hot (from the hot sun). takka Tuuhis. The day is hot. takkaSte sakker. The fat is hot. takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). hitte makke, haywena takkaSmin siise! Let's go, go to see the hot springs!\} Meaning: with pire, Tuuhis, or nothing, means the weather is hot, of a person usually means one gets burnt but can mean one warms oneself by a fire or near another person, of water can mean just that the water is hot or can refer to a hot springs. • takkampi (Made from: takka, -mpi) $V$ warm, heat, burn Grammar: only of warming, heating, or burning something/someone else (causing it/them to be heated). Meaning: of food, a rock, etc., means warming or heating the thing, of a person not usually used but would probably mean someone causing a burn on the other person. • yulke $V$ burn \{\textit{Ex.:} miSSimpi puuTey, amSi yulke sottow. Blow well, so the fire burns. yulken kan- tokkoh, yuu makke maanan. My mat burned, and we put it out, yulke sottow, yulke tappur. The fire burns, the wood burns. kan-was yulkempi. I'm burning it.\} } Synonym: haala. Grammar: with -mpi means 'to burn something.'
burn 262

without, means 'something burns (on its own)', usually
the subject is sottow 'fire' or just is not specified (it
burns), but the subject can also be the thing that burns
(for ex. wood or a bed).  ■ yulkempi (Made from:
yulke, -mpi) V burn Grammar: to burn something.

get burned  ■ illon (Made from: *illo, -n) V burn,
get burned Grammar: something burns,
something gets burnt. (Other Pronunc.: illon
before another suffix)

burn brightly  ■ patSule V burn brightly  {{Ex.: 
patSule sottow. The fire burns brightly.}}}
Grammar: may end in a suffix -le
[Ar + Asc. guess]

burn much  ■ Temlele V burn much  {{Ex.: yulke
sottow, Temlele waate. The fire burns, it
comes burning everything.}} Pronunciation:
unusual form for a Mutsun verb. Meaning: usually of a
fire spreading out of control.

burn strongly  ■ Teeyo V blaze, burn strongly  {{Ex.: 
Teeyo sottow. The fire blazes. Teeyonin,
Teeyon. It blazed, it blazes.}} Grammar: used
with or without -n(i) with similar meaning.

burn with pain  ■ cosso V hurt, burn with pain
{{Ex.: cosso kannis. It hurts me (burning pain).
cosso-ka hay. My mouth hurts me. (burning
pain) hemmen kannis cosso kan-amnis. My
wound still hurts me.}} Grammar: the person who
hurts can be subject or object, the body-part that hurts
is a subject. Meaning: usually a burning kind of pain,
can also be ears hurting and making noise, and can
refer to a specific illness that probably causes burning
sores in the mouth.

burnt

get burnt  ■ takkan (Made from: takka, -n) V
get/become warm, get/become hot, get burnt
Grammar: only of getting warm/hot/burnt on
it's own, not of warming someone/something.
Meaning: of the weather, food, a rock, etc. means get
warm/hot, of a person or body part, usually means get
burnt but rarely means to warm oneself (or one's
hands, etc.) up near the fire or on another person, etc..
(Other Pronunc.: takkani before another suffix)

burp  ■ orso V burp, belch  {{Ex.: orson-ka. I
burped.}}

burr  ■ Sooyok N burr, sticker Meaning: burr of a plant
that sticks to horses and people, and is irritating.

burro  ■ wuuru (Borrowed from: burro Spanish) N
burro, donkey  {{Ex.: haTTay nuk, wuuru! Hit it,
the burro (with a stick)!}}

burrow  ■ isni V burrows. make squirrel hole, burrow
Noun: isni. Meaning: only of a small animal making a
hole, not to make a hole in an object in general. [Ar +
Asc. guess] ■ isni N burrows. burrow, hole
{{Ex.: kuYeetu wak-rukka issintak. The tanartula's
home is in a burrow. issinte-k. He has a
burrow.}} Verb: isni. Meaning: burrow/hole of an
animal, not a general hole in an object.

burrowing owl  ■ weecici N burrowing owl Similar:
tuku. Cultural info.: if a person nods/salutes with the
head, they are said to be like this type of owl. Meaning:
small or even tiny ground owls that live in holes made
by ground squirrels, nod with head (like a salute), make
a call that sounds like 'tuku,' many lived toward San
Joaquin Valley.

burst  ■ cippi V burst  {{Ex.: sarka cippiSte hin.
The burst eye is white.}} ■ tokle V burst, crack open
{{Ex.: tokley! Pop/burst (it)! toklehte-k. It's popped/burst. toklenin. (It)
popped/burst.}} Grammar: pop or burst something.
Meaning: possibly also to make a popping noise. ■
toklen (Made from: tokle, -n) V pop, burst, crack open
Grammar: to pop/burst/crack open on its own.
(Other Pronunc.: tokleni before a suffix) ■ Tilli V
burst, break apart, pop  {{Ex.: Tillinin. It broke
apart (for ex. a rock). TiliSte wak-hin. His/her
eye has burst. Tilli-ka neppe poore. I'm
bursting (popping) this flea. kahhaye Tilisi
to pop lice (repeatedly, or many people) Tilisy!
Burst (it)!/Break (it) apart!}} Grammar: means to
pop/burst something if used by itself, means something
pops/bursts on its own if used with -n(i). ■ Tillin
(Made from: Tili, -n) V burst, break apart, pop
Grammar: only for things bursting, breaking up on their
own. (Other Pronunc.: Tillini before a suffix)

pus bursts  ■ pihho V burst (pus)  {{Ex.: pihhonin-
mes huupama. Pus burst onto you.}} Grammar:
may only appear with -n(i), meaning pus
bursts. Meaning: pus bursts out of a wound or such,
possibly onto someone. [Ar only, very unsure]

bury  ■ pira V bury  {{Ex.: piraSte-k. He's buried.
pira! Bury him/her/it! kan-was yete pira. We
will bury him later. piraana-ka kan-innise. I
go to bury my son. piraanin-ak. He got
bury and roast ■ hussu $V$ bury and roast \{\{Ex.: hussu toroowe\}. (Someone) buried and roasted soaproot. hussuna-ka. I go to bury and roast (something). kan-was yete huswi toroowe. I will unbury (dig up) the soaproot (from the roasting pit).\}\} Cultural info.: people would dig a roasting pit in the ground, fill with dry wood and particular types of grass, bury soaproot or meat in it, cover it over, and roast it in an underground closed pit, and the soaproot was very good this way.

bush

blackberry bush ■ reTeeTih $N$ blackberry bramble/patch \{\{Ex.: reTeeTihmak blackberry brambles\}\} Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

business ■ hiSSen, (Made from: hiSSe, -n$_2$) $N$ work, business loanword: tawah.

not mind your own business ■ olTo $V$ meddle, not mind own business \{\{Ex.: olToSminse-me? Are you a busybody?\}\}

busy

be busy ■ hiSSente (Made from: hiSSe, -n$_2$, -te) $V$ be busy, have work

busybody ■ olToSmin (Made from: olTo, -Smin) $N$ meddler, busybody ■ sukiSpaN (Made from: suksi, -paN) $N$ busybody, watcher Meaning: someone who always watches others to collect gossip about them.

but ■ ene conj and, but \{\{Ex.: ene men miSte? And are you well?\}\} Meaning: range of possible meanings unsure. Social use: not used by Ascension's time but somewhat common in Ar's time. ■ enohek $Adv$ but, rather, instead \{\{Ex.: ekwe waksaSte diyos, enohek harwati. God is not stingy, rather he is generous.\}\} [Attested only once]

butt ■ inalgas (Borrowed from: nalgas Spanish) $N$ buttocks, butt native: wakkas. Meaning: could possibly also be used to refer to the bottom of an inanimate object, like a pot. [Attested only once] ■ tiiraS $N$revers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks \{\{Ex.: miTTeSte wak-tiiraS. His rear has grown. kan meheest tiiraSe. I’m looking at (his) butt.\}\} Similar: wakkas; Verb: tirSa. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt. ■ wakkas $N$ butt, buttocks, ass \{\{Ex.: wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar; kaayi-y ketye wak-wakkas. He went in his car, there's no seat, his butt will hurt. hittokpuy men-wakkas! Clean your rear! men aman wakkas! You're all (completely) butt! (traditional insult)\}\} Similar: tiiraS; loanword: inalgas. Meaning: specifically the butt, smaller part of the body than tiiras; could also rarely refer to the bottom of a pot or such.

person with large butt ■ tirSaSmin (Made from: tirSa, -Smin) $N$ person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use tiiraSmin (tiiraS -min) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

have large butt ■ tirSa $V$revers. have large buttocks/rear/backside Noun: tiiraS. Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

have a butt ■ patsa $V$revers. have a butt \{\{Ex.: patsaSmin one having a (big) butt\}\} Noun: patsas; Similar: pusni. Meaning: of a woman. [Attested only once]

butt end (of a stick) ■ mostor $N$ tree trunk, butt end \{\{Ex.: mooyor tak uttuyis, mostor anSa! Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!\}\} Similar: mooyor. Meaning: butt end of a stick, or tree trunk, possibly stump, Ascension notes this and mooyor mean approximately the same thing.

butterfly ■ mumuLaLuk $N$ butterfly Similar: Siwlu. Pronunciation: Ha thinks it might be pronounced mamlaluk, but Ascension really didn't know the word. [Attested only once]

colorful butterfly ■ Siwlu $N$ colorful butterfly Verb: Siwlu; Similar: mumuLaLuk. Meaning: large and colorful.

catch butterflies ■ Siwlu $V$ catch butterflies \{\{Ex.: Siwluna makke. We go to catch butterflies.\}\} Noun: Siwlu.
**buttocks**

**inalgas** (Borrowed from: nalgas Spanish)  
N buttocks, butt native: **wakkas**. Meaning: could possibly also be used to refer to the bottom of an inanimate object, like a pot. [Attested only once]  
**tiiraS** N revers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks  
{Ex.: miTTeSte wak-tiiraS.} His rear has grown. kan meheesi tiiraSe. I'm looking at (his) butt.} Similar: **wakkas;** Verb: **tirSa.** Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.  
**wakkas** N butt, buttocks, ass {Ex.: wannin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayik yete wak-wakkas.} He went in his car, there's no seat, his butt will hurt. hittokpuy men-wakkas! Clean your rear! men aman wakkas! You're all (completely) butt! (traditional insult)} Similar: **tiiraS;** loanword: **inalgas.**  
Meaning: specifically the butt, smaller part of the body than tiiras; could also rarely refer to the bottom of a pot or such.  

**have pain in butt**  
*yanu* V have pain in stomach/butt {Ex.: yannunin-ka. I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. kan yanun. My butt hurts.} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: **yanuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)  
**yanun** (Made from: *yanu, -n*) V have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: **yanunni** before a suffix)  

**have large buttocks**  
**tirSa** V revers. have large buttocks/rear/backside Noun: **tiiraS.** Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.  

**a woman's buttocks**  
**puucehte** N woman's buttocks [Attested only once]  

**be fat-buttocked**  
**muTyA** V be fat-buttocked  
{Ex.: muTyASte tiiraS. fat-buttocked rear end.} Similar: **mutSa.** [Attested only once]  

**button**  
**woton** (Borrowed from: boton Spanish) N knot, button {Ex.: tappur woton knot in wood (wood's knot) uttu-ka wak-wotoone

**kamiisatka.** I'm putting his button on the shirt.} Similar: **knot** meaning is only of knots in wood/boards/trees, 'button' meaning is for clothing. (Other Pronunc.: **wootoon** before a vowel in the same word)  

**belly button**  
**poloc** N revers. navel, belly button  
{Ex.: wak-poloc iccoSte. His belly button is sticking out (is an "outie"). wak-poloc rammay. His belly button is an "innie."}  
Verb: **polco;** Similar: **toppec.** Pronunciation: Asc. once said poloc was right and it was not loppoc, but loppoc is almost as common as poloc, so probably both were possible.  

**buy**  
**huupu** V buy {Ex.: hate-mes huupuyin men-ampine. Who came to buy your roast (meat) from you? koc-me huupuna men-ammace. When you go to buy your food. huupuy! Buy (it)!}  
**huupumusatka** at the market {loanword: wenteri. Grammar: by itself means buy, with -spu means sell}  

**buying place**  
**huupumsa** (Made from: huupu, -msa) N market, buying place, store Grammar: can use huupusumsa (selling place) instead, but huupumsa is more common.  

**buzz**  
**mumyule** V buzz {Ex.: mumyule makkes rammay oocotka. It's buzzing inside our ears.} Pronunciation: unusual three-syllable verb, may end in unknown suffix -le. [Ar + Asc. guess]  

**by**  
**kawetYka** Adv at the edge, next to, by {Ex.: sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe. I sleep at the edge of the fire.}  
Heenikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.} Similar: **-tak;** Similar: **kaw.** Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly kaw 'shore,' followed by -tak/-tka, but is now a single word with tYka instead of tka, meaning at an edge in general.  

**pass by**  
**eepe** V pass by {Ex.: epse mukurmakma. The women are passing by. Taareeekka eepen saawi. The men passed by singing.}  
**eepetak** rammenese. I'm passing by the river.}  

**by**  
(number) *-si, Suff. (num > Adv) by (number) {Ex.: hemcesi by ones/one by one uThisi by twos kaphasi by threes uuTiti by fours parwesi by fives tansasi by tens}
Grammar: add to a number or possibly a verb form of a number word (usually ending in a vowel) to make a word meaning 'by (number)s'. Pronunciation somewhat unsure, but 'by two or by fours' is heard. (Other Pronunc.: --i after a number ending in s (parwes))

by all ■ hiRuhSiM (Made from: *hiRuh, -sum) quant by all Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat unsure, could end with -sum. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably less common than hiruhmin even in Ar's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

by God ■ waRaSi excl for God's sake, by God {{Ex.: humnit sii, waras! For God's sake, give me water! riccaYuT, waras, atSayikma! Talk, for God's sake, girls!}} Social use: polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

by means of ■ -sum Suff. (N) with, by means of {{Ex.: alley nuk men-issusum! Break it with your hand! kan-was hiwsen kan-streessum. I like him with my heart. niSSasum-ak warka. He's crying because of this. woSnonin-ak}}

kurchahSiM. He choked on roasted corn. hiTTewum cuukiN-ak. It's bending with (because of) the wind. tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak. He made a road with flowers. tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum. He shot me with a bow, with an arrow.}} Grammar: add to the noun one uses to do the activity (instrumental case). Meaning: cannot be used for the meaning 'do something together with' (-Tuk), only for 'do by using'. (Other Pronunc.: -um after r, l, m, n, y, w, s, or S)

by oneself ■ -Sa Suff. (Pro > Pro) alone, by oneself, only {{Ex.: menSa ricca. You alone speak. menSa namti. Only you hear. / You alone hear. kanSa I alone wakSa he/she alone}} ■ coore'Sa (Made from: coore, -Sa) Adv alone, by oneself {{Ex.: men coore'Sa ricca. You alone speak. ameSpi-ka coore'Sa. I am playing alone. wak Tawra coore'Sa. He lives alone.}}

cactus

gather pitaya cactus ■ saawana2 V gather pitaya cacti, gather small agave Noun: saawana1. Meaning: type of plant unsafe, could also be a gooseberry bush, it is prickly and grows in thickets, not tall trees, and has small, ball-shaped edible fruits.

pitaya cactus ■ saawana1 N pitaya cactus, small agave Verb: saawana2. Cultural info.: fruit shaped like a small ball is edible. Meaning: may refer to a gooseberry plant instead, but some type of small agave or cactus is more likely, grows in thickets, not as tall trees, is prickly.

cadaver ■ morkinis N bones of a dead person, cadaver, skeleton Similar: -knIS. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

calabash ■ hikaritas (Borrowed from: jicaritas Spanish) N calabash Cultural info.: the same as what were called guajes or gourds, with a long, thin neck, had one side cut off and they were made into drinking cups/ladles. [Attested only once]

calf ■ weseeru (Borrowed from: becerro Spanish) N calf {{Ex.: hinhan weseeru? How many calves?}} native: Luohu; Similar: weyeeru.

orphan colt/calf ■ lepe N orphan colt/calf Meaning: can be used of humans, but only as a teasing comparison to a colt/calf. [Attested only once]

yearling calf ■ Luohu N yearling calf {{Ex.: hinhan Luohu? How many yearling calves are there?}} loanword: weseeru. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsafe, unusual for Mutsun. Social use: by Ascension's time the borrowing weseeru was used instead. [Attested only once]

calf of leg ■ kaatYuli N revers. leg, calf of leg Synonym: cipay; Similar: koru; Verb: katYli. Meaning: can refer to Achilles tendon area, slightly above heel.

California

catch California jays ■ aSti V revers. catch California jays {{Ex.: aStina-ka. I'm going to catch California jays.}} Noun: aSti.
California goosefoot  ■ hamatay N California goosefoot Meaning: type of soaproot. [Attested only once]

California jay  ■ aSit N reveres. California jay Verb: aSti.

California white alder  ■ alamiyo (Borrowed from: alamiyo Spanish) N California white alder [Attested only once]

call  ■ *yaamu (Borrowed from: llamar?? Spanish??) V name, call { {Ex.: hiimi-me at yaamupu miSte. You are always calling yourself good (bragging).} } Grammar: Asc. reports it is only used with -pu. Meaning: to name oneself something, not to call to someone, can include bragging/boasting if one calls oneself something positive. ■ haawa V call { {Ex.: hiwsen-kas haawa. I like to call him. kan-was haawa kan-appase. I am calling my father. haawahne-me. You are being called. hawsana-ka haysane. I go to call them (a lot of people). haawapismak callers} } ■ rakke V name, call { {Ex.: kan rakkehni hwan. I was named Juan. makke-was rakke kapitan. We call him captain. kan-was rakke kan-cuucuse oree. I'm naming my dog "bear." kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum. I call him by his name. uTnin-ak haysane rakke. He announces them (in church) the second time.} } Noun: raakat. Meaning: to call someone something (a name), call by name, not to call out to or call someone to you.

call (more than one, many) ■ hawsa2 (Made from: haawa, -spis) V call (more than one, many) one object:

call off  ■ inula (Borrowed from: anular? Spanish (possibly)) V call off, cancel [Attested only once]

call oneself  ■ yaamupu (Made partly from: *yaamu, -pu) V call oneself Meaning: to call oneself something, describe oneself (including bragging).

call someone names  ■ satte V call someone names { {Ex.: satte-k kannis. He is calling me names.} } Meaning: a way of teasing someone.

call to come here  ■ haayi 2 V (call to) come here { {Ex.: haayiSte. (She) has come here.} } Pronunciation: less common usage.

caller  ■ haawapis (Made from: haawa, -spis) N caller, shouter

dance caller  ■ rawik N reveres. dance caller, orator Verb: rawki. Cultural info.: the person who calls out shouts during a dance, or gives a sermon-like speech to the people at a dance.

dance-caller  ■ ciweya N shouter, dance-caller, preacher { {Ex.: kan ussi-ka ciweya. I, because I am the dance-shouter.} } Similar: ciwey; Similar: -ya.

calling out  ■ turi excl calling out Grammar: part of speech unsure. Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, may indicate calling to someone. [Attested only once]

callused

be called  ■ huusa V be called, have calluses { {Ex.: huusanin makke. We got calluses.} } Meaning: hardened places on hands from work, for example. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have calluses  ■ huusa V be called, have calluses { {Ex.: huusanin makke. We got calluses.} } Meaning: hardened places on hands from work, for example. [Ar + Asc. guess]

calm

calm down  ■ cikki V calm down { {Ex.: ekwes makam cikkinit? Don't you all calm down?} } Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear, includes not being angry.

can  ■ aykic Adv possible, can, be able { {Ex.: aykic-ka holle hooyo It's possible, I can get it.} } Pronunciation: sometimes aykici when it's a word by itself, but not always. Grammar: might be either adverb or verb. ■ holle 1 V can, be able to { {Ex.: piina riicase ekwe-ka holle rica. I can't speak those words/that language. moT-me holle? Can you do it? ekwe-ka holle assapu. I can't part my hair. kan yete hiSSe numan-ka holle hiSSe. I will do what I can do. kan holle citte, kan hinsu citte. I can dance, I know how to dance.} } Grammar: use with another verb to mean 'can ___'. ■ welle V can, be able to { {Ex.: kanse welle? Can I/am I able to? welle-ka. I can/am able.} } Meaning: less common than holle.

do what one can  ■ caaca V try, do what one can { {Ex.: caaca-k. He does what he can.} }
trash/garbage can • witimsa (Made from: witi, -msa) N trash/garbage can Grammar: literally place where you throw something out.

cancel • inula (Borrowed from: anular? Spanish (possibly)) V call off, cancel [Attested only once] • yuTTu V cancel, move/put aside { {Ex.: yuTTun kan-watin. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) yuTTun-ka. I cancelled (something), neppu yuTTun. This (thing) moved to one side. } } Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

candle • weela (Borrowed from: vela Spanish) N candle { {Ex.: huyay weela! Light the candle! punTey weela! Put out the candle!} }

candy • panooca (Borrowed from: panocha Spanish) N candy { {Ex.: kattYastap okse panooca. (Someone) was given candy a long time ago.} }

cane • ciiyas N cane, walking stick { {Ex.: iTTasume akku men-ciiyasum. You enter again with your cane, wak imanu wak-ciiyase. He lifts up his cane.} } Verb: *ciiya.

walk with a cane • *ciiya V walk with a cane { {Ex.: ciiyaapu-k. He walks with a cane.} } Noun: ciiyas. Grammar: might only appear with -pu (same meaning). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: ciiya before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) • ciiyaapu (Made from: *ciiya, -pu) V walk with a cane [Attested only once]

canoe • konona N footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe loanword: wuku; loanword: wapor. Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsum, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.

canyon • halu N canyon [Attested only once]

Oso canyon • orestak (Made from: ores, -tak2) N place Oso Canyon Meaning: Canada de los Osos, near Gilroy.

cap • maakis (Made from: maaki, -s1) N cap, cork, plug Meaning: cap of a container with a small opening, like a bottle or a car radiator.

to be a cap of a shell • hollo V be a cap of a shell Meaning: possibly acorn shell cap. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cape

put on cape • sarpa V put head through, put on cape { {Ex.: sarpaSte men-eshen. You've put your blanket on your head. sarpapuy! Put it on over your head!} } Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.

captain • kapitan (Borrowed from: capitán Spanish) N captain { {Ex.: makke-was rakke kapitan. We call him captain.} } [Attested only once]

car • aramovil (Borrowed from: automovil or automobile Spanish or English) N car, automobile • hinnepuSmin (New word made from: hinne, -pu, -Smin) N car, automobile • maakina (Borrowed from: maquina Spanish) N car, automobile { {Ex.: maakina wak hinne iTyan. The car is going backward. licyenuy maakina, hivsen-ka apyari! Stop the car, I want to get out! kan uttu kan-maakinatka. I'm putting it in my car.} }

carbon • sus N coal, coals, carbon, charcoal { {Ex.: men kata sus murTu. You are black like coal. hoTTo ayun sus! Go bring me coals!} }

carbuncle • huupur N reverses. boil, carbuncle { {Ex.: huupurTe-k. He has boils. huupurmin someone characterized by boils (someone who has boils).} } Verb: hupru; Similar: rona. Meaning: a type of sore that grows, buried under the skin, in the legs, that one can press on and remove a large quantity of pus from.

card

playing card • waraaha (Borrowed from: baraja Spanish) N playing card { {Ex.: hemecka waraaha one playing card} } Meaning: probably either a single card or a pack of cards. [Attested only once]

care

take care of • *uTTa V take care of, wait for { {Ex.: makkese neppe uTTasi. This one cares for us.} }
**care**

*uTTasi-me kannis kuutis.* You take care of me for a little. *uTTasi-ka hawnane.* I wait for/watch out for/take care of (my) wife.

*uTTasit!* Take care of me! *uTTaspuy!* Take care of yourself! *niSSasum-ka uTTaspudiyoose.* By means of this (prayer) I take care of myself for God.}} **Noun:** wuuTa; **Similar:** Taaye. Grammar: only used with -si, but no change to meaning, or with -spu for oneself. Meaning: probably includes a meaning of waiting for someone as well as literally caring for. ■ *uTTasi* (Made from: *uTTa, -si,*) V* take care of, wait for Grammar: not sure what -si is, does not add meaning.

**take care of oneself** ■ *uTTasp* (Made from: *uTTa, -spu*) V* take care of oneself*  
**Why do you care?** ■ *hinTise-me waate meese?* (Idiom composed of: *hinTis, -se, =me, waate, meese*) excl What does it matter to you?, What do you care?  
**take care** ■ *atpe* V* watch out, take care* {{Ex.: *miSSsimpi atpesi.* to watch out well (to do it as it should be) *atpey! Watch out!;*}} Grammar: usually used with -si, but can be used alone with similar meaning. ■ *atpesi* (Made from: *atpe, -si,*) V* watch out, take care* {{Ex.: *miSSsimpi atpesi.* to watch out well (to do it as it should be);}} ■ *Taaye* V* be careful, take care* {{Ex.: *Taayepuy! Be careful (of yourself)! Taayepumen. You're careful.;}} **Similar:** *uTTa.* Pronunciation: there is confusion between this and caaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu (be careful of oneself). Meaning: probably being careful not to fall or get hurt, not like taking care of someone (*uTTa*). ■ *Taayepu* (Made from: *Taaye, -pu*) V* be careful of oneself, take care* Meaning: being careful not to hurt oneself, or taking care (of oneself).

**careful**  
**listen to carefully** ■ *Tillu* V* listen attentively/carefully, squint at* {{Ex.: *Tillis men kannis.* You're listening to me carefully. *kan Tillusi. I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye);;}} Grammar: may only be used with -si. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. [Tentative]

**go carefully** ■ *issinte* (Made partly from: *issi*) V* go carefully Grammar: not clear what is added to issi to form this word.*  
**be careful** ■ *issi* V* be careful* {{Ex.: *issin-ka.* I am careful.;}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i), often appears with -niti to mean to go around being careful regularly. ■ *puuce* V* be careful* {{Ex.: *puucehte-k aaname.* He's very careful.;}} **Meaning:** meaning unsure.  
[Tentative] ■ *Taaye* V* be careful, take care* {{Ex.: *Taayepuy! Be careful (of yourself)! Taayepumen. You're careful.;}} **Similar:** *uTTa.* Pronunciation: there is confusion between this and caaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu (be careful of oneself). Meaning: probably being careful not to fall or get hurt, not like taking care of someone (*uTTa*).

**be careful of oneself** ■ *Taayepu* (Made from: *Taaye, -pu*) V* be careful of oneself, take care* Meaning: being careful not to hurt oneself, or taking care (of oneself).

**caress** ■ *onse* V* fondle, caress, hold* {{Ex.: *onespu-ka neppe sinnise.* I hold and caress this child.;}} Grammar: appears only with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: *ones* before -pu or -mu) ■ *onespu* (Made from: *onse, -pu*) V* fondle, caress, hold*  
**caring** ■ *selmoSte* (Made from: *selmo, -Ste*) perf affectionate, caring [Attested only once]

**be caring** ■ *selmo* V* be affectionate, be caring* {{Ex.: *kan-was meheesi, selmoSte.* I am looking at her affectionately.;}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste. Meaning: meaning clear even though it only appears once. [Attested only once]

**Carmel** ■ *karmentak* (Made from: *karmen, -tak,*) **Nplace** Carmel  
**ranch in Carmel Valley** ■ *tapper* **Nplace** Sargent's ranch Meaning: a place in Carmel Valley. [Attested only once]  
**Carmel Mission Rancheria** ■ *karmentayruk* (Made from: *karmen, -tak, rukka,*) **Nplace** Carmel Mission rancheria Meaning: literally the Carmel house(s). [Attested only once]  
**Carmel River** ■ *wacosta* **Nplace** Carmel River [Attested only once]  
**carnation**
gather wild carnations | owne | Vrevers. gather wild carnations | {Ex.: ownena makke. We go to gather wild carnations.} | Noun: owowna. Meaning: may be known as Scarlet Cup and as Coast Indian Paintbrush. Sci. name: Castilleja affinis H. and A. Jepson p. 938.

wild carnation | owowna | Nrevers. wild carnation


carrier

meat carrier | hihon | N meat carrier | {Ex.: hihon-ak waate. The meat carrier comes.} | [Attested only once]

carrot

gather wild carrots | rawsuna | V gather wild carrots | {Ex.: rawsuna makke. We go to gather wild carrots.} | Noun: rawsuna.

wild carrot | rawsuna | N wild carrot Verb: rawsuna.

Cultural info.: grew in the mountains, was a valued food and considered better than carrots. Meaning: different root vegetable than carrot, larger, with a white root, top of the plant has a tall stalk and leaf and looks like anise.

carry | ammi | 1 V carry, bring | {Ex.: kan-mes ammitin. I was carrying you.} | Meaning: holding in the arms. 

■ coppo | V carry | {Ex.: coppoy nuk Carry it! Copponti-ka. I have something to carry. (I carry something.) tollon mene-coppomak. You have a lot of things.} Synonym: wattimpi. Grammar: almost always used in coppo, coppomak, or coppopis, rarely by itself. Social use: Asc. suggests coppo and wattimpi were from different dialects of Mutsun, coppo is less common than wattimpi. ■ copso (Made from: coppo, -s-, -s-) V carry Meaning: usually of carrying a small thing (for example in one's hand), might indicate carrying multiple things or carrying repeatedly, but unsure. ■ cossonti (Made from: coppo, -s-, -n, -ti) V carry native: wattimpi. Grammar: literally 'be a thing one carries,' but used as a basic word for 'carry,' but much less common than wattimpi. Social use: possibly from a different dialect. ■ hellempi (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -mpi) V carry, bring native: wattimpi. ■ hinnenu (Made from: hinne, -nu) V carry Similar:

wattimpi. Meaning: literally 'to put in a position to go'. 

■ hippu | V carry | {Ex.: hippuy tapp! Carry the wood on your back! hippun / hippus a load mukurmakma yete hippun rookose. The women will carry bulrush. hinnu seisni wak hippu? What might he be carrying? hippuhnes mas. Beads were carried.} Similar: huccu. Grammar: meaning similar whether with or without -n(i). Meaning: only for carrying on the back, not in the arms, possibly more likely to be used for a man carrying something than a woman. ■ hoNwe | V carry | {Ex.: hoNwetit kannis! Keep carrying me! hoNwey nuk! Carry it!} Similar: wattimpi. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ hoooyona (Made from: hoooyo, -na, -s-) V take, bring, carry Meaning: literally 'go to grab;' but this, hoooyok, and hoooyoni are often used to mean that once you grab the thing, you carry/bring/take it somewhere. ■ wattimpi (Made from: watti, -mpi) V carry, bring loanword: hellempi; Similar: hoNwe; loanword: copsonti; Synonym: copso; Similar: hinnenu. Grammar: literally 'make something go,' means 'bring/carry it.' Meaning: most common word for bringing/carrying.

thing you carry | copso (Made from: coppo, -s-, -s-) N little load, thing you carry

carry arrows under the arm | kappi | V carry arrows under the arm | {Ex.: kappi hayu. They carry a bunch of arrows under the arm.} Meaning: to carry a bundle of arrows, possibly also tied up with a bow, under the arm. [Ar + Asc. guess]

carry meat | koohoi, V carry meat | {Ex.: koohoy tooTe! Carry meat! koohoyniin. (Someone) came to carry meat.} |

carry on a stretcher | tawki | V carry on a stretcher | {Ex.: kan-was tawki. I carry him on a stretcher. tawkhine to be carried on a stretcher tawkimak stretcher-bearers} |

carry on one's back | huccu | V carry piggyback, carry on back | {Ex.: huccuy! Carry (him) on your back! huccun-ak wak-sinnise. She carried her child on her back. huccuSte-k. She has carried (someone) on her back. huccut kannis! Carry me on your back!} Similar: hippu. Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men. ■ lupy | V carry on back |
**Castroville Indian** ■ *wacrun* Npersonal
Castroville Indian {{Ex.: *wacrunmak, wacrun* tak}}

**Castroville Indians** ■ *paaranitkawas* (Made from: *paarani, -tak, -was*) Npersonal Castroville Indians, hill people Meaning: also people from the Sierra mountains.

**cat** ■ *penyek* Ncat {{Ex.: *ruumu-k* penyek. The cat purrs, *penyek* rica. The cat meows. (The cat speaks.) *penyek* matta leecise. The cat licks milk *kan* ekwe hiwsen neppe penyekmase rammay rukkatka, iccompiy nuk hayse. I don't want these cats inside the house, put them out! *hiswin-*ak penyek. The cat gave birth.}} Verb: *penke*. Cultural info.: domestic cats were introduced by the Spanish, but this is a native word for them (as H noted). Grammar: takes irregular plural *penyekmase* (not *penyekmak*). Meaning: domestic/house cat.

wildcat/bobcat ■ *tooroma* N wild-cat, bobcat

**catch** ■ *hittu* Vcatch, get caught {{Ex.: *hittunin-* kan-koro. I got my foot caught.}} Similar: *hitti*. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'get caught,' but unsure. Meaning: get one's hand, foot, or possibly other body part caught in something, for example in a door. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ *holle* 2 V grab, catch {{Ex.: *holsey!* Grab them! *ekwe-*ka holle sallik. I don't grab the splistick. ekwe ney' a hollehne awnicmin. Turtles aren't caught now. holletin-*ka-was. I kept grabbing it.}} Meaning: includes catching animals when hunting. ■ *paTTi* Vhold, catch, grasp {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-*ka. I was seized. *paTTi* piina muuSek! Grab that bird! *ekwe-*ka *paTTi*n hemec'a laalakse. I didn't catch a single goose! *ekwe-*me hinne murtey, ussi-*me* yete *paTTihne! Don't walk at night, because you'll get grabbed! *paTTiw* nuk! Let it go! *paTTi-*kan-onespun. I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead. ■ *Tonno* V grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: *kaknuh Tonno* tiwitYukse. The hawk grabbed the killdeer with its talons.}} Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.
catch in the act ■ yeere V snag, get caught on {Ex.: yeerein kan-kamiisa klaawutka, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa. My shirt got caught on a nail, and my shirt tore.} Similar: yeere.

Grammar: might only occur with -n(i) or -aTTaT.

catch barn owls ■ cahi V catch barn owls Noun: cahi. (Other Pronunc.: cahi before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

catch birds ■ musKe Vrevers. catch birds {Ex.: muskena to go to catch birds} Noun: mussek. Meaning: to go to catch pajaros madrugador, possibly mockingbird or yellow-breasted chat, but it was gray, thick-beaked, and not yellow-breasted, sings very beautifully, only in the morning (early bird), does not come around houses.

catch California jays ■ aSti Vrevers. catch California jays {Ex.: aStina-ka. I'm going to catch California jays.} Noun: aStit.

catch cats ■ penke Vrevers. catch cats {Ex.: penkena to go to catch cats} Noun: penyek. Grammar: probably rarely or never used as a verb. [Asc. guess]

catch fire ■ huttepu (Made from: hutte, -pu) V catch fire Meaning: for a fire or wood to light itself on fire, a fire starts itself. ■ kuTTun (Made from: kuTTu, -n) V light, catch fire Grammar: something lights, catches fire (not to set something on fire). (Other Pronunc.: kuTTuni before another suffix)

catch flies ■ mumri V catch flies {Ex.: kan mumriina. I go to catch flies.} Noun: mumuri; Similar: *mumru. (Other Pronunc.: mumrii before one consonant and then a vowel)

catch gopher snakes ■ kooTehwa3 (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) V catch gopher snakes Noun: kooTehwa. Grammar: -wa is not normally used in verbs. Meaning: or mole snakes or mouse-hunting snakes or deaf snakes.

catch hawks ■ ciliska V catch hawks {Ex.: ciliskana makke. We go to catch hawks.} Noun: ciliskan.

catch in the act ■ otmo 1 V spy on, catch in the act {Ex.: yeela makse otomou. We will spy on each other. otmoykun-ka-was. I went to catch him in the act.} loanword: piyaari. Meaning: catch someone doing something they shouldn't, peek at or spy on someone.

catch magpies ■ aTTa1 V catch magpies {Ex.: kan yete aTTa. I will catch magpies.} Noun:

get caught on ■ yeere (Made from: yeere, -n) V get snagged, get caught on (Other Pronunc.: yeereni before a suffix)

catch small lizards ■ hesle Vrevers. catch small lizards {{Ex.: heslena makke. We go to catch small lizards.} Noun: heselu.

catch sucker fish ■ kolko V catch sucker fish {Ex.: kolkona makke. We go to catch sucker fish.} Noun: kolkol.

catch turtles ■ awnicmi V catch turtles {Ex.: awnicmina makke. We go to catch turtles.} Noun: awnicmin. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, may include a suffix historically.

catch small lizards ■ hesle Vrevers. catch small lizards {{Ex.: heslena makke. We go to catch small lizards.} Noun: heselu.

catch suckers fish ■ kolko V catch sucker fish {Ex.: kolkona makke. We go to catch sucker fish.} Noun: kolkol.

catch turtles ■ awnicmi V catch turtles {Ex.: awnicmina makke. We go to catch turtles.} Noun: awnicmin. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, may include a suffix historically.

catch sucker fish ■ kolko V catch sucker fish {Ex.: kolkona makke. We go to catch sucker fish.} Noun: kolkol.

catch turtles ■ awnicmi V catch turtles {Ex.: awnicmina makke. We go to catch turtles.} Noun: awnicmin. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, may include a suffix historically.
cause ■ -mpi Suff. \((V > V)\) make, cause, let \{Ex.: men-was murTumpin. You made it black (painted it black). kommempin kan-kawaayuse. I tired out my horse (make it get tired). Taakampi-me kannis rukse. You're bringing me the bowstring (make it arrive). kan-was killempi. I make it shine. hassempiy! Anger him! Make him be angry! tonnempin-ka kan-liivruse. I lost my book (made it get lost). yuu hayso kuutYi sisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water (make it wet). wattimpiy tooTe! Carry the meat! eNtempi-ka neppe sinisse. I'm making this baby fall asleep (putting him to sleep). kan-was ansimpin. I hurt him (made him hurt). mehemempis-ka haysane. I made them look. kan-was komyempi. I'm making/letting him rest.\} Similar: -si. Grammar: includes make/cause/let someone do something, also to cause a result (make/let something happen, for ex. let something fall), and also makes a verb transitive (do verb to something, without -mpi the verb just happens on its own) (productive causative, lexical causative, and transitivizing suffix), literal 'make someone do something' is least common. ■ -mpi Suff. \((V > V)\) order, make, cause \{Ex.: hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe? What did the padre have/command you (to) do? kan cileesis. I had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. kan-was ereeSisi. I make him bathe/bathe him. neppe kannis maayisi. This makes me laugh. kan-was lollesi sinisse. I make the baby babble. men kannis sukmsi. You make me smoke.\} Similar: -mpi. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make someone do something, or order that something be done (causative), usually literally make someone do something (productive causative), rarely changes meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat = feed/nurse).
certainly ■ aamane Adv truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely \{Ex.: hasli-ka aamane. I am really afraid.\} Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time.
chair ■ Taawar Nrevers. chair, seat \{Ex.: Tawray men-Taawartak! Sit in your chair! innan Taawar. The chair falls over. wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas. He went in his car, it doesn't have a seat, his butt will hurt later.\} Verb: Tawra. Cultural info.: rich people (more often Spanish than Indian, but both) used whale bones as chairs. Grammar: can also use Tawras (literally think one uses it). chalice ■ kaalis (Borrowed from: caliz Spanish) N chalice \{Ex.: imma kaalise. to show a chalice.\}
Chalon ■ calon (Borrowed from: chalon Spanish) N place Chalon Cultural info.: area near stream and Soledad mountain range. [Attested only once]
chamiso ■ paayawa N chamiso, evergreen shrub Cultural info.: it works well as kindling, there was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey. Meaning: specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and no spines, it's very green and is found in the hills, the flowers make the tree look white when it is in flower, and almost like cotton when it dries out. [Attested only once]
change ■ hukka V change, move \{Ex.: hukkan-ka sawwe. I changed the song. hukkapuy! Move yourself! (for ex. out of the way) hukka! Move (it)! hukkanin. (It) changed.\} Grammar: by itself, means to change or move something, including changing where something is by moving it, with -ni, means something changes or moves on its own. ■ hukkan (Made from: hukka, -a) V change, move Grammar: something changes or moves on its own. (Other Pronunc.: hukkan before another suffix) ■ huule V change \{Ex.: huulemupin kan-raakatse. (Someone) caused my name to change. kan yete huule. I will change it.\} Grammar: to change something, not to change on its own, meaning seems to be similar with or without -mpi. ■ riwi V transform, turn into, change \{Ex.: kan riwiupi. I'm transforming myself. riwinin. (It) changed. kan riwi. I change (into something else).\} Meaning: somewhat unclear in what situations one uses this.

caught
cemetery ■ piramsa (Made from: pira, -msa) N cemetery, burial ground
chaotic
be chaotic

chaparral ■ hutya N brush, wood, forest, chaparral
[Me only]

charcoal ■ sus N coal, coals, carbon, charcoal
{{Ex.: men kata sus murTu. You are black like coal.
hoTTo ayun sus! Go bring me coals!}}

chase ■ yooore V chase
{{Ex.: yoooretin kannis waksis. The coyote kept chasing me. kan yoooreti kayiinase. I keep chasing the chicken.
kann yoorena kayiinase. I go to chase the chickens.}} Grammar: usually used with -ti, but not always. Meaning: often used of chasing chickens (probably in order to eat them), but not always.

keep chasing ■ yoooreti (Made from: yooore, -ti) V keep chasing Meaning: exact meaning unsure, could just be used for chase, but often things like chickens that one has to chase around in circles.

chat ■ riccaspu (Made from: ricea, -spu) V chat, converse, have a conversation

cheek ■ Tammus N cheek
{{Ex.: pukkeSte wak-Tammus. His cheeks are swelled up.}}

be fat-cheeked ■ muplu V be fat-cheeked
{{Ex.: mupluSte fat-cheeked}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: as of a baby. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have big/fat cheeks ■ katlu V have big/fat cheeks
{{Ex.: katluSmn wak-hin. He has a big-cheeked face. katluSmn-me. You are a fat-cheeked one. katluhte fat-cheeked}]

cheeks

bulge cheeks out ■ kippu V bulge cheeks out
{{Ex.: ke, kippuspu! Listen, bulge your cheeks out! kippuSte-k sikkot wak-Tammus. The gopher has his cheeks bulged out.}} Grammar: can include Tammus (cheeks) in the sentence or not, either way means to bulge the cheeks out. Meaning: of the cheeks. [Attested only once]

cherry

wild cherry ■ pokkre Vrevers. wild cherry, islay
Verb: pokre. Cultural info.: people may have eaten them for the nut inside, rather than the fruit, when cooked it tastes like cooked beans, and people may have overeaten of this and gotten sick. Meaning: fruit about 5/8 inch diameter, wild cherry or hollyleaf cherry. Sci. name: Prunus ilicifolia Walp. Jepson, p. 506.

gather wild cherries ■ pokre Vrevers. gather wild cherries

{{Ex.: hannika-mes tunne nii tuukaytak? Where do I come up to? Here, on your chest.}} Synonym: ettE.

crush ■ huncE V gnaw, chew
{{Ex.: kata kareS huncempi puhuT. Like the worm makes the bread get chewed.}} Meaning: probably only for insect or animal pests chewing, not for humans eating their food. [Attested only once] ■ Tikka V chew
{{Ex.: Tikkay miSSimpi! Chew it well! waaka Tikka. The cow is chewing. ekwe-me Tikka! Don't chew (it)!}} Similar: muyku, horko.

swallow without chewing ■ muyku V swallow without chewing, suck on
{{Ex.: ekwe-me Tikka! Swallow (that) without chewing it! (Suck on that!)}} Similar: Tikka, horko. Meaning: to take a mouthful of something soft like fruit and hold it in your mouth until you want to swallow it, has to be something very soft.


gather chia ■ patti V gather chia
{{Ex.: pattina makke. We go to gather chia.}} Noun: pattih.

chick ■ pirSana N baby bird, chick loanword:
puyiitu. ■ puyiitu (Borrowed from: pollito Spanish) N chick
{{Ex.: icconin puyiitu. The chick came out.}} native: pirSana. [Attested only once] ■ Tanol N chick Meaning: meaning completely unsure. [Attested only once]

moultling chick ■ miiTis N moultling chick
{{Ex.: ekwe-me paaTTis miiTise. You didn't grab the moulting chick.}} Meaning: a pre-fledgling, just
chick

starting to grow feathers, unable to fly.

**chicken** ■ **kayiina**; (Borrowed from: gallina Spanish)

*N* chicken, hen { {Ex.: kan yooreti kayiinase.} I keep chasing the chicken. wattiip kayiinase wakSis. The coyote is carrying a chicken. sawwrempiy kayiina! Fatten the chicken!} 

Verb: kayiina.

catch chickens ■ **kayiina**, *V* catch chickens { {Ex.: kayiinana makke.} We go to catch chickens.} 

Noun: kayiina. Meaning: this word may not exist (Ha wasn't sure). [Attested only once]

catch chicken hawks ■ **kaknu** *V* catch chicken hawks { {Ex.: kaknuna makke.} We go to catch chicken hawks.} 


children, women, and men too. mukurma, Taares ya. They're all dancing, two/You all have lots of kids!} 

Meaning: includes both grandparents and granddaughters.

Your child is grown? kan yete sitnunte. I will have children. kan-mes sitnunti. I am your child. maaliy men-sitnun! Cover your child!} 

Similar: sinni. Meaning: refers to either sons or daughters, but for women, there is no other word for daughter, to women use this word to say 'my daughter' (while the daughter of a man is ka); sitnun often emphasizes the child being the child of someone in particular, while sinni seems to emphasize the age range (child, not adult). ■ **tawre** *N* daughter, son, child Similar: innis; Similar: mos. Meaning: only used by a mother about or toward her child (used by female speaker).

conceive child ■ **rutsu** *V* conceive child, get pregnant { {Ex.: rutsupun wak.} She got pregnant.} 

Similar: tunnu, usete, paaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: ruts before -pu (and -mu if possible))

have many children ■ **suse** *V* have many children, be prolific { {Ex.: susheyuT sinnikma!} You two/You all have lots of kids!} 

Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

older children of a family (grown) ■ **miTTemak** (Made from: *miTTe, -mak,) *N* grown ones, adults, older children of a family Grammar: plural of miTTeSmin.

grandchild ■ **paplay** *N* grandchild { {Ex.: Saanaypuy paplaymak!} Come here, grandchildren!} 

Meaning: includes both grandparents and granddaughters.

have a child ■ **sitnu** *V* have a child { {Ex.: kan situnpu.} I used to have a child.} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: situn before -pu or -mu) ■ **sitnunte** (Made from: sitnun, -te) *V* have children

preschool children ■ **sittiya** (Made from: *sitti, -ya,) *N* small ones, preschool children Similar: kuutyiSmin. Grammar: plural only, must use kuutyiSmin for singular. Meaning: of children about age 4-5 (boy or girl), but also of small things in general (rocks, sticks).

older child of a family ■ **miTTeSmin** (Made from: *miTTe, -Smin) *N* grown one, adult, older child of a family Grammar: singular of
miTTemak.

**childhood** ■ **sinniway** (Made from: **sinni**, -way) N childhood Meaning: literally time of being a child.

**childlike**

**be childlike** ■ *sinni, V be childlike Pronunciation: might be same as sinyi, but unsure. Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: probably includes being young at heart. ■ **sinyi** V be childlike, be young { {Ex.: moT-me sire sinyin? Is your heart becoming childlike? sinyi-k wak sire. His heart is childlike. (He is young at heart).}} Pronunciation: could be same as *sinni. Grammar: with -n(i) means to become childlike. Meaning: may indicate 'be young at heart'.

**get/become childlike** ■ **sinnipu** (Made from: *sinni, -pu) V become childlike { {Ex.: yetee-ka sinnipu. I will become childlike. sinnipu-k. He's becoming childlike.}} Pronunciation: could be pronounced sinyipu. Grammar: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'make oneself childlike'.

**children's game** ■ **peeleTa** N children's game ■ rakaT N children's game Meaning: meaning unsure, could be a confusion with raakaT 'name'. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

**chile** ■ **cil** (Borrowed from: chile Spanish) N chile { {Ex.: kaayiSmin cil. The chile is painful (so hot it hurts). terpese neppe cil. This chile is hot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **cil** before a vowel in the same word)

**chile pepper** ■ **cil** (Borrowed from: chile Spanish) N chile { {Ex.: kaayiSmin cil. The chile is painful (so hot it hurts). terpese neppe cil. This chile is hot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **cil** before a vowel in the same word)

**chills**

**get chills** ■ **sesson** (Made from: sesso, -n) V get chills Meaning: especially with illness, but also begin to shiver with cold or fear. (Other Pronunc.: **sessoni** before a suffix)

**have chills** ■ **sesso** V shiver, have chills { {Ex.: sessonin-ka kawtak. I was shivering at the seashore. sessonin-ka. I got chills.}} Meaning: from cold, fear, or illness (for ex. fever).

**chin** ■ **akkus** N chin

**Chinese**

**gather Chinese willow** ■ **ripsis** V gather Chinese/curly willow { {Ex.: ripsina to go to gather Chinese/curly willow}} *Noun:* ripis. Sci. name: probably Salix matsudana and/or Salix babylonica.

**Chinese person** ■ **ciinu** (Borrowed from: cino Spanish) N Chinese person

**Chinese willow** ■ **ripin** N curly/Chinese willow *Verb:* ripis. Sci. name: probably Salix matsudana and/or Salix babylonica.

**Chochoeno (Chochoeno people)** ■ **coceNo** (Borrowed from: chocheño < San Joseño Spanish) *Npersonal* Chochoeno (Chochoeno people)

**choke** ■ *sakri** V choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: includes swallowing liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and probably also getting food stuck in the throat and choking on it. ■ *takku** V choke, get pricked { {Ex.: takkunin-ak. He got pricked/He choked. takkunin-ak eeye. He was about to choke. takkunin-ak tooTesum. He choked on meat. takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak. He got pricked in the throat by fish bones (choked on them). huuyi kannis takkumpin. The (piece of) fish made me choke.}} (Other Pronunc.: **takku** before a suffix) Grammar: only appears with -n(i) meaning 'choke on something, get pricked in the throat' or with -mpi meaning 'choke someone, cause someone to choke'. Meaning: probably only of choking on food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food (for ex. small bones). ■ **ciinu** V choke { {Ex.: kan ciinun ammanum. I choked on (my) food.}} [Attested only once] ■ **culki**, V strangle { {Ex.: yetee-kames culki. I will strangle you.}} [Tentative] ■ **sakri** (Made from: *sakri, -n) V choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong (Other Pronunc.: **sakrini** before another suffix) ■ **takku** (Made from: *takku, -n) V choke, get pricked Meaning: only of choking on one's food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food such as fish bones. (Other Pronunc.: **takkunini** before a suffix) ■ **woSno** V choke { {Ex.: woSnonin kurkahsum. (He) choked on roasted corn.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i), meaning to choke on something (not to choke someone), but uncertain.
choose ■ hisse V choose, select, separate out {Ex.: hissey laalak! Choose a goose! hissena-ka sitluhmise. I'm going to separate the small ones. sawremak hissestap. The fatty ones were chosen/separated (from the rest).} loanword: skohe. ■ skohe (Borrowed from: escoger Spanish) V choose {Ex.: skohe uThin to choose two} native: hisse.

Christian person ■ esschtis (Made partly from: -Ste) N Christian loanword: kristYanu. Grammar: literal meaning and parts of this word very unclear, but esse could refer to Christians wearing more clothing than in the traditional culture, and covering the body more. Meaning: may also mean Christianity. ■ kristYanu (Borrowed from: Christiano Spanish) N Christian person native: esschtis. [Ar only, very unsure]

church ■ hileeSa (Borrowed from: iglesia Spanish) N church {Ex.: tukkahte hileeSa. The church (bell) has rung. heenti akkun hileeSatka. The people entered the church.}

cicada N cicada Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, there could be missing letters between pa and ma. [Attested only once]

cider

manzanita cider ■ hupicaktuS (Compound composed of: cuttus) N manzanita cider Grammar: unclear what hupi means. [Attested only once]

cigar ■ sikar (Borrowed from: cigarro Spanish) N cigarette, cigar {Ex.: sukumy piina sikar! Smoke that cigarette! sukmu-ka hemec’ a sikaare. I am smoking one cigarette. yookoSte sikar. The cigarette has turned to ash.} native: sukum; native: sukmuspis. (Other Pronunc.: sikaar before a vowel in the same word) ■ sukmuspis

Nrevers. cigarette, cigar, pipe {Ex.: hummit sukum! Give (me) a cigarette! sukmu-ka hemec’a sukuume. I'm smoking one cigarette. cisnanwas sukum cigarette of alder} verb: sukmu; loanword: sikar; Similar: sukmuspis. Cultural info.: cigarettes could be made of alder, and pipes of reeds. Meaning: includes anything smoked (cigarette, cigar, pipe). (Other Pronunc.: sukuum before a vowel in the same word)

cigarette ■ sikar (Borrowed from: cigarro Spanish) N cigarette, cigar {Ex.: sukumy piina sikar! Smoke that cigarette! sukmu-ka hemec’a sikaare. I am smoking one cigarette. yookoSte sikar. The cigarette has turned to ash.} native: sukmuspis. (Other Pronunc.: sikaar before a vowel in the same word) ■ sukmuspis

(Made from: sukmu, -spis) N cigarette loanword: sikar; Similar: sukum. Grammar: less common than simple noun sukum, but could be used, literally 'thing people smoke with'. ■ sukum Nrevers. cigarette, cigar, pipe {Ex.: hummit sukum! Give (me) a cigarette! sukmu-ka hemec’a sukuume. I'm smoking one cigarette. cisnanwas sukum cigarette of alder} verb: sukmu; loanword: sikar; Similar: sukmuspis. Cultural info.: cigarettes could be made of alder, and pipes of reeds. Meaning: includes anything smoked (cigarette, cigar, pipe). (Other Pronunc.: sukuum before a vowel in the same word)

circular ■ tiklahte (Made from: tikla, -Ste) perf round, circular Meaning: flat and round like a hoop, not spherical like a ball.

be circular ■ tikla V be round/circular Similar: tikrimis. Grammar: might only be used with -hte, but unsure. Meaning: round and flat like a hoop, not spherical like a ball.

circular winnower basket ■ tipri N circular winnower basket verb: tipri. Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a tipSin.

clam

black clam ■ hakkaw Nrevers. mussel, clam {Ex.: hakkawe wak horkon. He swallowed the black clam.} verb: hakkwa. Meaning: black saltwater mussel is most reliable meaning, may also be black clam, and sometimes extends to mollusks and abalones.
get black clams/mussels ■ hakwa Vrevers. get mussels/clams {{Ex.: inyus-ak hakwaykus. He went along the road to get mussels. hakwanka-ka. I'm going to get clams.}} Noun: hakkaw. Meaning: see hakkaw for types of shellfish.

clay

white clay ■ huppak Nrevers. white clay {{Ex.: kan-was hupka huppaksum. I smear him with white clay.}} Verb: hupka. Cultural info.: very fine, starch-like clay that develops in balls under the ground, was used for washing hair and possibly clothing, made suds, was kept moist for use in washing, washed very well. Meaning: may sometimes include a black type of clay as well, but that may be a confusion.

clean ■ *hapu V clean, wash {{Ex.: hapuksiy nuk! Clean it!}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi (possibly meaning clean strongly), Ascension said it couldn't be used by itself. [Tentative] ■ hapuksi (Made from: *hapu, -ksi) V (really) clean Meaning: may mean to really clean something hard or to keep on cleaning, but not clear. ■ hiswe, V clean, winnow, separate {{Ex.: hiswey! Clean (the grain)!}} hiswehte-k. It is cleaned (of grain or beans).}} Meaning: clean grain or beans by separating bad parts, like chaff, out, could include threshing grain. ■ hitko V clean, wipe {{Ex.: hittokpuy men-wakkas! Clean your behind! wak-hitkos his toilet paper ara hinTisum-me hittokpu? Then what did you clean yourself with?}} Pronunciation: Ascension may have been confusing this with hiTTa, so the sounds are somewhat unclear. Grammar: usually used with -pu since one does this to oneself. Meaning: probably only for wiping one's buttocks after defecating, not for cleaning in general. (Other Pronoun.: hittok before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ hitwi (Made from: hitte, -w-) V clean, erase, correct {{Ex.: moT-mes hitwihte? Have you cleaned it? hitwis washcloth, cleaning rag hitwinin. (It) got clean. hinTisum-me hitwi men-siise? What do you clean your teeth with? hitwiSte-k. (It) got cleaned / is faded / is erased.}} Similar: suuma. Grammar: probably comes from hitte and -w-, meaning to rub out, and the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting, and cleaning in general. Meaning: general word for cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or erasing.

be clean ■ hathatsi V be clean {{Ex.: moT nuhu hathatsi pire? Is the land clean there?}} Pronunciation: does not fit typical verb patterns, probably a reduplication. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ miswa V be clean {{Ex.: miswah-te inmu. The road is clean.}} [Attested only once]

clean (by sweeping) ■ hatta, V rake, sweep, clean {{Ex.: kan-was hatta. I'm sweeping it (the ground) clean. hattaSte-k pire, ekwena-k hinTis. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing (on it). hattaSte swept, clean, raked hattaSmin raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground)}} Similar: wareeri. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors.

clean the stomach/intestines ■ *piitipu V clean the stomach/intestines {{Ex.: kan-was piitipu. I'm cleaning the intestines (of an animal) out.}} Noun: piiti, Grammar: probably appears only with -pu, but does not refer to cleaning one's own intestines, only refers to cleaning those of an animal, even when used with -pu. Meaning: of a cow or other animal (presumably during butchering). ■ piitipu (Made from: *piiti, -pu) V clean the stomach/intestines Grammar: use of -pu is not literal, does not refer to cleaning one's own intestines. Meaning: to squash the intestines of an animal with one's hand (probably during butchering) to remove the excrement from the stomach and intestines.

clear

be clear ■ carka 2 Vrevers. be clear Meaning: of the sky or weather. (Other Pronunc.: cark before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ Saccara V be clear Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: possibly of a clear sky, but extremely unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once] ■ tirsı V be clear {{Ex.: kan ukkisi tirsıSmin siise. I'm drinking clear water.}} Meaning: possibly only of things like water, not of weather. ■ Tahyale V be clear {{Ex.: Tahyale sii. The water is clear.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably of water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

clear one ■ carkasmin (Made from: carka, -Smin)

N white one, clear one Meaning: white of people or body parts, clear of the sky or weather.

clever
be clever □ pahca 1 V be knowledgeable/smart { {Ex.: pahcaSmin wak-mooohel, amSi wak holle ricca miSSipi. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. pahcamak knowledgeable people pahacpu makam sire. You all know your own hearts. } } Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. (Other Pronunc.: pahac before -pu or -mu)

climb □ hope V climb, mount { {Ex.: hopey tina tappurtak! Climb up in that tree! hopey kawaayus! Mount the horse! hope hismen taprey. The sun is climbing up. hopee-ka. I'm climbing. hoptYesmin a climber hopsena to go to climb over and over (or many people climb)} } (Other Pronunc.: hopee before one consonant and then another vowel)

climb a hill □ para; V climb a hill { {Ex.: para makke. We climb a hill. } } Noun: paaranı.

[Attested only once]

cling □ soymu V cling Meaning: meaning unclear, Asc. explains as like in a lawsuit. [Attested only once]

clock □ hismesis (Made from: hisme, -si, -si) N clock Meaning: literally 'thing one uses to be/make a day'. ■ relo (Borrowed from: reloj Spanish) N clock { {Ex.: kan-relo, kan-relomka my clock, my clocks} } Pronunciation: no h on the end, despite Spanish reloj, but H notes that it was relo, without j, in CA Spanish.

clod □ cok N clod { {Ex.: pina cok. There is a clod.} } Similar: attar. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ teron (Borrowed from: terron Spanish) N clod native: attar.

[Attested only once]

clod of dirt □ attar N clod of dirt, mud { {Ex.: koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro. When I break up dirt clods, my feet hurt. luuhuninse-me attartak? Did you get stuck in the mud?} } Similar: cok; loanword: teron. Cultural info.: has to do with making adobe. Meaning: could also be clump of sugar, but mostly of dirt.

close □ kicca V close, lock { {Ex.: kiccay innu! Close/lock the door! kicway! Unlock (it)! laakihte kiccas pappeltak. The key is sitting on top of the book. } } Similar: ucci. Meaning: may only refer to closing with a key, locking. ■ maahi V close, cover { {Ex.: hinTis-me maahiykun? What did you go to close? maahi looya, amSi woppe sii. Close the pot so the water will boil. kan yete maahi uucise. I will close the door. mahwiy nuk! Uncover it! kan-was yete mahwi. I will open/uncover it later. } } Similar: maalı; Synonym: uuci; Similar: maaki, maasa. Meaning: to close any type of vessel or container. ■ uuci V close, shut { {Ex.: uuciy tina! Close that! uucimpi wak-hiine. He closes his eyes. uucihle wak-hin. His eyes are closed. uciyi men-innu! Open your door! kan yete maahi uucise. / kan-was yete uuci inmuse. I will close the door. hikihte uucistik. It's hung on the door. } } Similar: kicca; Synonym: maahi. Grammar: with -mpi or alone, means to close something, with -St means something is closed (by someone or on its own), with -ni would be expected to mean something closes on its own, but this may not be used. Meaning: of closing eyes, door, etc.

close eyes □ peltse V close eyes, blink { {Ex.: peltsey! / pelletspsy! Close your eyes! peltse-ka hin. I close my eyes. pelletspsy-ka. I'm closing my eyes/blinking. } } Meaning: may only mean 'blink' when used with -pu, but pelletspsy can also mean 'close the eyes'. (Other Pronunc.: pellets before -pu or -mu)

close one's mouth □ muptu V be closed-mouthed, close one's mouth { {Ex.: muptay-me hay! / muppTuPuy men-hay! Close your mouth! } } (Other Pronunc.: muppuT before -pu or -mu)

close the eye □ mamTa V close the eye, be blind { {Ex.: mammaTpun. (He) closed (his) eye. } } Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: mammaT before -pu or -mu)

close the fist □ parci V double up fist, close fist { {Ex.: parcipuy! Double up your fist! } } [Attested only once]

close the mouth □ muupi V close the mouth { {Ex.: kan-was yete muupi wak-haaye neppe Taarese. I will close this man's mouth. (I will fight this man.) muupipuy / muupiy men-hay! Close your mouth! } }

cloth □ hellemton N cloth, rag { {Ex.: tina hellemton laakihte. The rag is hanging right there. } } Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ kiTo N rag, cloth Meaning: rag-like cloth. [Attested only once] ■ Taapu (Borrowed
from: trapo Spanish) N cloth, clothes { {Ex.: pina hikihte Taapu. A cloth is hung there. tiiru-k TiTkuSte wak-Taapu. His clothes are all torn up.} } native: eshen.
small cloth ■ Suupis (Made from: suupi, -s) N small cloth, handkerchief {{Ex.: Suupis cunnuy! Fold the small cloth!} } Similar: hunnuhpuma. Grammar: realted to suupi (tie/sew on), but s instead of s may indicate the thing to be tied to/sew onto something, primarily a small piece of clothing, but can also be used for handkerchief.
washcloth ■ hitwis (Made from: bitte, -w-, -s) N washcloth, towel {{Ex.: ekwena men hitwis. You don't have your towel.} } Similar: hiTTakpun.
clothe ■ kitro 1 V dress, clothe {{Ex.: kan-was kitro. I dress him. seeyes-ak kitroh. He lengthened the clothing. kan kitorpu. I'm getting dressed.} } (Other Pronunc.: kitor before -pu and -mu)
clothes ■ eshen N blanket, clothes { {Ex.: mettenin por eshentak. The flea is in the blankets. Taakampiy men-eshen! Bring your blanket! ekwena-k eshen. He doesn't have a blanket. hiTwiy men-eshen! Spread out your clothes/blanket!} } Verb: esse; loanword: roopa; loanword: Taapu; loanword: sarape. ■ hisa N clothes { {Ex.: kussay men-hisa! Wash your clothes!} } loanword: roopa. [Tentative] ■ kitroh (Made from: kitro, -h) N clothes loanword: roopa. Meaning: includes at least dresses, skirts, and pants, possibly other clothing. ■ roopa (Borrowed from: ropa Spanish) N clothes, clothing { {Ex.: halwen roopa. The clothes are blowing in the wind. ekwe-ka-mes TiTku men-robeep. I won't tear your clothes.} } native: kitroh; native: hisa; native: eshen. ■ Taapu (Borrowed from: trapo Spanish) N cloth, clothes { {Ex.: pina hikihte Taapu. A cloth is hung there. tiiru-k TiTkuSte wak-Taapu. His clothes are all torn up.} } native: eshen.
dress-clothes ■ wistitu (Borrowed from: vestido Spanish) N suit, dress-clothes { {Ex.: miSte wak-wistitu. His suit is good. tiiru-k wistitu. It is really good clothes. sitluhte-mes men-wistitu. Your suit is small on you.} } Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.


loincloth ■ watkuh N loincloth { {Ex.: watkuh tarahwas loincloth made of willow} } Cultural info.: worn by men, traditionally made of willow twigs or possibly also of sinews, made of cloth in more recent times. Meaning: unclear exactly what piece of clothing this is.

clothes!} } native: eshen.

put on clothes ■ esse; V dress, cover { {Ex.: essepuv Dress yourself! essehete eshenum. It is covered with a blanket. eswey nuk! Undress/uncover him!} } Noun: eshen. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing.

■ kitro 1 V dress, clothe { {Ex.: kan-was kitro. I dress him. seeyes-ak kitroh. He lengthened the clothing. kan kitorpu. I'm getting dressed.} } (Other Pronunc.: kitor before -pu and -mu)

wash clothes ■ kussa V wash clothes, do laundry, wash { {Ex.: kussapuy men-moohel! Wash your head! makke aruuta kussa toroowum. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. aNNis hiS'a-ka kussa. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahne. She's taking its feathers out, so it can be washed. (A down pillow case.) aamane kussapaN truly a laundress} } Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair.

put clothes on ■ monno V dress, put clothes on { {Ex.: kan-was monnon. I dressed him. monnotityuT! You all keep dressing me!} } Opp.: Sonwe. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (possibly moono). Meaning: possibly only to dress someone else, not self. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cloud ■ *meecek Nrevers. cloud Verb: mecek. Grammar: appears only with -niS as meecekniS 'fog'.

Your suit is small on you.} } Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.
ammani 2 N cloud \{\text{Ex.: Taskuhte ammani}\} Meaning: meaning 'rain' is more common.

cloud up \text{amnepu} (Made from: amnepu, -pu) V cloud up, get ready to rain Pronunciation: can be pronounced amnepu (n->m before p). \text{amnepu} 2 V cloud up, get ready to rain \{\text{Ex.: amnepu Tarah}\}. The sky is clouding up.\} Grammar: may only have this meaning with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: amen before -pu (or -mu if possible))

cloudy

be cloudy \text{ciwhe} V be cloudy, be yellow \{\text{Ex.: ciwheSte wak-hin.}\} His eyes are cloudy.\} Meaning: of eyes, as in having cataracts so that the pupil isn't black. \text{mecke} Vrevers. be cloudy \{\text{Ex.: mecke pire.}\} The world is cloudy.\}

Noun: *meecck.

clover \text{muuren} N clover Similar: kiricmin; Similar: rooreh; Verb: muure. Meaning: small clover (smaller than kiricmin or rooreh) with both red and white flowers, with black along edges of leaves, grows in the spring, good to eat raw, and all the people ate it, tuche in Spanish. \text{rooreh} Nrevers. clover Verb: rohre; Similar: kiricmin; Similar: muuren. Cultural info.: very good for eating, ate the leaves with vinegar and salt. Meaning: large clover species, with pretty flowers and hollow stalks, refers to both the kind with red/purple flowers and the kind with white flowers, both with dark rims of the leaves, larger than muuren (smallest) or kiricmin (middle size), rooreh grows about 2 feet high.

small clover \text{kiricmin} N small clover Similar: muuren; Similar: rooreh; Verb: kirici; Similar: -min. Meaning: Tomcat flower, probably includes both white and red clover with a black edge to the leaves, but possibly purple clover; larger or taller than muuren and smaller or shorter than rooreh clover. Sci. name: Trifolium tridentatum Lindl.

gather small clover \text{kirici} V gather small clover \{\text{Ex.: kiricina makke.}\} We go to gather small clover.\} Noun: kiricmin.

gather clover \text{muure} V gather clover \{\text{Ex.: muurena makke.}\} We go to gather clover.\} Noun: muuren. \text{rooreh} Vrevers. gather clover \{\text{Ex.: rohreha makke.}\} We go to gather clover.\} Noun: rooreh. Meaning: see rooreh for type of clover.

clover around \text{isnu} V be funny, have fun \{\text{Ex.: kan isnuSmin. I'm a funny person. isnupaN-me amane. You are truly a jokester. kan makamse isnuSmupi. I make all of you have fun. isnuNin. It was funny. / He had fun.}\} Meaning: also to clown around, joke, probably usually a describes a person being funny, not a joke or event being funny.

clopping \text{mooyce} V bunch/gather together \{\text{Ex.: mooyce waate. They are coming all bunched together. hasya mooycein. They bunched up.}\} Similar: rekTe; Similar: moyle. Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc..

clopped up \text{mooycche} (Made from: mooyce, -Ste) perf bunched up, gathered, together

cloals \text{suuren} N coal, coals, carbon, charcoal \{\text{Ex.: men kata sus murTu.}\} You are black like coal. hoTTo ayun sus! Go bring me coals!\}

turn to cloals \text{suure} V turn to coals/ash/embers Grammar: only occurs with -ni or -Ste. Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers, or ash.

turn to coals \text{suuren} (Made from: *suure, -n) V turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: suuren before another suffix)

cloals

bring coals \text{soTTe} V bring coals \{\text{Ex.: appa: oySosi: makse suTTeis.}\} Father: bring us coals again!\} Similar: sottow. Pronunciation: pronunciation and entire word unsure. Social use: not in use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

coarse meal \text{riT} N coarse meal \{\text{Ex.: yikka riTe to grind coarse meal ariina wak-riTe coarse meal of the flour}\} Meaning: usually from wheat.

cocoon rattle \text{hotokros} N cocoon rattle Cultural info.: a rattle for making music, with three or four pods on a stick.

coffee berry \text{pururuIS} Nrevers. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry Verb: purSu. Cultural info.: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus

cognac ■ kaahas N cognac, brandy [Attested only once]

coil up ■ tippi V coil up, curl up {{Ex.: tippihte ippih. The rattlesnake is coiled up.}} Meaning: coiled like a snake or worm.

colander ■ koladora (Borrowed from: koladora Spanish) N colander [Attested only once]

cold ■ tuuris Nrevers. cold {{Ex.: hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurisum haysa semmonin. The poor mice died, they died from the cold. wikke makke tuurisum, Taalasum. We tremble from the cold (shiver), from the heat. makkese akkuhte tuuris. The cold has come upon us.}} Similar: Tahas; Verb: tursi. Meaning: of weather, air.

the cold ■ Tahas Nrevers. the cold, coolness {{Ex.: Tawray Tahastak! Sit in the cold/coolness!}} Similar: tuuris; Verb: Tahsa. Meaning: possibly includes both refreshingly cool and cold like tuuris.

be cold ■ tursi Vrevers. be cold {{Ex.: kariy tursin pire. It's cold outside. tursin. It's cold (weather). yetee-ka tursin. I'll be cold later. tursin-ka. I'm cold. makkes tursi. / maksen tursin. It's cold to us.}} Similar: tarsi; Similar: Tahsa; Noun: tuuris. Grammar: usually, but not always, used with -n(i). Meaning: either of weather (it's cold) or of a person feeling cold (I'm cold), not of something being cold to the touch. ■

tursin (Made from: tursi, -n(i)) V be cold Grammar: usually used instead of tursi. (Other Pronunc.: tursini before a suffix) ■ Tahsa Vrevers. be cool, be cold {{Ex.: keciwiSi hummit sii, hummit sii TahsaSmin! Quick, give me water, give me cool water! ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise! I don't want piss (lukewarm drink), I want cool water! Tahsampiy! Cool it off (for ex. so we can eat it)!}} Noun: Tahas; Similar: tursi. Meaning: of water or things (food, drink, etc.), not weather, possibly not as cold as tursi, refreshingly cool.

die of cold ■ sosro V die of frost/cold, freeze {{Ex.: sosronin. It died of frost.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or possibly -Ste.

Meaning: of plants. [Attested only once]

be freezing cold ■ tarsi V be freezing cold Similar: tursi. Meaning: colder than tursi, extremely cold. [Attested only once]

be icy/freezing cold ■ paaci V be icy/freezing cold {{Ex.: paaci wakni. The North wind is icy cold. paacinin-ka. I was freezing cold.}} Grammar: by itself: of weather being cold, with -n(i): of a person feeling cold.

collect ■ hummen (Made from: humme, -n(i)) V pile up, collect, gather Grammar: something piles up on its own, like wood by a river or dust in a corner. (Other Pronunc.: hummen before another suffix) ■ rekTe V gather, collect, pile up {{Ex.: rekTehte gathered}} Similar: moyce. Grammar: might only appear with -hte. Meaning: of things or people being gathered together in a group or bunch or pile, forming a pile or crowd, not of gathering something to harvest it. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ask for and collect ■ moro V ask for and collect, get {{Ex.: kan-was moron. I asked for and collected it. morooysis! Go ask for and collect (something)!!}} Pronunciation: unclear whether it is moro or moroo when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: moroo before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

collect seeds ■ ama V gather seeds, collect seeds, harvest seeds Noun: ama, l. (Other Pronunc.: amaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

colonialist ■ mooniS Nrevers. white person, colonialist, Spanish person {{Ex.: mooniS riicasum in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) mooniSnak haysa riica, mooniSi riica. language of the White people, European/Spanish language}} Verb: monSi. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

color

paint two colors ■ cihre V paint two colors {{Ex.: cihreSte-k. (Someone) painted it two colors.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]
colored

be colored ■ tuhsu V be dull red colored Meaning: meaning and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]
colorful butterfly ■ Siwlulk N colorful butterfly Verb: Siwlul; Similar: mumul.luk. Meaning: large and colorful.
comb ■ ahhes Np/3/5. comb, soaproot brush, little comb {{Ex.: ayun kannis hemec’a ahhes!}} Verb: ahse; Similar: sipuksan. Cultural info.: Ascension's father made and sold these. ■ sipuksan V p. w. comb, untangle {{Ex.: kan sipukpu kan-urihse. I'm combing/untangling my hair.}} Noun: sipuksan; Synonym: aha, ahse. Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: sipuk)
large comb ■ sipuksan Np/3/5. large comb {{Ex.: eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan. The large comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.}}
sipuksanmak large combs} Verb: sipku; Similar: ahhes. Meaning: for untangling hair, made of twigs.
little comb ■ ahhes Np/3/5. comb, soaproot brush, little comb {{Ex.: ayun kannis hemec’a ahhes!}}
Bring me a soap root brush! kanni-me men-ahhes? ekwe-me tonnempi men-ahhese! Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan. The comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.} Verb: ahse; Similar: sipuksan. Cultural info.: Ascension's father made and sold these.
lace comb ■ palawes N de-louser, lice comb {{Ex.: kanni men-palawes? Where is your delousing comb?}} Grammar: may contain -w- 'open, remove' and -s 'instrument nominalizer,' meaning 'thing you (take lice) out with,' but very unsure. [Attested only once]
comb hair ■ *peNa (Borrowed from: peina Spanish) V comb hair {{Ex.: peNaapu! Combing your hair!}}
wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak ekwe peNaapu. His head is big, a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair. amSi-me peNaapu so that you comb your hair!} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: peNaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)
■ aha, V comb hair {{Ex.: ekwe-ka holle ahaapu, peNaapu. I can't comb my hair. aha kannis! Combing me (my hair)!}} Synonym: ahse, sipku. (Other Pronunc.: ahaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)
comb one's hair ■ peNaapu (Borrowed from: peina Spanish) (Made from: *peNa, -pu) V comb one's hair ■ sipukpu (Made from: sipku, -pu) V comb/untangle one's hair
come ■ *Taaka V come, arrive {{Ex.: nahanumka Taakan. I come from there. kan wattinin wakonin, yuu-ka Taakanin. I went to Watsonville, and I came back. hiTTew Taakan uuyakse. The wind arrives in the evening. Taakan-ak neppe Tuhis. He's arriving this day. Taakampiy nuk! Bring/carry it! wak Taakampin Tentak. He brought/carry it on the train. Taakampin-ka siise. I brought water. TakSaSte haysa. They have arrived.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) (meaning come/arrive), -mpi (meaning bring/carry), or rarely with -Ste. ■ Taakan (Made from: *Taaka, -n) V come, arrive (Other Pronunc.: Taakani) Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) (meaning come/arrive), -mpi (meaning bring/carry), or rarely with -Ste. ■ waate V come {{Ex.: pina waate paaTe. Here comes the Padre. Tumyu-ka waate. I come smiling. hinTise-me waate meese? What is important to you? What matters to you? nuluwak-waates. There are his footprints. kuutYi waate wak tempenin. It wasn't long until it dried out. waatena kwaranin. It is about to end. waate hilwinin ammani. The rain is about to end.}} Similar: watti. Grammar: used in several special constructions.
many of a bird species come ■ heskohte perf many of a bird species come {{Ex.: tollon haysa waate heskohte. They come, many of a species of bird (possibly sandpipers).}}
heskohte many of this species of bird come} Similar: -Ste. Grammar: appears to be a verb with -hte, but the meaning and grammar are unclear (Ascension said there is no word hesko, and it is not clear why this means that
a large number of these birds come). Meaning: a particular species of bird, possibly a type of sandpiper. [Tentative]


come here ■ haayi 2 V (call to) come here {Ex.: haayiSte. (She) has come here.} Pronunciation: less common usage.

come here() ■ haayi 1 Command come here! {Ex.: haayi makam, kan-paplay! Come here, my grandchildren! haayiyuT! / haayi makam! Come here! (more than one person) haayi kannis-me, he'e, he'e! You come here to me, yes, yes!} Pronunciation: when used with -yuT to more than one person, could be pronounced either haayiyuT (regular form) or haayiT (irregular form). Grammar: common usage. Meaning: to someone nearby.

come in (tide) ■ melle V come in (tide) {Ex.: mellen. The tide comes in.} Pronunciation: Ascension was unsure of this word. Meaning: of the sea rising with the tide. [Attested only once]

come on! ■ hitYe 1 Command come on!, let's go! {Ex.: hitYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise! Let's go to see the hot springs! hitYe makke paytana! Let's go hunting! hitYe makke rukkatka, asMi-me ekwe amnnhe! Let's go home so you don't get rained on!} Grammar: most common usage. ■ yuuma; Command come on! {Ex.: yuuma makke haTTamu! Come on! let's fight each other!} [Tentative]

come out ■ icco V come out {Ex.: iccon kannis patTyan. I am bleeding. (Blood is coming out of me.) iccon lissok koc cuntsuki pire. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. wak-poloc iccoSte. His navel is stuck out (he has an outie bellybutton). iccomply! Take it out! iccompina-ka aNNise. I go to bring something else out. icconin haysa. They came out. hoTTo, iccoy niitum! Go, come out of there! iccon aawe. The morning star came out.} Grammar: with -mpi means something comes out on its own (often something inanimate like blood, but can be a person), with -mpi means one brings/takes something out, with neither means come out on its own, but possibly indicates a person chooses to go out.

■ iccon (Made from: icco, -n) V come out Grammar: to come out on its own, often of blood, water, saliva, stars, or other inanimate object. (Other Pronunc.: icconi before a suffix)

come take away ■ kitaawu (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) (Made from: *kita, -wu) V come take away

come to ■ *ahsi; V recover from a serious illness, come to {Ex.: ahsinin. He/She recovered from a serious illness. kan yete ahsin. I will recover.} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■ ahsin (Made from: *ahsi, -n) V recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: ahsini before another suffix)

■ tunne, V come to, end, reach to {Ex.: nihu tunne cupkaSmin. The white part (paint) goes to there. nii-mes tunne. It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. ni-k tunnen. It comes to here.} Noun: tunne; Similar: tuune. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time.

come to (do) ■ -wu Suff. (V > V) come to (do) {Ex.: haayi ammawuy! Come to eat! riccawus-ka. I came here to talk (to him/her).} Opp.: -na; Similar: -yni. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to come to do (the action)' (ventitive), less common suffix for -yni.

■ -yni Suff. (V > V) come to (do) {Ex.: kan-mes hayweynin. I have come to see you. ammayninka. I come to eat. wareepuyni-ka-mes. I come to visit you.} Opp.: -na; Similar: -wu. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to come to do (the action)' (ventitive), more common suffix for -wu.

come to ... ■ waate ...nin (Phrasal verb composed of: waate, -n, -n.) V will have ...ed, come to ... {Ex.: waate hilwinin amman. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop)}. Grammar: waatena ...nin can be used with similar meaning (future perfective). [Tentative]

come together ■ huntari (Borrowed from: juntar Spanish) V join, unite, come together {Ex.: kan neppe Taarese huntari / huntari-ka neppe Taarese. I'm joining this man, I'm joining this
come together

man.

come up  ■ akke 2 V dawn, come up  {{Ex.: akkeste
It has dawned.}}  ■ Similar: Tuhhi. Meaning: of the
sun. ■ mokko V be born, sprout, come up  {{Ex.: kan mokkonin miSontak. I was born at the
Mission. yee-k moko. He will be born/ It will
sprout. mokkohte wak-sit. Her teeth came in.
ekeTsum wak-mokkon, mokkonin. He was
born, was born through sin. (was conceived in
sin))}} Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i)
with similar meaning. Meaning: people are born or
plants sprout/come up, unclear whether it can be used
of animals being born.

command ■ -y Suff. (V) command  {{Ex.: maanay
sottow! Put out the fire! wattiniyu! Go! piTTe
nuk! Tie it up! uttupuy men-somreru men-
mooheltak! Put your hat on your head!
mNSSipi yi men-hiSsen! Do your work well!}}
Grammar: add to a verb, makes a command to one
person (tell one person to do the verb), do not use -se/-e
on object, can rarely be added to words other than verbs
(plural imperative), as with -y do not use -se/-e on
object, can rarely be added to words other than verbs
(for ex. yaa), can be added to inherent command verbs
to make a plural command (for ex. haayi). (Other
Pronunc.: -T after the verb huuyu)

commandments ■ howsomsa (Made from: howso,-
-msa) N commandments [Attested only once]

commit suicide ■ harikpu (Made from: harki,-pu)
V knock oneself over, commit suicide Meaning:
meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over,
but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative]
 ■ liikpu (Made from: liiki,-pu) V kill oneself,
commit suicide

companion ■ onyen (Made from: onye,-n) N
companion, friend, neighbor, relative Grammar: plural
is onyemak. Meaning: usually means companion in
general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally
relative.

look for a companion ■ onye V revers. accompany,
look for a companion  {{Ex.: amSi haysa onyeti
diyoose so that they might accompany God
wak onyepustap. He was accompanied. kan-
was onyepu. I accompany him. kan-onyen / kan-
onyenmak / kan-onyemak my
friends/companions/neighbors haysa onyente.
They have a companion. onye-ka-mes. I
(will) accompany you. kan onye. /onye-ka.
I'm looking for a companion. onyet kannis!
Accompany me!}}  Noun: onyen; Similar: huywe,
yaaTi; Noun: oneeya. Pronunciation: this word was
pronounced more different ways than usual, possibly
because it is common and would be used a lot even by
people who weren't fluent speakers. Meaning: usually
means 'accompany' or is used in suffixed forms to
mean 'a companion/friend/etc.,' but can occasionally
mean 'to look for a companion'. (Other Pronunc.: 
oney before -pu or -mu)

seeking of a companion ■ ooney V revers.
seeking of a companion Verb: onye. Grammar:
relationship to oneeya unsure. Meaning:
meaning unsure. [Tentative]

compact direction ■ tammarî N a compass direction, direction of wind Grammar: only appears in our data with -was as tribal name, but could probably be used for the direction as well. Meaning: probably the name of one of the directions from which the wind can come (name of type of wind and the compass direction), but unknown which direction. [Asc. guess]

compatriot ■ umaaya N compatriot, fellow Indian. {Ex.: ruman makse umaaya pahSin. The PahSins, who are our compatriots. kan-umaayakma my compatriots} Similar: oneeya. Meaning: meaning of a familiar, friendly person from a nearby tribe extended to mean 'Indians' as opposed to Europeans.

complain ■ ruunu V purr, complain {Ex.: ruunu-k penyek. The cat is purring. (It's purring, the cat.) inate-k, wak ruunu. He's sick, he's complaining. ruunu-k. He's complaining!} Similar: tiïye; Similar: roono. Meaning: meaning of 'complain' is usually of a sick person complaining but can probably be used for complaining in general too, meaning of cat purring is not negative. ■ tiïye V complain, moan, grumble {Ex.: ekwe-me tiïye. You don't complain. ekwes men tiïye sennehme? Don't you complain (if) stung?} Similar: ruunu. Meaning: similar to one meaning of ruunu.

complete ■ tuppumpi (Made from: *tuppu, -mpi) V finish, end, complete Grammar: to finish or complete something (not to finish on its own).

completely ■ aman quant much, so many, many, completely, very {Ex.: men aman wakkas You have a lot of butt!}

be completely ■ *aymu V be pure, be completely, be only {Ex.: riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is pure. aymuhte tiïwismak. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).} Grammar: only appears with -hte.

computer ■ pesoypuSmin (New word made from: pesyo, -pu, -Smin) N computer

conceal ■ arse 2 V conceal, hide {Ex.: arsey nuk! Conceal it!} Meaning: this meaning is somewhat unsure in the Spanish. (Other Pronunc.: arecs before -pu (and -mu if possible))

conceive ■ tunnu V conceive, get pregnant {Ex.: tunnuhte, wak paayes. She conceived, she was pregnant.} Similar: rusu, use, paaye. Meaning: probably only of the stage of conception itself. ■ use V conceive, get pregnant Similar: tunnu, rusu, paaye. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Social use: might be a different language. [Ar only, very unsure]

conceive child ■ rusu V conceive child, get pregnant {Ex.: rususpun wak. She got pregnant.} Similar: tunnu, use, paaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: rutus before -pu (and -mu if possible))

conch ■ haakaT N ornament of conch shell, conch {Ex.: miSmin haakaT; haSSan ya a good conch shell ornament, abalone shell also} [Ar + Asc. guess]

condor ■ wassaka N condor {Ex.: wassaka-k icconin amSi-k hummun. The condor came out (was born/hatched) to fly.} Meaning: California condor, similar to a turkey buzzard but larger, called chupilote or aura in Spanish. Sci. name: Gymnogyps californianus, Dawson p. 1717.

hunt condors ■ waska V hunt condors {Ex.: waskana makke. We go to hunt condors.} Meaning: California condor, similar to a turkey buzzard but larger, called chupilote or aura in Spanish. Sci. name: Gymnogyps californianus, Dawson p. 1717.

cone

cone ■ sak N pinecone, pinenut, pine Similar: hireeni; Verb: saake. Cultural info.: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: Pinus coulteri or possibly P. sabiniana.

confess ■ komhe (Borrowed from: confesar Spanish) V confess {Ex.: paatese-ka komhe. I confess
to the Father. komhe-kas haysa yete. They will confess to me. men hiSSe kuut Yi men-komhese. You make your confession short.)


okye, V confess {{Ex.: okeypu kann me semmon! Confess yourself before you die! okeyway confession time}} Meaning: in a religious sense. (Other Pronunc.: okey before -pu or -mu) ■ Samalpu (Made partly from: -pu) V confess

{Ex.: Samalpimsasum hitwipuyuT! Cleanse yourselves through your confessions!}) loanword: komhe. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: in the religious sense. [Ar + Asc. guess]

confession ■ komhes (Made from: komhe, -s,) N confession Meaning: in the religious sense. ■

Samalpimsas (Made from: Samalpu, -msa) N confession

congeal ■ aTTa, V freeze, congeal, set

{Ex.: aTTaSte = aTTasmin. congealed, congealed one}

conical seed basket ■ siiwey N revers. conical seed basket

{Ex.: hiSSe-k siiweye. He's making a conical seed basket.}} Similar: simirin; Verb: siiwey. Meaning: cone-shaped basket about 1.5 feet in diameter at the top and pointed at the bottom, for gathering wild seeds.

conscious

regain consciousness ■ *ahsi2, V recover from a serious illness, come to

{Ex.: ahsinin. He/She recovered from a serious illness. kan ye te ahsin. I will recover.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■

ahsin (Made from: *ahsi2, -n,) V recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: ahsini after another suffix)

conserve ■ ammi 3 V keep, conserve

{Ex.: ekwe-ka ammisi kan-ricase I don't conserve (keep) my language.}}

constipated ■ payciSte (Made from: *payci, -Ste) perf constipated

be constipated ■ *payci V be constipated

{Ex.: paycinin-ka. I got constipated. ekwe-ka paycin. I don't get constipated. kan ekwe-ka payciSte. I'm not constipated.}} Grammar:
appears only with -n(i) or -Ste.

get constipated ■ paycin (Made from: *payci2, -n,) V get constipated

consume ■ suuyumi (Made from: suuyu, -mpi) V use up, consume, melt Grammar: use something up, consume something, melt (cause it to melt).

content

be content ■ hewceyi V be content

{Ex.: kan hewceyi, ussi-ka hiS'ate. I am content, because I have (my) things.}} Pronunciation: not one of the typical verb shapes.

continually ■ ciira Adv always, continually

{Ex.: ciira-k haysane kuwa. She always talks to them that way.}} Synonym: hiimi.

walk continually ■ Tutsu V walk continually

{Ex.: Tutsumpi wak. He is made to walk continuously.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

continue ■ *onSe V keep, continue Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: can mean either to physically keep (have) something, or can mean to keep on doing something, but meaning is somewhat unsure.

■ onSepu (Made from: *onSe, -pu) V keep, continue

conversation

have a conversation ■ riccaspu (Made from: ricca, -spu) V chat, converse, have a conversation

converse ■ riccaspu (Made from: ricca, -spu) V chat, converse, have a conversation

cook ■ hikku 2 V cook

{Ex.: miSSimpi hikkumipi! Cook it well! hikkuSte cooked}} ■

kusneru (Borrowed from: cosinero Spanish) V cook native: tumme. ■

tumme V make food, cook

{Ex.: kan tumme. I'm cooking. tummeti to cook a feast (keep cooking)}} loanword:

kusneru. [Ar + Asc. guess]

posole-maker ■ poslopaN (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) (Made from: poslo, -paN) N posole-maker loanword: posoleuru. ■

posoleeru (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) N posole-maker native: poslopaN.

cooked ■ hikkuSte (Inflected form of: hikku, -Ste) perf cooked, ripe

cooking basket ■ siiwen N cooking basket

{Ex.: haypu wak wak-siiwene. She sees her cooking
cork ■ maakis (Made from: maaki, -ns) N cap, cork, plug Meaning: cap of a container with a small opening, like a bottle or a car radiator.

corn ■ tool for handling corn ■ Tipil N tool for handling corn Meaning: possibly also for storing or processing corn, exact meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

corn stew ■ posol (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) Nrevers. posole (corn stew) {{Ex.: hitTahne posol homrontak. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. itsa posol hiwan. The posole just arrived. kan meheesi posole. I'm looking at the posole.} }} Verb: poslo. (Other Pronunc.: posool before a vowel in the same word)

corner ■ Sukin N corner {{Ex.: pina Sollon Sukintak. A mouse is there in the corner.} }

cornmeal

eat roasted cornmeal ■ SuttYa V eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc's time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

make cornmeal/acorn mush ■ hatlu Vrevers. make mush {{Ex.: mutre-ka yete hatlu ussi. Because I will make acorn mush at night, ney'a-ka hatluun, okse-ka hatlus. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago.} } Noun: hatul. Meaning: acorn or cornmeal mush.

corns ■ yiswanimsa (Made from: yiswa, -ns, -msa) N corns Meaning: on feet. [Attested only once]
corpsenseemoneadone, corpse { {Ex.: seeemonawkipiretkta.Inthelandofthedead.
Tammantakalleroote seemo wak-pire. On
the other side of the sea is the land of the
dead. illompi hayasa seemokmase. They burn
the dead ones.} } Meaning: either the corpse itself,
or someone who has passed away.
corral kooral(Borrowed from: corral Spanish) N
corral { {Ex.: uuciy kawaayukma kooralatk!
Close the horses in the corral!} } [Attested only
one]
correct atwemi(Made from: atwe, -mi) V correct
Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, may be literally
'watch out for someone' in the sense of monitoring what
that person does (and correcting them). [Attested only
once] ■ hitwi(Made from: hitte, -w-) V clean, erase,
correct { {Ex.: moT-mes hitwihte? Have you
cleaned it? hitwis washcloth, cleaning rag
hitwinin. (It) got clean. hinTisum-me hitwi
men-siise? What do you clean your teeth
with? hitwiSte-k. (It) got cleaned / is faded / is
erased.} } Similar: suuma. Grammar: probably
comes from hitte and -w-, meaning to rub out, and
the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting,
and cleaning in general. Meaning: general word for
cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or
erasing.
corrupt uywi V corrupt Pronunciation: may be related
to uypa. Meaning: to persuade someone to help commit
a crime. [Attested only once]
be corrupt aru V be corrupt { {Ex.: arusminse-
me? Are you corrupt?} } Meaning: sexually
corrupt. [Attested only once]
cotton tail
hunt cottontail rabbits yuure V hunt cottontail
rabbits { {Ex.: yuurena makke. We go to hunt
cottontail rabbits.} } Noun: yuuren. Meaning:
rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has
white meat. Sci. name: Lepus auduboni.
cottontail rabbit yuuren N cottontail rabbit Verb:
yuure; Similar: yuteh; Similar: weeren. Meaning:
rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has
white meat. Sci. name: Lepus auduboni.
cottonwood
gather cottonwood porpo V gather cottonwood
{ {Ex.: porpona to go to gather cottonwood} } 
Noun: porpor. Meaning: the only variety that was
native to the area, Fremont cottonwood. Sci. name:
Fremont cottonwood porpor N Fremont
cottonwood Verb: porpo. Meaning: only cottonwood
variety native to the area, other non-native trees were
also called cottonwood. Sci. name: Populus fremontii
cough tohherNrevers. cough { {Ex.: kecwiSi
kannis waate kan-tohher. My cough is coming
to me soon.} } Verb: tohre. [Attested only once] ■
tohre Vrevers. cough { {Ex.: ekwe-ka tohre. I'm
not coughing/don't have a cough. tohrenin-ak.
He got a cough. murtey-ka tohre. I cough in
the night. tohreSmin person who coughs a lot
(for ex. has a serious cough) toherpu-k tollon
maTTerum. I cough from a lot of tobacco.} } 
Noun: tohher; Noun: tohre. (Other Pronunc.: toher
before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ tohher Nrevers.
cough Verb: tohre.
get a cough tohren (Made from: tohre, -n) V get
a cough (Other Pronunc.: tohreni before a suffix)
count nanne V count { {Ex.: nanney nuk! Count
it/them! nanneput kannis! Count me (in a list)!
nanneyT kuTrah! You all count the belts!} }
counter
game counter suTe N game counter Meaning:
counters to use in counting points in the Tallik stick
game. [Attested only once]
cover esse V dress, cover { {Ex.: essepay Dress
yourself! essehte eshenum. It is covered with a
blanket. eswey nuk! Undress/uncover him!} } 
Noun: eshen. Meaning: mostly about covering
someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to
cover oneself by putting on clothing. ■ maahi V
close, cover { {Ex.: hinTis-me maahiykun? What
did you go to close? maahiy looya, amSi
woppe sii. Close the pot so the water will boil.
kan yete maahi uucise. I will close the door.
mahiy nuk! Uncover it! kan-was yete mahti.
I will open/uncover it later.} } Similar: maahi;
Synonym: uucí; Similar: maaki, maasa. Meaning: to
close any type of vessel or container. ■ maaki V
cover { {Ex.: kan-was yete maaki. I will cover
it. hanni maakis? Where is the cap (for ex. of
a car radiator)? maakhte-k. It's covered.
maakinin. It covered (itself, on its own).} }
**Similar: maali; Similar: maasa, maahi.** Meaning: to cover something with a small opening, like a bottle, plugging or corking the opening, possibly also plugging holes in a fence or such. ■ maali V cover □{Ex.: maalily men-sitmun! Cover your child!} ■

**Similar: massa; Similar: maaki; Similar: maahi.** Meaning: cover someone with a blanket. [Tentative] ■ massa V cover □{Ex.: massay looya! Cover the pot! maswey maTTer! Uncover the tobacco! massanin nissi, massanin men-ennen. This got covered, your writing got covered. kan-was yete maswe. I will uncover it later.} ■ many objects: maasa. Meaning: to cover just one thing, for covering a pot, a container of tobacco, writing, etc.. ■

**tappa: V cover □{Ex.: tappapu to cover oneself}** Meaning: this word is very unsure, may be a confusion between Spanish 'tapar' and tappa 'to fit'. [Attested only once] ■ titti V cover □{Ex.: wakmes titiin. He covered you with his shoulder.} ■

Meaning: possibly only of sheltering with one's shoulder, meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

uncover self ■ wisolpu (Made from: *wislo, -pu) V uncover self [Tentative]

uncover ■ *wislo V uncover □{Ex.: sesorpu, wisolpu pappel. The book swells, it uncovers itself.} ■ Grammar: may only occur with -pu, Asc. said it could not be used as wislo. Meaning: probably of the cover of a book or such coming off, unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: wisol before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ wetse V uncover □{Ex.: wetsepyu men-huttu! Uncover your belly! wetsepyu! Uncover yourself! wetsepyu men-huttu! Uncover your belly!} ■

wissaja V uncover, undress, show genitals □{Ex.: ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT! Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! wissasistap wak. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). kan-was wissa. I uncover him (of his clothing).} ■ Similar: wakci, waaha, Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

get/become covered ■ massan (Made from: massa, -n) V get/become covered Meaning: one thing gets covered (for ex. a pot). (Other Pronunc.: massani before another suffix)

be covered in ivy ■ nissi V be covered in ivy □{Ex.: kan nissiSte. I am covered in ivy. nissinin-ka. I became covered in ivy.} ■ Noun: nissi, Meaning: meaning unsure, not clear that this was used often, may just be the verb for the noun 'ivy,' which would usually be expected to mean 'to collect/harvest ivy.'

cover one's self ■ uupi V cover one's self □{Ex.: uupihte makse koc amne. We're covered (with extra clothes) when it rains.} ■ Meaning: for ex. with extra clothing, rain gear, when it rains, but unsure whether meaning is more general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cover several things ■ maasa V cover several things □{Ex.: kan maasa nepkamse. I am covering these. hatte maasaykun? Who went to cover (them)?} ■ Similar: maali; one object: massa; ■ Similar: maaki, maahi. Meaning: to put a cover or lid or cloth on top of several things to protect them (only for more than one thing).

cover the head ■ wollo V cover the head □{Ex.: huunapuy men-moohel, yuu-me wollopuy! Cure your head, and cover your head! wolloy nuk! Cover it (someone's head)!} ■

Pronunciation: can be pronounced wello, both equally good pronunciations.

cover with ashes ■ cirse V cover with ashes □{Ex.: cirseSte covered with ashes}

cover with blankets ■ Tatta V cover with blankets □{Ex.: kan-mes Tatta. I cover you with several blankets. Tattahte-me eTe. You sleep covered with layers of blankets Tattahte-me eshen. You're well-covered with blankets.} ■ Meaning: only used for covering with more than one blanket, layers of blankets, well-covered with several blankets.

cover with dirt ■ maka V cover with dirt □{Ex.: kan maka. I am covering it with dirt.} ■

Similar: maka, Meaning: mostly used for spreading a little dirt over seeds when planting them, Ascension states meaning is different from maka.

covet ■ icle Vrevers. envy □{Ex.: iclen-ka. I envy (someone).} ■ Noun: icel. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. [Tentative] ■ iclen (Made from: icle, -n) V envy (Other Pronunc.: icleni before another suffix)

covet a woman ■ *emre V covet a woman □{Ex.: men-kas emren. You covet me (said by a
woman.} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: possibly also for coveting and envying more generally. ■ emren (Made from: *emre, -ni) V envy, covet a woman
cow ■ waaka (Borrowed from: vaca Spanish) N cow {{Ex.: waaka Tikka. The cow is chewing. hickun-kas waaka. The cow hooked me on its horns.}}
cowboy ■ wakearu (Borrowed from: vaquero Spanish) N cowboy {{Ex.: witihnis wakearu. The cowboy was knocked down.}}
cowlick ■ tappis N cowlick {{Ex.: kan-tappis my cowllick}} Meaning: might also include top point of head.
cow's tail ■ kok N cow's tail loanword: tuupuy. [Attested only once] coyote ■ ma'yam (Borrowed from: unknown Soledeno) N coyote native: wakSiS. ■ wakSiS N coyote {{Ex.: wakSiS kannis yoores. The coyote chased me. wakSiS kannis kasse. The coyote bites me. kan-was meheesi wakSiSe. I see it, the coyote. wattimpi kayinase wakSiSe. The coyote brings a chicken.}} Similar: riisuy; loanword: ma'yam; Verb: wakSi.
hunt coyotes ■ wakSi V hunt coyotes {{Ex.: wakSina makke. We go to hunt coyotes.}} Noun: wakSiS.
coyote pup ■ riisuy N coyote pup {{Ex.: kan meheesi neppe riisuye. I'm looking at that coyote pup.}} Similar: wakSiS.
crack ■ atki V divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: atki-ka yuu-ka haranaa. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} Similar: wacki. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people. ■ hattey V crack, split {{Ex.: kan-was hatte pire. I will crack it (of earth, dirt). hattey pire. The earth is cracked/split. hattey. (It) cracked.}} Similar: wacki. Meaning: of ground, earth, dirt. ■ tipso V snap, crack Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: unclear whether it indicates the snapping/cracking noise, or actually breaking. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ wacik N revers. crack

{Ex.: wetreSte-k wacik. Her crack is big.} Verb: wacki. Meaning: taboo (dirty) word, at least when referring to a person, not specified which body orifice. [Attested only once] ■ wacki N revers. crack, split {{Ex.: kan-was wackin piinase sipse. I split that feather (down the middle). wackin pire. The earth cracked (as in an earthquake). wackiSte pire. The ground is cracked. wackihne horpey sippos. The feather is split down the middle. kan-was yet wacki. I will split it.}} Similar: hatte; Similar: atki; Similar: sack; Noun: wacik. Grammar: without -ni, to crack/split something, with -ni, to crack/split on its own. Meaning: used of the earth, sticks, feathers, etc.

■ wackin (Made from: wacki, -ni) V crack, split Grammar: to crack or split open on its own, not to split something.

make crackling noise ■ tokse V rumble, make crackling noise {{Ex.: tokseksi sikken. The fart really makes a rumbling sound.}} Meaning: of joints making crackling sounds, of a farting noise, possibly of the sound of popping something.

crack joints ■ tonso V crack joints {{Ex.: tonso wak-issuse. (He) cracks his joints.}} Meaning: to crack one's finger/knuckle joints by pulling on or stretching fingers, may also apply to making other joints crack.

crack open ■ tokle V pop, burst, crack open {{Ex.: tokle! Pop/burst (it)! toklehte-k. It's popped/burst. toklenin. (It) popped/burst.}} Grammar: pop or burst something. Meaning: possibly also to make a popping noise. ■ toklen (Made from: tokle, -ni) V pop, burst, crack open Grammar: to pop/burst/crack open on its own. (Other Pronunc.: tokleni before a suffix) crackle ■ raTsa V crackle {{Ex.: raTsaksi. (It's) really crackling.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

cradle ■ Tolles N cradle, baby basket Similar: -si. Meaning: probably literally the thing you cradle-wrap with, with -s, but base verb unknown. [Me. + Asc. guess]

cram

have a cramp (in neck) ■ raanu V have a cramp/pain (in neck) {{Ex.: raanunin-ka. I got a cramp in my neck.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: for example from sleeping in a bad position.
cramp (feet) | wirhe \( V \) tire, cramp (feet) \{\{Ex.: wirheSte tired/cramped (of feet)\}\} [Attested only once]

crane | tures | N\( r \)evers. crane, sandhill crane \Verb: \( \text{tuu} \), \Verb: \( \text{turse} \). Meaning: lived in Sacramen-to-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.

hunt/catch cranes | | turse \( V \)e\( r \)e\( s \). catch/hunt cranes \Noun: \( \text{tures} \). Meaning: possibly sandhill cranes, lived in Sacramen-to-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.

cry of sandhill crane | | \( \text{tuu} \) excl cry of a sandhill crane \Noun: \( \text{tures} \). Pronunciation: regular words do not end in long vowel, but this word imitates the sound of the bird. Meaning: lived in Sacramen-to-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. [Attested only once]

crank | hitwe \( V \) turn, crank \{\{Ex.: hitwenaka. I'm going to crank it. hitwey! Crank it!\}\} Meaning: turn something in a circular motion, like turning a crank, may be used for looping yarn in weaving.

crate | kahun (Borrowed from: cajon Spanish) \( N \) crate, box \{\{Ex.: kan yeti hisSe aNNis kahuune. I will make another box. hiSSemska kahuune a box factory (place where one makes boxes)\}\} (Other Pronoun.: kahuun before a suffix starting with a vowel)

crawl | cutte \( V \) crawl \{\{Ex.: cutte sinni. The baby is crawling. wak cutte kata alaaSu. He's crawling like a baby.\}\} Meaning: on hands and knees like a baby.

crazy

be crazy | hanna \( V \) be crazy/foolish \{\{Ex.: mukurma kannis hamnampin. The woman drove me crazy. hannaSmin crazy person\}\}

Similar: mamha. \( \text{mamha} \) \( V \) be crazy, be foolish \{\{Ex.: mamhanin. (He) became foolish.\}\}

Similar: hanna. Pronunciation: there may be a longer pronunciation for this word (like mammanha) as well. Meaning: to be half-crazy, not quite right in the head.

crazy person | mamhaSmin (Made from: mamha, -Smin) \( N \) crazy person, foolish person

crazy/dumb person | hamaama (Compound composed of: hamaa, ama,) \( N \) dumb/crazy person \{\{Ex.: kata makam hamaama. As if you all were crazy, hamaamaSmin! Pretend to be dumb! (Act dumb!)\}\} \Similar: hotYes. Meaning: mostly dumb/simple-minded, but can also mean crazy.

creak | kiriiTe (Made partly from: -Te) \( V \) creak \{\{Ex.: kiriiTe innu. The door is creaking.\}\} Meaning: usually of a door.

creek | rumme-kuutYiSmin (Compound composed of: rumme, kuutYi, -Smin) \( N \) creek, stream Meaning: small river.

crested jay | kaykay \( N \) crested jay [Attested only once]

crestfallen

be crestfallen | honhonce \( V \) be crestfallen, be disappointed Meaning: relates to walking along looking down because one is sad. Social use: this word is very unsure (meaning, pronunciation, whether it exists), completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cricket | colcolwa \( 1 \) N cricket \Verb: \( \text{colcolwa} \). \Similar: -wa, \Similar: coorena. Grammar: may include -wa snake suffix. Meaning: different type of cricket from coorena, but the types are unknown. \( \text{coorena} \) \( N \) cricket \Similar: colcolwa. Meaning: different type of cricket from colcolwa, but what types are unknown.

Jerusalem cricket | piciina \( N \) Jerusalem cricket, potato bug \{\{Ex.: taprey kata piciina like a Jerusalem cricket on top\}\} \Verb: \( \text{pica} \).

catch crickets | colcolwa \( 2 \) \( V \) catch crickets \{\{Ex.: colcolwa to go to catch crickets\}\} \Noun: colcolwa.

catch Jerusalem crickets | pica \( V \) catch Jerusalem crickets/potato bugs \{\{Ex.: pica to catch Jerusalem crickets (potato bugs).\}\} \Noun: piciina.
criticize ■ hiwol V scold, criticize { {Ex.: hayasa kannis hiwol. They scolded me. hiwonoisaka. I was scolded. hiwopaN-ak amane. He is truly a scolder (one who scolds too much).} }
crooked ■ kiprithi (Made from: *kipri, -Ste) perf twisted, crooked Synonym: kiwróSte. ■ kiwróSte
(Made from: *kiwró, -Ste) perf bent, crooked Synonym: kiprithi.

be crooked ■ *kipri V be twisted, be crooked
{ {Ex.: nęppe innu kiprithi. This road is crooked. kiprithiSmn wak-hin. His eye/face is crooked.} } Synonym: *kiwró; Similar: kuynu;
Similar: titru. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, -Smin, or -hte. Meaning: refers to something being crooked, not to something having been literally twisted by someone. ■ cuuki V bend, be crooked
{ {Ex.: hiTTewum cuukin-ak. It is bending from the wind. kan-was cuukimpi. I make it bend. cuukiSte-k. It is bent.} } Synonym: mîtle, iwli. Meaning: of trees, sticks, body parts, etc.
(general). ■ iwli V be crooked { {Ex.: kan-was iwlimipi. I make it crooked. iwlinin. (It got crooked.)} } Synonym: mîtle, cuuki. ■ kiprin
(Made from: *kipri, -n) V be crooked, be twisted ■ kuynu V be crooked { {Ex.: kuynuSmn cross-eyed one, crooked one} } Similar: kuynu;
Similar: *kipri. Meaning: Ascension felt this was a different word than kuyna, specifically meaning crooked, can be used at least for a road or eyes, possibly other things. Social use: uncommon word. ■ mîtle V be crooked, be curved { {Ex.: mîtle-k. It is crooked/curved.} } Similar: mîti; Synonym: iwli, cuuki.
crooked one ■ kiprithiSmn (Made from: *kipri, -Smin) N twisted one, crooked one
crop ■ milpa (Borrowed from: milpa Spanish) N crop, plot of land { {Ex.: mokkohte kan-nilpa. My crop has sprouted.} } [Attested only once]
cross ■ kapTa V cross { {Ex.: kapTahte kan-issu. I have my hands crossed. kapTaSpuy! Cross your arms/hands!} } Meaning: to cross the arms or hands, probably as when praying. ■ talku V jump across, cross { {Ex.: talku! Jump across (it)! talku-ak siisâ. He jumped across the water. koe-me talku rummese, wakkun-me yeye yu-

me. If you cross the river, the water will carry you away.} } Meaning: to cross a stream or body of water by jumping. ■ tuynye V cross over { {Ex.: tina tuynye! Cross the bridge right here!} } Meaning: to cross a bridge.

make sign of cross ■ ipse V beg, ask, make sign of cross { {Ex.: koctukne makam ipse namti, namti-tekun kannis. If you would ask to listen, you would listen to me more. (unclear) } } Grammar: may only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure]

holy cross ■ santa krus 2 (Borrowed from: Santa Cruz Spanish) N place holy cross (Other Pronunc.: santa krus before a vowel in the same word)
cross (Christian) ■ takrus (Borrowed from: cruz Spanish) N cross (Christian) { {Ex.: masSa-ka hesu kristus semmonis takrusat. I believe Jesus Christ died on the cross.} } [Ar only, very unsure]
cross, make the sign of the cross ■ komye 2 V cross { {Ex.: komeypuuyT! Cross yourselves!} } Meaning: religious sense: make the sign of the cross. (Other Pronunc.: komey before -pu or -mu)
crow ■ sarya Vrevers. catch crows { {Ex.: kan meheesi sarya. I see a crow;} } Verb: sarya. Meaning: possibly also including raven. Sci. name: Corvus, Dawson p. 16.
large crow ■ kaakari Nrevers. raven, large crow Verb: kakra. Sci. name: Corvus corax sinuatus (Wagler).
crush ■ hiTTi V crush, smash { {Ex.: hiTTiNin-ka kan-issu. I smashed my hand. hiTTiNin-ka. I got crushed. (for ex. one's hand)} } Similar: hiTTi 1; Similar: hitu; ■ Tette V crush, pin down { {Ex.: Tettey nuk! Crush it! Tettehteh-ka. It's crushed. Tettemu hayas. They're crushing each other. kan-mes Tette. I'm pinning you down.} } Meaning: either pin someone down while wrestling, or crush. ■ Tinna V crush, squash { {Ex.: Tinnahe-ka. It is crushed. Tinnahe nuk! Crush it! ney'a-k Tinnanin. It got crushed just now.} }
Similar: *icina*. Grammar: by itself means to crush something, with -n(i), means something gets crushed. Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel. ■

**yassa** 
*V* crush, grind roughly Meaning: of grain or corn, crush roughly before grinding finely in a mortar, to prepare for grinding. [Tentative]

crushed ■ **TinnaSte** (Made from: **Tinna**, -**Ste**) 
perf crushed, squashed Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel.

**Cruzeño tribe/person** ■ **kurseNu** (Borrowed from: cruzeño Spanish) 
Nplace Cruzeño tribe/person Meaning: of Carmel, of Santa Cruz.

cry ■ **siicici** 
*V* cry {{Ex.: *siicici tukne-me!* Would that you were crying!}} 
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form. Meaning: either from pain or sadness, but this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **waraka** 
*V* cry, weep, sob {{Ex.: *ekwe makam hiwse waraka.* You all don't want to cry. *yuu-me waraka.* And you cry. *namitpu kan waraka.* I am heard crying. *koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka waraka.* When I remember, then I cry. *semmoSte-k kan-havnkan, waraka-ka.* My wife has died, I'm crying. *ekwe-me waraka!* Don't cry! *ussi-k warka tollon?* Why is he crying a lot? *niSSasum-ak waraka.* He's crying because of this.}} 
**Noun:** **warak**. Meaning: of a person crying (not an animal's cry).

one who cries a lot ■ **waraaki** (Made from: 
warak, -ic, -mak,) *N* one who cries a lot

start crying ■ **pakre** 
*V* fill up with tears, start crying {{Ex.: *pakre-k wak-in.* He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.}} 
Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

look tearful ■ **acri** 
*V* look tearful [Tentative]

be tearful ■ **inSe** 
*V* be tearful {{Ex.: *inSeSmin-me amane.* You are truly a tearful one.}} 
[Tentative]

cry of a ground owl ■ **tuku** 
*excl* cry of a ground owl Similar: *weecici*. Meaning: probably the cry of the weecici owl. [Attested only once]

cry of a sandhill crane ■ **tuu** 
*excl* cry of a sandhill crane **Noun:** **tures**. Pronunciation: regular words do not end in long vowel, but this word imitates the sound of the bird. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. [Attested only once]

crying ■ **warak** 
*N*revers. lament, crying {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka waraksum.* I'm dying of crying (crying myself to death). *hassa-ka warak.* I feel like crying. *namitpu kan-warak.* My crying is heard. *waraakicmak* criers (people who cry a lot)}} 
**Verb:** **warak**. Meaning: the state or fact of crying. (Other Pronunc.: **waraak** before a vowel in the same word)

cup ■ **uupic** 
*N* acorn cup/shell {{Ex.: *yuukis uupic* acorn cup *kata uupic* like an acorn cup}} Similar: **opannis**. Meaning: mostly refers to the thimble-shaped bottom part of an acorn shell, might sometimes be used for the top cap, but usually the bottom part.

cure ■ **huuna** 
*V* cure, heal {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me huunapu men-sis?* What do you cure your teeth with? *Taakampi huunasmak!* Bring the healer! *hittYe makke-was huunana!* Let's go cure him! *huunay! / huunapuy!* Cure (someone)! / Cure yourself!}} ■ **huunas** 
(Made from: **huuna**) *N* medicine, remedy, cure Grammar: literally thing one uses to cure someone.

cure oneself ■ **huunapu** (Made from: **huuna, -pu**) 
*V* cure oneself Pronunciation: pronunciation sometimes shortened to hunpu.

curl oneself up in a ball ■ **koyorpu** (Made from: 
*koyo, -pu*) 
*V* curl oneself up in a ball Meaning: probably in fetal position, as when upset, literal meaning would be to shrink/curl up like leather when it dries out, this is a metaphor for curling up in a ball like fetal position.

curl up ■ **putli** 
*V* shrink up, curl up {{Ex.: *putliSte-k eeTe.* He's sleeping curled up.}} 
Grammar: only appears with -Ste-/hte. Meaning: probably means both curled up (when sleeping) and shrunken in general. ■ **mitli** 
*V* curl up {{Ex.: *mitliSte-k eeTe. / eeTe-k mitliSte.* He's sleeping all curled up.}} Similar: *motlo*; Similar: *ritli*; 
Similar: mitle. Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, meaning curled up. Meaning: only used of sleeping curled up. ■ **tippi** 
*V* coil up, curl up {{Ex.:
curl up

The rattlesnake is coiled up.}

Meaning: coiled like a snake or worm.

**curl**

**mitliSte** (Inflected form of: mitli, -Ste)

**perf** curled up Meaning: of how one sleeps curled up.

**putliSte** (Made from: *putli, -Ste) perf shrunken, curled up

**curlew**

**kurus** N type of bird, curlew {{Ex.: eskohte waate kuris. The curwells come sharply (i.e. calling sharply).}} Meaning: conflicting information about whether this is a curlew (zarapito) or specifically not that but some other type of bird.

**curly**

**elkuhte** (Inflected form of: elko, -Ste) perf

curry. {{Ex.: elkuhte wak-urih. His hair is curly.}} Meaning: meaning of the opposite it seems like it should be from the parts (straight instead of curly). [Tentative]

**be curly**

**pulSa** V be curly {{Ex.: pulSaSte wak-urih. His hair is curly.}} Meaning: of hair, probably only on the head.

**gather**

**curly willow**

**ripsi** V gather Chinese/curly willow {{Ex.: ripisina to go to gather Chinese/curly willow}} Noun: **ripin.** Sci. name: probably Salix matsudana and/or Salix babylonica.

**curly willow**

**ripin** N curly/Chinese willow Verb: **ripsi.** Sci. name: probably Salix matsudana and/or Salix babylonica.

**current**

**waakis** Nrevers. current, stream {{Ex.: iccoSte waakis. The stream has come out (of its banks). iccon yete waakis. The current/stream will overflow. kaakuntak waakiskat Sur Stream (the river in the river in the South)}} Verb: **waksi.** Meaning: can also be used for 'river,' especially in names of rivers.

**curved**

**be curved**

**mite** V be crooked, be curved {{Ex.: mitle-k. It is crooked/curved.}} Similar: **mite**; Synonym: **iwli**, **uuuki.**

**cut**

**tere** V cut {{Ex.: koc layTaSte terey nuk! If it's long, cut it! terey-me urih! Cut your hair! teret kannis! Cut (my hair)! teren pire. The earth cuts (splits/breaks up in pieces). kan teren kan-tuuriSe. I cut my fingernail (just one). tereepuy men-tuuriSi! Cut your fingernails! kan tersen kan-tuuriSe. I cut my fingernails. tersey tappur! Cut the wood! (probably many pieces of it) teresemenuriise? Did (you) cut your hair? tappur tereseminn cut wood (pieces ready to burn or sell)} Similar: **teep.** Meaning: if used with -pu or -t (1st pers. obj. command), must refer to a body part that can be cut, such as hair or fingernails, otherwise can indicate cutting more generally, if used with -s- as terse, implies cutting many things or cutting repeatedly. (Other Pronunc.: **tere** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) **tipki** V abbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.: kan-was tipki. I cut it off short. tipkiSte cut off short men piNi tipki ekeT. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). kan-was tipki wak-issuse. I'm cutting his hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand. **tuTki** V cut {{Ex.: tuTkiy kan-urih kan-timmahtak! Cut my hair on my forehead! tuTkiy tenaasasum! Cut (it) with tongs! ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse, ekweka pesyonum. I didn't cut your hair without thinking (by accident).}} Meaning: of cutting string, rope, or hair. **wara** V cut {{Ex.: waray Tippesum! Cut it with a knife! kan wara paane. I'm cutting bread. kan warsa paane. I'm cutting slices of bread (several). Takki warahne. The tree is being cut. kan-was yete wara. I will cut it. hannime waraamin? Where did you get cut? waraamty maksene! Cut it for us! waraamit! Cut (it) for me! ekwe-me waraapu! Don't cut yourself! men-waran your cut!}} Meaning: includes cutting food, wood, probably hair, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **waraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) **waran** (Made from: **wara**, -n) N cut Meaning: a cut in something (the cut itself, not the act of cutting). [Attested only once]

**trim the beard**

**sepke** Vrevers. trim/have a beard {{Ex.: sepket kannis! Trim my beard! sepkeSmin. a bearded person. amsinina seppekpu. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} Similar: **seepe;** Noun: **seepek.** Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in sepkeSmin, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: **seppek** before -pu or -mu)
tool for cutting grain □ oos (Borrowed from: hoz Spanish) N tool for cutting grain, reaper
\{Ex.: ruuta make tiriikuse oosum. We collect wheat with a reaper,\} [Attested only once]

get a haircut □ yonnopu (Made from: yonno, -pu) V get a haircut Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, not of cutting one's hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut. Meaning: get one's hair cut by someone else.

cut (many things) □ terse (Made from: tere, -s-) V cut (many things) Pronunciation: can also be pronounced as tirsu, but terse more common. Meaning: of things that one cuts repeatedly (for ex. wood), or into many pieces, or that one cuts many of at once (for ex. hair, tobacco plants, fingernails).

cut (something of oneself) □ tereepu (Made from: tere, -pu) V cut (something of oneself) Meaning: of cutting hair, fingernails, a body part that can be cut.

cut a toupee □ teepu V cut a toupee \{Ex.: teepet kannis! Cut me a toupee!\} Similar: tere; Similar: samya. Meaning: meaning and usage very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cut and dry meat □ wasse V cut and dry meat \{Ex.: yete kan-was wasse tooTese. I will cut and dry the meat (in long slices).\} Meaning: may involve slicing the meat into long strips, difference in meaning from other words for drying meat unsure.

cut bangs □ samya V cut bangs \{Ex.: samya-ka. I cut (someone's) bangs. samaypu-ka. I'm cutting my bangs.\} Similar: teepu. Meaning: cut the short part on the front of hair. (Other Pronunc.: samay before -pu or -mu)

cut bangs □ aski 1 V cut bangs \{Ex.: askihte men-timmah. Your forehead is banged (has bangs cut). kan-askih my bangs kan-mes aski. I cut your bangs/cut bangs on you.\}

cut for laces □ Tippe, V stab/cut with knife, cut for laces \{Ex.: kan-was Tipse. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.\} Noun: Tippe.
Grammar: rare, Tippe is usually a noun.

cut hair □ seepe V cut hair \{Ex.: kan-mes seepe men-urihse. I'm cutting your hair. seepehtee. (hair is cut.)\} Similar: sepke. □ yonno V cut hair,
get/give haircut \{Ex.: yonnopu-ka. I'm getting a haircut. kan-mes yonno men-urihse. I'm cutting your hair. yonnopu! Get a haircut!/Cut your hair!\} Meaning: may imply not cutting the hair oneself, but getting it cut properly, somewhat unsure.

cut hair in a bob □ tipru V cut hair in a bob \{Ex.: kan-mes tipru. I'm cutting your hair in a bob. tippuru-ka yete. I will cut my hair in a bob.\} (Other Pronunc.: tippur before -pu or -mu)

cut hide into strips □ tiihi V cut hide into strips \{Ex.: tiihi-ka. I'm cutting animal hide into strips.\} Similar: tihhir. Meaning: of cutting up the hide of an animal, for example cutting strips of leather.

cut off hair □ pelo (Borrowed from: pelar/pelon? Spanish?) V shave the head, cut off hair \{Ex.: pelot kan-urih! Cut off my hair! kan-was pelo. I'm shaving his head. Taares peloSmin a bald man peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak! Shave the hair in the middle of your head! wak peloo-mes. He's cutting your hair off.\} Social use: Ha stated that this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: peloo before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

cut oneself □ waraapu (Made from: wara, -pu) V cut oneself Meaning: probably by accident.

cut open □ wahku V cut open \{Ex.: wahku kan-mes yete. I will cut you open.\} Meaning: to slice someone's abdomen open with a knife.

cut repeatedly □ warsa (Made from: wara, -s-) V cut repeatedly Meaning: to slice several things, to cut something by chopping it with multiple strokes.

cut short □ tipki V abbreviate, shorten, cut \{Ex.: kan-was tipki. I cut it off short. tipkiSte cut off short men piNi tipki ekeT. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). kan-was tipki wak-issuse. I'm cutting his hand.;\} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

cut with knife □ Tippe, V stab/cut with knife, cut for laces \{Ex.: kan-was Tipse. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.;\} Noun: Tippe.
Grammar: rare, Tippe is usually a noun.
**cut with scissors** ■ TiTkiv cut with scissors { {Ex.: TiTkipu-ka kan-urihse kan-timmahatk. I'm cutting my hair with scissors on my forehead;} } Similar: tihir; Similar: SuuSa.

Meaning: cut the hair with scissors, instead of singing it to cut it. [Attested only once]

**cutgrass** ■ huyhuy cutgrass, bunchgrass Verb: hihu;

Verb: huyhuy. Cultural info.: plant with little roots running from the main clump to other clumps 3-4 feet away, plant itself grows in the sand around Watsonville, in clumps a few inches high and has blades that cut the hands. People pulled the roots up like rope, cleaned, split, and scraped them, and used these roots as the main material for basket weaving. Sci. name: Carex barbarae Dewey.

gather cutgrass roots ■ hihu ■ huyhuy V gather cutgrass roots

{{Ex.: hihuna to go to gather cutgrass roots}}

Noun: huyhuy. Cultural info.: roots were used in basket weaving. [Attested only once]

gather cutgrass ■ huyhuy V gather cutgrass roots

{{Ex.: huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}}

Noun: huyhuy. Cultural info.: grass used for making baskets.

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**damage** ■ *koco 2 V hurt, injure { {Ex.: kan-was kocwempi. I make him hurt (someone). ekwe-ka hiwsen, ussi kannis kocooopu. I don't want to because (I'll) hurt myself. men kannis tollon kocooopun. You injured me a lot.} } (Other Pronunc.: kocoo before -pu or -mu) ■ kocooopu 2 (Made from: *koco, -pu) V hurt, injure, damage Meaning: can mean 'hurt oneself' using -pu, but also seems to mean 'hurt someone (else)'.

Damn your grandmother! ■ men-monmentis rootes! (Idiom composed of: men=, mennen, -tis, roote, -s, excl! Damn your grandmother! Cultural info.: way of swearing about someone. Grammar: can very likely be used with any term for a relative in place of menen (Damn your ____!). Meaning: literally 'Your deceased grandmother lived!'

dampen ■ corowe V moisten, dampen Pronunciation: does not match normal verb forms, very unsure. [Attested only once]

dance ■ ciite N dance { {Ex.: hatte cirpi ciitetka? Who is shouting at the dance? ciitena-ka ciitetka. I go to dance at the dance. taSSuhte makke ciitese. We have watched the dance.} }

Verb: ciite. ■ ciiewey N dance Similar: ciiewey.

Cultural info.: probably a women's dance, but unsure. [Attested only once] ■ ciite V dance { {Ex.: haayi cittiway! Come to dance! ciite haysa mooloye. They are dancing the mooloy. moT haysa miiSSimpi ciite? Do they dance well? citey kata okse appahTuk! Dance like you used to with your father! kan holle ciite, kan hinsu ciitte. I can dance, I know how to dance.} } Noun: ciite. ■ cittesmak (Made from: ciite, -smak) N dancer Similar: cittiets; Similar: cittes.

cittes. ■ ruune V dance { {Ex.: hattena ruuneSte? Who has danced?} } Meaning: type of dance unknown. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

dance the mooloy ■ molyo Vrevers. dance the mooloy { {Ex.: taprey-ka molyona taprey paaranitka I go up to dance the mooloy on the hill. haysa yete molyo. They will dance the mooloy later.} }

Noun: mooloy. Grammar: can use with -n(i), but usually alone.

type of dance ■ seelep Nrevers. type of dance

Verb: selpe. Meaning: relation of meaning to selpe unclear. [Attested only once]

dance caller ■ rawik Nrevers. dance caller, orator

Verb: rawik. Cultural info.: the person who calls out shouts during a dance, or gives a sermon-like speech to the people at a dance.

a men's dance ■ maamaS N a men's dance { {Ex.: ciite hysa maamaSe. They are dancing the maamaS (men's dance).} } Meaning: can also be danced by women, is danced loosely. ■ sonweere N a men's dance [Attested only once]

a type of dance ■ sukhin N a dance Meaning: a type of dance for both men and women, a light dance. [Attested only once]
mooloy/women's dance ■ mooloy Vrevers.
women's dance, mooloy dance {{Ex.: citte haysa mooloye. They are dancing the mooloy. Taayati-ka mooloye. I'm watching the mooloy dance.}} Verb: molyo.

put on dancing regalia ■ tillo V put on regalia
{{Ex.: tillohte haysa, cittesmak. They've put on regalia, the dancers. tillo-ka. I put on dancing regalia,}} Meaning: put on special clothing for dances. [Ar + Asc. guess]
dance (women's) ■ looleh N dance (women's)
Cultural info.: a very pretty dance done by women. Pronunciation: plural loolehmak confirms final h.
dance-caller ■ ciweya N shouter, dance-caller, preacher {{Ex.: kan ussi-ka ciweya. I, because I am the dance-shouter.}} Similar: ciweya;
Similar: cittesmak. ■ cittetis (Made from: citte, -ts, -s) N dancer Similar: cittesmak;
Similar: cittes.
dancing ground ■ cittemsa (Made from: citte, -msa)
N dancing ground, dancing place Similar: Tahi. ■
Tahi N dancing ground Similar: cittemsa.
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Me only]
dancing place ■ cittemsa (Made from: citte, -msa)
N dancing ground, dancing place Similar: Tahi.
dandruff ■ isir N dandruff, hair dirt/grease {{Ex.: men-moohel tollon-ak isir. Your head is full of dandruff. isirte-k mooheltak. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}} Verb: isri; Similar: isrir. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

have dandruff ■ isri V have dandruff, have greasy hair {{Ex.: isriSte men-urih. Your hair has dandruff.}} Noun: isrir.
dark ■ mureSte (Inflected form of: *mure, -Ste) perf late in the day, dark Similar: uyka. ■ natkaSte (Made from: *natka, -Ste) perf dark Meaning: of skin color or part of the body.
get dark ■ *mure V get late (in the day), get dark
{{Ex.: murenin. It got dark/late. mureSte, murTu pire. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. yete muren. It will get late/dark. miSSimpin-

mes diyos murempin. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}} Similar: murey.
Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. ■ hanci V get dark {{Ex.: hanciSte-k. It is dark (has gotten dark).}} Meaning: for example after a fire goes out. [Attested only once] ■ muren (Made from: *mure, -n) V get late in the day, get dark
be dark-skinned ■ haska V be golden/dark/black-skinned {{Ex.: mukyukniS haskaSmin golden-skinned old woman haskaSte black}}
Grammar: may only appear with -Smin, -mak, and -Ste, but not sure. Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just skin, but unclear.
be dark ■ *natka V be dark {{Ex.: siksaSte makam issu, natkaSte. You all's hands are dirty and dark. natkamak dark people (euphemism for black, or slightly lighter skin color)}}
Grammar: probably appears only with -Smin, -mak, -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: of people, hands, etc. (not sky, probably only people and body parts), seems to indicate skin color (usually one's natural skin color, but sometimes from getting dirty).
■ mahci V be dark {{Ex.: mahci nii. It is dark here.}} Meaning: only in a room or house, indoors, not of being dark at night outdoors. ■ murTu Vrevers. be dark, be blackish {{Ex.: men kata sus murTu. You're as dark as coal. rammay murTu. It's dark inside. men-was murTumpin. You made it dark. Tammantak murTuSmin. It's dark on one side. ereeSina haysa okse rummetka, aruh'a murTu pire. They used to go bathe in the river long ago, in the morning when the world was dark (before dawn).}}
Noun: muruT. Meaning: used of body parts, until spaces, night-time, dark-colored objects. ■ sokro V be dark/overcast {{Ex.: sokroSte pire. The world (the day) is dark (cloudy, overcast).}}
Grammar: might only appear with -Ste and possibly -n(i). Meaning: of the weather being dark, overcast, cloudy, not bright, not of darkness at night.
dark person ■ natkaSmin (Made from: *natka, -Smin) N dark person Grammar: plural natkamak.
dark person

Meaning: of skin color or part of the body, can be a euphemism for a black person.

darkness ■ muruT Nrevers. darkness, night {{Ex.: miSmin muruT! Good night! horpey muruT / horpeywas muruT the middle of the night (midnight) neppe muruT kannis yete kaayi moohel. Tonight my head will ache.}} Verb: murTu.

datura alcohol ■ moonoy (Borrowed from: from other California languages) Nrevers. datura alcohol, jimsonweed {{Ex.: moonoy tiwiwat in the flower of a jimsonweed}} Similar: monoy; Verb: monyo. Cultural info.: datura meaning: alcoholic drink made of datura, forbidden most of the time, came with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monoy', also explained as tolauachi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L.

day ■ Tuuhis N day, daytime {{Ex.: Taakan-ak neppe Tuuhis. He is coming today (this day). himah’a Tuuhis okse haysa hisSey. All day they used to do it. tawhari-ka Tuuhis. I work in the daytime. uThin Tuuhis haysa yete citte. They will dance for/in two days. akkenin Tuuhis. The day dawned.}} Verb: Tuhsi; Noun: Tuuhi; Verb: *Tuhyi.

Sunday ■ tuminku (Borrowed from: domingo Spanish) N Sunday {{Ex.: ney’a tuminku. Today is Sunday.}} Similar: misnisway. [Attested only once]

Tuesday ■ uTuy N Tuesday {{Ex.: uTuy ney’a tapah, tawah. Today is Tuesday now, (there is) work.}} Similar: uThin. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: unclear how related to uThin. Social use: if this was introduced for the name of a day in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

Thursday ■ uuTitin (Made partly from: uuTIt) N Thursday {{Ex.: uuTitin ney’a tapah, tawah. Today is Thursday now, (there is) work.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Unknown suffix -in, not used on all days of the week. Grammar: unknown suffix -in, not used on all days of the week. Social use: if this was created for Thursday in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

become day ■ Tuhhi V dawn, become day {{Ex.: Tuhhinin. It dawned.}} Verb: Tuhhi; Similar: akke 2. Grammar: may only be used with -n(i) or possibly -Ste. [Attested only once]

fifth day ■ parwesin (Made from: parwes) num five days, fifth day, Friday loanword: wiyernes.

middle of the day ■ horpey-Tuuhis (Compound composed of: horpe, -n, Tuuhis) N noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.
get late in the day ■ *mure V get late (in the day),
got dark {{Ex.: murenin. It got dark/late.
mureSte, mur'Tu pire. It's late/dark, the earth
is dark. yetu muren. It will get late/dark.
miSSimpin-mes diyos murempin. God made
you pass the day (get to when the day gets
late) well/made you have a good day.}}
Similar: murtey, Grammar: only appears with
-n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is
making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon
or dusk. ■ muren (Made from: *mure, -n) V get
late in the day, get dark
late in the day ■ mureSte (Inflected form of:
*mure, -Ste) perf late in the day, dark Similar:
uyka.
be a day ■ hisme V get sun, be a day {{Ex.: 
hismenin. (Someone) spent time in the sun.}}
Noun: hismen. Grammar: not used often by itself,
usually used in hismesis (clock). Meaning: to
bask in the sun, spend time in the sun.
Friday ■ wiyernes (Borrowed from: viernes
Spanish) N Friday {{Ex.: wiyernes wattin kan-
piretka. Friday comes to my land. (I go to my
land on Friday.)}} native: parwesin; native:
coppopisway. Pronunciation: as viyernes in the
data, but Mutunized pronunciation would be with w-
be later in the day ■ uyka, Vrevers. be later in the
day {{Ex.: uykan hismen. It's getting later.
(The sun is getting later.) uykan makkes. It's
getting late on us. uykan, pire mur'Tu. It's
getting late in the day, the world is getting
dark. miSSimpin-mes diyos uykampin. God has
made you get through the day well. koc 
uykaSte. When it's late.}} Noun: uyak; Similar:
mureSte. Grammar: always used with -n(i), -Ste,
or rarely -mpi. Meaning: of afternoon, possibly late
afternoon and toward evening, probably before dark.
three days/Wednesday ■ kapnen num three days,
Wednesday Meaning: both meanings very unsure.
[Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: kapne before -na)
get well into the day ■ *Tuhyi V get high up (the
sun) {{Ex.: TuhyiSte. It's well into the day/late
morning. TuhyiSte pire / hismen. The sun is
high up in the sky. Tuhyin. It's getting well
into the morning. maksen Tuhyinin oySo. The
sun got high on us again.}} Noun: Tuuhis.
Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used
without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'.
Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-
day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn
but before noon. ■ Tuhyin (Made from: *Tuhyi,
-n) V get high up (sun), get late in the morning
Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and
before noon. (Other Pronunc.: Tuhyini before a
suffix)
two days ■ uTnin Adv two days, Tuesday {{Ex.: 
 uTnin-ak haysane rakke. He announces them
(in church) the second time.}} Meaning: usually
refers to the second day (Tuesday), sometimes to
making the second church announcement, the more
usual word for counting first, second, etc. is u'Thinwas.
well into the day ■ TuhyiSte (Inflected form of:
*Tuhyi, -Ste) perf high up (sun), late in the morning
Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and
before noon.
holiday ■ heste (Borrowed from: fiesta
Spanish) N holiday {{Ex.: huuyin tawah heste
the holiday when work begins}} Meaning: may
be used for a day in general, rather than a holiday.
Social use: rare, may only have been used in Mission
times. [At only, very unsure]
get later in the day ■ uykan (Made from: uyka,
-n) V get later in the day (Other Pronunc.: uykani
before a suffix)
day of mass ■ misnisway (Borrowed from: misa
Spanish) (Made from: misnis, -way) N Sunday,
time/day of mass Similar: tuminku; Similar:
daytime ■ Tuuhis N day, daytime {{Ex.: Taakan-
ak neppe Tuuhis. He is coming today (this
day). himah'a Tuuhis okse haysa hiSSe. All
day they used to do it. tawhari-ka Tuuhis. I
work in the daytime. uThin Tuuhis haysa yete
citte. They will dance for/in two days. akkenin 
Tuuhis. The day dawned.}} Verb: Tuhsi; Noun:
Tuhhi; Verb: *Tuhyi.
be daytime ■ Tuhsi Vrevers. be daytime  Noun:
Tuuhis. [Attested only once]
dazzle ■ SuSpu V dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes
{{Ex.: SuSpunin-ka. I got glare in my eyes
(was dazzled). kan-was SuSpumpi. I make
something glare in his eyes, *ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi*! Don't shine something in my eyes!}}. Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes.

dead ■ semmoSte (Inflected form of: *semmo, -Ste) perf dead

see something/someone dead ■ Tonme V see something/someone dead {{Ex.: Tonmena makam. You all are going to see a dead animal (look for it). TonmeSte men-aan. (One sees that) (your mother died (some time ago).)}}. Meaning: can probably mean to see that a person or animal is dead, or to see a dead person/animal.

late ■ -tis Suff. (N > N) deceased, late {{Ex.: kan-taknantismak my late (deceased) older brothers kan-appatis my late father}}. Grammar: add to a word for a relative (kinship term) to make a noun meaning one's relative who is deceased.

play/pretend to be dead ■ semmokiSpu (Made from: *semmo, -kiSpu) V play dead, pretend to be dead

make fun of a dead person ■ onno V make fun of a dead person {{Ex.: onnoykun-ka. I went to make fun of a dead person (killed enemy). onnotkun-mes-ak aru. He would make fun of you after you're dead (probably killed as an enemy).}}. Meaning: to dance around a dead enemy and celebrate having killed the enemy, including making fun of him.

bones of a dead person ■ morkinis N bones of a dead person, cadaver, skeleton Similar: -kniS. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

the dead ■ semmoSmin (Made from: *semmo, -Smin) N dead person

dead one ■ seemo N dead one, corpse {{Ex.: seemo wak-piretka. In the land of the dead. Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. illompi hasya seemokmase. They burn the dead ones.}}. Meaning: either the corpse itself, or someone who has passed away.

dead person ■ lihuntu (Borrowed from: difunto Spanish) N dead person {{Ex.: lihuntukma ama a dead body}}. ■ semmoSmin (Made from: *semmo, -Smin) N dead person

deaf ■ ockoSte (Inflected form of: ocko, -Ste) perf deaf

be deaf ■ ocko, V be deaf, be silent {{Ex.: ockon-ka ooco. My ears become deaf. ockoSte hasya. / hasya ocko. They're deaf. ekwe-ka ockoSmin. I'm not a deaf person. sinnikma hasya ockompi. The children are deafening them (by making a lot of noise).}}. Similar: ocko; Noun: ooco. Meaning: usually means 'to be deaf' but rarely can mean 'to be quiet,' possibly like 'deaf and dumb'.

dean ■ katsi V overwhelm, leave dumbstruck, deafen {{Ex.: katsi kan-ooco. My ears are overwhelmed with noise. katsin-ka. I'm overwhelmed (by noise) / I'm dumbstruck (with surprise?). men kannis katsi. You leave me dumbstruck. tollon ricca hiTeepu yuu-ka katsin, katsin-ka kan-moohel. They talk loudly a lot, so I am deafened, my head is overwhelmed by noise.}}. Meaning: meaning unclear, but probably includes being overwhelmed or deafened by too much noise, and shocking or surprising someone into speechlessness.

death

lose someone through death ■ semmompi (Made from: *semmo, -mpi) V lose someone through death Grammar: non-literal use of -mpi.

decay ■ *seswe V decay, rot, fall apart {{Ex.: riiTay sesweSte. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. sesweSte minmuy. It's rotted below (on the bottom).}}. Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. ■ pothe V rot, decay {{Ex.: potheSte rotten pothenin. (It) rotted.}}. Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: for example of rotten wood. ■ summu V decay, rot, go bad {{Ex.: yeto-k summun. It will rot. ekwe-ka amma summuSmine. I don't eat rotten things (food gone bad). summuSte riiTay. The rabbitskin clothes have decayed.}}. Meaning: can apply to rushes/reeds, clothing/blankets, food, body parts (from illness), etc.. ■ yummu V rot, decay,
spoil {Ex.: *hemec’a yummuSmin tappur one rotten piece of wood ekwe-k yete yummun. It won't rot. yummunin. (It) rotted.} Meaning: used of food gone bad, of wood, possibly also of body parts (with unsure exact meaning).

decayed • sesweSte (Made from: *seswe, -Ste) perf decayed, rotted, fallen apart
decased • -tis, Suff. (N > N) deceased, late {Ex.: kan-taknantismak my late (deceased) older brothers kan-appatis my late father} Grammar: add to a word for a relative (kinship term) to make a noun meaning one's relative who is deceased.
decieve • yumme V deceive, lie {Ex.: yumme-k-was. He's deceiving him./He's lying to him. yummepi pi-Ni-me. You may be deceiving yourself, yummey nuk! Lie to him! kan yummehnis. I've been lied to. kan-mes yummun. I lied to you. ekwe-me yummespu! Don't be lying!} Grammar: can rarely be used with -n(i) with same meaning, but usually without.
decorated
be decorated • cuverte (Made from: cuve, -Ste) V look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {Ex.: cuverte-ka. I'm dressed up (I look good).}
decrease • pume V decrease Meaning: of the moon, past the full moon (waning), meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]
deep
be deep-set • usla V be deep-set {Ex.: uslaSmin deep-set ones (eyes) uslahite hin. deep-set eyes) Meaning: of eyes. [Ar + Asc. guess] • wottolo V be deep-set {Ex.: wottolo hin. (Someone's) eyes are deep-set.} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal Mutsun verb form. Meaning: of eyes. Social use: older word for cokro (not in use by Asc.'s time). [Attested only once]

be deep-set/deep • *cokro V be deep, deep-set, sunken {Ex.: cokrohite men-hin. Your eyes are deep-set.} Grammar: only appears with -hte (deep-set, sunken). Meaning: of eyes.

be deep • *rinsi V be deep, low, hoarse {Ex.: rinsiki Taares koc haysa saawe. The men sing low when they sing. rinsiki wak ricca. He talks low/hoarsely (his voice is deep/hoarse). haypire rinsiki, haypire leeweTes. Some (sang) low, some (sang) high.} Opp.: leeweTe. Grammar: only occurs with -ksi. Meaning: can include voices being confused or chaotic as well as hoarse or just singing at low pitch, often describes singing but can also describe speech.

rinsiksi (Made from: *rinsi, -ksi) V be deep, low, hoarse, be deep, low Meaning: of the voice, also includes sounding disordered or chaotic.
deep-set

be deep-set • hoTnu V be deep-set {Ex.: hoTnuhte hin deep-set eyes} Meaning: for example of eyes. [Ar + Asc. guess]
dereer • res (Borrowed from: res Spanish) N deer {Ex.: liiki-ka hemec’a rese.} native: tooTe. Meaning: meaning unsure, might include meat in general. [Me only] • tooTe N meat, flesh, deer {Ex.: piinaway wak was hanar tooTese. Therefore he gave him meat. tooTe riiTokes. Deer intestines. kan lawku tooTese. I gulp down the meat.} Similar: ris; Similar: puukuy; loanword: res.
hunt deer • onnomi V hunt deer {Ex.: onnomina-k kariy. He's going outside to hunt deer.} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
young deer • mariT N young deer [Ar + Asc. guess] • puukuy N young deer, fawn {Ex.: liikiniwa wak iThine pina puukuy. He goes to kill a fawn there again.} Similar: tooTe. Meaning: young of tooTe.
defecate • irko V rewers. shit {Ex.: ekwe irko. (He) doesn't shit. moT-me irkohte? Have you shit? irkona-ka. I go to shit. (I'm on my way to the bathroom.) irkoyis! Go shit! (Go use the bathroom! Go potty!)} Noun: irok.
defend • kalle2 V defend {Ex.: kalley nuk! Defend him! kallepuay! Defend yourself! hamni-me-was kalle? Where are you going to defend him?}
defend oneself • kallepu (Made from: kalle2, -pu) V defend oneself
defiant
defiant

be defiant ■ hiyse V be defiant \{Ex.: hiiyesmu to be defiant toward each other\} \{Tentative\} (Other Pronunc.: hiiyes before -mu (or -pu if possible))
definitely ■ aamane Adv truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely \{Ex.: hasli-ka aamane. I am really afraid.\} \{Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension’s time.\。
de-louse ■ de-louser N de-louse (head), remove lice \{Ex.: kahyi kan-mooheltak! tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak! Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! kan-was kahyi. I delouse him.\} \{Similar: kahya. Grammar: probably comes from an unknown verb ayhu plus -we. ■ hiTso V leave, depart \{Ex.: hiTso Ste haysa. They’ve left.\} \{Similar: iTso; Similar: akka i. Pronunciation: pronunciation and word extremely unsure. \[Ar + Asc. guess\]}
dehydrated

be dehydrated ■ *wahya V be parched, dehydrated \{Ex.: wahyan-ka aksum. I am dry with thirst. wahyan makke. We are parched (dehydrated). wahyanis makse mutreyy uyka. We were dehydrated yesterday night.\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning, but -Ste might be possible. ■ wahyan (Made from: *wahya, -n(i) V be parched/dehydrated (Other Pronunc.: wahyani before a suffix)
de-flea ■ porse V remove fleas, de-flea Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: to de-flea a person or animal or thing, as opposed to just catching fleas (poore).
descent ■ ape (Borrowed from: apear Spanish) V descend, go down \{Ex.: apey! Get down! (for ex. from a tree)\}
desire ■ *urukSa V want strongly, desire \{Ex.: urukSan Suupis! I really want the handkerchief! urukSan makam wattinin. I really wish you all would go.\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), used with either a noun (I want something) or a verb (I want to do something/have something happen), if with a noun the noun does not take an object (or other) suffix, if with a verb, the verb takes past tense and usually ends ...nin, this word probably implies that the speaker is the one who wants something even though 'T is usually not specified. Meaning: includes coveting something, indicates strong emotion. ■ urukSan (Made from: *urukSa, -n(i) V desire, want strongly Grammar: see urukSa. (Other Pronunc.: urukSani before a suffix)

desire to ■ ana V desire to \{Ex.: calsanin piNi ana. Perhaps (someone) wants to urinate often.\} \{Attested only once\}
destiny ■ TiT N life, destiny \{Ex.: kawran kan-TiT. My life is ending. ussi kan-TiT ekwe nii. Because my life/destiny is not here (I belong in the other world). kuutYi kan-TiT. My life is short. hemec’a moonoy tiwiwikat kan himmana kan-TiTse. I look for my destiny in a jimsonweed flower.\} Verb: TiiT.
deteriorate ■ enwe V worsen, aggravate, deteriorate \{Ex.: men kannis enwe. You are making me worse. enwey nuk! Make it worse!\} \{Synonym: yiswa 1, yekre.\}
develop ■ yopro V form, develop \{Ex.: humrimsa yopro iTTas. A new baptizing place develops/forms.\} Grammar: can occur with -n(i), meaning something develops on its own, might also occur without -n(i) or otherwise. \{Attested only once\}
■ yopron (Made from: yopro, -n(i) V form, develop
diarrhea ■ hewepa N devil {{Ex.: hiSSentukne hewepa. It's as if it is becoming a devil. haywe-k hewepase. He sees a devil.}} Similar: heeweh; Similar: hewepas. Meaning: any devil, but not a sorcerer.

dew ■ pissa N dew {{Ex.: malaSte pissasum. wet with dew. icoSte pissa. The dew came out.}} Meaning: dew that comes in the morning. Social use: similar to Sp. la briza, but probably not a borrowing.


put diapers on ■ huwi V put diapers on {{Ex.: huwi y simi! Put a diaper on the baby!}} Synonym: uttu hakkis. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different dialect, use 'uttu hakkis' instead. [Attested only once]

put on diaper ■ uttu hakkis (Phrasal verb composed of: uttu, *hakki, -s) V put on diaper Synonym: huwi. Meaning: to diaprer the baby, put a diaper on the baby.

diarrhea ■ cukrin (Made from: cukri, -n) N diarrhea Similar: cuukir. [Attested only once] ■ cuukir Nrevers. diarrhea {{Ex.: men-cuukir your diarrhea}} Verb: cuukir; Similar: cukrin. [Tentative] have diarrhea ■ cukri Vrevers. have diarrhea {{Ex.: cuukrinin-ak. He had diarrhea. cucrimpin kannis neppe santiya. This watermelon gave me diarrhea. hinkahe men-cukri? How’s your diarrhea?}} Noun: cuukir. Grammar: usually with -ni (-n).

die ■ *semmon V die {{Ex.: kata semmonin hemec'a ama. It seems as though one person died. kan pahca, ekwe-ka semmoSte. I'm alive, I haven't died. semson makke. We (many people) are dying. Tiitimak yuu semmoSmin. The living and the dead. semmon-ka Taalasum. I'm dying of heat. semmompin-ka kan-innise. I lost my son (through death).}} Similar: *haTTi, *haTku. Grammar: only used with -ni (with same meaning, this is the most common), less often with -Ste, -mpi, or -Smin. ■ semmon (Made from: *semmo, -n) V die (Other Pronunc.: semmoni before a suffix)

die (many) ■ semson (Made from: *semmo, -s, -n) V die (many) Meaning: of many people. (Other Pronunc.: semsoni before a suffix)

die down ■ petto V stop, die down {{Ex.: hiTTew pettonin, hirkeSte. The wind has stopped, it's calm.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: probably of wind. [Ar + Asc. guess]

die of ■ *haTTi, V die of {{Ex.: haTTinin wak sunnesum. He died suddenly of hunger. haTTin-ka kan-mayaitsum. I'm dying of my daughter (laughing myself to death).}} Similar: *haTku, *semmo. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: die of hunger, thirst, laughing, missing someone, etc.. ■ haTTin (Made from: *haTTi, -n) V die of (Other Pronunc.: haTTini before another suffix)

die of frost/cold ■ sosro V die of frost/cold, freeze {{Ex.: sosronin. It died of frost.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or possibly -Ste. Meaning: of plants. [Attested only once]

die of heat ■ Suuri V die of heat {{Ex.: Suurinin haysa. They died of heat.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

die out (fire) ■ haamu V die out (fire) {{Ex.: waatena haamuwin. It came to die out. haamuSte died out}} Similar: maana. Grammar: may only appear with -ni or -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

die out suddenly ■ uSSule V go/die out suddenly Pronunciation: not a typical Mutson verb form, might have an unknown suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

die suddenly ■ *haTku V die suddenly {{Ex.: haTkunin-ak. He died suddenly. hiuruhiin makse semson, haTkun. We will all die, die suddenly.}} Similar: *haTTi, *semmo. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: means to die suddenly, not just to do something in general suddenly, but can also be used together with a word for to die (semmon). ■ haTku (Made from: *haTku, -n) V die suddenly (Other Pronunc.:
die suddenly
different ■ aTyeSte (Inflected form of: aTye, -Ste)
    perf different
be/look different ■ aTye Vrevers. be different, look different { {Ex.: aTyenin. (It) became different. aTyeSte-me. You look different. aTyesmin a different one aTyempi-kas. I’m changing it.} }
    Similar: *aSSa; Noun: *aATey.
be different ■ *aSSa V be different, be distinct { {Ex.: aSSahte rukka. The house is different.} } Similar: aTye. Grammar: might only occur with -hte (aSSahte: different). ■ anc'i Vrevers. be different { {Ex.: ancisine-me Are you different? (Ascension not sure)} } Noun: aNNis. Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
different place ■ *aaTey Nrevers. different/other place { {Ex.: paya aTaetyak wak paya. Runs, he runs everywhere.} } Verb: aTye. Grammar: only appears with -tak.
dig ■ hura V dig, fill up with dirt { {Ex.: huraasiska. I’m making someone dig. huraana-ka. I go to dig (a hole). huraanin. (It) filled up with dirt (caved in). hurasmak gravediggers} }
    Noun: huurani 2. Meaning: usually of holes or graves. (Other Pronunc.: huraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)
    Similar: humren.
gravedigger ■ hurasmak (Made from: hura, -smak) N gravedigger Meaning: may have to refer to more than one gravedigger, but unsure.
dig (up) ■ rippu V dig (up), prick { {Ex.: yuu makse rippun tolion toroowe. And we dug up a lot of soaproot. rippuna makke teenease. We go to dig up wild potatoes. rippunin kan-issu. My hand got pricked. rippuSte makke. We are got pricked. kan-mes rippumpi. I prick you.} } Similar: rippa. Grammar: can use rippu by itself for digging something up, but for pricking someone, have to use rippumpi (cannot say kan-was rippu). Meaning: includes both pricking someone (lightly sticking/jabbing it, lighter than rippa) and digging something up by jabbing at the earth.
dig up ■ huswi (Made from: hussu, -w-) V dig up, unbury from a roasting pit Meaning: remove food from the pit after roasting it in an underground roasting pit.
    ■ pirka V dig/scratch up { {Ex.: pirka! Dig (it) up!} } Grammar: could be related to pira ‘bury’ with -k- instead of -w- for ‘undo’. Meaning: as a dog digs up a bone or a bird scratches something under the surface of the ground up.
digging stick ■ humren N digging stick { {Ex.: kata humren like a digging stick} } Similar: hiipur. Cultural info.: made of iron or green wood, women used them for digging wild onions, sharpened point of wooden ones in the fire.
diminutive ■ -kniS Suff. (N > N) diminutive { {Ex.: koc aSakniS rutaana-k TyottYonise. When the girl goes to pick holly berries. meecekniS a breeze (a small wind) mukyukniS haskamin. a golden-skinned old woman. cicikniS small squirrel men-hucekniS your dog} } Similar: -mis; Similar: pokniS; Similar: morkinis. Grammar: can attach to either a noun to mean a small one of it, or to a verb to mean a small thing that does or is the verb. Meaning: means a little thing, but not always literally, as in hiwhokniS meaning an old person, who may not literally be a little old person, or when hucekniS is used for even a large dog. (Other Pronunc.: -nis after a consonant)
diminutive (small) ■ -sito Suff. (N > N) diminutive { {Ex.: walihinsito small basket} } Grammar: use of this suffix extremely unsure. Social use: could be from Spanish, but only attached to a native Mutsun word. [Attested only once]
dinner ■ etsen (New word made from: etsa, -n) N dinner, supper Meaning: has no utensils at his meal. { {Ex.: ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatka. He has no utensils at his meal.} } native: amman. [Attested only once]

direction

compass/wind direction ■ tammari N a compass direction, direction of wind Grammar: only appears in our data with -was as tribal name, but could probably be used for the direction as well. Meaning: probably the name of one of the
dirt ■ issir N grease, oil, dirt  
{Ex.:  
issirte-k men.  
You're dirty (on your body).  
issir men-issu.  
Your hands are dirty.}  
Similar: isir.  
Meaning: dirt or grease/oil only on one's body, not generally in one's hair, as opposed to issir.  
■ mun N loose earth, dust, dirt  
{Ex.: tollon wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel.  
His head is full of a lot of dirt.  
iccompi-k pireese, muune.  
He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. tollon-me mun.  
You have a lot of dirt.}  
Similar: waah.  
Meaning: usually refers to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can also refer to uncleanliness of the body.  
(Other Pronunc.: muun before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)  
■ yuumus Nrevers.  filth, grime, dirt  
{Ex.: tollon-me yuumus.  
You're filthy. (You have much filth.) laasuSte-k yuumusum.  It is full of filth.}  
Verb: *yumsu.

become/get dirty(y) ■ munsen (Made from: munse, 
-ni) V become dirty, become dirt (Other Pronunc.: 
munseni before another suffix)  

scratch in dirt ■ wissa; V scratch in dirt  
{Ex.:  
wissa-k pireese.  It's scratching on the ground.}  
Meaning: as a chicken does.  
(Tentative)

clod of dirt ■ attar N clod of dirt, mud  
{Ex.: koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro.  When I break up dirt clods, my feet hurt.  
luuhuninse-me attartak? Did you get stuck in the mud??}  
Similar: cok; loanword: teron.  
Cultural info.: has to do with making adobe.  Meaning: could also be clump of sugar, but mostly of dirt.

cover with dirt ■ maaka V cover with dirt  
{Ex.:  
kan maaka.  I am covering it with dirt.}  
Similar: maka.  
Meaning: mostly used for spreading a little dirt over seeds when planting them, Ascension states meaning is different from maka.

throw powder ■ maka V throw powder  
{Ex.:  
ekwe-me unnispu men makahne!  Don't let yourself get dirt thrown at you!  
kan-mes maka.  I am throwing dirt at you.}  

fill up with dirt ■ hura V dig, fill up with dirt  
{Ex.: huraasi-ka.  I'm making someone dig.  
huraana-ka. I go to dig (a hole).  
(h) It filled up with dirt (caved in).  
hurasmak gravediggers}  
Noun: huuranì 2.  
Meaning: usually of holes or graves.  
(Other Pronunc.: huraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

roll in the dirt ■ miila V roll in the dirt  
{Ex.: yetee-ka miilan.  I'm will roll in the dirt.  
mTiton puhuT, miilan.  The bread falls, (and) rolls in the dirt.}  
Grammar: may only appear with -n(i).  
■ rooko V roll in the dirt  
{Ex.: rookopuy!  Roll yourself in the dirt!}  
Meaning: may include rolling in ash to cover oneself in ash, may be rolling on the ground as a child plays.  
[Tentative]

be dirt ■ munse V be dirt, be dirty, make dirty, soil  
{Ex.: munsempi to make something dirty  
araa-me munsen.  Then you will become dirt.}  
■ munsey nuk! Make it dirty! (Throw the dirt!)  
Noun. mun.  
Grammar: probably can mean both 'make dirty' and 'be dirt(y)' when used by itself.

get dirt on ■ rokye V fly (dirt), get dust on  
{Ex.: rokye pire.  The dirt is flying.}  
Similar: roke.  
Meaning: probably means to get something dirty in a dirty place where dirt is flying around, may also refer to the dirt flying around, meaning unsure, this may focus more on the dirt while roke focuses more on the air.

dirt on scalp/hair ■ issir N dandruff, hair dirt/grease  
{Ex.: men-moohel tollon-ak issir.  Your head is full of dandruff.  issirte-k mooheltak.  He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}  
Verb: isri;  
Similar: issir.  
Meaning: dirt or grease on the head,
dirt (from gopher/mole) ■ pitLane N dirt (from gopher/mole) {{Ex.: sikkot wak-pitLane. The gopher, his thrown up dirt. iccompi-k wak-pitLane. He makes his the gopher's dirt come out.}} Meaning: fine dirt thrown out by gophers or moles when they dig, means specifically that.

be/make dirty ■ munse V be dirty, make dirty, soil {{Ex.: munsempi to make something dirty araa-me munsen. Then you will become dirt. munsey nuk! Make it dirty! (Throw the dirt!)}} Noun: mun. Grammar: probably can mean both 'make dirty' and 'be dirt(y)' when used by itself.

be dirty ■ kiSyA V be dirty/soiled {{Ex.: siksaSte-k, kiSyA. I'm soiled, I'm dirty.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ ropTo V be dirty {{Ex.: ropTo men-hin. Your face is dirty.}} Social use: uncommon word.

make dirty ■ *siksa V soil, make dirty {{Ex.: siksaSte sii. The water is dirty. siksaSte makam issu. You all's hands are dirty. ekwe-me siksan men-ama, men-hiS'a! Don't get your body (or) your things dirty! ekwe-me siksaSmin! You are not/don't be a dirty person!}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste (most often), -Smin, -mpi, or possibly (unsure) -ni(i). ■ munsempi (Made from: munse, -mpi) V make dirty, soil ■ ooto V make dirty {{Ex.: kan-was ooto nepep sinnise. I'm making this child dirty. ooto pu to get oneself dirty}}

disappear ■ *missu V disappear {{Ex.: missunin-ka. I disappeared. missunin-ak kannis. It disappeared from my mind. himah'ase-ka pesyo, himah'a kannis missu. I think about everything, and it all disappears from my mind.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -ni(i). ■ missun (Made from: *missu, -ni) V disappear (Other Pronunc.: missuni before another suffix)

be disappointed ■ corokpu (Made from: *corko, -pu) V be sad, get sad, be disappointed ■ honhonce V be crestfallen, be disappointed Meaning: relates to walking along looking down because one is sad. Social use: this word is very unsure (menaing, pronunciation, whether it exists), completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

disease ■ iina 1 N disease, sickness {{Ex.: iinate-ka. I'm sick. (I have a disease.) ekwe, ekwe-k iinate, miSte-k. No, no she's not sick (doesn't have a disease), she's well. kuutYi-ka iinate. I'm not very sick (only a little sick). iinate-k paaTare. He's sick with the measles. (He has the measles.) iinate-k horkostak. He's sick in his throat. (His throat is sore.)}} Verb: *inha.

get a female STD ■ samli Vrevers. get a female STD {{Ex.: kan issintepu kannes-ka samlin. I'm being careful, so I don't get a female STD. samliSmin someone with a female STD}} Noun: saamli. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning to get the disease, or with -Smin. [Tentative]

a female STD ■ saamli Vrevers. female STD Verb: samli. Meaning: could refer to discharge or diseased tissue, but more likely to the disease in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

disgusted ■ hessoSte (Inflected form of: hesso, -Ste) perf disgusted

be disgusted ■ hesso V hate, be disgusted {{Ex.: kan-was hesson, hesson-ka-mes. I am disgusted by him, I am disgusted by you. hesson-ka neppes ammane, wattimpi iTyan. I am disgusted by this food, take it back! hessoSmin hater hessoSte-ka. I am disgusted.}} Grammar: object from is what one is disgusted by, this almost always appears with -ni, but does not have to. ■ hesson (Made from: hesso, -ni) V hate, be disgusted (Other Pronunc.: hessoni before a suffix)

be disgusted by ■ lo'e (Borrowed from: ??) Soledad) V loathe, hate, be disgusted by {{Ex.: lo'enin-ka ammane. I hate the food. lo'eninme. You were disgusted. lo'e kannis. (Someone) loathes me.}} Grammar: can be followed by -ni(i) or used alone, even with the
thing one hates marked with -se, with the same meaning. Social use: possibly a Soledad language word rather than Mutsun.

dish **tasken** N tray, dish, basket {{Ex.: ayun kan-tasken! Bring me my tray!}} loanword: warranthe. Cultural info.: tray, about 15 inches diameter, 5 inches deep, for putting pinole or other things on. Meaning: meaning and relation to other trays and baskets unsure. ■ **ullis** N dish {{Ex.: ukkeykun-ka hemec’a ullisum. I went to get water with one dish.}} Meaning: general word for any type of dish, sometimes for water.

dishes ■ Taastes (Borrowed from: traste Spanish) N dishes {{Ex.: ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatakta. He has no dishes at his meal. atten-ka hemec’a Taastese. I broke one dish. corkompiy Taastekma, ekwe-me atsey! Bring me the dishes, don’t break them!}} Grammar: irreg. plural Taastekma. (Other Pronunc.: Taaste before plural -kma)

dislike ■ iTTempi (Made from: *iTTem, -mpi) V hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time.

disordered

be disordered

dissipate ■ *sihhu V run out, dissipate, go away {{Ex.: sikhunin kan-ak. My thirst went away. sikhunin kaarees. The smoke has dissipated. sikhunin eenena. The blackberries ran out (at end of season).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: to be used up, gone, disappeared, evaporated. ■ **sihhun** (Made from: *sihhu, -n) V run out, dissipate, go away (Other Pronunc.: sikhuni before another suffix)

distant ■ anSa Adv distant, far {{Ex.: mooyortak uttuyis mostor anSa. Go put it in the trunk, (in the) tree trunk far away.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

distant future

be distant future ■ munna V be in a very distant time {{Ex.: kan-was okse munna haras. I gave him (something) very long ago.}} Grammar: used as a verb, can be used with -s for very long ago. Meaning: when used with okse and/or -s past tense, means in the very distant past (even 'since time immemorial'), when used by itself, means in the very distant future.

distinct

be distinct ■ *aSSa V be different, be distinct {{Ex.: aSSahte rukka. The house is different.}} Similar: aTye. Grammar: might only occur with -hte (aSSahte: different).

disturb ■ cimu V bother, disturb {{Ex.: makse-mes cimun, caymun. We bother you, envy you.}} [Attested only once]

dive ■ lukin (Made from: luki, -n) V fall into water, dive (Other Pronunc.: lukiini before other suffixes)

dive underwater ■ sorpo V dive underwater {{Ex.: sorpoSte kuris. The curlew has dived under water. sorponin. (Someone) dived underwater.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) and -Ste. Meaning: of a water bird or a person diving under water, for ex. in a creek when swimming.

divide ■ atki V divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: atki-ka yuu-ka haraana. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} Similar: wacki. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people.

dizzy ■ himmuSte (Inflected form of: *himmu, -Ste) perf dizzy, tipsy ■ tonnohte (Inflected form of: tonno, -Ste) perf dizzy Meaning: for ex. from being hit on head.

make/be dizzy ■ tonno V be dizzy, make dizzy {{Ex.: kan-was yete tonno. I will make him dizzy. tonnon-kas. I made him dizzy. tonnoy nuk! Make him dizzy (by hitting on the head)! tonnonin. He got dizzy. nuya tonnohte-k. He stopped being dizzy.}} Grammar: by itself means to make someone dizzy, with -n(i) means to get dizzy, with -hte to be dizzy. Meaning: for example by hitting someone on the head.

be dizzy ■ *himmu V be dizzy, be tipsy {{Ex.: himmun kan-moohel. My head is dizzy. koc iime pire himmun makke. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy. himmunin haysa. They got tipsy (drunk). yuu men himmuSte.
And you are tipsy. *kan-was himmumpin. I made him get dizzy. himsunin-ak. He was staggering.} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (be/get dizzy), -Ste (dizzy), or -mpi (make dizzy), Ascension said one could not use it by itself. Meaning: for either being dizzy from any reason, or tipsy from being drunk.

game of spinning until dizzy ■ laahi N game of spinning until dizzy [Ar + Asc. guess]
do dizzy ■ himmumpi (Made from: *himmu, -mpi) V make dizzy, make tipsy, get someone tipsy [Attested only once]
get dizzy ■ himmun (Made from: *himmu, -n) V get dizzy, get tipsy (Other Pronunc.: himmuni before another suffix) ■ tonnon (Made from: tonno, -n) V get dizzy Meaning: for ex. from being hit on the head. (Other Pronunc.: tonnoni before a suffix)
do ■ accu V make, do, finish {{Ex.: kan-was accumpi. I finish it. kan accumin I finished.}} ■ iTTas-kane accumpi I made it a new one. accuSte muccuw. Breakfast is ready.}} ■ hinte V do {{Ex.: hiske-ka hinte! Let me do it!}} hinte! Do (it)!}} Similar: hiSSe. Social use: Ascension was very unsure of this word, hiSSe is the typical word for this. [Tentative] ■ hiSSe V make, do {{Ex.: kan yete hiSSe kurkahse I will make pinole. hiSSemi-k tutiyase wak-makkhus. She is making tortillas for her husband. kan-was hiSSesi. I make him do (something). hiSSehte-ka. I've made (it), ekwe-ka hiSSe hinTise. I don't do anything. hiSSenin attar. (It) turned into dirt clods. sikar hiSSenin yookon. The cigar turned to ashes. nuuyatih men-hiSSen! Stop what you're doing! miSSasum kan hiSSente. Because of this I have work. miSte men-hiSSen. Your business (work) is good. hiSSepun-ak oreese. He made himself into a bear. kan hiSSepu tiwyene. I make myself into an antelope. hiSSepuy! Do (it) for yourself! hiSSensa kahuune box factory!}} Similar: puuasi; Similar: hinte, ■ iwi V do Meaning: meaning unclear. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by hiSSe. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ puuasi V do {{Ex.: puuasi kan tuke If I did...}} Similar: hiSSe. Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: rare word for hiSSe. [Tentative]

plan to do ■ liSSeni V plan to do, do work {{Ex.: kan liSSeni. I plan to do it.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

many do ■ -s-■ Suff. (V > V) do repeatedly, many do {{Ex.: corseen-me. You were alone a lot.}} Similar: yerse. Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

know what one is doing ■ hinsuti (Made from: hinsu, -ti) V know what one is doing

stop doing ■ kallu V stop doing {{Ex.: ekwe makam kallu! Don't you all stop doing that!}} [Attested only once]

go to do ■ -na; Suff. (V > V) go to do {{Ex.: oTTona-ka yuukise. I go to gather acorns.}} Similar: huyhunakake, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine. We go to gather cutgrass, so we can make baskets. makke meheena paarani. We go to see the hills. makse Tawraykun rammay. We went to be (sit) inside. hattee-me hayweykuin? Who did you go to see? hakwaykus-ka. I went to collect mussels.}} Opp.: -ylni; Similar: -su; Similar: -yis; Opp.: -wu. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'go to do the verb' (andative). (Other Pronunc.: -yku before past tense suffixes (-n or -s), -a after a verb ending in n) ■ -su Suff. (V > V) go to do {{Ex.: yuu wattiniy eeTesuy! Go! Go to sleep!}} ammasu-ka kusinakata. I go eat in the kitchen. calaasu-ka. I go to pee (I'm going to the bathroom). ettTesuk! Go to sleep! (Go to bed!)} Similar: -na; Similar: iTTasu. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to go to do' the verb (andative), for command form it usually takes a special -k
do again  ■ oySo V do again, repeat  
{Ex.: yete oySo latsum. It's going to drip again. oySoysis!}

Go again! hummit oySo! Give me more! oySona wak hiSSe. He goes to do it again.

oySo makke amma. We're eating again. oySoy-me rieca! Speak again!}  Similar: iThine.

Grammar: can be used by itself, or with another verb to just mean 'again,' can take suffixes like a regular verb, but most suffixes go on the other verb.

for oneself  ■ hiSSepeu 1 (Made from: hiSSe, -pu)

V do for oneself Meaning: usually of cooking for oneself (for example the men doing their own cooking).

do loudly  ■ *hiTe V do loudly, make loud  
{Ex.: hiTeepu-k nuski. He blows his nose loudly. hiTeepuy men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte. Make your song loud, and I'll dance well. ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu. Don't talk loudly!} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: hiTee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ hiTeepu (Made from: *hiTe, -pu) V do loudly, make loud

once  ■ hemce Vrevers. do once, be once  
{Ex.: hemcesi haysa waate They come one by one. hemcepu one time (to be once?)}  

Noun: hemec'a. Grammar: may only appear with -pu or -si, unsure, might be an alternate form of hemec'a instead. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: hemec before -pu, -mu)

repeatedly  ■ -s-2 Suff. (V > V) do repeatedly, many do  
{Ex.: corsein-me. You were alone a lot. hiskan Sollon semsonin. The poor mice died! men hinseSmin. You're a wanderer. 

insan-me urih. Your hair is falling out. kan tersen kan-tuuriSe. I cut my fingernails.}

Similar: yerse. Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

slowly  ■ heeleSi V do slowly  
{Ex.: heeleSi-me kannis riicat! Speak to me slowly! kan hinne heeleSi. I'm walking slowly. heeleSiy waate! Come slowly!}  Similar: hakaca; Similar: -si. Pronunciation: could contain a suffix -si, otherwise doesn't match typical verb forms, but unsure.

do to me  ■ -t; Suff. (V) do to me!  
{Ex.: mehet kannis! Look at me! harat sii! Give me water! monsetyuT! Tell me! (more than one person tells) himmat maksene! Look for us!} Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to me/us (1st person object imperative), use instead of -y when the object is me/us, can use together with -yuT.

do to/for you  ■ -ya; Suff. (V) do to/for you!  
{Ex.: haraaya! Give to you (yourself)! haraayuT! Give to you (yourselves), you all!} Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to or for themselves (2nd person object imperative or possibly for that person's benefit), use instead of -y, can use together with -yuT; it is much more common to add -pu (self) to the verb instead and use the regular -y, -yuT command suffixes (-puy, -puyuT), and that has a similar meaning, but not exactly the same. Social use: not in use at all in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

do to/with many  ■ -spu Suff. (V > V) do to/with many  
{Ex.: itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piiyospu sitse. I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth. kapiTaspu wak-issu. He crosses his hands. okwespu to take a lot (by the armful) moT makam attaspu? Are you all looking out? murtey-ak attaspu. At night he guards. kan riccaspu meese. I'm chatting with you.} Grammar: add to a verb to make a different verb meaning that more than one person does it or that someone does something often, probably historically related to -pu, but no meaning of doing something to oneself. Meaning: meaning very unclear, usually involves either plural subject (more than one does it), plural object (someone does it to more than one), or a repeated action (someone does it multiple times or to a large extent), often of something that could indicate doing the action to or with oneself or a group.

do well  ■ miSSipi 2 (Made from: miSi, -mpi) V do well Meaning: combines with another verb to mean that one does that action well.
**do what one can** ▪ caaca V try, do what one can  
{Ex.: caaca-k. He does what he can.}  
[Tentative]

**do what?** ▪ hinka V do what? Why?  
{Ex.: hinkame? What are you doing? hinkame-was?}
What are you doing to him? hinkanin-ka?  
What did I do? hinkasmin? What kind of?}
Grammar: takes suffixes like a verb, and hinkate has a special meaning. Social use: Ar often had a -ta suffix of unknown meaning with this word, but -ta was not used by Ascension's time.

**do with all one's might** ▪ cayicpu (Made from:  
caic -pu) V apply strength, do with all one's might  
Meaning: could mean 'try hard,' but is usually about physical effort (lifting heavy things).

**do work** ▪ liSSeni V plan to do, do work  
{Ex.: kan liSSeni. I plan to do it.}  
Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

**dock**

**gather dock** ▪ lopto Vrevers. gather dock  
{Ex.: loptona makke. We go to gather dock.}

**dock (an edible plant)** ▪ looptok Vrevers. dock  
(an edible plant)  
Verb: lopto. Cultural info.: people made a pie of the stalks, also cooked and ate the leaves, and it tasted very good, the seeds were also eaten.  
Meaning: called lengua de vaca 'cow's tongue' in Spanish. Sci. name: Rumex crispus L..

**doctor** ▪ huunasmak (Made from: huuna, -smak) N healer, doctor loanword: totoor. ▪ totoor (Borrowed from: doctor Spanish) N doctor  
{Ex.: kan taake totoore moT-ka tollon iina, moT-ka kuutYi iina. I'm asking the doctor whether I have a lot of sickness or a little sickness.}  
native: utten;  
native: huunasmak. [Attested only once]  
**utten** Nrevers. doctor, sorcerer, medicineman  
{Ex.: haywe makke uttene. We see the doctor.}  
Verb: utne; loanword: totoor. Cultural info.: traditional Mutson type of doctor, includes both medical and religious functions.

**bear doctors**

**blow as part of doctoring** ▪ pusre V blow as part of doctoring  
{Ex.: pusren ma wakSiS. The coyote truly blows as part of doctoring. pusre puuyis. The spirits blow as part of doctoring.}  
Grammar: probably used both with and without -ni with similar meaning.

**be a bear (doctor)** ▪ oryce V be a bear  
{Ex.: kan yete oryepu. I will make myself into a bear. kan yete oryce. I will be a bear.}  
**Noun: oryema**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure (be/become/turn into a bear, a human acting as a bear is a bear doctor in the dance). (Other Pronunc.: orye before -pu or -mu)

**dog** ▪ *hucek Navers. dog  
{Ex.: hucekniSmak their dog hucekniSmak dogs}  
Verb: hucke. Grammar: only appears with -ka (small dog or any dog).  
**cuucu** (Borrowed from: chucho Spanish) N dog  
{Ex.: warka cuucu. The dog is howling. cuucu hasseSte. The dog is angry. kan yete hooyo cuucuse. I will get a dog.}  
**native: hucekniS**. Social use: this borrowing was more common than hucekniS by Asc. time.  
**hucekniS**  
(Made from: *hucek, -niS) N dog loanword: cuucu.  
Meaning: not literally a small dog or puppy, can be used for any dog.

**water dog** ▪ waleelih N axolotl, water dog  
**Verb: waleeli**. Meaning: lizard called ajolote in Spanish.

**stand up (dog's hair)** ▪ tukce V stand up (hair on back of dog)  
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**catch water dogs** ▪ waleeli V catch axolotls  
{Ex.: waleelin to go to catch axolotls}  
**Noun: waleelih**. Meaning: also called water dog. [Attested only once]

**hunt/gather dogs** ▪ hucke Vrevers. gather dogs  
**Verb: huckena neppe Taarees. This man goes to gather dogs. kan ya yete hucke. I will gather dogs too.**  
**Noun: *huckle**

**dogwood** ▪ riris, Navers. dogwood  
{Ex.: ririise dogwood (object of sentence)}  
**Verb: ririise**. Cultural info.: used for making general use storage
baskets, also had medicinal uses. Meaning: refers to the
tree or wood, Western Dogwood or Creek Dogwood,
it's said to have narrow stems and possibly stripes, and
to be tough but flexible, grew in the Santa Cruz
mountains. Sci. name: Cornus X Californica, C.A.
(Other Pronunc.: ririis before a vowel in the same
word)

**gather dogwood** n **rirs** Vrevers. gather dogwood
{{Ex.: rirсина-ka. I go to gather dogwood.}}
*Noun: rirис,* Cultural info.: gather for basketmaking
or medicinal purposes. Meaning: Western Dogwood or
Creek Dogwood. Sci. name: Cornus X Californica,
occidentalis).

**doll**

**rag doll** n **hawis** (Made from: haawi, -s) N rag
doll Meaning: a thing you wrap up with.

**make rag dolls** n **hawispu** (Made from: haawi,
-spu) V make rag dolls

**dollar** n **peso** (Borrowed from: peso Spanish) N
toys, money, dollar, peso {{Ex.: waatena uhSiniyakun
peso. The money came to increase.}} [Attested
only once]

100 dollars/pesos n **Sempeesus** (Borrowed
from: cien pesos Spanish) N 100 dollars/pesos
{{Ex.: wak-hineeru Sempeesus. His money is
$100.}} [Attested only once]

**domestic animal** n **hiica’mis** 2 (Made partly from:
-mis) N beast, pet, domestic animal {{Ex.: men-
hiica’mis heksen. Your pet is a quail.}}
Grammar: could be used as hiicaSm in, instead, possibly
as hiica (with no suffix), but hiica’mis is most common.
Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets,
animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of
beast.

**done** n **accuSte** (Inflected form of: accu, -Ste) perf
finished, made, done, ready

**be underdone** n **assu** V be raw, be underdone
{{Ex.: hikkumpiy miSSimi, amiSi ekwe assun, yete-k
assunin! Cook it well, so it won't come out
(become) raw, it came out (became) raw!
assuSte raw}}

**be done** n **ari** V be finished, be done Social use:
existence of this word very unsure. [Attested only
once] [**nuyay** V stop, finish, be done, be enough
{{Ex.: nuyayiti men-riccan! Stop your
talking! (and keep it stopped) nuyayiti men-
Sollen! Stop being sad! nuyay-k. It stops. / It's
finished.}} Grammar: usages somewhat
unsure, nuyay may be a separate adverb or
may be a variant of this verb. Meaning: can
definitely mean 'stop, be stopping, finish' but may also
mean 'it's stopped, finished, done' (not clear whether
the stopping has already happened), nuyayiti seems to
have similar meaning to just nuyay.

**donkey** n **wuuru** (Borrowed from: burro Spanish) N
burro, donkey {{Ex.: haTTay nuk, wuuru! Hit it,
the burro (with a stick)!}}

**don’t!** n **ePse excl no, don’t!** {{Ex.: ePse-me
monsen! Don't tell! ePse-me! Don't do
it! Don't go and do what you might do! ePse
makam haslin! Don't be afraid, you all!}}

**door** n **innu** N road, door {{Ex.: ucwiy men-innu!
Open your door! arkiniy inmutkatum! Step to
the side of the road! huysuhte innu. The road
is narrow. neppe innu kipishi. This road is
twisted. kan tonnempin kan-ippSUe. I lost my
way (my road). tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak. He
made a road out of flowers. cooholsi inmutka.
It's full of holes in the road (there are lots of
potholes). kiTiiTe innu. The door is creaking.
uciy innu! Close the door! kan yetye ucwi
innu. I will open the door.}} Synonym: uucis.

**uucis** (Made from: uuc, -s) N door Synonym:
innu. Grammar: literally 'thing you use to close with'.

**stick one's head out the door** n **maaya** V stick
one's head out the door, look out, view
{{Ex.: maayay! Stick your head out the door (and
look out)! maayaspu to stick their heads out
the door (of many people)}} Grammar: usually
appears with -pu, and as an irregular form
maayakpu, but can also appear without it
with approximately the same meaning, or as
regular maayaku.

**double over** n **kucru** V double over, roll up
{{Ex.: hiske-ka kucru kan-sikaare. Let me roll my
cigar,}} Grammar: the form kucrupu does not seem to
be used normally, but was possible. (Other Pronunc.:
**double over**

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- **kucur** before -pu)  ■ **utku** V double over  { {Ex.: utkuy! cunnuyu, kuwahne. "Doubled it (over)!" Also "to fold," it is said.}}  Meaning: less common word similar to or same as cunnu.  [Ar + Asc. guess]

double up fist  ■ **parci** V double up fist, close fist  { {Ex.: parciuy! Double up your fist!}}  [Attested only once]

doubt  ■ **hiTku** V doubt  [Ar + Asc. guess]  ■ **iTso** V doubt  Similar: hiTso, Similar: iTwi. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, may be related to hiTso 'leave' as 'I don't believe you, so I'm leaving,' but unclear.  [Ar + Asc. guess]  ■ **iTwi** V doubt  { {Ex.: iTwi-ka. I doubt.}}  Similar: -w-; Similar: iTso.  [Ar + Asc. guess]

- **dough**

make dough  ■ **Sacca** V knead, make dough  { {Ex.: Saccay! Knead/make the dough! Saccamit! Make cornmeal dough for me!}}  Similar: Sacni. Meaning: of cornmeal, pinole, or bread, meaning same as Sacni.  ■ **Sacni** V knead, make dough  { {Ex.: yu makke yete Sacni. And we're going to make dough.}}  Similar: Sacca. Meaning: meaning same as Sacca.

Douglas fir  ■ **rappak** Nrevers. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns  Verb: rapka. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglas fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: Pseudotsuga mucronata or P. sabiniana, or entirely different trees.

dove

catch mourning doves  ■ **hunyu** V catch mourning doves  { {Ex.: kan yete hunyu. I will catch mourning doves.}}  Noun: hunuunu. Social use: Ascension kept them as pets in a cage, released them to the wild later. Sci. name: Zenaidura macroura.

mourning dove  ■ **hunuunu** N mourning dove  


down  ■ **putT** N down, feather  { {Ex.: iccompi-k wak-puTse amSi wak kussahne. She is taking out its feathers so that it (the pillowcase) can be washed. Taskuhmin wak-puT wak-kulyan the red feathers of the redwinged blackbird}}  Verb: pooTo. Meaning: means both the down feathers and regular feathers.

got down  ■ **laTwen** V get down  { {Ex.: niSSa laTwen hurcaSmintak. These descend into hell. laTwenin-ka. I got down.}}  Grammar: probably can only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably includes dismounting from a horse, and descending to a place.  ■ **laTwen** (Made from: laTwe, -n) V get down

be face-down  ■ **matla** V be face-down  { {Ex.: matla-k eeTe. He is sleeping (lying) face down. matlanuy! Put (someone/something) face down! matlanin-ak. He lay down face downward. matlanustap-ak. He was put face down. mattalpy! Lay (yourself) down face-down!}}  Opp.: tsayla; Similar: motlo. (Other Pronunc.: mattal before -pu or -mu)

fall down  ■ **inna** V drop, fall, fall down  { {Ex.: innanin kan-torow. My soaproot fell down. innan-me. You're going to fall. innanin-me? Did you fall down? innanSte-k tappur. It's fallen, the tree. insan-me urih. Your hair is falling out. insanin muuSekmak. The birds fell. hatte-mes insampin men-sitse? Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? innampi-ka-mes. I make you fall. innan neppe. This falls/this fell.}}  Similar: miTTo. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (to fall on its own), -mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fell/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall).  ■ **innan** (Made from: inna, -n) V fall down, drop Grammar: to fall down on its own. (Other Pronunc.: innani before a suffix)

be upside down  ■ **malka** V be upside down  { {Ex.: kata men malka. As if you were upside down.}}  [Attested only once]  ■ **puru** V be upside down  Grammar: might appear only as puruhte. Meaning: mouth downward.  [Ar + Asc. guess]

V descend, go down  { {Ex.: apey! Get down! (for ex. from a tree)}}

upside-down  ■ **etkohte** (Inflected form of: etko, -Ste) perf backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-
down ■ puruhte (Made from: puru, -Ste) perf upside-down [Ar + Asc. guess]
down a little ■ minmuytis (Made from: minmuy, -tis), Adv down a little, a little below
drag ■ hiTro V pull, drag, stretch {Ex.: hiTro wak-ooose. They pull his ear. hiTroksi-me kannis. You keep pulling him. hiTro! Pull! / Drag (it)! hiTroSte. (It's) pulled/dragged. hiTronin. (It) pulled out/stretched (on its own). hiTrupuy men-kuTrah! Pull your belt (tight)! hiTron-ak-was kariny. He pulled it out.} Pronunciation: Ha was very unsure whether this should be hiTo or hiTro, but hiTro seems most likely. Meaning: can be used for throwing/dragging someone out of a place, for pulling clothing tight, for stretching something out, etc. (Other Pronunc.: hiTor before -pu (or -mu if possible))

have one's dress dragging ■ heTre V to have one's dress dragging {Ex.: heTre hinne to walk with one's dress dragging} [Tentative]
drain ■ kawhi V drain, dry {Ex.: kawhipu men-urihse. You dry your hair. kawhiy nuk!} Grammar: usually means to dry something, with -n(i) it means that something dries on its own. Meaning: dry up, dry out, dry something part-way, like draining it so its still damp.
drained ■ kawhiSte (Made from: kawihi, -Ste) perf dry, drained, dried Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp.
dream ■ isut Nrevers. dream, vision {Ex.: monsemit-me issutse! Tell me your dream!}
Verb: istu. ■ istu Vrevers. dream {Ex.: ekwe-ka hinTise istunin. I didn't dream anything. istunin kan-mes. I dreamed about you. hinTise me istunin? What did you dream? istu-ka, ekwe asa'a. I dream, but (it's) not true. isutpun-ka. I dreamed.} Noun: isut; Similar: supe. Grammar: usually used with -n(i), sometimes with -pu with similar meaning, rarely with neither. (Other Pronunc.: isut before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ istun (Made from: istu, -n), V dream Pronunciation: most common word for 'dream,' but isutpu and istu also possible. (Other Pronunc.: istuni before another suffix) ■ supe V dream {Ex.: supenin-ka-mes. I dreamed of you.} Similar: istu. Meaning: istun is the more common word for this. [Attested only once]
dress ■ esse2 V dress, cover {Ex.: essepay Dress yourself! essehte eshenum. It is covered with a blanket. eswey nuk! Undress/uncover him!} Noun: eshen. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing. ■ kitorpu 2 (Made from: kito, -pu) V dress ■ kito 1 V dress, clothe {Ex.: kan-was kito. I dress him. seeeyes-ak kitroh. He lengthened the clothing. kan kitorpu. I'm getting dressed.} (Other Pronunc.: kitor before -pu and -mu) ■ monno V dress, put clothes on {Ex.: kan-was monno. I dressed him. monnotiyuT! You all keep dressing me!} Opp.: Sonwe. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (possibly moono). Meaning: possibly only to dress someone else, not self. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ uttpu (Made from: uttu, -pu) V put on, dress Meaning: literally 'put something on oneself,' but usually of any type of clothing. ■ wistiri (Borrowed from: vestir Spanish) V dress {Ex.: wistiri makam piinase. You all dressed that one (possibly child.).} Meaning: to dress someone, for example a small child or baby.

undress ■ Sonwe V undress {Ex.: SonwetiyuT! You all keep undressing!} Opp.: monno. Grammar: may contain -w-, but form without it unknown. [Tentative] ■ wissa, V uncover, undress, show genitals {Ex.: ekwe-me wissapu, amsi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT! Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! wissasistap wak. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). kan-was wissa. I uncover him (of his clothing.).} Similar: wakci, waaha. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

get dressed ■ kito 1 V dress, clothe {Ex.: kan-was kito. I dress him. seeeyes-ak kitroh. He lengthened the clothing. kan kitorpu. I'm getting dressed.} (Other Pronunc.: kitor before -pu and -mu)
dress well ■ cuye V dress, make look good {Ex.: cuyeempu makse. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). kan
cuyen. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).} {Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: cuyee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

dress-clothes ▪ wistitu (Borrowed from: vestido Spanish) N suit, dress-clothes {{Ex.: miSte wak-wistitu. His suit is good. tiiru-k wistitu. It is really good clothes. sitluhte-mes men-wistitu. Your suit is small on you.}} {Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.

dried ▪ kawhiSte (Borrowed from: kawhi, -Ste perf dry, drained, dried Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp.

drink ▪ *yuutu V drink {{Ex.: yuutun sii. Water is dripping. yuutun men-in. Your tears are dripping.}} {Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), or possibly -Ste. ▪ latsu V drink, trickle {{Ex.: yete latsu. It will drip.}} {Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). ▪ latsu (Made from: latsu, -n) V drink, trickle ▪ sehe V leak, drip {{Ex.: sehe sii. Water is dripping. sehen. (It) is dripping.}} {Grammar: can be used with -n(i) or without, with similar meaning. ▪ yuutun (Made from: *yuutu, -n) V drink (Other Pronunc.: yuutuni before a suffix)

driver

ox driver ▪ weyeeru (Borrowed from: bueyero Spanish) N ox driver Similar: weseeru; Similar: wey; Similar: weeye.

drizzle ▪ pislanmi V drizzle {{Ex.: pislanmi huuyiSte. It's started drizzling.}} {Pronunciation: unusual 3-syllable verb, might be related to pissa+amne.

drool ▪ rus N saliva, spit, drool {{Ex.: koc tollon iccon rus, turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, one has a sore throat. otton-ka riusum. I mended it with saliva.}} {Verb: ruse. (Other Pronunc.: ruus before a vowel in the same word)

drooly

be drooly ▪ aciwa V be silly, be drooly {{Ex.: aciwaSmin silly one}} {Meaning: not clear whether "drooly" is a literal meaning, or just "silly". [Ar only, very unsure]

drop ▪ hiwtun N drop, droplet {{Ex.: kaphan hiwtun sii three water drops}} {Attested only once ▪ inna V drop, fall, fall down {{Ex.: innanin kan-torow. My soaproot fell down. innanin-me. You're going to fall. innanin-me? Did you fall down? innaste-k tappur. It's

enough to eat with the hands, thinner than polenta, sometimes thin enough to drink. (Other Pronunc.: hatuul before another vowel)

drink up ▪ posso V tie up, drink up Meaning: meaning extremely unclear, may not be just one word, or may mean something else entirely. [Ar + Asc. guess]

driller ▪ huraacu (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) Nrevers. drinker, drunk {{Ex.: huraacu-k. He is a drinker/a drunk.}} {Verb: hurca.

cornmeal/acorn mush drink ▪ hatul (Borrowed from: atol Spanish) Nrevers. mush {{Ex.: woppehte hatul. The atole has boiled. putteSte hatul. The mush is thick. hatuule-k letko. He eats the mush with his hands. moto-me ampihte tooTese amSi makke amma hatuulum. He roasted the meat so we can eat it with mush??} {Similar: poknis; Similar: Taywen; Verb: hatul. Meaning: of cornmeal or acorn mush, atole, probably medium-thick mush, thick

something drained but still damp

drained, dried Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp.

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drop ▪ hiwtun N drop, droplet {{Ex.: kaphan hiwtun sii three water drops}} {Attested only once ▪ inna V drop, fall, fall down {{Ex.: innanin kan-torow. My soaproot fell down. innanin-me. You're going to fall. innanin-me? Did you fall down? innaste-k tappur. It's
fallen, the tree. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *insanin muaSekmak*. The birds fell. hatte-mes insampin men-sitse? Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? *innampi-ka-mes*. I make you fall. *innan neppe*. This falls/this fell.}  
Similar: *miTTo*. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (to fall on its own), -mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fell/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall). ■ *innen* (Made from: *innen, -n(i)*)  
*V* fall down, drop Grammar: to fall down on its own.  
(Other Pronunc.: *inneni* before a suffix)

droplet ■ *hiwtun*  
*N* drop, droplet  
*{Ex.: kaphan  
*hwtun sii* three water drops}*  
[Attested only once]

drown ■ *meelo*  
*S*ink, drown  
*{Ex.: meeloniin  
*wuuki*. The ship sank. *meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehne*. It sank, it isn’t seen (isn’t visible).  
*wuuki yete meelon*. The ship will sink. *hayaSa meelon*. They sank. *melsoSte hayaSa*. They’ve drowned.}  
Grammar: usually appears with -n(i), but not always, meaning similar with or without -n(i).  
Meaning: to sink in water, for example a ship or person (not bread dough sinking when it fails to rise). ■ *ukni*  
*V*drown  
*{Ex.: uknin-ak rummetka*. He’s drowning in the river. *kan yete uknin*. I will drown.}  
Similar: *wakku, melso*. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i) or possibly -Ste or -mpi. ■ *uknin* (Made from: *ukni, -n(i)*)  
*V* drown Grammar: someone drowns on their own, not to drown someone.  
(Other Pronunc.: *uknini* before a suffix) ■ *wakku*  
*V*drown, overflow  
*{Ex.: kan yete wakku*. I will drown.  
*yete wakku*. It will overflow. *hayaSa wakkuSte*. They’ve drowned. *wakkuSte-k*. It’s overflowed. *koc-me talku rummesSe, wakku-me yete*. If you cross the river, you will drown/be washed away. *himaSa wakkuNiin*. They all drowned. *wakkuSmin tappur* drowned wood}  
Similar: *waski*; Similar: *ukni, melso*. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste or rarely with -Smin, means drown if a person is the subject, overflow or flood if “it” or nothing is the subject, meaning same with -n(i). Meaning: includes being washed away by floating water without drowning, does not include a small amount of water flowing (waks). ■ *wakkun* (Made from: *wakku, -n(i)*)  
*V*drown, overflow (Other Pronunc.: *wakkuni* before a suffix)

drunk ■ *cuko* (Borrowed from: *ciucco* possibly Italian)  
*Adv* drunk Grammar: may have been borrowed as a single word that is not used in sentences, so part of speech is unclear. [Attested only once] ■ *huraacu* (Borrowed from: *borracho* Spanish)  
*Nrevers.* drinker, drunk  
*{Ex.: *huraacu-k*. He is a drinker/a drunk.}  
Verb: *huraa*

drunk ■ *tahhaTe* (Made partly from: -Te)  
*V* be drunken  
*{Ex.: tahhaTe hinne*. (He) walks around drunk.}  
[Ar + Asc. guess]

get/become drunk ■ *hurcan* (Made from: *hurca, -n(i)*)  
*V* get/become drunk (Other Pronunc.: *hurcani* before another suffix)

be drunk ■ *hurca* (Borrowed from: *borracho* Spanish)  
*Nrevers.* be drunk, be high  
*{Ex.: hurcan-ak yete*. He will get drunk. *hurcaSte-ka*. I’m drunk.  
*hurcaSmintak* in/to Hell (literally: at the place of the drunk ones)  
*heSSem’a hayaSa hurca maTTerum*. They get high quickly from tobacco.}  
[Noun: *huraacu*. Meaning: on alcohol or tobacco]

*drunk person* ■ *hurcaSmin* 2 (Made from: *hurca, -Smin*)  
*N* drunk person Meaning: literal meaning.

*drunkard* ■ *huraacu* (Borrowed from: *borracho* Spanish)  
*Nrevers.* drinker, drunk  
*{Ex.: *huraacu-k*. He is a drinker/a drunk.}  
Verb: *huraa*

dry ■ *corkoSte* (Inflected form of: *corko, -Ste*)  
*Perf* dry ■ *corko* 1  
*V* dry, dry up  
*{Ex.: tooTe corkoSmin* dried meat cortomapi Tyastes! Dry the dishes!}  
Similar: *Tohpe*; Similar: *Tonko*. Grammar: becomes corkopu, not corkopu. ■ *kawhin* (Made from: *kawhi, -n(i)*)  
*V* dry Grammar: to dry out or dry up on its own, to drain out on its own (not to dry something). (Other Pronunc.: *kawhini* before another suffix) ■ *kawhiniSte* (Made from: *kawhi, -Ste*)  
*Perf* dry, drained, dried Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp. ■ *koyroSte* (Inflected form of: *koyro, -Ste*)  
*Perf* dry, hard, stiff, shrunken Meaning: of leather or other similar things.

eat dry ■ *muttYey*  
*V* eat dry  
*{Ex.: muttYey kurkah men-tawsesTuk! Eat roasted corn dry with your younger brother!}  
Pronunciation: *muyen(i) may be a separate word with the same meaning, which seems to take -n(i) even with an object of what is eaten, or may be a variant of this
dry

word. Meaning: to eat something, usually roasted corn, dry, like flour.

cut and dry meat ■ wasse V cut and dry meat
  (Ex: yete kan-was wasse tooTese. I will cut and dry the meat in (long slices).) Meaning:
  may involve slicing the meat into long strips, difference in meaning from other words for
derying meat unsure.

dry out ■ *koyro V harden, stiffen, shrink (Ex: piina weerru koyroSte. That pelt/piece of
  leather is hard, koyronin. (It) got hard/stiff/dry (like leather).
  ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu! Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball!
) Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i)
  meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning:
  of something like a skin or leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other
  Pronunc.: koyor before -pu)

dry up ■ corko, 1 V dry, dry up (Ex: tooTe corkoSm in dried meat corkompit Taastes! Dry
  the dishes!)
  (Ex: kawhipu men-urihue. You
dry your hair. kawhiy nuk! Dry/drain it! kan-
  was yete kawhipim. I will dry it (make it dry).
  kawhipin. It dried up.) Grammar: usually means
to dry something, with -n(i) it means that something
dries on its own. Meaning: dry up, dry out, dry
  something part-way, like draining it so its still damp.
  ■ tempe V dry up (Ex: tempeSte si. The water
  is dried up. kuutiYa waite waak tempenin, sii
corkon. It wasn't long until it dried out, the
  water dries.) Meaning:
  of water or a river.
  ■ Tohpe V dry up (Ex: Tohpenin. (It) dried up.
  TohpeSte dried up) Similar: corko, 1. Meaning:
  rare word for corko. [Ar + Asc, guess]

duck ■ patu (Borrowed from: pato Spanish) N duck
  (Ex: TaakaSte patukma. The ducks have
  arrived.) [Attested only once]

mallard duck ■ cipituk N mallard duck [Attested
  only once] ■ coroktes N mallard duck {Ex:
  moyce coroktes waate. Mallard ducks are
  coming, bunched together.} [Tentative]

large duck ■ suksusu N large duck, shoveler
  Meaning: a shoveler is a medium-sized duck with a
  flat spoonbill. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

duck hawk ■ kaknuh N chicken/red-tailed/duck
  hawk, prairie falcon {Ex: kaknu wak-heesentak
  The chicken hawk's nest} Similar: siwkker;
  Verb: kaknu. Meaning: small hawk, flies around
  houses and catches chickens.

duck the head underwater ■ luppup V duck the head
  underwater {Ex: luppupuy sitka men-moohel!
  Duck your head in the water! kalltka akkun,
  yu-k luppupun. He went into the ocean and
  ducked his head underwater.} Similar: luki.

dull be dull red ■ tuhsu V be dull red colored Meaning:
  meaning and whole word very unsure. [Attested only
  once]

be dull ■ hitsu V be boring, be dull {Ex:
  hitsuSm inse-me? Are you a boring/dull
  person?} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Tentative]

dumb/crazy person ■ hamaama (Compound
  composed of: hamma, ama,) N
dumb/crazy person
  {Ex: kata makam hamaama. As if you all
  were crazy, hamaamakSpuy! Pretend to be
dumb! (Act dumb!)} Similar: hotYes. Meaning:
  mostly dumb/simple-minded, but can also mean crazy.

dung ■ irok N revers. excrement, shit {Ex:
  kan-
  was hupka iroksum. I smear him with
  excrement. hoTo iroktak! Go to the shit!
  (Phrase said when angry or fighting.) irokic a
  shitter, one who defecates a lot (for ex. said of
  a baby)} Verb: irok. (Other Pronunc.: irok before
  a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

dust ■ mun N loose earth, dust, dirt {Ex:
tollon
  wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel. His head is
  full of a lot of dirt. icompi-k piree, muune.
  He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. tollon-
  me mun. You have a lot of dirt.} Similar: wis,
  lot, pire.; Verb: munse. Pronunciation: often
  pronounced munus in Ar's time, but this pronunciation
  was lost by Ascension's time. Meaning: usually refers
  to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a
  river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can
  also refer to uncleanliness of the body. (Other Pronunc.:
  muun before a vowel)

dust get in the mouth ■ kakre V dust get in the
  mouth Meaning: meaning very unclear. [Attested only
  once]
**eagle**

**eagles.**

$p$ **be eager** $\textit{be eager}$ $\{\text{Ex.: rokse am pire.}\}$ **be dusty** $\textit{be dusty}$ $\{\text{Ex.: rokse am ama.}\}$ It's dusty now. $\{\text{Similar: rokye.}\}$ Meaning: of dust in the air, for example when a wagon or car raises dust along the road, or when someone sweeps a room, or when it's dusty from wind.

**dwarf sunflower** $\textit{kaamer}$ $\textit{Nrevers.}$ (seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant $\textit{Verb: kamre.}$ **Similar: soorokwa.** Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as camer (to describe this plant). $\text{Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia.}$

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**E**

**Eagle mountains** $\textit{cepil siwkker}$ (Compound composed of: *cepil, siwkker*) $\textit{Nplace}$ Eagle Mountains $\text{[Attested only once]}$

**ear** $\textit{ooco}$ $\textit{N}$ $\text{[Ex.: wetreSmin wak-ooco.]}$ His ears are big. $\text{kaayi-ka ooco.}$ My ear hurts. $\text{tamha kan-ooco.}$ My ear has an earache. $\text{riicat oocotka.}$ Talk in my ear! $\text{cooholte-k wak-ooco.}$ She has holes in her ears (for piercings). $\text{[Verb: ocko, \textit{tuhsus} N ear Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: word unsure, ooco is the common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess]}}$

**have an earache** $\textit{tamha}$ $\textit{V}$ $\text{have an earache}$ $\{\text{Ex.: tamha kan-ooco.}\}$ His ear hurts/I have an earache. $\text{tamhanin-ka.}$ I had an earache. $\text{[Ar + Asc. guess]}$

**have a ringing in the ears** $\textit{Suurire}$ $\textit{V}$ $\text{have a ringing in the ears Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, and unusual form for a Mutsun verb, possibly to sound like the meaning. [Ar + Asc. guess]}$

**be big-eared** $\textit{yolTo}$ $\textit{V}$ $\text{be big-eared}$ $\{\text{Ex.: yolToSmin big-eared one yolTo wak-ooco.}\}$ His ears are big. $\{\text{Attested only once}\}$

**ear hole** $\textit{yatu}$ (Borrowed from: *ahijado?\text{??}*) $\text{N ear hole Meaning: probably hole of a pierced ear, not the hole into the ear canal, but exact meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.}$

**early** $\textit{aruh'a}$ (Made partly from: *a*) $\textit{Adv}$ morning, (early) in the morning, early $\{\text{Ex.: itmay aruh'a!}\}$ Get up (early) in the morning! $\text{ekwe-k itma}$

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**eagle**

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early

**earth**

- *early in the morning*
- *earrings* ~ (Other Pronunc.:
- 1. *tremble* (the earth)

**east**

- *yakmun* ~ (Ex.: *hiTTew waate yakmintaktum*. The wind comes out of the East.)
East wind • pokkon N East wind

East Wind • yakmun N East, East Wind {{Ex.: hiTTew waate yakmuntaktum. The wind comes out of the East.}} Similar: akkas, rammayu, awar. Meaning: Asc. was very unsure of this word.

easy

be easy • apSe V be easy {{Ex.: ekwe-k apSe. It's not easy. apSe-ka hisSe. I do it easily. ekwe apSe wak kaphale. It is not easy to hug her.}}

eat • amma 1 V eat {{Ex.: ammayuT tooTe! Eat the meat! (you all) ammayniy! Come to eat! amma makke. We eat. (It's time to eat.) murtey kannis amman por. At night the fleas ate me. haayi ammawuy! Come eat! huyisi-ka hisSe ammane. I'm hurrying to make the food. ammapu-ka. I'm eating a little. hisSeSte amman. The food is made/ready food.}} Similar: amSa. ■ maka V eat {{Ex.: hinwat makke makuna eenenase? When will we go to eat blackberries?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ yaase V eat {{Ex.: kan yaase tuuTese. I eat tuche.}} Meaning: rare word for amma. [Attested only once]

eat the last meal/the second table • elwe V eat the last meal/the second table {{Ex.: kan yete elwe. I will eat at the last meal (with the second group to eat). elweem! Eat at the second table for me (with the second group)! hoTTo elweena! Go eat at the last meal!!}} (Other Pronunc.: elwee before one consonant and then another vowel)

over-eat • *kahla V be bloated, over-eat {{Ex.: kahlanin haysa. They got bloated (from over-eating).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: probably having one's stomach too full from eating too much, and feeling drowsy after over-eating.

■ kahlan (Made from: *kahla, -n) V get bloated, over-eat (Other Pronunc.: kahlanu before another suffix)

eat with the hands • letko V eat with the hands {{Ex.: hattu-le-k letko. He is eating the acorn mush with his hands. letkoY! Eat it with your hands!}}

go along eating • ammati (Made from: amma, -ti.) V go along eating

overeat • awTu V be sweet-toothed, overeat {{Ex.: awTuSmisne-me amane? Are you really a sweet-toothed one?}} Similar: awtsi.

eat a little • ammapu (Made from: amma, -pu) V eat a little Meaning: not literal meaning of -pu.

eat a lot • amSa V eat a lot {{Ex.: amSaSmin glutton amSaSte-k. He has eaten a lot.}} Similar: amma 1.

a big eater • amYaSmin (Made from: amma, -smin) N big eater, glutton

big eater • amSaSmin (Made from: amSa, -smin) N big eater, glutton Similar: orSe. Meaning: one that just goes around eating off of friends.

eat again • hampu, V eat again {{Ex.: tina makse hampu. There we eat again.}} [Tentative]

eat breakfast/lunch • mucu V eat breakfast/lunch {{Ex.: mucuupu makke. We are eating breakfast. hinTis makam hiesen mucuupu? What do you all want to eat for breakfast/lunch?}} Noun: mucuw. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, meaning the same thing. (Other Pronunc.: mucuu before -pu) ■ mucuu (Made from: mucu, -pu) V eat breakfast/lunch Meaning: most typical word for 'eat breakfast/lunch,' non-literal use of -pu.

eat dry • muttYe V eat dry {{Ex.: muttYey kurkah men-tawsesTuk! Eat roasted corn dry with your younger brother!}} Pronunciation: muyen(i) may be a separate word with the same meaning, which seems to take -n(i) even with an object of what is eaten, or may be a variant of this word. Meaning: to eat something, usually roasted corn, dry, like flour.

eat roasted cornmeal • SuttYa V eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

eat silently • hoolo V eat silently {{Ex.: hoolomina to go to eat silently for someone}} Meaning: may mean 'to come to dinner without being called'. [Ar + Asc. guess]
eat supper/dinner  ■  etse  V  eat supper/dinner  

\{Ex.: kan-paapa etse. My grandfather is eating supper. etsena makke. We go to eat supper. etsehete-ka. I've eaten supper.\}

ekstatic

be ecstatic  ■  lolyo  V  be ecstatic  

\{Ex.: lolyonin. (Someone) became ecstatic.\}  Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

dedge  ■  tunne,  N  edge, border  

\{Ex.: tunnetka kalle. At the edge of the ocean. tunne piretka. the edge of the world.\}  Verb: tunne. Grammar: usually used with -tka, for at/to/on the edge.

at the edge  ■  kawetYka  Adv  at the edge, next to, by

\{Ex.: sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe. I sleep at the edge of the fire. heentikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.\}  Similar: -tak;  Similar: kaw. Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly kaw 'shore,' followed by -tak/-tka, but is now a single word with tYka instead of tka, meaning at an edge in general.

ehelmet  ■  huusu  N  helmet Meaning: possibly freshwater eel, not clear exactly what animals are meant.

efficient  ■  pocohte  (Inflected form of: poco, -Ste)  perf  quick, efficient, prompt

be efficient  ■  poco  V  be quick/efficient

egg  ■  moTTeh  Nrevers.  egg  

\{Ex.: tollon moTTeh many eggs humuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku. The size of the hummingbird's eggs is like (grains of) wheat. moTTehmak eggs\}  Verb: moThe.

lay eggs  ■  hunwi  V  lay eggs  

\{Ex.: hunwi-k kayiina. The hen is laying eggs.\}  Tentative  ■  moThe Vrevers.  lay eggs  

\{Ex.: moThen kayiinah. The hens are laying eggs.\}  Noun: moTTeh. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but unsure.

become infested with louse eggs  ■  sakran

(Made from: sakra, -n.)  V  get nits, become infested with nits Meaning: becoming in the state of having nits. (Other Pronunc.: sakran before another suffix)

louse egg  ■  saakar  Nrevers.  nit (louse egg)  Verb: sakra;  Similar: reeTem. Meaning: Asc. said it meant exactly the same thing as reeTem. Social use: less common than reeTem for Ascension.

have/get louse eggs  ■  sakra  Vrevers. have/get nits  

\{Ex.: sakraSte-ki. He has nits. sakrani. (He/she) got nits. sakraSmin someone with nits\}  Noun: saakar. Meaning: may possibly include collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but primarily means to have nits on the head (be infested with nits).

sit on eggs  ■  miptYi  V  brood, sit on eggs  

\{Ex.: miptYi kayiina. The hen is brooding. kan-was miptYinu. I put it in position to brood. (I set the hen to brood.)\}  Meaning: of a bird on a nest.

louse eggs  ■  reeTem  Nrevers.  nit (louse egg)  Verb: recme;  Verb: reTme;  Similar: saakar. Grammar: this noun has two verbal forms: reTme for removing nits and recme for having nits. Meaning: meaning identical to saakar.

eight  ■  tayitmin  num  eight  

\{Ex.: haTTapuy tayitmin! Hit (beat) yourself eight times!/Give yourself eight hits!\}  (Other Pronunc.: tayitmi before the -na suffix)

eight times  ■  tayitmina  (Made from: tayitmin, -na)  num  eight times  [Asc. guess]

eighth  ■  tayitminwas  (Inflected form of: tayitmin, -was) num  eighth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

either...or  ■  yuta  conj  either...or  

\{Ex.: yuta mensen, yuta ette. Either the grandmother or the uncle. yuta neppe, yuta neppe. Either this one, or this one.\}  Similar: yuu. Grammar: repeated in a pattern of yuta X, yuta Y to mean either X or Y. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but this probably is the correct way to say this. [Ar only, very unsure]

elbow  ■  keye  V  show, elbow  

\{Ex.: ekwe makam keyeemu! Don't you all elbow each other! kan-was keyen. I Elbowed him. iskeyuT, makam keyeemu! Get apart (from each other), you're elbowing each other!\}  (Other Pronunc.: keyee before a single consonant and then a vowel)

kuluulis  N  elbow

elder  ■  cisnan  N  elder, elder  

\{Ex.: cisnanwas lullup alderwood flute cisnan wak-sire alder
pith hinwa makke rutaana cisnane? When will we go to gather alderwood?} {Verb: cisna. Cultural info.: was used for food, for making flutes and cigarettes, and the tea from the flowers had a medicinal use. Meaning: tree, flower, or wood, but not the fruit.

**hiwhokis** N (little) old person, old one, elder
**Similar:** inTisTe. Grammar: plural is either irregular hiwhoSiKma or regular hiwhomak.

elderberries
gather elderberries ■ hitna V gather elderberries {{Ex.: hitnana makse. We go to gather elderberries.}} {Verb: hitnana. Pronunc.: hitnana. Noun: makse.}

elderly man ■ yeehu (Borrowed from: viejo Spanish) 
N old man {{Ex.: nhu yeehu. The old man is there. neppe yeehu annaksi. This old man is really pitiful.}}

elk ■ tiwu1, N elk {Verb: tiwu1.}
hunt elk ■ tiwu; V hunt elk {{Ex.: kan yeehu tiwu1. I will hunt elk. tiwuna-ka. I'm going elk hunting.}} {Noun: tiwu1.}

elsewhere ■ aaTeytak (Inflected form of: *aaTey, -tak,) Adv everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place

e-mail ■ anSa-ennes (New word made from: anSa, enne, -s) N internet, email

embarrassed
be embarrassed ■ haSmu V be ashamed, embarrassed {{Ex.: haSmun-ka. I am ashamed. ekwe-k haSmumin. He wasn't ashamed. haSmuSte ashamed haSmunSm in ashamed person/shameful person haSmun-ka hiTyakSte hay. I'm ashamed as if my mouth were sewn shut.}} {Similar: haSa. Grammar: usually with -ni/-n with similar meaning, but sometimes with -Ste, -Smin, or -mak.

embarrassment ■ haaSum N shame, embarrassment
{{Ex.: akkay men-haaSum! Put aside your shame! haaSumum wak wate. He comes in embarrassment/shame.}}

embers
turn to embers ■ *suure V turn to coals/ash/embers
Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers, or ash. ■ suuren (Made from: *suure, -n) V turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: suuren before another suffix)

embrace ■ kapla V hug, embrace {{Ex.: kaplay nuk! Hug him/her! makse kappalmu. We embrace each other. ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne. She isn't embraced easily.}} {Other Pronunc.: kappal before -pu or -mu} ■ tanta V embrace, hug {{Ex.: tantay nuk! Hug him! kan tanta neppe sinisse. I'm hugging this child.}} Meaning: less common word for kapla.

emphasis
really ■ -ksi Suff. (V > V) really, keep ...ing {{Ex.: moT-ak haasin, wak ruy.SuSki. Is he afraid, (so that) he is shivering? cehseksi wak-hin, kata penyek. His eyes really shine, like a cats. henseksiyuT, makam riccapu! Be quiet you all, you're talking! ekwe makse pakkaksi. We don't keep looking (for it).}} {Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes meaning stronger, emphatic ("really"), or continuing for a long time ("keep doing"), primarily stronger/emphatic, rarely continuing action (intensive, continuative).

employment ■ tawah (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) Nrevers. work, task, job, employment, workspace {{Ex.: ekwena tawah. There is no work. tawah-te-k. He has work. It is difficult. tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahetak! Put it away separately there at his work! tawah-te-k piina riica. That word is difficult. ...amSi ekwe tawahate wak atte. ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.}} {native: hiSSen;} {Verb: tawhari. Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te includes being difficult or hard.

have employment ■ tawahte (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) (Made from: tawah, -te) V have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult loanword: warci. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.
empty  ■  luuki  V  empty  {  {  Ex.:  kan-was  luuki.  I empty it.  }  }  Meaning:  to empty something out, like dumping everything out of a bag. [Attested only once]

throw out  ■  yuTkí  V  spill, throw out/on  {  {  Ex.:  yuTkíy  nuk  sii!  Throw water on him!  yuTkíy sii!  Throw the water out!  yuTkín-ak  leecise.  
He spilled the milk.  yuTkíy  men-calan!  Throw out your urine!  yuTkín  sii.  The water spilled.  }  }  Grammar:  with -n(i) means the liquid or items spill out on its own, without -n(i) means someone throws or empties the substance out. Meaning: of spilling or pouring out a liquid, or throwing out a solid, usually of a liquid substance out -n(i) means someone throws or empties the liquid or items spill out on its own, without -n(i) means something runs out/ends on its own (not to finish something).

be empty  ■  honce  V  be empty  {  {  Ex.:  honceSte  sirak.  The hazelnuts are empty.  kaarés rammañwas  honcempi  nossowe.  Smoke from inside makes the soul empty.  }  }  [Tentative]  ■  Tuki  V  be empty  {  {  Ex.:  TukiSte  empty  }  }  Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

enclose  ■  hawi  V  enclose  {  {  Ex.:  ekwe  uuni  kawaayu  hawihne.  (Someone) does not want the horse to be enclosed.  }  }  [Ar only, very unsure]

dump  ■  kattu  V  run out, finish  {  {  Ex.:  kattunin.  (It finished.)  }  }  Similar:  kawra. Social use: the more common word is kawra. [Attested only once]

kawra  (Borrowed from:  acabar??  Spanish??)  V  finish, end, run out  {  {  Ex.:  nuhu  kawra  Taskuwnin.  The red one ends there.  kawrañka  nossow.  I'm running out of breath.  kawran  kan-cayic.  My strength is running out.  kawrañ-ak  wak-hiSsene.  He finished his work.  kawrah-te-ka  amman.  I've finished eating.  kawraSte  sii.  The water ran out.  (there stopped being any)  kanné  makke  maTTer  kawran  before our tobacco runs out kawraSte himah’a.  All gone.  kóc  waate  kan  kawran  TiT.  When my life is coming to an end.  }  }  Similar:  kattu. Grammar: by itself, means to finish something, with -n(i), means something runs out/ends on its own. Meaning: run out in the sense of being used up or gone, not literally flow out. Social use: may only be a chance similarity to Spanish acabar, not borrowed.

kawran  (Made from:  kawra, -n)  V  run out, end  Grammar: run out or end on its own. [Other Pronounce.: kawrani before another suffix]  ■  tunne  V  come to, end, reach to  {  {  Ex.:  nuhu  tunne  cupkaSmin.  The white part (paint) goes to there.  nii-mes tunne.  It (e.g. water) comes to here on you.  nikk tunnen.  It comes to here.  }  }  Noun:  tunne;  Similar:  tunne. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time.

tuppumpi  (Made from:  *tuppu, -mpi)  V  finish, end, complete Grammar: to finish or complete something (not to finish on its own).  ■  tuppun  (Made from:  *tuppu, -n)  V  finish, end Grammar: something ends on its own (not to finish something).

tusi  V  end, finish  {  {  Ex.:  tusiSte  finished  }  }  Meaning: meaning and word very unsure. [Attested only once]

butt end  (of a stick)  ■  mostor  N  tree trunk, butt end  {  {  Ex.:  moooyortuk  uttuiys,  mostor  anSa!  Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!  }  }  Similar:  moooyor. Meaning: butt end of a stick, or tree trunk, possibly stump. Ascension notes this and moooyor mean approximately the same thing.

endanger  ■  amsi  V  enemies. hurt, injure, endanger  {  {  Ex.:  kan-was  amsimpin.  I hurt him.  amsiSte-k.  He is hurt.  amsinin  seppekpu.  He hurt himself cutting his beard.  }  }  Noun:  ammis.

end  ■  kawraSte  (Inflected form of:  kawra, -Ste)  perf finished, used up, gone, ended

endure  ■  hittYu  V  undress, endure, survive  {  {  Ex.:  ekwe-ka  holle  hittYu.  I can't undress. (meaning unsure)  hittYuSmin  undresser/flasher (meaning unsure)  ekwe-ka  holle  hittYu.  I can't endure.  }  }  Meaning: Spanish translation is ambiguous, so meaning is very unclear.  ■  kuTTa  V  suffer, endure, tolerate  {  {  Ex.:  kuTTapu-ka.  I endure.  holles-me  ar  kuTTapu?  Have you already been able to endure?  }  }  

enemy  ■  aya  N  enemy  {  {  Ex.:  kan-ayakma  my enemies  }  }  Synonym:  waayas.  ■  waayas  N  enemies  {  {  Ex.:  kan-waayas  my enemy  }  }  Synonym:  aya;  Verb:  waaya.

be enemies of each other  ■  wayasmu  (Made from:  wasya, -mu)  V  be enemies of each other

place of the enemies  ■  waysatak  (Made from:  wasya, -tak)  N  place of the enemies (Pine Point) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]
be an enemy ■ haSa $V$ be an enemy, hate  
\{Ex.: kan haSamu. I am enemies (with you).\}  
Similar: haSmu. [Attested only once] ■ waySa $V$revers. be an enemy  
\{Ex.: kan waySa neppa Taarese. I have this man as an enemy/am an enemy of him.\} kan waySa. I am an enemy.  
ney'a-me umaaya, aruuta-me wayasmu. Now you are my enemies.  
neypu (or -mu if possible) (sexual)  
Meaning: probably only of food, except enjoying  
Tummaspun-ak.  
(Other Pronunc.: wayas before -mu (or -pu if possible))

enjoy ■ *lelsen $V$ like, enjoy  
\{Ex.: lelsenin-ka neppese. I enjoyed/liked this one.\}  
Grammar: with an object, means to have some food (or an enemy (be an enemy of them).  
(Other Pronunc.: wayas before -mu (or -pu if possible))

enjoy oneself ■ Tummaspu (Made from: Tumsa, -pu) $V$ enjoy oneself, savor food  
Meaning: meaning probably only of food, except enjoying oneself (with -pu).  
(Other Pronunc.: Tummas before -pu (or -mu if possible))

enough ■ yasri $V$revers. be enough, suffice  
\{Ex.: yasirpu to be plenty\}  
Grammar: probably used with or without -pu with similar meaning.  
(Other Pronunc.: yasir before -pu (or is possible, -mu))

enter ■ akku $V$ enter, go in  
\{Ex.: moT-me akkuSte? Have you gone in? akkuy kan-rukkatka! Enter my house!\}  
ITTaSu-me akku men-ciiyasum. You come in again with your cane.  
akkumpiy-me issu wolsatka. Put your hand in the bag! nuhu, numan akku hismen.  
There, where the sun goes in (sets).  
(Other Pronunc.: akku before -mu (or -pu if possible))

make enter ■ akkumi $V$ make enter, bring in: Literally 'make enter', but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

entertain ■ *lilwi $V$ amuse, entertain  
\{Ex.: lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta. We will amuse you tomorrow.\}  
Grammar: only appears with -n(i) and possibly -mpi.  
lekSo  
hekoSosi-ka-mes. I am entertaining you. yeela-kas hekoSoksi. Let me keep entertaining (him)! hekoSot! Let me entertain me!  
Grammar: Ascension preferred it to appear with -ksi or -si, but sometimes used it without.  
Meaning: can also mean something like distracting someone from doing something bad, mostly means entertain, also see hekoSpu.  
(Other Pronunc.: hekoS before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ lilwimpi  
(Made from: *lilwi, -mpi) $V$ entertain, amuse  
 Pronunciation: often pronounced as lilwimpi.  
Grammar: to entertain or amuse someone (not oneself).

entirely ■ aymuhte (Inflected form of: *aymu, -Ste)  
perf pure, entirely
**be entirely**  ■ *aymu*  
*be pure, be completely, be only*  
{{Ex.: *riccas at neppe aymuh. This language is pure, aymuh* titwismak. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).}}  
Grammar: only appears with -hte.  

**envy**  ■ *caymu*  
*envy, be jealous*  
{{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese caymun yete. I will envy this man. cayumpu hayse yete. They will envy each other. caymuSm* envious one}}  
Similar:  
katYmu. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (to envy), -pu (meaning same), -Sm, or -mak (jealous one/ones).  
(Other Pronunc.: *cayum* before -pu (and -mu if possible))  
■ *wallum*  
*envy, be jealous*  
{{Ex.: yete-k-was wallum. He will be jealous of him. wallunin-ak kannis. He envied me. wallun haysa. They are jealous.}}  
Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: jealous of a thing (envying an unspecified thing).  
■ *cayumpu*  
(Made from: *caymu, -pu*)  
*envy, be jealous*  
Meaning: meaning similar to caymu without -pu.  
[Tentative] ■ *enren*  
(Made from: *emre, -n*)  
*envy, covet a woman*  
■ ilec  
Vrevers.  
envy  
{{Ex.: iclen-ka. I envy (someone).}}  
Noun: *icel.*  
Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi.  
[Tentative] ■ *iclen*  
(Made from: *ilec, -n*)  
*envy*  
(Other Pronunc.: *icleni* before another suffix)  
■ *icel*  
Nrevers.  
envy  
{{Ex.: *katYmunis an envious thing / an envied thing}}  
Similar: *caymu.*  
[Attested only once] ■ *wallum*  
(Made from: *wallu, -n*)  
*envy, be jealous*  

**equal**  
■ *katYmi*  
*be equal, be similar, be like*  
{{Ex.: *katYmimak equals tollon-ka katYmimakse haywen. I have seen many similar ones (equals).}}  
Similar: kata.  
■ *luplups*  
V be equal Pronunciation: unusual verb form (reduplication). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]  
■ *orco*  
be equal  
{{Ex.: *orcoSte-ka haysane muySin. I like them equally.}}  
Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]  

**erase**  ■ *hamwa*  
*erase*  
{{Ex.: *hamwaSte erased kan-was hamwa. I erase it.}}  
Similar: *suuma.*  
■ *hitwi*  
(Made from: *hitte, -w-*)  
*V clean, erase, correct*  
{{Ex.: *moT-mes hitwihte? Have you cleaned it? hitwis washcloth, cleaning rag hitwinin. (It)*}}  
got clean. hinTisum-me hitwi men-siise? What do you clean your teeth with? hitwiSte-k. (It)*  
got cleaned / is faded / is erased.}}  
Similar:  
**suuma**  
Grammar: probably comes from hitte and -w-, meaning to rub out, and the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting, and cleaning in general.  
Meaning: general word for cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or erasing.  
**sikka**  
V erase  
{{Ex.: *sikkaSte erased*}}  
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]  
■ *suuma*  
*erase, wipe out*  
{{Ex.: *suumanin. (It) became erased.*}}  
(Other Pronunc.: *elok* before -pu (and -mu if possible))  

**Esselen**  
place near Jamesburg where Esselen lived  
■ haSSowwen  
Nplace  
Place near Jamesburg where Esselen lived Meaning: possibly near Salinas.  

**Esselen and Soledad**  ■ *weler*  
Nplace  
Esselen and Soledad [Attested only once]  

**Esselen tribe**  ■ *heslen*  
Npersonal  
Esselen tribe [Me. + Asc. guess]  
**European person**  ■ *mooniS*  
Nrevers. white person, colonist, Spanish person  
{{Ex.: *mooniS riicasum in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) mooniSmak haysa riica, mooniS riica. language of the White people, European/Spanish language}}  
Verb: *monSi.*  
Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.  

**evening**  ■ *uyak*  
Nrevers. evening, afternoon  
{{Ex.: *miSmin uyak! Good afternoon/evening! uyak, wak akkun hismen. It's evening, the sun is going down. uyakse-k wattinin. He went in the evening, warka-ka yete uyakse. I will cry in the evening. uyakse huuyihe. It's begun in the evening (the evening has begun). yetuyakse later in the evening}}  
Verb: *uyka.*  
Grammar: use of short uyak by itself and long uyakse with -se is unusual, but relatively consistent. Meaning:
late afternoon or evening, getting late in the day (not early afternoon). (Other Pronun.: uuyak before -se, in the form uyayak)

in the evening ■ uuyakse (Inflected form of: uyak, -se) N in the evening Grammar: not sure that the suffix is -se (obj.), but it seems likely that -se is used to indicate 'in the (time)'.

Evening star ■ lukcecin N North star, Evening star Similar: -min. [Attested only once]

ever after ■ hiimi yetattYa (Compound composed of: hiimi, yete, attYa) Adv ever after, forever

evergreen shrub ■ paayawaa N chamiso, evergreen shrub Cultural info.: it works well as kindling, there was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey. Meaning: specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and no spines, it's very green and is found in the hills, the flowers make the tree look white when it is in flower, no spines, specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey shrub of:

Similar:

■

Grammar:

Made partly from:

Made from:

Verbs:

Meaning:

(Attested only once)

every ■ ay1, quant every, all {{Ex.: ay Tiuhis
day / all days}} Synonym: hiruhmin; Similar: himyu.

everywhere ■ aaTeytak (Inflected form of: *aaTey, -tak), Adv everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place

evil ■ ekeT Nreviers. sins, badness, evil {{Ex.: kan ricic ekeTse. I am saying bad things. aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos. She was born without sins. iccompiy maksense ekeTaktum! Take us out of our sins!}} Verb: ekTe.

be evil ■ ekTe Vreviers. be evil, be bad {{Ex.: kan hiSSe ekTesmin. I did something evil. ekTesmin Taeres. He is a bad man. ekTenin He became bad. ekTemak bad ones, bad things}} Similar: yekre; Noun: ekTe.

ewe ■ woreeku (Borrowed from: borrego Spanish) N sheep, ewe {{Ex.: pina waate woreeku hisiw, hiswin woreeku. There comes the ewe that just gave birth, the ewe gave birth.}}

exchange ■ karki V exchange, switch {{Ex.: karkiTak! Switch with me for me!}} Meaning: meaning unclear, usually refers to people switching places or roles with each other, taking someone else's place, not to exchanging goods, but might possibly also include bartering goods. [Tentative]

excrement ■ irok Nreviers. excrement, shit {{Ex.: kan-was hupka iroksum. I smear him with excrement. hoTTo iroktak! Go to the shit! (Phrase said when angry or fighting.) irookic a shitter, one who defecates a lot (for ex. said of a baby)}} Verb: irko. (Other Pronun.: *irook before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

exist ■ roote Vbe at, exist {{Ex.: pina roote. It is (kept) there. pinaa-mes roote hintak. (It's) there in your eyes. kan-makkuk roots my late husband rootomsa pappel / pappel rootomsa place for paper hann roote? Where is it? kaakuntak roote hayata rukka. Their houses are in the South. tappur roote. There is the/a tree.}} Grammar: can probably be used for 'there is/are' (existential) as well as being in a specific place.

extend ■ seeye V lengthen, extend {{Ex.: seeyes-ak kitrohse. She lengthened her clothes/dress. seeyey men-naawas! Lengthen your skirt!}}
extend fingers and do "top-top" ■ toopope V extend fingers and do 'top-top' {Ex.: toopope-kames.} I stretch your fingers out and make them make a tapping noise.) Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, the word probably sounds similar to the sound one makes with the fingers. Grammar: may contain an older form of -pu. Meaning: possibly to make a tapping sound with fingers, drum one's fingers, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

extend hand ■ tITu V extend hand {Ex.: tiTuy! Hold your hand out! tiTuhte with hand extended} Meaning: to hold the hand out, for example to grasp. [Ar + Asc. guess]

extinguish ■ maana V extinguish, put out {Ex.: maanaSte-k sottow.} The fire is out. maanay sottow! Put out the fire! yete-k maanan. It will go out. kan-was yete maana. I will put it out. men maanaasis. You caused (the fire) to go out.} Similar: haamu. Meaning: of a fire, a wick, or possibly a lamp or any light, could be used for 'turn off' an electric light. ■ monTi V extinguish {Ex.: monTihte (The fire) is out.} [Attested only once]

eye ■ hin N eye, face {Ex.: iccompihnis wak-hin. His eye was taken out. Tuppunin kan-hin. I got pricked in my eye. kan mehen kan-hiinum. I saw with my eyes. kan ucwin kan-hiine. I opened my eyes. TuyruSte-k wak-hin. His face is wrinkled. humirpuy-me hin! Wash your face! amne kannis kan-hintak. It's raining on/in my face. hewespu makke mak-hiine espeehutka. We're looking at our faces in the mirror.} (Other Pronunc.: hiin before a vowel in the same word)

be bleary-eyed ■ mehle V be bleary-eyed, be gummy {Ex.: mehleSmin gummy one (person with obvious gums)} Noun: mehle. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, probably means either the mouth of the eyes are gummy or gummed up. [Attested only once]

keep an eye on ■ suksi V watch, keep an eye on, snoop {Ex.: suksi! Watch (it, something you don't like)! hista makam kannis suksisi? Why are you all just watching me? ekwe makke suksi. We're not watching (snooping). sukispaN hayas, sukisma hayas. They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. hattena huuyis suksipu? Who started paying attention (snooping)?} Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: sukis before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN)

signal with eye(s) ■ Tuknu V signal with eye(s) [Attested only once]

have one eye ■ *halka Vrevers. have one eye, be blind {Ex.: halkaSte-ka. I am blind(ed). (also if temporarily) halkanin-ak. He became blind halkaSmin one-eyed person / blind person} Noun: halak. Grammar: appears with -n(i)
(become blind), -Ste (blind), or -Smin (blind person).

**signal "no" with eyes**

- **piTTa** V signal "no" with eyes
  
  {{Ex.: piTTakpu wak. He signals 'no' with his eyes.}} Grammar: may always appear with -pu, but with same meaning (not 'signal to oneself'). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: piTTak before -pu or -mu)

**shine/get glare in eyes**

- **SuSpu** V dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes
  
  {{Ex.: SuSpunin-ka. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled).}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i).

**get water/soap in eye**

- **sokto** V get water/soap in eye
  
  {{Ex.: soktonin-ka. I got water/soap in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i).

**close eyes**

- **peltse** V close eyes, blink
  
  {{Ex.: peltsey! / pelletspu! Close your eyes!}}

**poke in the eye**

- **Tuppu** V poke in the eye
  
  {{Ex.: Tuppunin-ka. I got pricked in the eye.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (get poked in eye), -mpi (poke someone in eye), -Ste (have been poked in eye), or possibly -pu (poke self in eye). Meaning: by accident, not intentional attack on eye.

**shine light in someone's eyes**

- **SuSpumpi** (Made from: SuSpu, -mpi) V shine light in someone's eyes Meaning: to make light glare in someone's eyes so they can't see well, for ex. by reflecting a mirror at them.

**get something in the eye**

- **sullu** V get something in the eye
  
  {{Ex.: sullunin-ka. I got something in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: get dirt or something irritating in the eye.

**one-eyed one**

- **halkaSmin** (Made from: *halka, -Smin) N one-eyed one

**close the eye**

- **mamTa** V close the eye, be blind
  
  {{Ex.: mammaTpun. (He) closed (his) eye.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: mammaT before -pu or -mu)

**say 'yes' with the eyes**

- **wilo** V say 'yes' with the eyes
  
  {{Ex.: wilot kannis! Say 'yes' to me with your eyes!}} Pronunciation: could be huylo, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: to make a gesture with the eyes face agreeing or confirming (similar to nodding). [Ar only, very unsure]

**be one-eyed**

- **kitsu** V be one-eyed
  
  {{Ex.: kitsuSmin one-eyed person}} Meaning: this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**eyebrow**

- **Simpur** N eyebrow, eyelash
  
  {{Ex.: layTaSte wak-Simpur. His/her eyelashes are long.}} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.

**eyelash**

- **Simpur** N eyebrow, eyelash
  
  {{Ex.: layTaSte wak-Simpur. His/her eyelashes are long.}} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.

**have long eyelashes**

- **wilTu** V have long eyelashes
  
  {{Ex.: wilTuSmin one with long eyelashes}} [Attested only once]

**eyelid**

- **winnas** N eyelid Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]
be face-down ■ matla V be face-down { {Ex.: matla-k eeTe. He is sleeping (lying) face down. matlanuy! Put (someone/something) face down! matlanin-ak. He lay down face downward. matlanustap-ak. He was put face down. mattalpuy! Lay (yourself) down face-down!} } Opp.: tsayla; Similar: moto. (Other Pronunc.: mattal before -pu or -mu)

make a face ■ hutwe V grimace, make a face
{ {Ex.: hutweSte wak. He has grimaced.} } Grammar: can be used with -n(i) with similar meaning, but more common without it.

facial hair ■ heeyes N revers. beard, facial hair
{ {Ex.: kan meheesi men-heeyesese. I'm looking at your beard.} } Verb: heyes; Synonym: seepek.
Meaning: including mustache, both facial hair on chin and cheeks.

factory ■ hiSSemska (Made from: hiSse, -msa) N factory Meaning: literally place where one makes something.

fair
be fair ■ yalha V be just, be fair { {Ex.: ...hinsusmak, yalhaSmin. ... one who is omniscient, one who is just.} } Meaning: used of God, unclear whether it could be used for humans. [Ar only, very unsure]

fall ■ huru V fall { {Ex.: huruunin tappur. The tree fell. huruunin-ak. It (a tree) fell.} } Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), to mean something falls (not something fells something). Meaning: only of trees, not people. (Other Pronunc.: huruu before another suffix) ■ inna V drop, fall, fall down { {Ex.: innanin kan-torow. My soaproot fell down. innan-me. You're going to fall. innanin-me? Did you fall down? innaSte-k tappur; It's fallen, the tree. insan-me urih. Your hair is falling out. insanin muuSekmak. The birds fell. hatte-mes insampin men-sitse? Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? innampi-ka-mes. I make you fall. innan neppe. This falls/this fell.} } Similar: miTo.
Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (to fall on its own),
fall apart ■ luyin V fall Pronunciation: pronunciation extremely unsure, Ascension guessed luyuu, but probably based on misreading of Ar's spelling. Meaning: rare and unsure word. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ mallu V spill, fall { {Ex.: mallunin-ak. It spilled/fell.} } Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: of ink falling off a desk, possibly of darkness falling at night, uncommon way to refer to falling with somewhat unclear meaning. ■ mITTo V fall { {Ex.: miTTonin. (It fell.} } Similar: inna. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably of falling off of something, for ex. onto the ground, less common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ nassu V fall { {Ex.: nassunin sottow. The fire(brand) fell (broke).} } Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: unclear, not typical word for 'fall'. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ wike V throw, fall { {Ex.: moT wikeenin hiS'a? Did something fall (get thrown)?} } Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: wikee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

make fall ■ innampi (Made from: inna, -mpi) V make fall Grammar: cause something to fall, including knocking something out so it falls.

waterfall ■ soro nii (Compound composed of: soro, nii) N waterfall Grammar: use as single word for 'waterfall' unsure. [Attested only once]

fall (a lot) ■ yumma V fall (a lot), pour { {Ex.: yummanin sii. A lot of water (rain) fell.} } Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of water falling as rain, probably indicates heavy rain but unsure.

fall and bump head ■ *cintu V bump one's head, fall and bump head Similar: martu. Pronunciation: may have changed from cimtu to cintu. Grammar: almost always appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: can include bumping one's head on the ceiling (without falling), can include falling and bumping the head.

fall apart ■ *seswe V decay, rot, fall apart { {Ex.: riiTay sesweSte. The rabbit's skin blanket has decayed. sesweSte minnay. It's rotted below (on the bottom).} } Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. ■ Seprero V fray, fall apart { {Ex.: SepreroSte eshen. The blanket is frayed.} } Pronunciation: may contain an unknown suffix -re. Meaning: of cloth, fraying at the edge.

fall asleep ■ eTnc V fall asleep, be sleepy { {Ex.: kan eTnenin. I fell asleep. eTneste-ka. I'm asleep (have fallen asleep). kan eTnen, ekweka holle eTTen. I'm sleepy, but I can't sleep. eTnenpi-ka neppe sinirse. I'm putting this child to sleep.} } Similar: eeTe, eTTe, eTse. Meaning: of being in the state of being sleepy, and also of being so sleepy one actually falls asleep.

fall down ■ inna V drop, fall, fall down { {Ex.: innanin kan-torow. My soaproot fell down. innan-me. You're going to fall. innanin-me? Did you fall down? innaste-k tappur. It's fallen, the tree. insan-me urih. Your hair is falling out. insanins muaSeknuk. The birds fell. hatte-mes insamip men-sitse? Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? innampi-kenes. I make you fall. innan neppe. This falls/this fell.} } Similar: mITTo. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (fall on its own), -mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fall/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall). ■ innan (Made from: inna, -n) V fall down, drop Grammar: to fall down on its own. (Other Pronunc.: innani before a suffix)

fall in love ■ yosson (Made from: yosso, -n) V fall in love

fall into water ■ lukin (Made from: luki, -n) V fall into water, dive (Other Pronunc.: lukiini before other suffixes)

fall out (bottom) ■ yupki V break at the base, fall out (bottom) { {Ex.: yupkinin. Its bottom fell out.} } Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: the bottom falls out of/off something or breaks off, like of a basket or such. ■ yupkin (Made from: yupki, -n) V break off at base, fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: yupkini before a suffix)

fall over ■ upki V knock over, stumble { {Ex.: upkinin-ka. I fell over. upkiy! Knock (it) over!} } Synonym: harki. Grammar: with -n(i) means 'fall over on its own,' without it, means 'knock something over.' ■ upkin (Made from: upki, -n) V fall over, stumble Grammar: to fall over or stumble on one's own. (Other Pronunc.: upkini before a suffix)

■ yiwiki V fall/push over { {Ex.: yiwikinin. (Someone) fell over. yiwikinin-me kannis.} }
fall over

You pushed me over.} Grammar: might only appear with -(n)i (fall over) or -mpi (push over), or possibly -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ yiwkin (Made from: yiwikí, -ni) V fall over [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: yiwkiní before a suffix)

fall to pieces ■ yaTmen (Made from: yaTme, -ni) V fall to pieces, become shredded Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

fallen ■ innaSte (Inflected form of: inna, -Ste) perf fallen

fallen apart ■ sesweSte (Made from: *seswe, -Ste) perf decayed, rotted, fallen apart

falling apart ■ SepreroSte (Made from: Seprero, -Ste) perf frayed, tattered, falling apart

fan (of sports) ■ alis N fan, spectator {Ex.: waate alis The fan is coming. kan meheesi alise. I'm just looking at the fan. men kannis alis. You are a fan to me.} Meaning: of a sport or game, could mean competitor, but fan more likely. (Other Pronunc.: alisi before a vowel in the same word)

fan smoke ■ wire V fan smoke {Ex.: wirestap piNi wak. Maybe he has had smoke fanned on him (as part of doctoring). wirey! Fan smoke (into squirrel holes)! wiree-puy! Fan yourself with smoke! wiree-ka. I'm fanning the smoke. wireenin. The smoke blew (in/onto someone/somewhere).] Cultural info.: two purposes for fanning smoke: 1) fanning it into blocked off ground squirrel warrens to kill the squirrels with smoke in order to hunt them, and 2) as a medical treatment (part of doctoring); when used for squirrel hunting, they blocked off the other exits of the warren, then fanned smoke into the main hole until the Warren filled up with smoke, then blocked off the last hole, then came back the next day and collected the squirrels. Grammar: alone, means to fan smoke (often on someone or into somewhere), with -(n)i (rare), means smoke blows on its own. (Other Pronunc.: wiree before a single consonant, then a vowel in the word)

far ■ *wahis N far {Ex.: wahistak pire a distant land} Grammar: only used with -tak. ■ anSa Adv distant, far {Ex.: mooystak uuyisi mostor anSa. Go put it in the trunk, (in the) tree trunk far away;} [Ar only, very unsure] ■ kari'a (Made from: kariyí, -a) Adv far, far away {Ex.: amSi-k ekwe hinne kari'a. So that he doesn't go far away. mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretka. The Americans came far to this land. kari'a men-pire. Your land is far. kari'a-me. You are far away.} Synonym: wahistak.

shout far ■ saaya V shout far {Ex.: tinaatum saayay nuk! Shout to him from over there! ekwe-me hiTeepu men saaya! Don't you should loudly far away!} Meaning: at a distance, from far away.

go far away ■ harpa V sink, go far away {Ex.: harpanin wak, harpaSte wak. He sank, he has sunk.} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste or -ni/-n, but unclear.

far away ■ kari'a (Made from: kariyí, -a) Adv far, far away {Ex.: amSi-k ekwe hinne kari'a. So that he doesn't go far away. mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretka. The Americans came far to this land. kari'a men-pire. Your land is far. kari'a-me. You are far away.} Synonym: wahistak.


fart ■ *poyco V fart {Ex.: poyconsis-ak. He farted by accident.} Grammar: only appears with -(n)i. Meaning: by accident or without knowing it. ■ poTyo V fart {Ex.: tina-k innaSte, yu-k tina poTyoti. There he fell down and he kept farting there.} Cultural info.: as part of a tobacco-smoking practice. Grammar: may only appear with -ti. Meaning: as part of smoking tobacco. ■ sikke V fart {Ex.: tollon-me sikken. Your farted a lot. yuu wak-onymmau maayi-ku sikke. And his friends laugh because he farts. sikken-me kannis. You farted on me. sikkepaN Taares. The man (is) a farter. neppe maTTer kata tihSin wak-sikken Tawri. This tobacco stinks like a skunk's fart.} Synonym: *haake, raaca. ■ sikken (Made from: sikke, -n) N fart, gas

person who farts a lot ■ irktYoSmin (Made from: irko, -Ys-, -Smin) V farter, person who farts a lot Pronunciation: contains three consonants in a row, rktY, which isn't normally possible, but Ascension specifically confirms the combination of consonants, although the exact pronunciation is unsure.
fart without knowing it/by accident - poycon
(Made from: *poyo, -n) V fart without knowing it/by accident (Other Pronunc.: poyconi before another suffix)

farter - irktYoSmin (Made from: irko, -Y, -Smin)
V fetter, person who farts a lot Pronunciation: contains three consonants in a row, rktY, which isn't normally possible, but Ascension specifically confirms the combination of consonants, although the exact pronunciation is unsure.

fast - *usup Nrevers. fast {{Ex.: usupway: yete ammahne tooTe. Fasting time: meat will be eaten later.}} Verb: uspu. Grammar: only used with -way. Meaning: one's fast, the fact of not eating food.

coppopu (Made from: coppo, -pu) V fast, go without food loanword: yunaari; Similar: uspu. Meaning: use of suffix unclear, not literal meaning of -pu. Social use: yunaari replaced this and uspu as the typical word for fasting.

heSSem’a (Made partly from: -a) Adv quickly {{Ex.: haysa ettTen heSSem’a. They fall asleep quickly.}}

pocohte (Inflected form of: poco, -Ste) perf quick, efficient, prompt {{Ex.: men uspu. You are fasting.}}

pocohe (Inflected form of: poco, -Ste) perf quick, efficient, prompt {{Ex.: men uspu. You are fasting.}}

uspu (Borrowed from: ayunar Spanish) V fast {{Ex.: makke yunaari. We are fasting.}}

puhuTur; Similar: plusu. Noun: plustru, Grammar: may only appear with -ste. [Me. + Asc. guess] V be big-bellied, be fat

punTu (Borrowed from: punTu Spanish) V be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: punTuhte big-bellied, fat.}}

sawren (Made from: sawre, -n) V get/become fat Meaning: of a person or animal.

be fat - poco V be quick/efficient

fasting time - usupway (Made from: *usup, -way) N fasting time, Lent

fat - manteka (Borrowed from: manteca Spanish) N fat {{Ex.: takkaSte sakker, manteka. The fat is hot, the fat.}}

have fat cheeks - katlu V have big/fat cheeks

be fat-checked - muplu V be fat-checked {{Ex.: mupluSte fat-checked}}

be fat - punTu Vrevers. be big-bellied, be fat

be fat - sawren V get/become fat Meaning: of a person or animal.

be fat - poycon V fart without knowing it/by accident (Other Pronunc.: poyconi before another suffix)

be fast - poko V go fast

be fat - sawreSte perf Meaning: of people or animals.
**fat**

be fat-buttocked ■ muTyä V be fat-buttocked

\{\{Ex.: muTyäSte tiiraS. fat-buttocked rear end.\}\} Similar: mutSa. [Attested only once]

fat one ■ sawreSmin (Made from: sawre, -Smin) N

fat one Meaning: of a person, or an animal (such as one to eat, e.g. goose or chicken).

father ■ appa N father \{\{Ex.: kan-appa iinate.\}\} My father is sick. appa my father kan-mes appa I am your father. kan-mennen kan-appasum. My grandmother by my father. kan-appatis my late (dead) father neppe wak-appawas This is his father’s (of his father). hōTo men-appame Go by your father!\}

Similar: apnan, Similar:. Meaning: biological father or God the father, but not used of a priest.

godfather ■ hiwis N godfather/mother/parent

\{\{Ex.: kan-hiwismak my godparents (godmother and godfather) hiwis kan meese. I am a godmother to you.\}\} loanword:

kumpaTe; loanword: kumaTe; Verb: hiwis.

Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well. ■ kumpaTe ( Borrowed from: compadre Spanish) N godfather native: hiwis. [Attested only once]

my father ■ apsa (Made from: appa, -s-) N my father

be a godfather ■ hiwsi V be a godparent/father/mother \{\{Ex.: hiwsi kan-mes, humri. I will be a godparent to you, baptize you.\}\} Noun: hiwis. [Attested only once]

stepfather ■ apnan N stepfather, father-in-law, uncle

\{\{Ex.: kan-apnan my uncle apnanis stepfathers\}\} Similar: appa. Grammar: possible irregular plural apnanis, but unsure. ■ paapa N grandfather, father-in-law \{\{Ex.: haayi makam men-paapame! Come here (you-pl.) to your grandfather! kan-paapakma my grandfathers men-paapahTuk with your grandfather\}\}

Grammar: can use papa for 'my grandfather,' but kan-paa is more common, there may be an irregular form paapaa for calling out to or addressing the grandfather, but unsure. Meaning: might be maternal grandfather, but more likely either maternal or paternal, as well as father-in-law.- ■ uhhi N father-in-law, mother-in-law


**fatty**

be fatty ■ sawre Vrevers. be fat/fatty \{\{Ex.: sawre-k. It is fat (e.g. a goose, a person). sawreSmin tooTe. The meat is fatty./Fatty meat. kan yete sawren. I will get fat. sawrempi yakina! Fatten up the chicken! sawreSmin wak-ama. His body is fat.\}\} Noun: sakker. Meaning: can refer to meat having fat in it, or to a person's or animal's body shape.

**favor**

return a favor ■ hoowe V return a favor \{\{Ex.: hoowet kannis! Return a favor to me!\}\} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fawn ■ niiwes N fawn [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ puukuy N young deer, fawn \{\{Ex.: liikinina wak iThine pina puukuye. He goes to kill a fawn there again.\}\} Similar: tooTe. Meaning: young of tooTe.

fear ■ *haasi V be afraid, fear \{\{Ex.: asa’-ka haasin. I am truly afraid. moT-ak haasin wak ruySuksi? Is he afraid? He is trembling. kan haasinin. I was afraid. kan-was yete haasin. I will be afraid. haasin-ka kuwa ricca. I am afraid of talking like this.\}\} Synonym: hasli. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ haasin (Made from: *haasi, -n) V be afraid, fear ■ hasli V fear, be afraid, be scared \{\{Ex.: haslinis-ka okse. I was afraid a long time ago. koc Tura, haslin ekTemak. When it thunders, bad people are afraid. hasli-ka amane. I am truly afraid. hasliSmin fearful one ekwe makam piNi haslin puuTese? Aren't you all perhaps afraid of the padre?\}\} Synonym: *haasi. Grammar: almost always followed by -ni/-n with similar meaning,
but not always.

**feast** ■ **akkutin-ammmaksi** (Compound composed of: akku, -tiis, -n, amma, -ksi) N feast [Me only]

**feather** ■ **puTu** N down, feather {{Ex.: iccompi-k wak-puTse amSi wak kussahne. She is taking out its feathers so that it (the pillowcase) can be washed. Taskuhiin wak-puT wak-kulyan the red feathers of the redwinged blackbird}} Verb: **pooto**. Meaning: means both the down feathers and regular feathers. ■ **sippos** (Made from: sippo, -s) N feather, wing **Synonym: wimmah**; Verb: **sippo**. Grammar: literally the thing one feathers something with (a feather).

**put feathers on** ■ **sippo** V put feathers on {{Ex.: sippoy men-tyos! Feather your arrow! miSSimpi wak sippos. He feathered (it) well. kan-Temoh sippoh-te-k. My arrow, it is well feathered. huppehte sippos. The feathers are smooth. kan-was wackin piinase sippose. I split that feather (down the middle). yuu haysa hooyo sippose, amSi haysa sipposum hara hiTTewe. And they take a feather, so that they can give wind (fan the flames) with the feather. wak-sippos it's wing/feathers}} Noun: **sippos**. Grammar: with -hte means someone has put feathers on well (well-feathered).

**handheld feather ornament** ■ **soohoy** N handheld feather ornament Cultural info.: hand-held feather ornament held while dancing, very elegant and pretty.

**feather headdress** ■ **tiwih** N feather headdress {{Ex.: tiwihmak feather headdresses}} Similar: **wareh**; Similar: **Tipoohol**. Cultural info.: vertical headdress, like a bird's crest, put on before putting on the Tipoohol, used for dancing. Meaning: probably smaller than the wareh, but unsure. ■ **Tipoohol** N feather headdress, headband native: **wareh**; Similar: **tiwih**. Cultural info.: horizontal headdress, worn around the head, put on after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing. ■ **wareh** N feather headdress {{Ex.: uttupuy-me wareh! Put a feather headdress on yourself!}} Loanword: **Tipoohol**; Similar: **tiwih**. Cultural info.: large feather headdress worn across the forehead, in the shape of a crown, with a big bunch of feathers sticking up, worn for dancing, put on before the Tipoohol. Meaning: large feather headdress.

**feed**

**breastfeeding one** ■ **muusiSmin** (Made from: muusi, -Smin) N nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

**breastfeed** ■ **muusinu** (Made from: muusi, -nu) V nurse, breastfeed Meaning: literally 'to put (the baby) in position to nurse,' but can be used to mean 'to nurse the baby, to cause the baby to nurse'.

**feel** ■ * **haye** V feel {{Ex.: hayee pu kan-was. I feel it.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). [Tentative] (Other Pronunci.: **hayee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hayeepu** (Made from: *haye, -pu) V feel Meaning: not literal use of -pu. [Tentative] ■ **hinuspu** (Made from: hinsu, -pu) V feel, realize Meaning: not literal use of -pu (does not mean 'to know oneself'), usually means 'feel' but may also mean 'realize'.

**feel a tinge** ■ **citmo** V twitch, feel a twinge {{Ex.: citmo-mes. You're twitching. (It's twitching on you.)}} Similar: **cappu**. Cultural info.: twitches in various parts of the body had various meanings.

**feel like ...ing** ■ **hassa**, V feel like ...ing, want to ... {{Ex.: hassahteh craving hassa-kas amman / eT / aaThi / aThi. I want to eat/sleep/vomit/vomit. (I feel like...) hassa kannis warak/citte. I want to cry/dance. (I feel like...) hassa-kas ukkisina siise. I want to go drink water.}} Grammar: the person who wants to do something is in the object form (like -kas/kannis), the thing they want to do is either a noun with no marking (like amman, eT, aaThi) or a verb (like aThi, citte).

**feel sorry for** ■ **hile** V pity, feel sorry for {{Ex.: ekwes-me hilepu? Don't you pity yourself?}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**feet**

**feet tire/cramp** ■ **wirhe** V tire, cramp (feet) {{Ex.: wirheSte tired/cramped (of feet)}} [Attested only once]

**feet to head and head to feet** ■ **walte** Adv feet to head and head to feet {{Ex.: walte haysa eTTee. They fall asleep with their head to each others' feet.}} Social use: word went out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by full sentence explanation. [Attested
Felipe ■ helipe (Borrowed from: Felipe Spanish)

fellow Indian ■ umaayu N compatriot, fellow Indian, Indian {Ex.: numan makse umaayu pahSin.}

fetch water ■ ukke V bring/carry/fetch water {Ex.: ukkeykun-ka hemec’a ullisum. I went to bring water with one water dish. kan-was yete ukke. I will bring him water. kan ukkenun. I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).}

fence ■ omo N fence loanword: serku. Meaning: made of brush. [Attested only once] ■ serku (Borrowed from: cerco Spanish) N fence {Ex.: innaSte serku, tollon wak-cohol. The fence has fallen down, it's holes are many;}{native: omo.}

fifth ■ parweswas (Inflected form of: parwes, -was) num fifth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

fifth day ■ parwesin (Made from: parwes) num five days, fifth day, Friday loanword: wiyernes.

fig ■ iiwus (Borrowed from: higo? Spanish) N fig {Ex.: miSte iiwus, Tummate. The figs are good, it has flavor.}

fight ■ hacma V fight {Ex.: kan-was hacmanin. I fought with him. hacmanun-ak. He put (someone) in a position to fight.}

Similar:
haTTamu. [Tentative] ■ haTTamu (Made from: haTTa, -mu) V fight {Ex.: haTTamuyis! Come fight! hiimi-k haTTamu. He's always fighting.}

fifth day V fall, knock over {Ex.: kan-was lalla. I knock it over. / I fell it. lallahnis wak. It was felled.} Meaning: probably knocking over in general, not just felling trees. [Ar + Asc. guess]

female STD ■ saamil Nrevers. female STD Verb:
samli. Meaning: could refer to discharge or diseased tissue, but more likely to the disease in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

file
follow in file ■ waalehti V follow in file
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

be in single file ■ cotle V be in single file, be in a line {Ex.: sessepuyuT, cotlepuyuT! Arrange yourselves in single file, be in single file!} [Attested only once]

single-file ■ sesschte (Inflected form of: sese, -Ste) perf single-file Meaning: only of humans, in a single row, as of children at school.

go in single file ■ hallale V go in single file
Pronunciation: word and pronunciation extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fetch water ■ ukke V bring/carry/fetch water {Ex.: ukkeykun-ka. Go bring water! aruh'a-ka ukkeykun. I went to bring water early in the morning. ukkeykun-ka hemec’a ullisum. I went to get water with one water dish. kan-was yete ukke. I will bring him water. kan ukkenun. I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).} Similar: ukki. Pronunciation: variant uwe probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

fear ■ cuutuk Nrevers. fear Verb: cuutku.

have a fever ■ cutku Vrevers. have a fever {Ex.: cutkunin-ka. I got a fever.} Noun: cuutuk.

fight ■ hacma V fight {Ex.: kan-was hacmanin. I fought with him. hacmanun-ak. He put (someone) in a position to fight.}

Similar:
haTTamu. [Tentative] ■ haTTamu (Made from: haTTa, -mu) V fight {Ex.: haTTamuyis! Come fight! hiimi-k haTTamu. He's always fighting.}
line up in single file  ■ sesse V arrange/line up in single file  {{Ex.: sessepu haysa. They line themselves up in single file. sesse-ka haysane. I line them up in single file.}} Grammar: with -pu or -n(i), people arrange themselves in single file, alone, means one arranges others in single file. Meaning: only of humans, as of children at school, but sometimes (less often) may indicate people being scattered rather than neatly lined up.

fill ■ *pussa V satiate, fill, satisfy  {{Ex.: pussaSte-ka. I'm full/satisfied. kan pussan. I got full. sepeynis haysa, pussaSmin haysa. They got satiated, they are satiated ones.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, and -Ste. Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. ■ kutu V fill  {{Ex.: maakay; kutuy! Cover (it) with dirt, fill (it)!}} [Attested only once] ■ laasumpi (Made from: *laasu, -mpi) V fill Grammar: to fill something, not to fill up on its own. ■ laasun (Made from: *laasu, -n) V get full, fill Grammar: to fill up on its own or become full, not to fill something. (Other Pronunc.: laasuni before another suffix)

fill up ■ sunyi V fill up, be full  {{Ex.: sunyiSte-ka santiyasum. I'm full from watermelon. sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiinin. I'm full, I got very full. sunyiinin-ka. I got full. piinaway-ka sunyiin. Therefore I get full.}} Grammar: usually occurs with -n(i) (get/become full) or -Ste (full). Meaning: only to get full from eating, be content from having eaten enough. (Other Pronunc.: sunyii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

fill up with dirt ■ hura V dig, fill up with dirt  {{Ex.: huraasi-ka. I'm making someone dig. huraana-ka. I go to dig (a hole). huraanin. (It) filled up with dirt (caved in). hurasmak gravediggers}} Noun: huurani 2. Meaning: usually of holes or graves. (Other Pronunc.: huraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

fill up with flies ■ *mumru Vrefers. fill up with flies  {{Ex.: wak mumruhn. / mumruhn-ka. It gets filled up with flies. yete-k mumruhn. It will fill up with flies later.}} Noun: mumuri; Similar: mumri. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), meaning something just fills up with flies on its own, or with -hne or -hnis, meaning that something gets filled up with flies by someone.

fill up with tears ■ pakre V fill up with tears, start crying  {{Ex.: pakre-k wak-in. He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

fill with worms ■ karse Vrefers. fill/get infested with worms  {{Ex.: hapwey muumuri imase, amSi-ke ekwe karsehne! Shoo the flies away from the sick one so he doesn't get infested with worms! karsenin yuukis. The acorns get worms.}} Noun: karSe. Similar: karSe. Meaning: probably to become wormy, not to collect worms for a purpose, but could be the same word as karSe.

filmy be filmy ■ *Takru V be translucent/see-through/filmy  {{Ex.: TakruTe eshen. The blanket is see-through. TakruSte a translucent thing}} Grammar: used with -Te (same meaning), -Smin, or -mpi, and possibly other suffixes. Meaning: of mosquito netting, a thin curtain, etc..

filth ■ yuumus Vrefers. filth, grime, dirt  {{Ex.: tollon-me yuumus. You're filthy. (You have much filth.) laasuSte-ka yuumusum. It is full of filth.}} Verb: *yumsu.

filthy ■ yumsuSte (Inflected form of: *yumsu, -Ste) perf filthy, grimey be filthy ■ *yumsu Vrefers. be filthy/grimy  {{Ex.: yumsuSte-ka, ekwe-k hitTapu. He's filthy, he doesn't wash himself. yumsun wak-moohel. His head (hair) is filthy.}} Noun: yuumus. Grammar: with -n(i) means to be filthy, with -mpi means to make something filthy, also used with -Ste and -Smin. ■ hiksa V be filthy  {{Ex.: hiksaSte men-issu. Your hands are filthy. hiksa. It got filthy.}} ■ yumsun (Made from: *yumsu, -n) V be filthy/grimy (Other Pronunc.: yumsuni before a suffix)

filthy one ■ yumsuSmin (Made from: *yumsu, -Smin) N filthy/grimy one Meaning: filthy person or thing.

final ■ tuunehete (Inflected form of: tunne, -Ste) perf last, final
**find** 

**tonse** V find \{Ex.: kariy-ka-was tonse. I found him/it outside. moT-me-was tonse. Have you found it? makse tonsen tollon torow. We found a lot of soaproot. ekwe makam watti, ussi-ka makamse ekwe tonse! Don't you all go away, because I won't find you!\}  \{Ex.: layTaSte men-tuuriS. Your fingernails are (have become) long. moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS? Do your fingernails hurt? kan teren kan-tuuriSe. I'm cutting my fingernail (one). kan tersen kan-tuuriSe. I'm cutting my fingernails. tereepy-me / tersey men-tuuriS! Cut your fingernails!\}  

Meaning: may also include toenails.

**fine**

**be fine** 

*pelSe* V be soft, be fine \{Ex.: pelSekiSmin a very soft, fine one\}  

Similar: *tuppu*

**finger**

**raraS** N finger, toe \{Ex.: men kannis tattan kan-raraaSum. You touched me with my finger. akkumpi haysa raraaSe. They put their fingers in.\}  

**enuki** V signal with the finger \{Ex.: enuki kannis. (Someone) signals to me with his finger.\}  

Meaning: meaning extremely unclear. [Attested only once]

**extend fingers and do "top-top"**

*toopope* V 

extend fingers and do 'top-top' \{Ex.: toopope-ka-mes. I stretch your fingers out and make them make a tapping noise.\}  

Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, the word probably sounds similar to the sound one makes with the fingers.

Grammar: may contain an older form of -pu.

Meaning: possibly to make a tapping sound with fingers, drum one's fingers, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**little/pinky finger**

*kaapiS* N little finger, pinky \{Ex.: kuutYihmin kan-kaapiS. My little finger is small.\}  

**index finger**

*Tukalas* N index finger 

Pronunciation: pronunciation not typical for Mutsun, very unsure. [Attested only once]

**fingernail**

*tuuriS* N fingernail \{Ex.: layTaSte men-tuuriS. Your fingernails are (have become) long. moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS? Do your fingernails hurt? kan teren kan-tuuriSe. I'm cutting my fingernail (one). kan tersen kan-tuuriSe. I'm cutting my fingernails. tereepy-me / tersey men-tuuriS! Cut your fingernails!\}  

Meaning: may also include toenails.

**finish**

*tuppu* V finish, end \{Ex.: tuppu wak-TiT. His life is ending. kanne ekwe tuppun. Before (it) ends. tuppumpi wak-ennene. He finishes his writing. waate tuppun. It comes to an end/is about to end.\}  

Grammar: probably only used with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: something stops, ceases (ends at a point in time).  

**accu** V make, do, finish \{Ex.: kan-was accumpi. I finish it. kan accumin I finished. iTTas-kane accumpin I made it a new one. accuSte muccuw. Breakfast is ready.\}  

**acun** V (Made from: *acuni, -n*) V finish (Other Pronunc.: *acuni* before another suffix)

**heerenmi** V finish \{Ex.: heerenmiSte-me, Tummate-mes piNi. You finished (your food), maybe you liked it.\}  

**tuppu** V finish, end \{Ex.: nuhu kawraSte sii. The red one ends there. kawran-ak wak-hiSSene. He finished his work. kawrahte-ka amman. I've finished eating. kawraSte sii. The water ran out. (there stopped being any) kannen makke maTTer kawran before our tobacco runs out kawraSte himah'a. All gone. koc waate kan kawran TiT. When my life is coming to an end.\}  

**kawra** (Borrowed from: acabar??) Spanish?? V finish, end, run out \{Ex.: nuhu kawran Taskuhmin. The red one ends there. kawran-ak wak-hiSSene. He finished his work. kawrahte-ka amman. I've finished eating. kawraSte sii. The water ran out. (there stopped being any) kannen makke maTTer kawran before our tobacco runs out kawraSte himah'a. All gone. koc waate kan kawran TiT. When my life is coming to an end.\}

Grammar: by itself, means to finish something, with -n(i), means something runs out/ends on its own.

Meaning: run out in the sense of being used up or gone, not literally flow out. Social use: may only be a chance similarity to Spanish acabar, not borrowed.

**tuppumpi** (Made from: *tuppu, -mpi*) V finish, end, complete Grammar: to finish or complete something (not to finish on its own).  

**tuppu** (Made from: *tuppu, -n*) V finish, end Grammar: something ends on its own (not to finish something).  

**tusi** V end, finish \{Ex.: tusiSte finished\}  

Meaning: meaning and word very unsure. [Attested only once]

**be finished**

*nuuya* V stop, finish, be done, be enough \{Ex.: nuuyatiy men-riccan! Stop your talking! (and keep it stopped) nuuyatiy men-
Sollen! Stop being sad! nuuya-ki. It stops. / It's finished.) Grammar: usages somewhat unsure, nuya may be a separate adverb or may be a variant of this verb. Meaning: can definitely mean 'stop, be stopping, finish' but may also mean 'it's stopped, finished, done' (not clear whether the stopping has already happened), nuyati seems to have similar meaning to just nuuya.

**finish life** = huni. V finish life Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

**finished** = accuSte (Inflected form of: accu, -Ste)

  * perf finished, made, done, ready = kawraSte

  (Inflected form of: kawra, -Ste) perf finished, used up, gone, ended

**be finished** = ari V be finished, be done Social use: existence of this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

**fire**

* Douglas fir = rappak Nrev. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns *Verb*: rapka. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglas fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: Pseudotsuga mucronata or P. sabiniana, or entirely different trees.

* fire = sottow Nfire {{Ex.: iccompinit sottow!}} Take out the fire for me! yulke sottow. The fire is burning. kuTTuin-ak sottow. The fire started. iccon kaares sottowtak. Smoke is coming out of the fire. kan Taakampi sottowe. I'm bringing fire. hiTTew maanan sottowtak. The wind blew out the fire. mistu-k sottowtak. He's warming himself by the fire.) Similar: soTTe.

* large fire/bonfire = huteepa N bonfire, large fire

  {{Ex.: kuunile huteepa. The large fire is smoking.}} [Tentative]

**catch fire** = hutepu (Made from: hutte, -pu) V catch fire Meaning: for a fire or wood to light itself on fire, a fire starts itself. = kuTTun (Made from: kuTTu, -n) V light, catch fire Grammar: something lights, catches fire (not to set something on fire). (Other Pronunc.: kuTTun before another suffix)

**on fire** = kuTTuSte (Made from: kuTTu, -Ste) perf lit, on fire Grammar: already lit, already on fire.

**light/stoke a fire** = hutte V light/stoke a fire {{Ex.: wak hutten. He made a fire. hummit tuSir, kan hutte. Give me the kindling, I'm stoking the fire. huttemit sottow! Light the fire for me! huttey! Light a fire! hutte-ka, kan hutte amSi-ka ampi tooTese. I light a fire, I light a fire in order to roast the meat.}} Synonym: haala.

**get fire** = pokke V get fire {{Ex.: pokkey! Get fire!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

**make fire** = kiTTa V make fire {{Ex.: kiTTay! Make a fire (with two sticks)!}} Meaning: with two sticks. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**make a fire** = isla V make a fire Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

**catch red fire ants** = oTwo Vrev. catch red fire ants {{Ex.: oTwona makke. We go to catch red fire ants.}} Noun: oTTow.

**warm by the fire** = temme V warm by the fire

  {{Ex.: temmenis-ka. I got warm by the fire. temme haysa tina. They're getting warm there (by the fire). temmey-me issu! Warm your hands by the fire! temmepu to warm oneself by the fire)}} Similar: tissi; Similar: temso. Meaning: only for warming by a fire, usually of lying down with one's back to the fire, but can be hands, etc. = tissi V warm by the fire {{Ex.: kan tissi neppe sinnise. I'm warming this baby by the fire. tissipu to warm oneself at the fire)}} Similar: temme.

**throw into the fire** = muuki V throw into the fire

  {{Ex.: muuki! Throw (it) in the fire! muukimpiy! Make (something) get burnt up in the fire! muukiSte-ka. It's thrown in the fire.}} Grammar: exact meaning with -mpi vs. -Ste vs. no suffix somewhat unclear.
light/bring a fire ■ hiiyi V light/bring fire {Ex.: hiiyiSte sottow! The fire is lit. hiiyiSte They are lit. hiiyiy! Light a fire! hiiyiyis! (sometimes pronounced his or hiyis) Go light a fire! / Go bring fire! hiiyiyis a fire-lighter tool (a stick one burns to light the fire) hiyiyinin-ak. It got lit.} Similar: hiiyi; Similar: hiis. Pronunciation: several similar sounds often collapse into a shorter pronunciation, especially in words like hiyiyis. Grammar: oftne used with -yis to tell someone to go light it, or with -s-possibly because lighting the fire is a frequent task. Meaning: usually means to light a fire, but may also rarely mean to bring fire (but Ascension said it did not mean this one time).

secure fire ■ paske V secure fire {Ex.: paskey sottow! Secure the fire!} Meaning: with flint and steel. [Ar + Asc. guess]

start a fire ■ weesi V light, start a fire {Ex.: niitum weesi. It lights around (from) here. hadnene-mex weesimin? Who lit (it) for you?} Pronunciation: pronunciation very variable, unsure.

set on fire ■ kuTTu V light, set on fire {Ex.: kan-was yete kuTTu. I will light it. kuTTunin-ak sottow. The fire lit. kuTTuSte-k. It's lit. puuTey sottow, amSi-k kuTTu sottow. Blow on the fire, so that the fire lights.}

kindle a fire ■ karka V kindle a fire {Ex.: karkay sottow! Kindle the fire!} Noun: karka. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, probably start a fire with small sticks, with kindling. [Tentative]

red fire ant ■ oTTow Nrevers. red fire ant Verb: oTwo. Cultural info.: they used a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine. Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

go bring fire ■ hiis (Made from: hiyi, -yis) Command go bring fire! Similar: hiiyi. Pronunciation: the pronunciation of this word is a shortened version of hiyiyis, because several sounds are similar. Grammar: derived and inflected verb, irregular form of hiyi plus -yis.

stir fire ■ siTTe V stir fire {Ex.: siTTey! Stir the fire! sottow siTTehne. The fire is stirred. kan-was siTTe sottowe. I stir it, the fire. hummit siTTes! Give me the fire-stirrer (poker)!}

fire drill ■ karka N fire drill Verb: karka. Cultural info.: made from elder wood, probably from blue elderberry wood (sambucus glauca). Meaning: drill for making fire. [Me only]

fire stick ■ hiiyi (Made from: hiyi, -s) N fire stick Similar: hiiyi; Similar: -s. Meaning: a stick one lights in order to start a fire.

fireplace ■ coker N fireplace [Me only]

firesticks ■ kiTTas (Made from: kiTTa, -s) N firesticks

fire-stirring stick ■ siTTes (Made from: siTTe, -s) N poker, fire-stirring stick

firewood
give firewood ■ SuttYa V eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

first ■ hemec'awas (Inflected form of: hemec'a, -was) num first Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once] ■ huuys (Made from: huuyi, -s) N first Grammar: the first (a noun meaning the first thing). ■ huuysiSte (Inflected form of: huuyi, -Ste) perf first, started

unknown word related to being first ■ inni N unknown word relating to being first {Ex.: inniwas first} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word may not exist and may reflect a mis-reading of huuyi. Grammar: might only appear with -was. Social use: not in use in Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

be first ■ huuyi V be first, begin, start {Ex.: yetye huuyi. He will begin later. makse huuyi tawhari. We begin to work. wak huuyi sukmu. He smokes first. huuyi pislanmin. It started drizzling. huuyihte tiysi pire. The land has started to flower. misnisway, huuys noviembre. Sunday, the 1st of November. kan-huuys hiswin. My first birth.} Meaning: with another verb, means either 'starts ___ing' or 'do ___ first', more basic word for counting first, second, etc. is hemec'awas. ■ huyisi, 2 V go ahead, be first {Ex.: hoTTo-me, huyisi! You go, go ahead!}
for the first time ■ cen Adv now, just now, for the first time {{Ex.: cen carka. Now it is clear. haysa cen waate. They are coming now.}}

at first glance ■ hawhayi Adv at first glance {{Ex.: hawhayi-k aman. It's completely at first glance.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

first time ■ hemecpu (Made from: hemec, -pu) num first time, once, one time Similar: hemec'a. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu.

fish ■ huuyi, N fish {{Ex.: takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak. He got pricked in the throat with fish bones. ampihmin huuyi roasted fish huuyi wak-TattYi fishbones huuyi mohleSmin swordfish}} Verb: huyni. Meaning: general, any type of fish. ■ huyni V fish {{Ex.: huynina-ka kalletka. I'm going fishing in the sea. huyni makke piroyum. We are fishing with a net. huyninit kannis! Fish for me (for my sake)! huynina makke! Let's go fishing! kan huynina paysare. I'm going fishing for whitefish.}} Noun: huuyi. Cultural info.: for fishing in the river, the water had to be clear, and only 2-3 people could fish together, and they had to be very quiet.

swordfish ■ huuyi mohleSmin (Borrowed from: pescado cabezon translation of Spanish) (Compound composed of: huuyi, mohle, -Smin) N swordfish native: mookoT. Meaning: literally big-headed fish.

catch sucker fish ■ kolko V catch sucker fish {{Ex.: kolkona makke. We go to catch sucker fish.}} Noun: kolkol.

go fishing/go to fish ■ huynina (Made from: huyni, -na) V go fishing, go to fish

shiny small fish ■ ceris N shiny small fish Cultural info.: lives in the San Benito River, tastes good fried. Meaning: small, fat, shiny fish with small scales. [Attested only once]

fish for salmon ■ hurka Vrevers. fish for salmon {{Ex.: hurkana makke. We go to catch salmon fishing.}} Noun: hurakaa. Cultural info.: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

fish like a catfish ■ mookoN fish like a small catfish loanword: huuyi mohleSmin. Cultural info.: they are good to eat, and can be skinned whole. Meaning: approximately 6 inches long, with a large head, possibly also similar to a swordfish.

fishing net ■ piroy N fishing net {{Ex.: huyni makke piroyum. We are fishing with a net. yaTTan laasun, piroy. The net is full, the net.}} Cultural info.: fine mesh (thumb-sized, not finger-sized), a long net, but not like a bag, with strings at the top, used for fishing in rivers and lakes and possibly (less likely) in the ocean. ■ yaTTan N
fishing net

fishing spear ■ hipor, N fishing spear Meaning: type of spear somewhat unsure, could be more general than for fish. [Attested only once]

fist
double up/close the fist ■ parci V double up fist, close fist { {Ex.: parcipuy! Double up your fist!} } [Attested only once]

fit ■ *tappa, V suit, fit, match { {Ex.: ekwe-mes tappan. It doesn’t suit you. ekwe kannis tappan sapaatu. The shoe doesn’t fit me. miSte tappan. It fits well. kan tappanin. I fitted. tappampi kan-wettere.} } Grammar: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: tappapuy! Match yourself!) } Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely). ■ tappan (Made from: *tappa, -n(i), -mpi (rarely)) V fit, suit, match Meaning: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: tappani before a suffix)

five ■ parwes num five { {Ex.: parwes ekwe paakanin. Five (nods) didn’t get shelled. parwes makke yoweenin. We five remained. parwes nuwa. There are five. parwesi by fives/five by five} } (Other Pronunc.: parwe before -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely).) ■ parwesin (Made from: parwes) num five days, fifth day, Friday loanword: wiyernes.

five times ■ parwena (Made from: parwes, -na,) num five times Grammar: this word is very unsure, Ascension was not sure it existed. (Attested only once)

fix ■ aTwa V mend, fix { {Ex.: kan-was yete aTwa. I am going to fix it. aTwanin-ak. It became fixed.} } ■ conro V straighten, fix Grammar: form conro is constructed based on conorpu. Meaning: this word is extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: conor before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ otto V mend, fix { {Ex.: ottohte-k. It’s mended. It’s fixed. kan-was otto. I’m fixing it. ottoy men-eshen! Mend your blanket! hemec’a otto. one scrap (for mending something with) otton-ka ruusum. I fixed it with salivä.} } Meaning: usually of fixing by sewing, but not always. ■ uske V mend, fix { {Ex.: ottowy eshen, uskey neppese! Mend the blanket, mend this!} } Meaning: meaning similar to otto.

flame ■ yulet N flame, blaze Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

flash (lightning) ■ wilpe Vrevers. strike, flash (lightning) { {Ex.: koc amne, wilpe. When it rains, lightning flashes.} } Similar: Tura; Noun: willep. Grammar: can be used by itself as a whole sentence to mean ‘there is lightning’ or ‘lightning flashes’.

flat ■ satlaha (Made from: satla, -Ste) perf flat Meaning: usually of flat nose shape, but can be a flat rock, or possibly flat in general.

have a flat belly ■ hicla V have a flat belly { {Ex.: hiclaha, TonaSte huttu. flat-bellied, flat belly.} } Grammar: may only be used with -hte, making flat-bellied. [Tentative]

be flat-bellied ■ Tona Ste V be flat-bellied, be flat { {Ex.: TonaSte flat-bellied/flat from drying} } Similar: corko, 1. Meaning: may be used to refer to seeds that flatten out as they dry, or to one’s belly being flat, but these may include confusions with other words, meaning unsure. [Tentative]

be flat-nosed ■ muTna V be flat-nosed { {Ex.: muTnahte flat-nosed muTnasmin a flat-nosed person} } Similar: nuki. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, muTna, muTnasmin almost equally common. ■ Tatlu V be flat-nosed { {Ex.: TatluSmin. / TatluSmin hus. (He’s) a flat-nosed person.} } Grammar: might only occur with -Smin.

be flat ■ satla V be flat { {Ex.: irek satlaSmin a flat rock satlahtae wak-hus. His nose is flat.} } Similar: nuki. Grammar: may only occur with -Smin (-hmin), -h-te, or -ya. Meaning: often of a flat, stubby nose, but also of flat rocks, and probably other things. ■ Tonko Ste V be flat-bellied, be flat { {Ex.: TonkoSte flat-bellied/flat from drying} } Similar: corko, 1. Meaning: may be used to refer to seeds that flatten out as they dry, or to one’s belly being flat, but these may include confusions with other words, meaning unsure. [Tentative]

gather flat bulrush ■ luppe, V gather flat bulrush { {Ex.: luppapen makke. We go to gather flat bulrushes.} } Noun: luppe.

flat bulrush ■ luppe, N flat bulrush Similar: haale, kaamun, rapsana; Verbs: luppe. Meaning: a flat type
of bulrush, possibly a three-cornered tule, different species from haale.

**flat surface** ■ **palsin**, **N** flat surface, tray { {Ex.: palsin numan hutnahte.} } Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, probably means a tray or flat surface, and that can include a flat stone on which you grind, using it as a mortar.

**flat-bellied** ■ **hicahte** (Made from: **hica**, -Ste) perf flat-bellied

**be flatulent** ■ * **haake** **V** have gas, be flatulent

**flavor** ■ **Tumma**, **N** flavor, taste, scent { {Ex.: awsey amSi Tummate! Salt (it) so (it) will have flavor! miSte wak-Tumma.} } Its flavor is good. ekwe Tummate. It's not tasty/doesn't have flavor. ekena petsen, suukar, **Tumma**. There is no sugar, sugar, flavorful thing (sugar). } Similar: * **tsuma**, Verb: **Tumma**. Grammar: almost always used with -n(i) (same meaning). [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **haaken** (Made from: * **haake**, -n) **V** have gas, be flatulent

**flavorful thing** ■ **Tumma**. (Made from: **Tumma**, -min) **N** flavorful thing, sugar Meaning: can refer to flavorful meat or such, having any good flavor, not necessarily sweet.

**flea** ■ **N** flea { {Ex.: murtey kannis amman por. At night the flea ate me. mettenin por eshentak. The flea hid in the blanket. harkenin por kan-tokkotak. The fleas increased in my bed. culun por. The flea jumped. Tili-ka neppe poore. I'm bursting this flea (with my fingernails).} } Verb: **poore.** (Other Pronunc.: **poor** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **wipsur**, **N** flea Meaning: rare word for por.

**catch fleas** ■ **poore** **V** catch fleas { {Ex.: poorena makke. We go to catch fleas. porsepu-ka. I'm removing the fleas from myself.} } **Noun:** por.

**remove fleas** ■ **porse** (Made from: **poore, -s**) **V** remove fleas, de-flea Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: to de-flea a person or animal or thing, as opposed to just catching fleas (poore).

**flee** ■ * **uuwi** (Borrowed from: huir? Spanish?) **V** run away, flee { {Ex.: uuwinin makse. We fled. kanmes uuwin. I'm running away from you. uuwin-ak kalletka. He runs away to the sea.} } native: **hahe** 1. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), with same meaning (because it's a verb of motion), person you run from marked with -se/-e, place you run to marked with -tak/-tka, can have an object with -se/-e even though it has -n(i). ■ **hahe** 1 **V** run away { {Ex.: huksi makse haahenin. We just ran away. hittYeyuT makke haahen! Come on, let's flee!} } loanword: * **uuwi**. ■ **huuye** **V** flee, run away { {Ex.: huuyeste-k. He/she has run away.} } [Attested only once] ■ **uuwin** (Made from: * **uuwi**, -n(i)) **V** run away, flee (Other Pronunc.: **uuwini** before a suffix)

**flesh** ■ **tooTe** **N** meat, flesh, deer { {Ex.: pinaway wak-was haran tooTese. Therefore he gave him meat. tooTe riiTok. Deer intestines. kan lawku tooTese. I gulp down the meat.} } Similar: **ris**; Similar: **puukuy**; loanword: **res**.

**tear flesh** ■ **sutki** **V** tear flesh { {Ex.: men-kas sutki kan-haaye. You tear/stretch my mouth.} } Cultural info.: there was a practice of making tears in the ear of children, and the tears had to be tended to prevent infection. Meaning: usually of making tears in the flesh of the ear, but could also apply to the mouth, of tearing the flesh rather than just stretching it out.

**flicker** ■ **Tiwak** **N** revers. flicker Verb: **Tiwka**. Cultural info.: feathers used for feathering arrows, possibly associated with a medicine man. Meaning: type of bird, red shoulders and body, spotted breast. Sci. name: on Dawson p. 1039.

**catch flickers** ■ **Tiwka** **N** revers. catch flickers { {Ex.: Tiwkana makke. We go flicker hunting.} } **Noun:** **Tiwak**. Cultural info.: feathers used for feathering arrows, possibly associated with a medicine man. Meaning: type of bird, red shoulders and body, spotted breast. Sci. name: on Dawson p. 1039.
flint • soto N flint Meaning: possibly for making fire.  
[Attested only once]

flirt • yosso V flirt, be in love {Ex.: kan yosso mukurnase. I'm in love with the woman. yossonin. (He) fell in love. yossoy kannis! Flirt with me! yossumu haysa. They are flirting with each other.} Social use: meaning could have shifted from a more negative and blatantly sexual meaning ('have carnal intercourse with') in Ar'ts time to this positive meaning in Asc.'s time, but that more likely reflects Asc's interpretation than a change in usage by Mutsun people. ■ yossipaN (Made from: yosso, -paN) N flirt, lady's man Meaning: a flirt, someone who goes around flirting all the time with everyone, can probably refer to either a man or a woman, but unsure.

float • helhelte (Made from: *helhel, -te) V float Grammar: see notes on helhel. ■ helheltei (Made from: *helhel, -ti, ) V float Grammar: see helhel. [Tentative]

floatingness ■ *helhel N floatingness {Ex.: sitka helheltei tappur. The log is floating on the water. helhelte taprey sitka. (It) is floating on top of the water.} Grammar: only appears with -ti or -te (to float, be floating), very unsure, but may be a noun meaning flotation. [Tentative]

flour ■ ariina (Borrowed from: harina Spanish) N flour {Ex.: ariina wak-riT The flour's coarse meal.} [Tentative]

flow ■ pitti V flow {Ex.: pittinin-ka in. My tears flowed.} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of tears, rare word. ■ soro V flow {Ex.: soron wak-pattYan. His blood was gushing. soro men-in. Your tears are flowing. soroo-ka. I'm flowing (with tears). nii soron sii. Water flows here (a stream).} Grammar: of water in a stream or creek, tears, blood, or possibly other liquids. (Other Pronunc.: soroo before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ waksi V revers. flow {Ex.: waksi men-in. Your tears flow. waksi sii. The water flows. waskinin sii. The water flowed. waskimpi-ka. I make it flow.} Noun: wakis; Similar: waski. Grammar: either with -n(i) or without, means water flows on its own, must use -mpi to mean someone makes something flow, different from waksi. Meaning: of a small amount of water (wakku is a large amount of water, like a flood).

overflow ■ wakku V drown, overflow {Ex.: kan yete wakkun. I will drown. yete wakkun. It will overflow. haysa wakkuSte. They've drowned. wakkuSte-k. It's overflowed. koc-me talku rummese, wakku-ste yete. If you cross the river, you will drown/be washed away. himah'a wakkunis. They all drowned. wakkuSmin tappur drowned wood} Similar: waksi; Similar: ukai, melso. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste or rarely with -Smin, means drown if a person is the subject, overflow or flood if "it" or nothing is the subject, meaning same with -n(i). Meaning: includes being washed away by flooding water without drowning, does not include a small amount of water flowing (wakki).

make flow ■ waksi V make flow, turn on {Ex.: waskii sii! Turn on the water! waskinin sii. The water flowed.} Similar: wakki; Similar: waksi. Grammar: without -n(i), means to make water flow by pouring it out or turning on a faucet, etc., with -n(i), means water flows on its own (different from waksi). Meaning: small quantities of water, as from a tap, not as a flood (wakku).

flower ■ tiiwis N revers. flower {Ex.: ruutay tiiwis! Gather flowers! tiiru miste nepe tiiwis. This flower is very pretty. tiiwisum inmuse hiSsen-ak. He made a road out of flowers. wetremak wak-tiiwis. It's flower is large.} Verb: tiwsi. ■ tiwsi V revers. flower, bloom, grow out {Ex.: huyihtte tiwsi pire. The land has started to flower/to be in bloom. Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi. In summer it blooms in the hills. tiwsi sewooya. The onion is blooming. tiwsi kan-urii. My hair is growing out well.} Noun: tiwisi. Meaning: of flowers coming out, or of hair growing out well (and probably getting thick and bushy).

gather medicinal sunflowers ■ sorko V revers. gather medicinal sunflowers {Ex.: sorkona makke. We go to gather medicinal sunflowers.} Noun: soorokwa. Meaning: larger sunflower than kaamer, with stalks 18 inches tall.
(seeds of) dwarf sunflower ■ kaamer Nrevers. (seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant
Verb: kamre; Similar: soorokwa. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand; looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as camer (to describe this plant). Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia.
gather dwarf sunflowers ■ kamre Vrevers. gather dwarf sunflowers {{Ex.: kamreden makke. We go to gather dwarf sunflowers.}} Noun: kaamer. Meaning: probably the narrowleaf mule-ear plant. Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia. (Other Pronunc.: kamree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)
type of flower ■ muumuci N wild rose, type of flower Meaning: exact type of flower very unsure, possibly not wild rose, the plant had small, pretty flowers, but also had strong thorns.
medicinal sunflower ■ soorokwa Nrevers. medicinal sunflower Similar: kaamer; Verb: sorko. Meaning: larger than the kaamer, with a stalk 18 inches tall.
flute ■ hussek N whistle, flute {{Ex.: Salkin hussek wak-haayum. He split the whistle with his mouth.}} Verb: huske. ■ lulup Nrevers. flute {{Ex.: cisnanwas lulup. alderwood flute.}} Verb: lulpu. Cultural info.: flutes were made of alder wood (cisnan), had small holes, and played a low range.
play the flute ■ lulpu Vrevers. play the flute {{Ex.: lulpuy nuk! Play the flute!}} Noun: lulup.
play a flute ■ huske V blow a whistle, play the flute {{Ex.: huske-k. He's playing the flute, huskey! Blow the whistle!}} Noun: hussek. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i), and husken and huske seem to mean the same thing. Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with just one's mouth.
fly ■ *hummu V fly {{Ex.: hummunin laalak. / humsunin laalak. The geese flew. kan meheesi neppe hummumipise. I see this airplane. wassak-k icconin amSi-k hummun. The buzzard came out (was born) to fly. humsuSte. (They) have flown. nuhu waate laalak humsun. There come geese, flying. hinTisna numan humsun? What are those that are flying around?}} Similar: hummus; Similar: humuunya. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste, Ascension says it could not be used alone. ■ hummun (Made from: *hummu, -n,) V fly (Other Pronunc.: hummuni before another suffix) ■ muumuri Nrevers. fly {{Ex.: hapwey muumuri inase Shooh the flies away from the sick one! kan liikin muumurise. I killed the fly. peTTen muumuri pappeltak. The flies stick to the paper.}} Verb: mumri; Verb: *mumru. Meaning: of the insect.
fill up with flies ■ *mumru Vrevers. fill up with flies {{Ex.: wak mumruhne. / mumruhne-k. It gets filled up with flies. youte-k mumru. It will fill up with flies later.}} Noun: muumuri; Similar: muumri. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), meaning something just fills up with flies on its own, or with -hne or -hnis, meaning that something gets filled up with flies by someone.
catch flies ■ mumri V catch flies {{Ex.: kan mumriina. I go to catch flies.}} Noun: muumuri; Similar: *mumru. (Other Pronunc.: mumrii before one consonant and then a vowel)
green-black fly ■ tawtarria (Borrowed from: taurtarria? Spanish?) N green-black fly Pronunciation: "rr" does not occur in Mutsun, and this is either a word borrowed from Spanish or a completely Spanish word. Social use: may be a Spanish word, not even used in Mutsun at all. [Attested only once]
fly (dirt) ■ rokye V fly (dirt), get dust on {{Ex.: rokye pire. The dirt is flying.}} Similar: rokse. Meaning: probably means to get something dirty in a dirty place where dirt is flying around, may also refer to the dirt flying around, meaning unsure, this may
focus more on the dirt while rokse focuses more on the air.

**fly (dirt)**

fly (of many) ■ humsu (Made from: *hummu, -s*)

\( V \) (many) fly Grammar: of many things flying.

**fold** ■ kos N foam, froth {{Ex.: waate-k kos. Foam is coming.}}

Verb: kose.

foamy

be foamy ■ kos V be foamy, be frothy Noun: kos.

[Attested only once]

**fog** ■ meeeekiN (Made from: *meeeek, -kni*) N fog, mist, breeze

**fold** ■ toplari (Borrowed from: doblar Spanish) \( V \) fold

{{Ex.: toplari roopa! Fold the clothes!}}

native: cunnu. Pronunciation: given in the data only with the pronunciation doblari, Mutsunized pronunciation is toplari. [Attested only once]

**unfold** ■ wilki V unfold, spread out {{Ex.: yeela-ka wilki! Let me unfold it!}}

Meaning: of a blanket or similar things.

**fold up** ■ cunnu V fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap

{{Ex.: ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urith. His hair is not tied up. cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}}

loanword: toplari. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. ■ ilku V roll/fold up, shake out

{{Ex.: ilkun-ak eshen, kitroh. He rolled up his clothes, clothes. ilkuy! Roll up your pantlegs! (when one crosses a stream)}}

Meaning: to roll up one's pant legs or skirt, like to keep them out of water when wading, or to shake the stuff out of a rag when cleaning. ■ tannu V lift, roll/fold up {{Ex.: tannuhte-k. It's rolled up. tannuy nuk! Fold/roll that up! tannupuy! Roll your (sleeves etc.) up!}}

Meaning: of rolling or folding the bottom edge of sleeves, skirts, or other clothing (pant legs) up, includes just lifting the skirt a little by hand (to get it out of the way), possibly also includes sewing the clothing up rather than just folding it.

**foliage**

hide behind foliage ■ huupi V hide behind foliage

{{Ex.: huuupipun. Someone hid himself behind foliage. huuiphte hidden behind foliage}}

Meaning: behind plants, trees, bushes, etc..

**follow** ■ tahra V follow {{Ex.: tahrahnte followed}}

Similar: ware, warSi, yaaTi. Meaning:

meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ ware \( V \) follow

{{Ex.: yete-k kannis ware kan-waatestak. He will follow in my footsteps. kan-mes ware. I'm following you. moT-me kannis waren? Did you follow me? waree-ka men-rukkatka. I follow you to your house. waree-puyni-ka-mes. I'm coming to visit you.}}

Similar: warSi, tahra, yaaTi. (Other Pronunc.: ware before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ warSi \( V \) follow

{{Ex.: warSi yaaTi. Follow him! ekwe men hinsu hiS'ase warSi. You don't know how to follow anything (for ex. a conversation). kan-was warSina. I go to follow you.}}

Similar: ware, tahra, yaaTi. Meaning: basic meaning same as ware, but cannot be used with -pu for 'visit,' and can be used figuratively for 'follow the conversation'. ■ yaaTi \( V \) follow, accompany {{Ex.: yaaTi-ka. I'm following (you). tarekse-me yaaTi. Your brother is following (you). yaaTiin-ka. (Someone) followed.}}

Similar: ware, warSi, tahra; Similar: onse, huuye. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, but sometimes used alone. ■ yaaTi (Made from: yaaTi, -n) \( V \) follow, accompany Grammar: more common than yaaTi alone, same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: yaaTi before a suffix)

**follow in file** ■ waalehti V follow in file

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**fondle** ■ *onse V fondle, caress, hold {{Ex.: onsepu-ka neppe sinnise. I hold and caress this child.}}

Grammar: appears only with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: *ones before -pu or -mu) ■ onesp (Made from: *onse, -pu) \( V \) fondle, caress, hold

**font**

baptismal font ■ humriN (Made from: humri, -msa) N baptismal font

**food** ■ humnsa (Made from: amma, -n) N meal, food

loanword: laseena. Similar: notson. Grammar: can use ammamsa instead with similar meaning. ■ notson N food {{Ex.: nuhu roote makse notson. There is our food. amma-ka notson. I'm eating the food.}}

Similar: amman.

**make food** ■ tumme V make food, cook {{Ex.: kan tumme. I'm cooking. tummeti to cook a feast (keep cooking)}}

loanword: kusneru. [Ar +
fool

be foolish ■ hamna V be crazy/foolish {{Ex.: mukurma kannis hamnampin. The woman drove me crazy. hamnasmin crazy person}}
Similar: mamha. ■ mamha V be crazy, be foolish {{Ex.: mamhanin. (He) became foolish.}}
Similar: hamna. Pronunciation: there may be a longer pronunciation for this word (like mammanha) as well.
Meaning: to be half-crazy, not quite right in the head.

foolish person ■ hotYes N foolish person, fool {{Ex.: pina waate hotYes. Here comes the foolish person.}} Similar: hamaama. [Attested only once] ■ mamhaSmin (Made from: mamha, -Smin) N crazy person, foolish person

foot ■ koro N leg, foot {{Ex.: kaayi kan-koro kan hinne. My feet hurt from walking. semmose kan-koro. My foot is asleep (literally: dead). towToSte kan-koro. My leg is stiff. hattenaka kannis yira wak-koroosun? Who is kicking me with his foot? Sekru-k men-koroose. He's tickling your feet.}} Synonym: cipay, Similar: kaayi. Pronunciation: most typical word for both foot and leg. (Other Pronunc.: koro before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

be big-footed ■ noyoro V be big-footed {{Ex.: noyoroste koro a big foot}} Pronunciation: not a normal form for Mutsun verbs, pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

be missing a hand or foot ■ ukmi V be missing a hand or foot {{Ex.: ukmihte missing a hand or foot}} Grammar: might only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have skinny, dry feet ■ Tonko, V have skinny, dry feet {{Ex.: Tonkomak ones with skinny, dry feet}} Meaning: possibly of chickens, describing their feet.

lift feet ■ honhoNe V lift feet {{Ex.: honhoNee-ka waate. I come lifting my feet. honhoNees eepe. (Someone) lifted his feet (to) pass by.}} Pronunciation: does not fit normal verb forms (may be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: honhoNee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

footbridge ■ konona N footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe loanword: wuuki, loanword: wapor.
Footbridge: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.

Footprint  ■ waates (Made from: waate, -si) N footprint, trail

For

What for?  ■ hinkasi (Made from: hinka, -si) Q how?, why?, what for?  {Ex.: hinkasi-ka yete hiSSe? How will I do it? hinkasi-me hivsen piinase? How do you want that? / What do you want that for? yuu-me hinkasi taah? And why do you ask?}  Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also means 'how (do you) do something,' different from hinkah-te 'how are (you)'.

For God's sake  ■ waras excl for God's sake, by God  {Ex.: hummit sii, waras! For God's sake, give me water! riccayuT, waras, atSayikma! Talk, for God's sake, girls!}  Social use: polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

For someone's sake  ■ -mi Suff. (V > V) for someone's sake  {Ex.: hiSSemi-k tutiyase wak-makknhse. She is making tortillas for her husband. lalkamit kannis! He remembers him (for him). kannes ennemi. I am writing for you. huttemit sii. Sto ke the fire for me!}  Similar: heeren mi. Grammar: attach to end of verb to mean 'to do something for someone else', (benefactive).

For that reason  ■ piinasum (Made from: piina, -sum) Adv because of that, for that reason

For the first time  ■ cen Adv now, just now, for the first time  {Ex.: cen carka. Now it is clear. haysa cen waate. They are coming now.}

Force  ■ *hiwih V force  {Ex.: hiwihpu-ka Samalpu. I force myself to confess.}  Grammar: cannot be used without -pu (force oneself). Meaning: see hiwihpu. (Other Pronunc.: *hiwih before -pu (or -mu if possible))

Force oneself  ■ hiwihpu (Made from: *hiwih, -pu) V force oneself Meaning: probably means force oneself to do something for one's own good, may be used only of forcing oneself to do the Confession.


Have a big forehead  ■ tilTo V have a big forehead  {Ex.: tilToSmi, tilTomak person with a big forehead, people with big foreheads}  Similar: timha. Grammar: usually used with -Smin. Meaning: Ha. states meaning is same as timha. ■ timha V revers. have a big forehead  {Ex.: timhaSmin someone with a big forehead!}  Similar: tilTo; Noun: timmah. Meaning: same meaning as tilTo.

Thump/snap on forehead  ■ tulku, V thump/snap on the forehead  {Ex.: kan-was tulku. I give him a thump on the forehead. tulkuT, waras! Bring me geese!}  Social use: polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

Foreskin  ■ riikeh N foreskin  {Ex.: warastap wak-riikeh, ara wakse soron patYan. His foreskin was cut, then blood flowed from him. riikehtak on the foreskin riikeh piluw foreskin of the penis}  Similar: piluw; wh: calamsa. Meaning: of the penis.

Forest  ■ hutya N brush, wood, forest, chaparral [Me only]

Forever  ■ hiimi yetattYa (Compound composed of: hiimi, yet, attYa) Adv ever after, forever

Forget  ■ *emme V forget  {Ex.: emmen-ak kan-riicase. My language is being forgotten. emmempi-ka hineeruse. I forgot the money. ekwe-me kannis emmen! Don't forget me. emmenin-ka. I forgot. EmmeSta kannis ya. I've forgotten too. emmenin kannis. I forgot. (It got forgotten by me.)}  Similar: *meene. Grammar: the person who forgets can be either subject or object, but the latter may come from Spanish influence; only
appears with -Ste (forgotten), -n(i) (get forgotten or forget something), or -mpi (forget something). ■

*meene V forget  {{Ex.: moT makam meenempi. Will you all forget?}} Similar:*emme.

Grammar: probably only appears with -mpi. Social use: emme is the more common word. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■

emmen (Made from: *emme, -n) V get forgotten, forget Grammar: can be used with the person who forgets as subject and person/thing they forget as object (ex.: ekwe-kat kannis emmen), or can be used with the person who forgets as the object and no subject (ex.: emmenin kannis). (Other Pronunc.: emmeni before a suffix) ■ meenempi (Made from: *meene, -mpi) V forget Grammar: -mpi is probably not literal and does not change meaning, or perhaps implies that one causes forget suffix person who forgets as the object and no subject (ex.: (ex.: ekwe-me kannis emmen), or can be used with the person who forgets as the object and no subject (ex.: emmenin kannis). (Other Pronunc.: emmeni before a suffix) ■

Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, sometimes with -pu or -spu with similar meaning, rarely used by itself. ■

annapu (Made from: anna, -pu) V pity, forgive

forgoten ■ emmeSte (Inflected form of: *emme, -Ste) perf forgotten

got forgotten ■ emmen (Made from: *emme, -n) V get forgotten, forget Grammar: can be used with the person who forgets as subject and person/thing they forget as object (ex.: ekwe-me kannis emmen), or can be used with the person who forgets as the object and no subject (ex.: emmenin kannis). (Other Pronunc.: emmeni before a suffix)

Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, sometimes with -pu or -spu with similar meaning, rarely used by itself. ■

form ■ yopro V form, develop  {{Ex.: humrimsa yopron utTas. A new baptizing place develops/forms.}} Grammar: can occur with -n(i), meaning something develops on its own, might also occur without -n(i) or otherwise. [Attested only once] ■

yopron (Made from: yopro, -n) V form, develop

four ■ uuTit num four  {{Ex.: uuTitisi four by four/by fours uuTit taniats. forty uuTit nuwa. There are four. kaphan uuTit nuuyati, nuuya sukmu. (He) finishes 3 or 4, (then he) stops smoking.}}

title ■ uuTitwas (Inflected form of: uuTit, -was) num fourth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

fray ■ Sepnero V fray, fall apart  {{Ex.: SepneroSte eshen. The blanket is frayed.}} Pronunciation: may contain an unknown suffix -re. Meaning: of cloth, fraying at the edge. ■ titwi (Made from: -w-) V fray, unravel  {{Ex.: titwi nu! Unravel it!}} Similar: TITku. Grammar: probably includes -w- for undoing, pulling outward/apart, but not clear what verb combines with -w-. Meaning: probably of pulling a thread to make cloth unravel.

frayed ■ SepneroSte (Made from: Sepnero, -Ste) perf frayed, tattered, falling apart

freckle ■ heser Vrevers. birth-mark, freckle, mole

Verb: hesre. [Attested only once]

freckled

be freckled ■ hesre Vrevers. be freckled  {{Ex.: hesreSte freckled}} Noun: heser. Meaning: may also include having a mole or birthmark, like the noun form.

free ■ hetwe (Made from: hette, -w-) V free, untrap, release Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap.

Freedom Hill ■ hwikihil (Borrowed from: Whiskey Hill English) Nplace Whiskey Hill, Freedom Hill Cultural info.: located about two miles outside Watsonville toward Santa Cruz, renamed Freedom Hill during Ascension's time. Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun. [Attested only once]

freeze ■ aTTa, V freeze, congeal, set  {{Ex.: aTTaste = aTTasmin. congealed, congealed one}} ■ isi Vrevers. sleet, frost, be icy, freeze  {{Ex.: murtey yete islin. At night it will freeze. isi murtey, amenpu. It will sleet at night, it's clouding up.}} Noun: isi. Meaning: of the weather. ■ ruTTa V freeze  {{Ex.: ruTTasmin pattYan frozen blood}}

**freeze**

**be freezing cold** □ **tarsi** V be freezing cold

Similar: tursi. Meaning: colder than tursi, extremely cold.

[Attested only once]

**be icy/freezing cold** □ **paaci** V be icy/freezing cold

{{Ex.: paaci wakni. The North wind is icy cold. paacinin-ka. I was freezing cold.}}

Grammar: by itself: of weather being cold, with -n(i): of a person feeling cold.

**Fremont Peak** □ **tooyohtak** (Made from: tooyoh, -tak) Nplace Gavilan Peak, Fremont Peak Meaning: literally 'bee place/at the bees'.

**freshwater fish** □ **Selle** V freshwater fish

Cultural info.: disappearing by Asc's time, and she comments on loss of fish species. Meaning: described as a small fish, lived in the San Benito river (hence a freshwater fish), up to 9" long, possibly as small as 6", very similar to sardines of the sea except being freshwater, fat and without bones.

**freshwater mussel** □ **Siyal** N freshwater mussel

Meaning: word -ya

**friend** □ **kan-nansin** (Compound composed of: kan, nansi, -n) N friend

[Attested only once] □ **oneeya** (Made from: ooney, -ya) N friend

{{Ex.: citte makke oneeya! Let's dance, friends! haawa-ka kan-oneeyase kecwSi. I will call my friend soon. ekwena kan oneeya. I don't have any friends.}}

Similar: umaaya; Verb: onye. Grammar: related to onye and -ya, but not directly made up of them, may include a rare noun ooney and the suffix or word -ya. Meaning: sometimes said to be only female friends, but sometimes said to be either male or female.

**onyen** (Made from: onye, -n) N companion, friend, neighbor, relative

Grammar: plural is onyemak. Meaning: usually means companion in general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally relative.

**frighten** □ **orko** V frighten, scare

{{Ex.: pina waate paaTe, orkonin-ka yaasir. There comes the priest, I was very scared. orkopun-me. You scared yourself. orkostap-ka. I was frightened (by someone/something). orkoSte makke. We are scared.}}

Similar: koypo; Similar: *poyko.

Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -Ste, -pu, or -stap, not used as 'I scare him' but as 'I am/got/ was scared'.

Meaning: stronger fright than koypo/poyko.

**poyko** V frighten, scare, startle

{{Ex.: poykoninka. I was/got scared. kan-was poykompi. I frightened him.}}

Similar: *orko; Synonym: koypomi; Similar: pitsi. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: possibly a sudden scare.

**poykompi** (Made from: *poyko, -mpi) V scare, frighten, startle

Grammar: to scare someone, not to be scared.

**be frightened** □ **poykon** (Made from: *poyko, -n)

V be frightened, be scared, be startled

Grammar: to be or get or become scared. (Other Pronunc.: poykon) before another suffix

**frightened** □ **orkoSte** (Made from: *orko, -Ste) perf

scared, frightened

**be frightened** □ **orkon** (Made from: *orko, -n)

V be scared, be frightened

Grammar: to just feel scared, not to scare someone or to be specifically scared by someone. (Other Pronunc.: orkon) before another suffix

**pitsi** V be frightened

{{Ex.: pitsimpi to frighten someone}}

Similar: koypo; Similar: *poyko.

Grammar: may only appear with -mpi (frighten someone)

Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, koypo/poyko are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**frog** □ **wakkaaT** N frog

Pronunciation: not a usual Mutsun noun form (wakkaT would be typical).

Meaning: edible variety. [Attested only once]

**catch bullfrogs** □ **wakracmi** V

catch bullfrogs

{{Ex.: wakracminakan. We go to catch bullfrogs.}}

Noun: wakracmin. Grammar: this word may come historically from wakracmi by removing the last sound (backformation).

Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, eaten by humans.

**bullfrog** □ **wakracmin** (Made from: wakkaaT, -min) N bullfrog

Verb: wakracmi. Cultural info.: they collected them in boxes and sold them for a good
price in San Francisco, eaten by humans. Grammar: probably comes historically from wakkaat -min, but unsure, primarily used as wakracmin. Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, lived in the swamps, were common around Gilroy.

**from**  ■ -tum  Suff. (Nplace)  from  {{Ex.: wattin-ka neppe rukkatkatum.} I am going away from this house.  nahantum-ka Taakan. I come from there.  kariyutum-ka waate. I'm coming from outside.  hannitum-mewaata. Where do you come from?  itman makse urih timmahtaktum. Our hair stood up from our foreheads (in fear).  hannitum ennestap? Where was it written from?} Grammar: add to a location word (for ex. hanni, nii, nahan) directly, or add to a regular noun plus -tak/-tka (for ex. rukkatku, timmahtak), to mean 'from' or 'out from' the place (ablative case). ■ -was  Suff. (N) from, of  {{Ex.: cisnanwas lullup elder tree flute ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas.} I am not of this land.  piina men-appawas. That is your father's (of your father).  hiTTew kaakuntakwas. South wind.  kaakuntakwas a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe hemea'awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas...}  
Similar: huumuntwas; Similar:. Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in huumuntwas or kaakuntuwas) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. nii or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

**fruit**  ■ ama,  3  N  fruit, seed  {{Ex.: parki-was amaasum It's heavy with fruit.}}  Meaning: of a

**from a place**

**from above**  ■ taprestum  (Inflected form of: taprey, -tum)  Adv  from above Grammar: irregular ablative ('from' -tum form) of taprey.


**in front of**  ■ huttYuy  1  Adv  ahead, before, in front of  {{Ex.: huttYuy rukkatka.} In front of the house.  makke huttYuy wattin. We go in front.}  
Similar: huuyu.

**front teeth**  ■ muTTis  N  front teeth  [Ar + Asc. guess]

**frost**  ■ isli  Vrevers.  sleet, frost, be icy, freeze  {{Ex.: murtye yete islin. At night it will freeze.  isli murtye, amenpu. It will sleet at night, it's clouding up.}}  

**die of frost**  ■ sosro  V  die of frost/cold, freeze  {{Ex.: sosronin. It died of frost.}}  Grammar: may only appear with -(i) or possibly -Ste.  Meaning: of plants. [Attested only once]

**foam**  ■ kos  N  foam, froth  {{Ex.: waate-k kos. Foam is coming.}}  Verb: kose.

**frothy**

be frothy  ■ kose  V  be foamy, be frothy  
Noun: kos.  [Attested only once]

**frown**  ■ kelTe  V  scowl, frown  {{Ex.: kelTe-me hin. Your eyes are scowling (you are scowling with your eyes/face).  kelTehe-me. You are scowled at. kelTe-me kannis. You scowl at me.}}  Meaning: could also include having cloudy eyes, but unsure.

**fruit**  ■ ama,  3  N  fruit, seed  {{Ex.: parki-was amaasum It's heavy with fruit.}}  Meaning: of a
plant. (Other Pronunc.: amaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**laurel fruit** ■ *sokkoci* Nrev. *sokkoci*. laurel tree/fruit

*Verb: sokco*. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: also sometimes called bay tree (Me), has olive-sized fruit. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

**gather laurel fruit** ■ *sokco* Nrev. *sokkoci*. gather laurel fruit {{Ex.: sokkoni maakte. We go to gather laurel fruit.}} **Noun:** *sokkoc*. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: Me calls it a California laurel tree. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

**fuck** ■ *sommohne* V fuck, rape {{Ex.: kan-was sommohne. I fuck. sommohne to be fucked}} Meaning: only for negative sexual acts, not consensual, positive sex, probably includes forcible sex (rape).

**full** ■ *laasuSte* (Made from: *laasu, -Ste*) *perf* full ■ *pussaSte* (Made from: *pussa, -Ste*) *perf* full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. ■ *sunyiSte* (Inflected form of: *sunyi, -Ste*) *perf* full Meaning: from having eaten.

**be full** ■ *laasu* V be full {{Ex.: iisirum wak-moohel laasunin. His head got full of dandruff. laasuSte kan-ulis. My water dish is full. kan-was laasumpi. I am filling it.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste. ■ *sunyi* V fill up, be full {{Ex.: sunyiSte-ka santiyasum. I'm full from watermelon. sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiin. I'm full, I got very full. sunyiinin-ka. I got full. piinaway-ka sunyin. Therefore I get full.}} Grammar: usually occurs with -n(i) (get/become full) or -Ste (full). Meaning: only to get full from eating, be content from having eaten enough. (Other Pronunc.: sunyii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ *wane*, V be full, be satiated {{Ex.: kan waneSte. I am satiated/full. ekwe-me ama hinsu wane. You do not know how to get full. kan waneenin. I got full.}} Grammar: may only be used with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: probably includes sexual meaning, probably also includes full from eating. (Other Pronunc.: wane before a single consonant and then a vowel)
fun

make fun of ■ *koco 1 V laugh at, make fun of, tease {Ex.: kannise-k kocoopu. He's making fun of me.} Grammar: appears only with -w-as kocwe or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: koco before -pu or -mu) ■ kocoopu 1 (Made from: *koco, -pu) V laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu). ■ ura V make fun of, tease {Ex.: uraapun wak. He/she is making fun of him/herself.} Meaning: meaning unsure, requires strong emotion, can include being upset by someone's misunderstanding of oneself. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: uraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

make fun of a dead person ■ onno V make fun of a dead person {Ex.: onnoy kun-ka. I went to make fun of a dead person (killed enemy). onnotkun-mes-ak aru. He would make fun of you after you're dead (probably killed as an enemy).} Meaning: to dance around a dead enemy and celebrate having killed the enemy, including making fun of him.

funny ■ maymiSte (Inflected form of: mayyi, -Ste) perf funny {Ex.: men ricca maymiSte amSi makam maayi. You are talking funny so that you all laugh.} Similar: miSte. Grammar: may be a merged form of maayi and miSte, or an irregular form of maayi -Ste.

be funny ■ isnu V be funny, have fun {Ex.: kan isnuSm in. I'm a funny person. isnupaN-me amane. You are truly a jokerest. kan makamse isnumpi. I make all of you have fun. isnunin. It was funny. / He had fun.} Meaning: also to clown around, joke, probably usually a describes a person being funny, not a joke or event being funny.

fur ■ marah Nrevers. fur, hair, leaf {Ex.: marahte neppe weeru. This skin has much fur. ekwena-k marah corkoSte. There aren't any dry leaves. marahmak leaves) Verb: marha. Meaning: includes leaves and hair/fur of a living animal or on an animal hide, but not hair of a human.

further on ■ huSun (Made from: *huSu, -n) Adv further on Grammar: acts like an adverb, but probably contains -n nominalizer. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

future ■ =t2 Adv future {Ex.: atpet-ka. I will be careful. inhan-met. You will get sick. ekwe-kat meenempi. I won't forget. puti-kaste. I will wrap it.} Grammar: suffix form of yete, probably shortened from it, add to any word (usually pronoun, but also question word, adverb, etc.), to indicate future tense. Social use: common in Ar's time, almost completely out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by yete. (Other Pronunc.: -te directly before or after a consonant in the same word)

later ■ yete Adv will, later {Ex.: ekwe, kasaari-ka yete. No, I will marry later on. hinkasi-me yete hooyo sisse? How will you get water? yete-k malan kan-eshen. My blanket will get wet. yete-ka tursin. I'll be cold. yeteSte-k hiwan. He's about to arrive.} Grammar: can mean literally 'later,' but usually used to show future tense, so can be translated just as 'will', rarely used with verb suffixes. (Other Pronunc.: yetee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

fuzz ■ piitak N lint, fuzz {Ex.: piitakse neppe? Is this lint?} [Ar + Asc. guess]

g

gain weight ■ uhSimpi (Made from: *uhSi, -mpi) V increase, gain weight Grammar: to increase something, or without object, to gain weight (increase oneself, possibly with -pu).

play a game ■ halle V play a game {Ex.: halleti makke. We're playing hide and seek (or another game).} Grammar: almost always appears with -ti, Ascension said it had to be
with -ti, but one time she used it without.
Meaning: could be for playing a game peon, hide-and-seek, or other games. ■ huuTi  V play a game
{{Ex.: huuTi makke. We're playing hide and seek.}} Noun: huuT.
Meaning: includes playing a game called peon in Spanish (pawn), which may be a game involving hiding something and gambling, may also include playing hide-and-seek, and possibly playing games in general.

ball and stick game ■ oc N ball and stick game
{{Ex.: octak-ka wattin. I go to game of oc (to the ball and stick game).}} Cultural info.: a game played a long time ago, involving running and hitting a ball with shinney sticks, possibly only played by women or possibly played by both men and women, Ascension was not sure.

children's game ■ peelleTa N children's game ■ rakTa N children's game Meaning: meaning unsure, could be a confusion with rakTa 'name'. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

sticks for the stick game ■ Somel N sticks for stick game Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.
Meaning: 2 sticks or bones for the guessing game of 2 sticks. [Attested only once]

play the hand game ■ issu, V play the hand game
{{Ex.: issu mu to play the hand game with each other issu-ka. I play the hand game.}}
Noun: issu.

play 10-stick game ■ Talki Vrevers. play Tellik, play the 10-stick game
{{Ex.: Talkina makke. We go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}}
Noun: Tallik. Cultural info.: a game played with 10 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

hiding game ■ huuT N hiding game Verb: huuTi.
Meaning: probably both a game of hiding two objects and a game of hide-and-seek (hiding oneself).

game counter ■ suTe N game counter Meaning: counters to use in counting points in the Tallik stick game. [Attested only once]

game of 10 sticks ■ Talki Nrevers. game of 10 sticks Verb: Talki. Cultural info.: game involving 10 larger sticks which one throws, and smaller counter sticks to keep score. Meaning: refers to either the sticks themselves or the game involving them.

game of spinning until dizzy ■ laahi N game of spinning until dizzy [Ar + Asc. guess]

game of throwing pole ■ wannis N game of throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

garbage ■ wasuura (Borrowed from: basura) Spanish) N trash, garbage
{{Ex.: nahan witimsatka wasuura there in the trash container moT-me oswehte wasuurase? Have you thrown the trash out? hoTToyuT, osweyuT wasuura! You all go, you all throw out the trash!}}

garbage can ■ witimsa (Made from: witi, -msa) N trash/garbage can Grammar: literally place where you throw something out.

gas ■ sikken (Made from: sikke, -n) N fart, gas

have gas ■ *haake V have gas, be flatulent
{{Ex.: haakenin-ka. I had gas.}} Synonym: sikke, raaca.
Grammar: always with -n(i) (same meaning). [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ haaken (Made from: *haake, -n) V have gas, be flatulent ■ raaca V have gas
{{Ex.: raacanin-ka. I got a lot of gas (in my stomach).}} Synonym: *haake, sikke.
Meaning: in the stomach.

gasp for breath ■ *nussa V suffocate, gasp for breath, pant
{{Ex.: nussanin makke. We gasped for breath. nussan-ka yete. I will suffocate.}}
Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. ■ nussan (Made from: *nussa, -n) V suffocate, gasp for breath, pant

gather ■ hatu V roll over, gather
{{Ex.: hatuhte por. The fleas have gathered. hatuhte rolled (gathered up?) hatuupu-ka. I am rolling (myself) over.}}
Meaning: meaning unsure, roll could be like gather up, meaning may have changed between Arroyo's and Ascension's time. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: hatu before one consonant and then a vowel) ■ hummen (Made from: humme, -n) V pile up, collect, gather Grammar: something piles up on its own, like wood by a river or dust in a corner. (Other Pronunc.: hummeni before another suffix) ■ oTTo V pick up, gather
{{Ex.: oTToy tuSir! Pick up garbage! oTTona-ka yuukise. I go to pick up acorns. kan-was oTTohte. I've picked it up.}}
Meaning: usually of small things, like grains or seeds. ■ rekTe V gather, collect, pile up
{{Ex.: rekTehte gathered}} Similar: moyce.
Grammar: might only appear with -hte. Meaning: of
things or people being gathered together in a group or bunch or pile, forming a pile or crowd, not of gathering something to harvest it. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **ruta**

*V* gather, pick, harvest  
{Ex.: *ruta* makse tiriikuse. **We** gather wheat. *rutaana makke yuukise.** We go to gather acorns. *yuu* makam *rutaana* makam, *rutaayun, rataayis* makam himah'a ammane! And you all go to gather, went to gather, you all go gather all the food! *rutaaka.* I'm gathering/harvesting (something).}  
Meaning: includes cutting as of flowers (things you gather by cutting). (Other Pronunc.: *ruta* before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**pick grapes** ■ **huwsa**  
(Borrowed from: *uvas*  
Spanish) *Vrevers.* pick grapes  
{Ex.: *huwssana* to go to pick grapes}  
**Noun:** *huwvas.* Grammar:  
formed from *huwusa* by changing order of final sounds even though this word is borrowed from Spanish.

**go gathering** ■ **naaya**  
*V* go gathering, walk with a limp  
{Ex.: *naayati* to go around gathering}  
Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

**go to gather wood** ■ **tapruna**  
(Made from: *tapru, -na,)  
*V* go to gather wood  
Meaning: of firewood, but probably also wood in general. (Other Pronunc.: *tapruuyku* before past tense -s or -n)

**gather alder wood** ■ **cisna**  
*V* gather alder wood  
{Ex.: *hinwa* makke *cisna?* When will we go to gather alder wood?}  
**Noun:** *cisnaan.* Cultural info.: people ate this a lot.

**gather bear herb/coffee berry/pigeon berry** ■ **purSu**  
*Vrevers.* gather bear herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry  
{Ex.: *purSuna* makke. We go to gather bear herb.}  
**Noun:** *pururuis.*  

**gather buckeye trees** ■ **cattYa,**  
*V* gather buckeye trees  
{Ex.: *cattYana* makke. We go to gather buckeye trees.}  
**Noun:** *cattYa,* 1. Meaning: California buckeye, probably to gather any part of the tree as well. Sci. name: Aesculus californica.

**gather bunch-grass** ■ **huyhu**  
*V* gather cutgrass  
{Ex.: *huyhuna* makke, *amSi* makke hisSe tipSine. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}  
**Noun:** *huyhuy.* Cultural info.: grass used for making baskets.

**gather clover** ■ **muure**  
*V* gather clover  
{Ex.: *muurena* makke. We go to gather clover.}  
**Noun:** *muuren.*

**gather cutgrass** ■ **huyhu**  
*V* gather cutgrass  
{Ex.: *huyhuna* makke, *amSi* makke hisSe tipSine. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}  
**Noun:** *huyhuy.* Cultural info.: grass used for making baskets.

**gather seeds** ■ **ama**s  
*V* gather seeds, collect seeds, harvest seeds  
**Noun:** *ama,* 1. (Other Pronunc.: *amaa* before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**gather shellfish** ■ **uri**  
*V* gather shellfish  
{Ex.: *uriina* to go to gather shellfish}  
Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: *urii* before one consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**gather together** ■ **moyle**  
*V* bunch/gather together  
{Ex.: *moyle waate.* They are coming all bunched together. *haysa* moycenin. They bunched up.}  
**Similar:** *rekTe; Similar: moyle.*  
Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc..

**gather up** ■ **humme**  
*V* pile, stack, gather up  
{Ex.: *haysa* hummenin. They piled up. (something piles up on its own) *hummenin-ak* tappur siisum. The wood piled up (because of) the water. *hummeSte-k.* It's piled up. *humme* men-eshen, *amSi* ekwe *malan.* Gather up your clothes, so they don't get wet.}  
**Similar:** *moyle.*  
Grammar: by itself, it means to pile or stack something, with -n(i) it means something piles up on its own, with -ste it means piled up in a pile.

**gather/get rocks** ■ **irke** 2  
*Vrevers.* get/gather rocks  
{Ex.: *kan* irkenin. I gathered rocks.}  
**Noun:** *irke.* 1. Meaning: less common meaning.

**gathered** ■ **moychehte**  
(Made from: *moyle, *Ste) perf  
bunched up, gathered, together

Gavilan Peak ■ **toyohtak**  
(Made from: *toyooh, *-tak)  
*Nplace* Gavilan Peak, Fremont Peak  
Meaning: literally 'bee place/at the bees'.

**gawk** ■ **lelTe**  
*V* rubberneck, gawk  
{Ex.: *lelTenime.* You gawked.}  
**Similar:** *leleTe.*  
Meaning: to go along looking at something that isn't your own business.
**gel** *(likas)* (Made from: *lika, -s*.) *N* ointment, spread, gel. Meaning: paste-like substance one can smear onto something, meaning 'ointment' unsure (not necessarily medicinal).

**generous** *(harwaSte)* (Inflected form of: *hara, -w, -Ste*) *perf* generous. Meaning: literally means having given outward.

**generous one** *(ukcaSmin)* (Made from: *ukca, -Smin*.) *perf* generous one, offerer. Meaning: someone who likes to offer things to others.

**genitals** *(coho)* *N* genitals. *Similar: coholy*. Meaning: probably related to coholy 'hole,' so it has a taboo meaning too. *icik* *N* genitals. Meaning: not clear whether it's a general term for all genitals, or whether the specific meaning was not recorded. *kaacici* *N* genitals. Meaning: which part of genitals is unknown.

**show genitals** *(wissa)* *V* uncover, undress, show genitals {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! wissasistap wak. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). *kan-was wissa*. I uncover him (of his clothing).}} *Similar: wakci, waaha*. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

**gentile** *(hentil)* (Borrowed from: Gentil Spanish) *N* pagan {{Ex.: *mamak ney’a ekwe hentilmak kata okse*. You (pl) are not pagans now as you were before.}}

**gesture** *(oLwe)* *V* beckon, gesture {{Ex.: *kan-was oLwen*. I beckoned to him with my hand.}} Meaning: to call someone by signalling them with your hand to turn around or to come toward you. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**get** *(hawne)* *V* get, bring. Meaning: could mean pulling water up from somewhere or bringing water, but meaning very unclear. [Attested only once] *hooyo* *V* get, grab, take {{Ex.: *hooyon-ak-was*. S/he grabbed him. hooyohte-k. It has been grabbed. hooyomu. They hold each other. kan hooyonya kurkahe. I go to bring roasted corn.}} Pronunciation: hooyonyi 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to hooyni. Grammar: with -na, -gni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing. *moro* *V* ask for and collect. get {{Ex.: *kan-was moron*. I asked for and collected it. morooyis!* Go ask for and collect (something)!!}}

**get a haircut** *(yonnopu)* (Made from: *yonno, -pu*) *V* get a haircut. Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, not of cutting one's hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut. Meaning: get one's hair cut by someone else.

**get a headache** *(timren)* (Made from: *time, -n*.) *V* get a headache. Meaning: the headache develops, begins.

**get a lot of something** *(holse)* (Made from: *hole, -s*.) *V* get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly. Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

**get a tan** *(hismesi)* (Made from: *hisme, -s*.) *V* be in the sun, get a tan. [Attested only once]

**get angry** *(hassen)* (Made from: *hasse, -n*.) *V* get angry, become angry. (Other Pronunc.: hassensi before another suffix)

**get caught** *(hittu)* *V* catch, get caught {{Ex.: hittunin-ka kan-koro. I got my foot caught.}} *Similar: hiTTi*. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'get caught,' but unsure. Meaning: get one's hand, foot, or possibly other body part caught in something, for example in a door. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**get dark** *(mure)* *V* get late (in the day), get dark {{Ex.: murenin. It got dark/late. mureSte, mureTu pire. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. yete muren. It will get late/dark. miSSimpinmes diyos murempin.* God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}} *Similar: nurtei*. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. *hamci* *V* get dark {{Ex.: hamciste-k. It is dark (has gotten dark).}} Meaning: for example after a fire goes out. [Attested only once] *muren* (Made from: *mure, -n*.) *V* get late in the day, get dark

**get dirt on** *(rokye)* *V* fly (dirt), get dust on {{Ex.: rokye pire. The dirt is flying.}} *Similar: rokse*. Meaning: probably means to get something dirty in a dirty place where dirt is flying around, may also refer
to the dirt flying around, meaning unsure, this may focus more on the dirt while rokse focuses more on the air.

**get down**  ■ laTwe $V$ get down  
{Ex.: niSSa laTwen hurcaSmintak. These descend into hell. laTwenin-ka. I got down.} } Grammar: probably can only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably includes dismounting from a horse, and descending to a place.  ■ laTwen (Made from: laTwe, -nu) $V$ get down

**get dressed**  ■ esse $V$ dress, cover  
{Ex.: essepu Dress yourself! essehu esheum. It is covered with a blanket. eswey nuk! Undress/uncover him!} } Noun: eshe. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing.

**get fire**  ■ hurcan (Made from: hurca, -nu) $V$ get/become drunk (Other Pronunc.: hurcani before another suffix)

**get full/satisfied/satiated**  ■ pussan (Made from: *pussa, -nu) perf get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: pussani before another suffix)

**get high up (sun)**  ■ Tuhyin (Made from: *Tuhyi, -nu) $V$ get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: Tuhyini before a suffix)

**get high up (the sun)**  ■ *Tuhyi $V$ get high up (the sun)  
{Ex.: TuhyiSte. It's well into the day/late morning. TuhyiSte pire / hismen. The sun is high up in the sky. Tuhyin. It's getting well into the morning, makens Tuhyin in oySo. The sun got high on us again.} } Noun: Tuuhis. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon.

**get infested with worms**  ■ karse Vrevers. fill/get infested with worms  
{Ex.: hapwey muumurt imase, amSi-k ekwe karsehne! Shoo the flies away from the sick one so he doesn't get infested with worms! karsenin yuukis. The acorns got worms.} } Noun: kareS; Similar: karSe. Meaning: probably to become wormy, not to collect worms for a purpose, but could be the same word as karSe.

**get larks**  ■ ciiritmi $V$ get larks  
{Ex.: ciiritmina-ka. I go to get larks.} } Noun: ciiritmin.

**get late in the day**  ■ *mure $V$ get late (in the day), get dark  
{Ex.: murenin. It got dark/late. mureSte, murTu pire. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. yetu muren. It will get late/dark. misSimpin-mes diyos murempin. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.} } Similar: murtey. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk.

**muren** (Made from: *mure, -nu) $V$ get late in the day, get dark

**get late in the morning**  ■ *Tuhyi $V$ get high up (the sun)  
{Ex.: TuhyiSte. It's well into the day/late morning. TuhyiSte pire / hismen. The sun is high up in the sky. Tuhyin. It's getting well into the morning, makens Tuhyin in oySo. The sun got high on us again.} } Noun: Tuuhis. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon.

**get lost**  ■ lahpan (Made from: lahpa, -nu) $V$ get lost (Other Pronunc.: lahpani before another suffix)

**get married**  ■ *tullu $V$ marry  
{Ex.: hoTTo tullupuy! Go get married! wak yete oySo tullupun. He will remarry later. moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaari? Will you get married, will you get married?} } Similar: makhu; loanword: kasaari. Grammar: only used with -pu, but just means to get married, not to marry oneself
get married 


Meaning: of a woman getting married (gaining a husband). ■ tullupu (Made from: *tulu, -pu) V marry, get married Meaning: reflexive use of -pu (or get oneself married).

get out of here! 

Get out of here! Go out! Go away! (Other Pronunc.: yuTTu before a suffix)

get married ■ kasaari1 (Borrowed from: casar Spanish) V get married, marry : {Ex.: ekwe, kasaari-ka yete. No, I will marry later. moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaarin? Are you married, are you married?} ■ native: *tulu; native: makhu.

get meal/grinding trays ■ simre V get meal/grinding trays ; Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.

get more than others ■ *yewko V get more than others Similar: Grammar: only occurs with -Ste. Meaning: probably includes being longer, usually emphasizes getting more of something (including abstract, such as getting more love), similar to yekre, but must involve getting something.

get off ■ apyari (Borrowed from: apearse Spanish) V get off, get out : {Ex.: licyenuy maakina hiwsen-ka apyari! Stop the car, I want to get out!} [Attested only once]

get out ■ apyari (Borrowed from: apearse Spanish) V get off, get out : {Ex.: licyenuy maakina hiwsen-ka apyari! Stop the car, I want to get out!} [Attested only once]

get out of bed ■ eTwe (Made from: eTTe, -w-) V wake up, get out of bed

get out of here! ■ hoTTo 1 Command go!, shoo!, get out of here! {Ex.: hoTTo Tokkeniy! Run away! hoTToniy! Get out of here! hoTTo kariy! Go outside. hoTTo taaheniy! Go ask! hoTTo eTTesuy! Go, go sleep! hoTTo men-appame! Go by your father! hoTTo mukurmaTuk! Go with the woman! hoTTo irotch! Go to the shit! (said when fighting)} Grammar: this is the common usage, as a command verb without -y added (inherent imperative). Meaning: can be used for commanding a dog, probably also common for commanding children, but can probably also be used toward adults.

get out of the way ■ yuTTun (Made from: yuTTu, -n) V go to one side, get out of the way (Other Pronunc.: yuTTuni before a suffix)

generate ■ rutsu V conceive child, get pregnant : {Ex.: rutsu spin wak. She got pregnant.} ■ Similar: tunnu, usete, paaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: rutsus before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ tunnu V conceive, get pregnant : {Ex.: tunnuhte, wak paayes. She conceived, she was pregnant.} ■ Similar: rutsus, usete, paayes. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Social use: might be a different language. [Ar only, very unsure]

get ready to rain ■ amenpu (Made from: amne, -pu) V cloud up, get ready to rain Pronunciation: can be announced amenpu (n->m before p).

get repeatedly ■ holse (Made from: holle, -s-) V get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

get sick ■ *inha V get sick, sicken : {Ex.: yaasirme inhan. You have become very sick. kan inhaSte. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) mukurma inhan wak-pattane. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) yetee-ka inhan. I will get sick. inahpu-me yete. You will get sick yourself.)} ■ Noun: ■ lina 1; Similar: *numa, Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -ti, or -pu normally, of those almost always with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: inah before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ inhan (Made from: *inha, -n) V get sick, sicken (Other Pronunc.: inhani before another suffix) ■ numaani (Made from: *numa, -n) V become sick, get sick (Other Pronunc.: numaani before another suffix)

generate yourself ■ inahpu (Made from: *inha, -pu) V get sick yourself Meaning: not clear how this is different from inhan(i), except in emphasizing who is getting sick, might mean 'make yourself sick' but that seems less likely.
get up ■ *sullu V get something in the eye \{\textit{Ex.}: sullunin-ka. I got something in my eye.}\ sullumpin-me kannis. You got something in my eye.; } Grammar: may only occur with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: get dirt or something irritating in the eye. ■ sullun (Made from: *sullu, -ni) V get something in the eye

get undressed ■ luuhun (Made from: luuhu, -ni) V get stuck Grammar: something sticks to or in something so that it gets stuck. (Other Pronunc.: luuhuni before another suffix)

get trapped ■ hetten (Made from: hette, -ni) V get trapped (Other Pronunc.: hetteni before a suffix)

get tired ■ kommen (Made from: *komme, -ni) V get tired

get tired from travel ■ inwi V get tired from travel \{\textit{Ex.}: inwinit-ak. He got tired from traveling.\} Similar: -w-, Similar: iniu. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: tire out from the road. (Tentative)

get trapped ■ hetten (Made from: hette, -ni) V get trapped (Other Pronunc.: hetteni before a suffix)

get undressed ■ kitorpu 1 (Made from: kitro, -pu) V get undressed Meaning: this meaning may be an error, main meaning may be to put on clothing, not to take it off.

get up ■ akke 1 V wake up, get up \{\textit{Ex.}: akkenin haysa They woke up.\ kan akkenin-ka ekwe eTTe. I woke up, I didn't sleep.;\} Similar: *hinnu, itma; Synonym: awye, ooso, *hinnu. ■ itma V get up \{\textit{Ex.}: itmay aruh'a! Get up (early) in the morning! ekwe-ka holle itma. I can't get up. itmanuy kan-hiS'a! Lift/raise my stuff up! kan-was holle itmanu. I can lift it.;\} Similar: akke 1, *hinnu. Meaning: get up out of bed, of a person.

wake up ■ eTwe (Made from: eTTe, -w-) V wake up, get out of bed

get well/better ■ TiTin (Made from: TiTi, -ni) V get well/better, recover (Other Pronunc.: TiTiNi before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

get wheat ■ ati V get wheat \{\textit{Ex.}: atiyni-ka. I'm coming to get wheat.;\} (Attested only once)

get worse ■ *hiswa V get worse \{\textit{Ex.}: kan yete hiswanin. I got worse later. hiswanin.\ (Someone) got worse.\} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ hiswan (Made from: *hiswa, -ni) V get worse (Other Pronunc.: hiswani before another suffix) ■ yiswa 1 V get worse \{\textit{Ex.}: yiswani-ka. I got worse (in health). yete-k yiswan. I will get worse (in health), yiswanin men-koro. Your foot got worse.;\} Synonym: enwe, yekre. Grammar: this meaning probably only occurs with -n(i). Meaning: of one's health getting worse, or an injury or illness getting worse, this may be the newer meaning (Asc's time).

ghost ■ heweepas N shadow, ghost \{\textit{Ex.}: kan-neppe heweepas. This is my shadow.;\} Similar: heeweh; Similar: heweepis; Similar: heweepa. Meaning: shadow of a person (not a tree, etc.). ■ yummepuk (Idiom composed of: yumme, -pu, =ak) N ghost Meaning: literally means 'he deceives himself,' 'Me finds it to mean 'ghost,' could mean someone deceives himself into thinking a ghost is real or a ghost deceives the viewer, but meaning not sure.

gift ■ miraSmin (Made from: mira, -Smin) N gift, present Meaning: specific type of gift one gives to one's girlfriend.

Gilroy ■ kuluulistik (Made from: kuluulis, -tik) N place Gilroy Meaning: literally place of the elbow or at the elbow.

ginger

gather wild ginger root ■ kuTsi V revers. gather wild ginger root \{\textit{Ex.}: kuTsina makke. We go to gather wild ginger root.;\} Noun: kuTsi. Meaning: possibly angelica plant instead of wild ginger root.

wild ginger root ■ kuTis N revers. wild ginger root, angelica Verb: kuTsi. Cultural info.: used for food, cooked like mustard greens, Ascension did not
know any medicinal uses.

girl [atSakniS] (Made from: atSa₃, -kniS) N girl, young woman Grammar: plural is irregular atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older, not yet married. [atSa₃] N girl, young woman {{Ex.: atSayikma girls paysenin atSakniS. The girl got pregnant.}} Verb: atSa₃. Grammar: irregular plural atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older. (Other Pronunc.: atSayi before plural suffix -kma)

**be a girl** [atSa₃] V be a girl {{Ex.: atSakiSpu-k. She (the old woman) pretends to be a girl.}}

Noun: atSa₃. [Attested only once]

give [V bring, give {{Ex.: hattena ayuna sottowe, ayun sottow! Who goes to bring fire? Bring me fire!}} [hara V give {{Ex.: haray men-issu! Give (him) your hand! hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran? How much money did you give me? harahne hinTis? What was given? kan haraapyukun. I went to give myself up (to the authorities). ukcaSmin-me, harwaSte-me. You are an offerer, you are generous (literally: having given outward).} kan harsa. I give (repeatedly). haraami kannis! Give it to me! kan-was haraayis. He goes to give (it) to him.}} (Other Pronunc.: haraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) [hummi V give {{Ex.: hummiy nuk men-ammane amSi sinnikma amma! Offer your food so the children will eat! hummit sukum! Give me a cigarette! yetee-ka-mes hummit. I will treat you. hummit kannis men-haaTan! Give me your stolen thing! hummity nuk tooTe! Offer him/treat him to meat!}}

**kattYa V** give {{Ex.: kan-mes kattYami. I give (it) to you. panooca kattYastap okse. Candy was given a long time ago.}} Grammar: often used with -mi in this meaning to mean 'give to someone'. Meaning: may imply giving repeatedly or for a long time, unsure, rare word for hara. (Other Pronunc.:-ku before plural suffix -kma)

**keep giving** [hummiti] (Made from: hummi, -ti, -ku) V treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep giving, but usually used for 'invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone'.

give a headache [timre V give/have a headache {{Ex.: timre kan-moohel. My head has a headache. timre kannis. (It) is giving me a headache. timrenin-ka. / timrenin kan-moohel. I/my head got a headache.}} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache. Used with -n(i) it means one gets (develops) a headache.

give a small amount [akiLe V give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]

give a speech [rawki V] V give a speech {{Ex.: rawkin-ak. He's giving a speech.}} Noun: rawki. Grammar: usage of rawki before suffixes very unsure. Meaning: possibly at a dance. (Other Pronunc.: rawik before -pu, -mu, or possibly -kiSpu)

give acorn bread [atte V] V give acorn bread {{Ex.: ruhhemitit attetit! Give me arrows, give me acorn bread!}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.
give affection ■ macispu (Made from: *macsi, -pu)  
V give affection Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, means to give affection to someone else, not to oneself.
give affection ■ *macsi V give affection {{Ex.:  
kan macispu nenne simnise. I'm giving affection to this child.} {Ex.:}  
kan macispu nenne simnise. I'm giving affection to this child.} } Grammar: only appears with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: macis before -pu and -mu if possible))
give arrows ■ ruhhe V give arrows {{Ex.:  
ruhhemiti! Give me arrows!} {Ex.: ruhhemiti! Give me arrows!} [Ar + Asc. guess]}
give atole ■ sokwe V give atole {{Ex.:  
Keep giving me atole!} {Ex.: sokwemitit! Keep giving me atole!} [Ar + Asc. guess]}
give birth ■ hisiwi Vrevers. give birth {{Ex.:  
hisiwi-ak. She gave birth. kan-huuyis hisiwin.  
my first childbirth hisiwiSte-k. She has given birth. hisiwi-ak Taarese / mukurmase. She  
gave birth to a boy/girl. hisiwin penyek. The cat  
gave birth. hinTis wak-hisiwin? What  
(sex) did she give birth to? (i.e. Is it a boy or a  
girl?)}} {Ex.: hisiwi; Similar: hiswa. Meaning: can  
be used of both humans and animals.}

one who recently gave birth ■ hisiwi Nrevers.  
one who recently gave birth {{Ex.:  
pina-k waate mukurma hisiwi. Here comes the woman who  
recently gave birth. pina waate woreeku  
hiisiwin; hisiwin woreeku. Here comes a ewe  
(sheep) that recently gave birth, the ewe  
recently gave birth. kan mheeesi hiisiwi. I'm  
looking at the woman who just gave birth.}  
} Verb: hisiwi. Meaning: can also mean a woman who  
is giving birth. (Other Pronunc.: hisiwiw before a vowel)
give firewood ■ SuttYa V eat roasted cornmeal, give  
firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from  
'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time,  
firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]
give for (someone) ■ oltemi (Made from: olte, -mi)  
V give for (someone) Meaning: give for someone's  
sake, usually for the person one is giving something to,  
showing the giving benefits that person.
give hand ■ paklu V give hand {{Ex.:  
pakkulmuyuT, kappalmuy! Give each other  
your hands, hug each other!}} {Ex.: pakkulmuyuT, kappalmuy! Give each other  
your hands, hug each other!}} Similar: pawli.  
[Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: pakkul before  
-mu (and -pu if possible))
give me it! ■ ayun 1 Command bring me it!, give  
me it! {{Ex.: ayun si! Bring water! ayunYuT  
sii! You all bring water! ayun niSSa urkan!  
Give me this mortar!} } Meaning: this meaning  
more common.
give more ■ aari V give more {{Ex.:  
Aart nuk! Give me more! aarimit! Give me more!}  
(Other Pronunc.: aarii before a single consonant and  
then a vowel)
give oneself up ■ haraapu (Made from: hara, -pu)  
V give oneself up, turn oneself in Meaning: to the  
authorities, can also be used just as 'give oneself,' not  
literal use of -pu.
give seeds ■ uswi V give seeds {{Ex.:  
uswemitit! Give me seeds!} } Pronunciation: pronunciation  
unsure. Grammar: only appears with -mi, but may be  
used more broadly. [Tentative] 
give the last of something ■ akiLe V give the last  
of something, give a small amount [Tentative]
give tobacco ■ maTuki V give tobacco Similar:  
maTTER. Pronunciation: not a regular form for a  
Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Grammar:  
could include a suffix, but unclear. Social use:  
Ascension didn't know this word at all, 'hummit  
maTTER' is more common. [Attested only once]
give water ■ hoppo V give water {{Ex.:  
hoppotitityuT! Give me water! hoppotitityuT! You all  
give me water! hoppoyis! Go give (someone)  
water!}} {Ex.: hoppotitityuT! Give me water! hoppotitityuT! You all  
give me water! hoppoyis! Go give (someone)  
water!} Grammar: often used in commands (hoppoy,  
hoppoyis, hoppotityuT, etc.), but does not have to be. 
give wood ■ aha V give wood {{Ex.:  
ahami to give wood for me}} Similar: ahhamen. [Tentative] 
glad ■ heLKeSte (Inflated form of: heLke, -Ste)  
perf happy, glad  
be glad ■ heLKe V be happy, be glad {{Ex.:  
heLken haysa. They are happy. kan heLke. I  
am happy. heLken kan-sire. My heart is  
happy. heLkeka. / heLkeSte-ka. I am  
happy. (Second one implies I'm already in the  
state of being happy.)} } (Other Pronunc.: heLKe  
before -pu (or -mu if possible))
glare ■ kilTe V glare {{Ex.: men-kas kilTe. You  
are glaring at me.}} Meaning: meaning unsure.  
[Attested only once]
get glare in eyes ■ SuSpu V dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes {{Ex.: SuSpunin-ka. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled). kan-was SuSpumpi. I make something glare in his eyes. ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi! Don't shine something in my eyes!}}) Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes.

glass lantern screen ■ pantalA (Borrowed from: pantalla Spanish) N glass lantern screen {{Ex.: hihronin pantalA. The screen slipped.}} [Attested only once]

gleam ■ parsaa V gleam {{Ex.: parsaksi gleam strongly}}) Similar: paksa. Meaning: meaning and word unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

glow ■ cehsee V shine, glow, be blush {{Ex.: cehseki wak-hin kata penyek. His eyes shine like a cat's.}}) Meaning: of the eyes.

glue ■ pele V stick together, glue {{Ex.: peley! Glue it! hinTsuum-me pelestep? With what were you glued?}}) Similar: petTe. Meaning: petTe is a more general word with similar meaning. ■ petTemsa (Made from: petTe, -msa) N glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally 'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: used of glue, can probably be used of anything you use to stick things together, for ex. tape.

glutton ■ amSaSmin (Made from: amSa, -Smin) N big eater, glutton Similar: orSe. Meaning: one that just goes around eating off of friends. ■ amYaSmin (Made from: amma, -ty-, -Smin) N big eater, glutton ■ orSeSmin (Made from: orSe, -Smin) N appetite, glutton Meaning: can refer to either the person who has an appetite (the glutton, having a large appetite) or the appetite itself (the having of an appetite).

gnaw ■ hunce V gnaw, chew {{Ex.: kata kareS huncempi puhtiT. Like the worm makes the bread get chewed.}}) Meaning: probably only for insect or animal pests chewing, not for humans eating their food. [Attested only once]

go ■ *hiswe, *hiw, *huV V go {{Ex.: hiswen-ka kan-rukkatka. I am going home. hisweSte haya rukkatka. They've gone home.}}) Grammar: only appears with either -n(i) (same meaning) or -ste (gone).

■ helle (Borrowed from: ?? probably Awsayma) V move, go, go away {{Ex.: yeela haya helsepu! Let them go! hellepu makke aNNistak. We are moving to somewhere else. helleSte-k rammay. He's gone inside. hellemipi nuk! Carry it!}) native: watti. Meaning: meaning of 'move' is more often just motion, not moving to a different house, but can mean that too. Social use: Ascension was sure it was Awsayma, not Mutsun, but it seems to have been used relatively easily in Mutsun too. ■ hellepu (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -pu) V go, move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun wattI is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent. ■ hinne V walk, move, go {{Ex.: kommeSte-ka kan hinne. I am tired from walking. hintYeSmin, hinseSmin wanderer kan ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. ekwe-me hinne! Don't go! hinne-k wap-pireese. He's walking his land. ekwe-k hinne sire. His heart doesn't go. hinne-k amaya. He goes around naked. miSmin wak-hinnen. His walking is good. hinney miSSimpi! Go well! (Goodbye!) hinnenuy! Carry (it)! (Literally: put in a position to go) ekwe holle hinnehne wak, ussi innu huytsuhte. It can't be walked, because the road is narrow.}) Similar: inyU; Similar: watti. Meaning: can be used for going around doing something as well as for simply going somewhere or walking. ■ hiswen (Made from: *hiswe, -n) V go (Other Pronunc.: hiswene before another suffix) ■ hittYe 3 V go Grammar: this usage is unsure, and only appears in a few unclear sentences. ■ hoTTo 2 V go, go away {{Ex.: hoTTo makke. We are going.}}) Grammar: rare usage, just a verb 'to go,' not a command form, might only be used with -n(i) or -Smin. ■ ihwi V go {{Ex.: ihwiyuT! You all go!}}) Meaning: meaning not clear. Social use: rare, not in use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once] ■ watti V go, go away {{Ex.: wattin-ka keetehtak koc-me huupuna men-ammane. I'll go to the resting place when you go to buy your food. hanni-me watti? Where are you going? wattin makke rukkatka. We're going home/to the house. watti-ka ussi kannis ekwe niipa. I'm going (away) because you won't teach me. watti-ka. / watti-ka. I go. wattinin-ak atSakiniSTuk. He went with the girl. wattimpi kayinase wakSiS. The coyote brings a chicken. wattiSte-k. He's gone. wattimpihne-
go away

**kanee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word.

**go ahead** V go ahead  
{Ex.: **huuyuy-was**! Go ahead of him! **huuyuT**! You all go ahead!}  
{Similar: **huttYuy** 1. [Tentative]}

**go ahead (you all)!** V go ahead!  
{Ex.: **huttYuy**! Go ahead!}  
{Grammar: this usage is uncommon.}

**go along eating** V go along eating

**go around rubberneeking** V go around rubberneeking  
{Similar: **leeleTe**. Pronunciation: unusual verb form, made from leleTe, probably symbolic that it stretches the sound out. Meaning: to go around doing the action leleTe all the time.}

**go away** V run out, dissipate, go away  
{Ex.: **sihhunin kan-ak**. My thirst went away. **sihhunin kaares**. The smoke has dissipated. **sihhunin eenena**. The blackberries ran out (at end of season).}  
{Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: to be used up, gone, disappeared, evaporated. **helle** (Borrowed from: ?? probably Awsayma) V move, go, go away  
{Ex.: **yeela hayya helsepu**! Let them go! **hellepu makke aNNistak**. We are moving to somewhere else. **helleSte-k rammay**. He's gone inside. **hellempiy nuk! Carry it!**) native: **watti**. Meaning: meaning of 'move' is more often just motion, not moving to a different house, but can mean that too. Social use: Ascension was sure it was Awsayma, not Mutsun, but it seems to have been used relatively easily in Mutsun too. **hellepu** (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: **helle**, -pu) V go, move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent. **hoTTon** V go, go away  
{Ex.: **hoTTon makke. We are going.**}  
{Grammar: rare usage, just a verb 'to go,' not a command form, might only be used with -n(i) or -Smin.}

**sihhun** (Made from: **sihhu**, -n) V run out, dissipate, go away (Other Pronunc.: **sihhuni** before another suffix)

**let go** V send, release, let go  
{Ex.: **hokke-ka mukurmase**. I have sent a woman. **hokkeniyuT karta**! Send the letters! **miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa**. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting)**}  
{Meaning: only said when handing something to someone (here you go, take it). Otherwise as an exclamation (no -y for imperative verb (takes -yuT for plural), but can be used as inherent verb form, made from leleTe, probably symbolic that it stretches the sound out. Meaning: to go around doing the action leleTe all the time.}

**here you go** V here, here you go  
{Ex.: **yaa hooyoy**! Here, take it! **yaayuT**! Here, you all!}  
{Grammar: can be used as inherent command form, might only be used with -n(i) or -Smin, or rarely with -Ste, but can be used alone with same meaning.}

**let’s go!** Command come on!, let's go!  
{Ex.: **hittYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise**! Let's go to see the hot springs! **hittYe makke paytana**! Let's go hunting! **hittYe makke rukkatka, amSi-me ekwe amnehne! Let's go home so you don't get rained on!**)  
{Grammar: most common usage.}

**return and go from place to place** V return and go from place to place  
{Pronunciation: very unsure. Meaning: very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]}

**go ahead** V go ahead, speed up  
{Ex.: **caawan-ak pireese**. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.}  
{Pronunciation: very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]}

**huyuy** V go ahead, be first  
{Ex.: **hoTTo-me, huyuyiy**! You go, go ahead!}  
{Similar: **kanee**. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **kanee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**ka. I am carried.** [Ar + Asc. guess]

**Similar:** **waate;** **hinne;** loanword: **helle.** Grammar: almost always used with -n(i) or -mpi, or rarely with -Ste, but can be used alone with same meaning. **wattin** (Made from: **watti, -n**) V go, go away **yuu, Command run!, go!  
{Ex.: **yuu culy! Go jump! yuu, hoTTo ereesi! Go take a bath! yuu, hoTTo! Go, get out of here! yuuyuT! You all go!}  
{Grammar: forms a command by itself without -y, but can add -yuT to command more than one person.}

**hokke** V send, release, let go  
{Ex.: **hokke-ka mukurmase**. I have sent a woman. **hokkeniyuT karta**! Send the letters! **miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa**. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.)}  
{Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person.}

**paTwi** (Made from: **paTTi, -n**) V let go

**here you go** V exclamation  
{Ex.: **yaa hooyoy**! Here, take it! **yaayuT**! Here, you all!}  
{Grammar: can be used as inherent imperative verb (takes -yuT for plural), but otherwise as an exclamation (no -y for singular). Meaning: only said when handing something to someone (here you go, take it).}

**let’s go!** Command come on!, let’s go!  
{Ex.: **hittYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise**! Let’s go to see the hot springs! **hittYe makke paytana**! Let’s go hunting! **hittYe makke rukkatka, amSi-me ekwe amnehne! Let’s go home so you don’t get rained on!**)  
{Grammar: most common usage.}

**return and go from place to place** V return and go from place to place  
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**go ahead** V go ahead, speed up  
{Ex.: **caawan-ak pireese**. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.}  
{Pronunciation: very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]}

**huyuy** V go ahead, be first  
{Ex.: **hoTTo-me, huyuyiy**! You go, go ahead!}  
{Similar: **kanee**. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **kanee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**ka. I am carried.** [Ar + Asc. guess]
go away! ■ iske Command go away! {{Ex.: iskeyuT! Go away! (more than one person) iske niitum! Get away from here! iske himmana mooroSe! Go, go look for blind moles!}} Meaning: usually to tell someone to leave, but can also be used for telling someone to move over to make room, or telling someone to go do something.

go bring fire ■ hiiis (Made from: hiiy, -yis) Command go bring fire! Similar: hiiy. Pronunciation: the pronunciation of this word is a shortened version of hiiyis, because several sounds are similar. Grammar: derived and inﬂected verb, form this word.

.go carefully ■ issinte (Made partly from: issi) V go carefully Grammar: not clear what is added to issi to form this word.

go do X! ■ -k Sufﬁx (V) go do X!, command (go do) {{Ex.: eTTesuk! Go to sleep!/Go to bed!}} Grammar: add to the sufﬁx -su to mean 'go do the verb!', can only go on the sufﬁx -su. ■ -yis Sufﬁx (V) go do X!, command (go do) {{Ex.: citteyis! Go dance! attuvisyuT! You all go to put (it somewhere)! harayis nuk! Go to give it! huupuis tooTe! Go buy meat!}} Similar: -na. Grammar: add to a verb to make a command meaning 'go to (do the verb)!', followed by -yuT for more than one person, as with regular command -y, do not use -se/-e on object (motion/andative imperative).

.go down ■ ape (Borrowed from: apear Spanish) V descend, go down {{Ex.: apey! Get down! (for ex. from a tree)}}

go far away ■ harpa V sink, go far away {{Ex.: harpan wak, harpaSte wak. He sank, he has sunk.}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste or -ni/-n, but unclear.

go fishing/to fish ■ hyunina (Made from: hyuni, -na) V go fishing, go to fish

go from one place to another ■ remooma V go from one place to another {{Ex.: remoomaSte am sinni. That child has (really) gone from one place to another (all over) now.}} Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, implies walking or wandering all over the place a lot. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go gathering ■ naaya V go gathering, walk with a limp {{Ex.: naayati to go around gathering}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

.go in ■ akku V enter, go in {{Ex.: moT-me akkuSte? Have you gone in? akkuy kan-rukkan! Enter my house! ITTasu-me akku men-ciyasum. You come in again with your cane. akkumpiy-me issu wolsatka. Put your hand in the bag! nuhu, numan akku hismen. There, where the sun goes in (sets). akkun-ak kan-tooTetka. It entered my flesh (of chiggers). kalleteka akkus yu-k luppupun. He entered into the sea and ducked his head under. akkumpi-ka-mes hemeca' rukkatka. I make you go into one house. akkumpiy tappur rammay! Put the (fire)wood inside! akkunuy kannis! Position yourself to enter me! (sexual)}} Similar: hemko, hotpo. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with same meaning, with -mpi means to bring in or make go in. Meaning: of entering places (houses, etc.), of the sun setting or possibly rising, of bringing laundry etc. in, of a chigger entering one's flesh, and of sexually entering another's body.

go in single file ■ hallale V go in single file Pronunciation: word and pronunciation extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go numb ■ sitya V go numb, go to sleep {{Ex.: sityinan-ka. My legs/feet/arms/ hands fell asleep.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) (become numb). Meaning: of limbs (feet, hands, legs, arms) going to sleep from lack of circulation.

.go on a trip ■ hiiye V takea trip, go on a trip {{Ex.: hiiye makke, horpena nuppi paaranise. We're going on a trip, to go in the middle of those mountains.}}

.go on tip-toe ■ Teke V tip-toe {{Ex.: kan Teke, Tekee-ka. I tiptoe, I tiptoe.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: Tekee before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

.go out (tide) ■ kaawa V be low (tide), go out (tide) {{Ex.: kaawan (the tide) goes out}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: of the sea, the tide going out. [Attested only once]

.go out suddenly ■ uSSule V go die out suddenly Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, might have an unknown sufﬁx -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go quickly ■ elme V go quickly {{Ex.: elmespu to go quickly}} Grammar: allomorph elem is very
go quietly [tayĕ V \(\rightarrow\) tayey! Go quietly!] I'm going quietly.} Grammar: may include tiptoeing. [Ar+Asc: guess] (Other Pronunc.: tayee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

go to a plain \(\text{TaTka Vrevers.} \rightarrow\) go to a plain \{\{Ex.: hoTTo, TaTkayis! Go, go to go to a plain!\}\}

Noun: TaTaK. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

go to bed \(\text{eTTe} V \rightarrow\) sleep, go to bed \{\{Ex.: eTTen-ka. I'm going to sleep/to bed. eTTenyis! Go (to bed) to sleep! coore' Sa-ka eTTen. I sleep alone. haayi eTTeniyuwyi! Come (to bed) to sleep! eTweyis! Go get up/out of bed!\}\}

Similar: eTne, eeTe, eIse. Noun: eT. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) or with -su/-na/-yis/-wu (motion), or with -ste, rarely with another suffix or alone. Meaning: usually of change in sleep (going/to bed, getting up the morning, possibly of falling asleep), whereas eTe refers to the state of being asleep (once one is sleeping), but eTTe is not as clearly of falling asleep as eTe.

\(\text{eTTen}\) (Made from: eTTe, -n(i)) \(\rightarrow\) sleep, go to bed Grammar: most common usage of eTTe. (Other Pronunc.: eTTen before a suffix) \(\text{eTTesu}\) (Made from: eTTe, -su) \(\rightarrow\) go to bed Meaning: specifically to go somewhere (usually bed) in order to sleep.

go to do \(\text{■ -na} V \rightarrow\) go to do \{\{Ex.: oTTona-ka yuukise. I go to gather acorns. huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSse tipSine. We go to gather cutgrass, so we can make baskets. makke meheena paaranise. We go to see the hills. makse Tawraykun rammay. We went to be (sit) inside. hattese-me hayweykun? Who did you go to see? hakwaykus-ka. I went to collect mussels.\}\}

Opp.: -yi; Similar: -su; Similar: -yis; Opp.: -wu. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'go to do the verb' (andative). (Other Pronunc.: -ykut before past tense suffixes (-n or -s), -a after a verb ending in n) \(\text{■ -su} V \rightarrow\) go to do \{\{Ex.: yuu wattiyi eeTesuy! Go! Go to sleep! ammasu-ka kusiinatka. I go eat in the kitchen. calasu-ka. I go to pee (I'm going to the bathroom). eTTesuk! Go to sleep! Go to bed!\}\}

Similar: -na; Similar: iTTasu. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'go to do the verb (andative), for command form it usually takes a special -k suffix, but can rarely take the usual -y instead. Social use: in Asc's time, only used for going somewhere indoors or nearby to do the thing (things you do in or near home, for ex. eat, cook, sleep), -na was used for going somewhere outdoors or further away, but in Ar's time -su could also be used for going far/outdoors (for ex. going hunting).
can be used for commanding a dog, probably also common for commanding children, but can probably also be used toward adults.

god

**goat**  
**paarani-hopeSmin** (New word made from: paarani, hope, -Smin)  
*Goat*  

**God**  
(Borrowed from: Dios Spanish)  

**God**  

\{Ex.: aaman-ka diyoose. I believe in God. muySin-ka diyoose. I love God. miSSimpines am diyos uykampin. God has made you get through the day (afternoon) well.\}  

*Native:* hooole. Pronunciation: would be pronounced tyyos in Mutsun, but was clearly used a lot as diyos. (Other Pronunc.: diyos before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)  

**hoole**  

God lives there, not this one (place) which we see, it is another sky where God lives. holle kannis annan. God forgives me.  

**for God's sake**  
**by God**  

**waras**  

(Inflected form of: waras)  

excl for God's sake, by God  

\{Ex.: hummit sii, waras! For God's sake, give me water! riccayuT, waras, atSayikma! Talk, for God's sake, girls!\}  

Social use: polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

**God(?)**  
**willep**  

*Lightning, God(?)*  

Verb: wilpe. Cultural info.: Asc. identified this as the closest Mutsun had to a word for 'God,' but it does not mean a god in the typical Christian sense.

goddaughter  
**hiihaata**  

(Borrowed from: ahijada Spanish)  

\{Ex.: hihaatakma goddaughters\}  

**godfather**  
**kumpaTe**  

(Borrowed from: compadre Spanish)  

\{Ex.: hihaatakma goddaughters\}  

**godfather/mother**  
**hiiwis**  

\{Ex.: kan-hiiwismak my godparents (godmother and godfather) hiiwis kan meese. I am a godmother to you.\}  

*Loanword:* kumpaTe; loanword: kumaTe; Verb: hiwis. Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well.

godmother  
**kumaTe**  

(Borrowed from: comadre Spanish)  

\{Ex.: kan-hiiwismak my godparents (godmother and godfather) hiiwis kan meese. I am a godmother to you.\}  

*Loanword:* kumpaTe; loanword: kumaTe; Verb: hiwis. Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well.

golden  
**golden-skinned**  
**haska**  

\{Ex.: mukyukniS haskaSmIn golden-skinned old woman haskaSte black\}  

Grammar: may only appear with -Smin, -mak, and -Ste, but not sure. Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just skin, but unclear.

golden eagle  
**siirih**  

\{Ex.: siirih Ste golden eagle\}  

Verb: sirhi.

gone  
**kawraSte**  

(Inflected form of: kawra, -Ste)  

*Perf* finished, used up, gone, ended  

\{Ex.: kawraSte gone\}  

**be gone**  

(Inflected form of: watti, -Ste)  

*Perf* gone  

\{Ex.: wattiSte gone\}  

**be gone**  

\{Ex.: huuTun yete iThine. It will run out again.\}  

Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: there's no more left of something.  

**huuTun**  

\{Ex.: huuTun yete iThine. It will run out again.\}  

(Other Pronunc.: huuTuni before another suffix)  

**good**  
**miSte**  

(Inflected form of: miSSi, -Ste)  

*Perf* well, good  

Similar: maymiSte. Pronunciation: shortened form of miSSiSte, pronounced as miSte.

**be good**  

\{Ex.: ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiSSum. The left hand isn't good, because you can't work well with the left hand. miSSimpi wak ricca. He speaks well. moT haysa miSSimpi citte? Do they dance well? kan-was yete miSSimpi. I will make it good. ekwe miSSimak heenti nii. There are no good people here. nuppi Taares wak-hin kata**
miSmin Taares. That man looks like a good man from his face. piña ekwe miSte. That is not good. ekwe miSste wak tollon ricca. It's not good that he talks a lot. moT-me miSste kan enne neppesum? Are you OK if I write with this? (Is it OK with you if I write with this) miSmin wak-sire. He has a good heart (literally: liver). miStekun Taakan mukurina. It would be good if the woman came.)

Similar: missi. Meaning: includes being good and being OK with someone. (Other Pronunc.: miS before -Ste/-te, -Smin/-min)

be good at running ▪ paysa (Made from: paya, -s-) V be good at running {{Ex.: payaSmin, paysamak good runner, good runners}} Noun: paayaa. Cultural info.: there may have been men who were always the runners. Meaning: probably means literally 'run repeatedly, run a lot,' and may refer to the men whose job it was to run.

look good ▪ cuyerte (Made from: cuye, -Ste) V look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: cuyerte-ka. I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

make/cause to be good ▪ miSSimpi 1 (Made from: miSSi, -mpi) V make good, cause to be good Meaning: to actively make something be good.

make look good ▪ cuye V dress, make look good {{Ex.: cuyee pu makse. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). kan cuyen. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: cuyee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

smell good ▪ *sahri V smell good, smell tasty {{Ex.: sahrin. (It) smelled good.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i).
Meaning: probably only of food. ▪ sahrin (Made from: *sahri, -n) V smell good, smell tasty Meaning: probably only of food. (Other Pronunc.: sahrini before another suffix)

good one ▪ miSmin (Made from: miSSi, -Smin) N good one Pronunciation: irregular shortened form of miSSimmin.

good ones ▪ miSSimak (Made from: miSSi, -mak) N good ones ▪ miSSiya (Made from: miSSi, -ya)

N good ones Pronunciation: can also be shortened to miSya, both pronunciations are possible.

good runner ▪ ToktYeSmin (Made from: *Tokke, -Ty-, -Smin) N good runner


lesser snowgoose ▪ waw N lesser snowgoose Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

hunt geese ▪ lalka V revers. hunt geese {{Ex.: lalkamit kannis! Bring me geese! (Hunt geese for me!) lalkana makke. We go goose-hunting.}} Noun: laalak. Cultural info.: they hunted for geese using a lasso and bones.

large goose ▪ lukluk N large goose [Attested only once] ▪ sawrarwe N large goose Similar: laalak. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, and unusual for Mutson. [Ar + Asc. guess]

gooseberry

black gooseberry ▪ tawka'li N black gooseberry Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual (' in middle of word), but is definite.

goosefoot

California goosefoot ▪ hamatay N California goosefoot Meaning: type of soaproot. [Attested only once]

gopher ▪ sikkot N reverses. mole, gopher {{Ex.: wattiipi-ka kan-sikkotse. I'm carrying my mole. namtyiv, pinaa-mes waate sikkot! Listen, there's a gopher coming toward you! sikkot wak-pitLan gopher dirt (that the gopher dug up)}} Verb: siko. Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or mole.

hunt gophers ▪ siko V revers. hunt moles/gophers {{Ex.: moT-me sikoyni? Are you coming to hunt moles? koc onyemak siko. When the neighbors hunt moles/gophers. siktona haysa. They go to hunt moles/gophers.}} Noun: sikkot. Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or
mole.
gopher snake □ *kooTeh N gopher snake Grammar: appears only with -tak or -wa. Meaning: also called mouse-hunting snake, mole snake, and deaf snake. □ kooTehwa1 (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) N gopher snake Verb: kooTehwa. Meaning: other names are mole snake, mouse-hunting snake, deaf snake.
catch gopher snakes □ kooTehwa2 (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) V catch gopher snakes Noun: kooTehwa. Grammar: -wa is not normally used in verbs. Meaning: or mole snakes or mouse-hunting snakes or deaf snakes.
goshawk young □ illih N goshawk young Similar: eleymin. Meaning: young of the eleymin. [Ar + Asc. guess]
gotten more than others □ yewkoSte (Inflected form of: *yewko, -Ste) perf gotten more than others Meaning: someone has gotten more than others have, exact meaning unclear.
gotten sick □ inhaSte (Made from: *inha, -Ste) perf sick, gotten sick Grammar: the more typical way to say someone is sick is iinate 'be sick'.
calabash □ hikaritas (Borrowed from: jicaritas Spanish) N calabash Cultural info.: the same as what were called guajes or gourds, with a long, thin neck, had one side cut off and they were made into drinking cups/ladies. [Attested only once]
grab □ holle 2 V grab, catch {{Ex.: holsey! Grab them! ekwe-ka holle sallik. I don't grab the splitstick. ekwe ney' a hollehne awwicmin. Turtles aren't caught now. holletin-ka-was. I kept grabbing it.}} Meaning: includes catching animals when hunting. □ hooyo V get, grab, take {{Ex.: hooyon-ak-was. S/he grabbed him. hooyohte-k. It has been grabbed. hooyomu. They hold each other. kan hooyona kurkahse. I go to bring roasted corn.}} Pronunciation: hooyoyin 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to hooyin. Grammar: with -na, -yin, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing. □ taata V grab {{Ex.: kan taata. I grab (something). taatanin. Something got/came to be grabbed.}} Meaning: Asc. said meaning was different from tatta.
grab repeatedly □ holse (Made from: holle, -s-) V get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.
grab skin □ cimmi V grab skin, pinch skin {{Ex.: cimmiy Grab him by the skin! (Pinch him!)}} Meaning: while fighting.
grab with talons □ Tonno V grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: kaknun Tonno tiiwilYukse. The hawk grabbed the killdeer with its talons.}} Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.
grader □ hattasmak (Made from: hatta, -smak) N raker, grader Meaning: for ex. someone who rakes the fields to grade them correctly so the irrigation will work.
grain

type of grain □ porson N type of grain Meaning: called trigo bronceo or trigo del campo in Spanish, the shaft looks like wheat, similar to wheat but not the same. [Attested only once]
popped grain □ saTnis (Made from: *saT, -kniS) N popcorn, popped grain Cultural info.: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn.
thresh grain □ Tiipe V thresh grain {{Ex.: Tiipehne tiriiku. The wheat is being threshed. Tiipe makse urkanum. We thresh (it) with the mortar. Tiipeksi-ka. I'm threshing (it) really well.}}
grandchild □ paplay N grandchild {{Ex.: Saanaypuy paplaymak! Come here, grandchildren!}} Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.
grandaughter □ paplay N grandchild {{Ex.: Saanaypuy paplaymak! Come here, grandchildren!}} Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.
grandfather □ paapa N grandfather, father-in-law {{Ex.: haayi makam men-paapame! Come here (you-pl.) to your grandfather! kan-paaqatulma my grandfathers men-paaqatulma with your grandfather}} Grammar: can use papa for 'my grandfather,' but kan-paaqa is more common, there may be an irregular form paapaq for calling out to or addressing the grandfather, but unsure. Meaning: might be maternal grandfather, but more likely either
maternal or paternal, as well as father-in-law.

**my grandfather** ■ papsa (Made from: paapa, -s-)

N my grandfather

**grandmother** ■ mennen N grandmother { {Ex.: kan-mennen kan-appasum. my grandmother through my father (my paternal grandmother) hulyaaa wak-mennen liikipun. Juliana's grandmother killed herself. neppe eshen kan-mennen eshen. This blanket is my grandmother's blanket. hattese-me Tuuka, men-mennene. Who do you ask, your grandmother? men-mennentis roots!} } Similar: mere. Meaning: possibly only the paternal grandmother. ■ mere N grandmother { {Ex.: kan-mere / merse my grandmother mereese grandmother (obj.)} } Similar: mennen. Grammar: grandmothers (more than one) can be either merekma (regular plural) or merekwa (irregular plural). Meaning: probably only maternal grandmother. (Other Pronunci.: merece before a single consonant and then another vowel)

**my grandmother** ■ mense (Made from: mennen, -s-) N my grandmother ■ merse (Made from: mere, -s-) N my grandmother

**grandson** ■ hapaapaT N nephew, grandson { {Ex.: kan-mes hapaapaT1 am your nephew. kannis-me hapaapaT. You are my grandson.} } Meaning: usually means nephew, only use as grandson is from Arroyo, who used it for both, it may mean generally any boy in the family who isn’t your own son, or may specifically mean one’s sister’s or brother’s son, but it is less general than meeres. ■ meeres N nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law { {Ex.: ammay, meeres Eat, nephew! kan meheesi kan-meeres. I see my son-in-law. akkuy meeres rukkaTka! Come in the house, grandson!} } Pronunciation: the pronunciation meres is used almost as often as meeres, meeres may mean brother/son-in-law while meres means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson). ■ paplay N grandchild { {Ex.: Saanaypuy paplaymak! Come here, grandchildren!} } Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.

**grape** ■ huuwas (Borrowed from: uvas Spanish) Nrevers. grape Verb: huwsa.

**wild grape vine** ■ pelika N wild grape vine Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

**grape arbor** ■ para, (Borrowed from: parra/parron Spanish) N grape arbor Pronunciation: changed from parra to para to make a Mutsun-like pronunciation, possibly not really used in Mutun.

**grasp** ■ kattiYa 1 V grasp { {Ex.: kan kattYa. I grasped it.} } Meaning: may sometimes mean to grasp something and give it (both meanings together).

■ paTTi Ti hold, catch, grasp { {Ex.: paTTiha kakkam. I was seized. paTTiy piina muuSek! Grab that bird! ekwe-ka paTTin hemec’a laalakse. I didn’t catch a single goose! ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yette paTTihe. Don’t walk at night, because you’ll get grabbed! paTTiy piina muuSek! Grab that bird! ekwe-ka paTTin hemec’a laalakse. I didn’t catch a single goose!} }

**grasp between two sticks** ■ kacpa V grasp between two sticks { {Ex.: kacpa-met attYa. You will just grasp it between two sticks.} } Meaning: like a pair of tongs, either with one stick in each hand or both in one hand.

**grasp the hand** ■ taTka V grasp the hand { {Ex.: taTka men-issu. (Someone) grasps your hand.} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

**grasp tightly with arm** ■ pitlu V grasp tightly with arm { {Ex.: kan-mes yette pitlu. I will grasp you tightly with my arm. pitluy nuk! Grasp him/her tightly with your arm!} } Similar: pistu.

**grass** ■ huni, N grass [Attested only once] ■ Sakaati (Borrowed from: zacate Spanish) N grass { {Ex.: Sakaati kannis cappumip. The grass cut me. ekwe-ka rutkin Sakaatise. I didn’t pull out the grass.} }

**cutgrass/bunchgrass** ■ huyhuy N cutgrass, bunchgrass Verb: hihu; Verb: huyhuy. Cultural info.:
grass

plant with little roots running from the main clump to other clumps 3-4 feet away, plant itself grows in the sand around Watsonville, in clumps a few inches high and has blades that cut the hands. People pulled the roots up like rope, cleaned, split, and scraped them, and used these roots as the main material for basket weaving. Sci. name: Carex barbara Dewey.

**Soft tule-like grass** • **pac** N soft tule-like grass
Cultural info.: used for sleeping on. Meaning: probably a type of soft bulrush, very soft and fine, grows where water has stood, possibly also meaning prickly-pear cactus, but most likely just the grass type.

**Saltgrass** • **hintel** N saltgrass {{Ex.: *akkes hintelwas* salt from saltgrass}} [Attested only once]

**Gather cutgrass/bunch-grass** • **huyhu** V gather cutgrass {{Ex.: *huyhuna makke, amSi makke hi$S$e tip$S$e*. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}} **Noun:** huyhuy. Cultural info.: grass used for making baskets.

**Grasshopper** • **polookic** Nrevers. grasshopper **Verb:** polco. Grammar: may contain an uclear suffix -ic. Meaning: probably a large grasshopper.

**Catch grasshoppers** • **polco** V reversing. catch grasshoppers {{Ex.: *polcona makke*. We go to catch grasshoppers.}} **Noun:** polookic.  

**Grave** • **huurani** 1 N grave {{Ex.: *pina huurani*. There is a grave.}} **Ex.:** A grave. **Meaning:** grave for burying a human after death.

**Gravedigger** • **hurasmak** (Made from: huru, -smak) N gravedigger **Meaning:** may have to refer to more than one gravedigger, but unsure.

**Gray tree squirrel** • **culo** N gray tree squirrel  
**Similar:** Sicikna. [Me only]

**Grease** • **issir** N grease, oil, dirt {{Ex.: *issir-te-k men*. You're dirty (on your body).} *issir men-issu*. Your hands are dirty.} **Similar:** issir. 
Meaning: dirt or grease/oil only on one's body, not generally in one's hair, as opposed to issir. **V** grease, smear with grease {{Ex.: *lukkapuy men-urih*. Grease your hair!} *lukkapuy* grease yourself (hair, body, anywhere)}.**Grammar:** might only appear with -pu, or might be more general.

**Grease on scalp/hair** • **issir** N dandruff, hair dirt/grease {{Ex.: *men-moohele tollon-ak issir*. Your head is full of dandruff.} *issirte-k moohele*. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.} **Verb:** isri; **Similar:** issir. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

**Great blue heron** • **aareh** N great blue heron, heron 
{{Ex.: *aarehmak* great blue herons}}

**Great horned owl** • **humis** Nrevers. great horned owl **Verb:** humisi. Cultural info.: if it flew by one's house and stopped, it was considered a sign, and these and barn owls were considered bad animals, and were not eaten. Sci. name: Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin.

**Great!** • **Sokwe** Adv really, great!, wow! {{Ex.: *Suucohe Sokwe mi$S$e pan*. The bread is really good when heated (warm)!} **Sokwe-k! It's great!/Wow!} *nepp Sokwe waska*. It's really streaked.} **Grammar:** can be used as an adverb in a sentence or as an exclamation by itself. Meaning: used for example to exclaim when you're amazed by how well someone can do something.

**Green** • **cuutuk** N green color, green {{Ex.: *kan meheesi cuutukse*. I see the color green.}} [Attested only once]

**Be green** • **cutsu** V be green {{Ex.: *iccon liisskoka koc cuutsu$S$e pire*. The earthworms come out when the earth is green.} *cutsun* to become green *cutsukmin, cuutsumak* green one (green thing), green ones} **Grammar:** irregular noun form cuutsumak.

**Green one** • **cutsukmin** (Made from: cutsu, -Smin) N green one Grammar: irregular noun form of cuutsumak.

**Greet** • **pasikpu** (Made from: paski, -pu) **V** greet Grammar: non-literal use of -pu. **Paski** V greet {{Ex.: *paskinin-ka-mes, kan-mes hayweynin*. I greeted you, I came to see you.} *kan-mes paski, / kan-mes pasikpu*. I greet you.}} **Loanword:** salutari. Meaning: meaning same with or without -pu, non-literal use of -pu. (Other Pronunc.: pasik before -pu or -mu) **Salutari** (Borrowed from: saludar Spanish) **V** greet {{Ex.: *kan-was salutarin kan-moohelum*. I greeted him with my head (by bowing).}} **Native:** paski. [Attested only once]

**Grimace** • **hutwe** V grimace, make a face {{Ex.: *hutwe$S$e wak*. He has grimaced.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) with similar meaning, but more common without it.
grime  ■  yuumsu  N  revers.  filthy, grime, dirt  

{Ex.: tollon-me yuumsu. You're filthy. (You have much filth.) laasuSte-k yuumsusum. It is full of filth.)} Verb: *yuumsu.

grimy  ■  yuumsuSte  (Inflected form of: *yuumsu, -Ste)  

perf  filthy, grimy

be grimy  ■  *yuumsu  V  revers.  be filthy/grimy  

{Ex.: yuumsuSte-k, ekwe-k hiTTapu. His head (hair) is filthy.)} 

Noun: yuumsu. Grammar: with -n(i) means to be filthy, with -mpi means to make something filthy, also used with -Ste and -Smin. ■ yuumsun  

(Made from: *yuumsu, -n, -Smin) V be filthy/grimy  

(Other Pronunc.: yuumsuni before a suffix)

grime one  ■  yuumsuSmin  (Made from: *yuumsu, -Smin) N  filthy/grimy one Meaning: filthy person or thing.

ground  ■  *siru  V  grind  

{Ex.: siruSte akkes. The salt is ground. sirumpiyis! Go grind (it)!} sirumpi haya ka wak-maTTere. They grind their tobacco. siruunin. (It) got ground.)} Grammar: appears only with -Ste (ground), -mpi (to grind something), or -n(i) (to get ground). Meaning: of salt or probably other foods. (Other Pronunc.: siruu before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word) ■ hutna  V  grind  

{Ex.: urkantak wak hutnahne. It is being ground up in the mortar. amSi makke hutna. So that we (can) grind. hutnana makke. We go to grind (something).) 

Meaning: with a mortar or metate. ■ mirhwi  V  mill, grind  

{Ex.: mirhwpipiyi to cause to grind;} 

 Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure (-rhw- is normally impossible). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] ■ sirumpi  (Made from: *siru, -mpi) V  grind Grammar: to grind something. ■ yikka  V  grind, mill  

{Ex.: yikkay metaatiika! Grind it in the metate! kawrahte kan-yikkan kurkahse. I finished grinding roasted corn.)} 

Meaning: in a mortar, mill, etc..

ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.


grind roughly  ■  yassa  V  crush, grind roughly  

Meaning: of grain or corn, crush roughly before grinding finely in a mortar, to prepare for grinding. [Tentative]

grinder  ■  yikkasmak  (Made from: yikka, -smak) N  grinder, miller Meaning: someone who grinds (grain) regularly, possibly as a profession.

grinding tray  ■  simren  (Made from: simre, -n) N  meal/grinding tray  Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.

groin  ■  saanan  N  groin  

{Ex.: pookonin-ka saanan. My groin swelled up.)} Meaning: either male or female, may refer to some other parts of body as well.

groom  ■  ureh  V  revers.  bride, groom  

{Ex.: urehmak bride and groom} Verb: urhe. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, would have to express as something like kasaarimak. [Attested only once]

ground  ■  pire  N  world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere  

{Ex.: piretka Tawray! Sit on the ground! wackSte pire. The ground/earth is cracked. hinne-k wak-pireese. He's walking his land. iccon lissok koc cutsuki pire. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. hemtso pire. The world is silent. muSSi pire. It (the weather) is hot. sokroSte pire. The world is dark (of a cloudy day). kan-was yete maka pireesum. I will throw handfuls of earth. moT-ka neppe piretkawas? Am I of this world?)} Similar: pire; Similar: wis, mun, lot.

Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: piree before a single
consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

burial ground  ■ piramsa (Made from: pira, *-msa)
N cemetery, burial ground
dancing ground  ■ cittemsa (Made from: citte, *-msa) N dancing ground, dancing place  Similar: Tahi. ■ Tahi N dancing ground  Similar: cittemsa.

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure.
ground (up)  ■ hutnahte (Made from: hutna, *-Ste)
perf ground (up)  ■ siruSte (Made from: *siru, *-Ste)
perf ground (up) Meaning: of salt or probably other food.
groundsel
willow leaf groundsel  ■ paysu, N willow ragwort,
willow leaf groundsel loanword: hariya. Meaning: willow groundsel, jarilla in Spanish, shrub with yellow flowers, not a willow tree, Merriam says it is ashy-colored. Sci. name: Senecio salignus.
group
run/move in a group  ■ moyle V run/move in a group  {Ex.: moylehte sinnikma. The children run along in a group. Taares waate moylehte. The men come (walking) in a group.}
Similar: moyce.
grow ■ *miTTe V grow, grow up  {Ex.: kan-was miTTempi neppe sinnise. I am raising this child. hann-i-me miTTenis? Where did you grow up? kan miTTenin santa krus. I grew up in Santa Cruz. moT-ak miTTeSte men-sinni? Has your child grown up? ... rummetka, numan tollon miTTen. ...at the river, where a lot (of it) grows. miTTen-ak Taares. He's growing into a man (e.g. shaving now). hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing (of a child). ekwe haya akku miTTemak. The grown ones (adults) don't enter. miTTeSte Tar a full moon (grown moon))  Noun: miTTe.
Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -mpi, -Smin, or -mak, and Asc. confirms that. ■ miTTen (Made from: *miTTe, *-n) V grow, grow up (Other Pronunc.: miTTeni before another suffix)
growl ■ ronko (Borrowed from: roncar Spanish) V growl  {Ex.: cuucu kannis ronko. The dog is growling at me. kan namtis wak-ronkos. I heard his growl}  Meaning: for example of a dog.
 ■ ronkos (Borrowed from: roncar Spanish) (Made from: ronko, *-s) N growl ■ tuyrure V growl, rumble  {Ex.: tuyrure kan-huttu. My stomach is growling.}  Pronunciation: not a typical verb form for Mutsun, the word could reflect the sound the stomach makes. Meaning: of the stomach growling.
stomach growls ■ colyole V growl (stomach)  {Ex.: colyole kannis. (My stomach) is growling at me.}
grown (up) ■ miTTeSte (Inflected form of: *miTTe, *-Ste) perf grown, grown up  Similar: muura.
grown one ■ miTTeSmin (Made from: *miTTe, *-Smin) N grown one, adult, older child of a family Grammar: singular of miTTemak.
grown ones ■ miTTemak (Made from: *miTTe, *-mak) N grown ones, adults, older children of a family Grammar: plural of miTTesmin.
grown-up

started to flower/to be in bloom. Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi. In summer it blooms in the hills. tiwsi sewooya. The onion is blooming. tiwsi kan-urih. My hair is growing out well.}  Noun: tiwsi.
Meaning: of flowers coming out, or of hair growing out well (and probably getting thick and bushy).
grow up ■ *miTTeni from: -mak, and Asc. confirms that 
Grammar: a full moon (grown moon)
grown ones (adults) don't enter. 
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grown ones ■ miTTemak (Made from: *miTTe, *-mak) N grown ones, adults, older children of a family Grammar: plural of miTTesmin.
grown-up
be grown-up ■ muura V be big, be grown up
\{\{Ex.: muuraSte men-sitnun? Is your child grown?\}\} Similar: miTTiSte. Grammar: miTTiSte is more common. Meaning: can only refer to one who has grown to adulthood.

guard ■ attaspu (Made from: atta, -spu) V guard
Meaning: looking out at something repeatedly implies guarding it. ■ pette V guard \{\{Ex.: pettey! Guard (something)!\}\} [Ar + Asc. guess]
guards ■ attasptomak (Made from: atta, -spu, -mak;)
N guards Grammar: singular guard may be attapuSmin, but this form is more common.
guard-tower ■ attaspis (Made from: atta, -spis) N watch-tower, guard-tower Meaning: literally 'thing you use to watch out'.
guffaw ■ *haTTi1 V laugh hard, guffaw \{\{Ex.: haTTi-ka. I am laughing hard. yuu haTTinty! And laugh hard!\}\} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ eeye V laugh hard, guffaw \{\{Ex.: hinkayi-me eeye? What are you laughing hard at?\}\} Similar: maayi. [Tentative] ■ haTTi2 (Made from: *haTTi, -n) V laugh hard,
guflaw (Other Pronunc.: haTTini before another suffix)
gulp ■ horko, V swallow, gulp \{\{Ex.: hakkawe wak horkon. He swallowed the black clam. horkoy, terpe neppi! Swallow (it), this is spicy! uewin pire, pire-was horkon. The earth opened up, the earth swallowed him. horkohte-ka. I’ve swallowed (it). horkonin-ak. He swallowed. kihTiksi kan-horkos. I really have pain in my throat.\}\} Similar: Tikka, muyku. ■ lawku V swallow, gulp \{\{Ex.: lawku-ka. I swallowed it. kan lawku tooTese. I gulp down the meat. lawkuSmin-me. You are a gulper (glutton).\}\}
gummy
be gummy ■ mehle V be bleary-eyed, be gummy
\{\{Ex.: mehleSmin gummy one (person with obvious gums)\}\} Noun: mehle. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, probably means either the mouth of the eyes are gummy or gummed up. [Attested only once]
gush ■ curcu V gush \{\{Ex.: men-hin curcuSte. Your eyes gushed.\}\} [Attested only once]
gust ■ haTri V gust (wind), blow hard (wind) \{\{Ex.: haTriin men-ruukatka. It gusted in your house. haTri-k yete. It will gust later.\}\} Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTiru is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: haTir before -pu or -mu if possible)
guts ■ riiTok N intestines, guts \{\{Ex.: tooTe riiTok deer intestines ricca kan-riiTok. My stomach is growing (my intestines are talking). iccompin-ak wak-riiToks. He took it's intestines out.\}\} Meaning: general, of any animal, including humans.

H h

hail ■ Saranni N hail Similar: yopok. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once] ■ yopok
Vrevers. snow, hail \{\{Ex.: nuhu yete yopko. It will hail/snow there. yopko. It's
snowing/hailing.}} Noun: yopok. Grammar: can be used as a whole sentence by itself. ■ yopok
Nrevers. hail, snow Verb: yopko; Similar: Saranni.

hair ■ marah Nrevers. fur, hair, leaf { {Ex.: marahte neppe weuru. This skin has much fur. ekwena-k marah corkoSte. There aren't any dry leaves. marahmak leaves} } Verb: marha. Meaning: includes leaves and hair/fur of a living animal or on an animal hide, but not hair of a human. ■ urih N hair { {Ex.: layTaSte men-urih. Your hair is long. terses men-urihse? You cut your hair? kan-mes assa men-urihse. I'm parting your hair.} } Similar: samursi. Meaning: of hair on the head (not body hair).

cut bangs into hair ■ aski 1 V cut bangs { {Ex.: askihte men-timmah. Your forehead is banged (has bangs cut). kan-askih my bangs kan-mes aski. I cut your bangs/cut bangs on you.} }

have body hair ■ marha Vrevers. have body hair { {Ex.: marhaSmin one with a lot of body hair} } Noun: marah. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: only of body hair, not of hair on the head, might apply to animals rather than people but unsure. [Attested only once]

have long hair ■ malTa V be hairy, have long hair { {Ex.: malTa-me aamane, tercepuy! You truly have long hair, cut it! malTaSmin long-haired/haired one} } [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ samursi V have long hair Similar: urih. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word is probably incorrect. Meaning: related to hair, but probably a misunderstanding. [Attested only once]

wear/let hair down ■ assa V part hair, wear hair down, let hair down { {Ex.: assahte men-urih. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. assahnis makse ammane wakse. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun! Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!} }
Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain).

cut a toupee ■ tepe V cut a toupee { {Ex.: teepet kannis! Cut me a toupee!} } Similar: tere; Similar: samya. Meaning: meaning and usage very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have a shaved head ■ *Tohro V have shaved head { {Ex.: TohroSmin person with a shaved head} } Grammar: only appears with -Smin (a shaved person), -mak (shaved people), -mpi (get someone else's head shaved), or -n(i) (get one's own head shaved).
(my hair))} Synonym: ahse, sipku. (Other Pronunc.: ahaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**body hair** = Tap N body hair { {Ex.: kata ores wak-Tap. His body hair is like a bear. kan meheesi Tapse. I'm looking at the body hair. ores wak-Tap a bear's body hair (possibly unusual usage) } } Verb: Tapse. Meaning: normally only of human body hair, but probably can also be used for a bear's hair.

**have long/a lot of hair** = ursi, V have long/a lot of hair { {Ex.: ursiSmin mukurma a woman with a long of/long hair } } Grammar: may only be used with -Smin and -mak, only to describe people. Meaning: refers to hair on the head, not body hair, can indicate a large hair style ('big hair') or long hair.

**pull hair** = puTki V pull hair { {Ex.: kan-was puTkinin wak-urihse. I pulled his hair. puTkipun-ka / puTkinin-ka. I pulled my hair. } } Cultural info.: part of violent fighting, included pulling out hair by the fistful and using sharpened animal bones to cut the stomach or eyes, between women or men or both. Grammar: can appear with -n(i) or -mpi or no suffix, but usage unclear. Meaning: probably only as part of fighting.

**cut hair in a bob** = tipru V cut hair in a bob { {Ex.: kan-mes tipru. I'm cutting your hair in a bob. tippurpu-ka yete. I will cut my hair in a bob. } } (Other Pronunc.: tippur before -pu or -mu)

**cut hair** = seepe V cut hair { {Ex.: kan-mes seepe men-urihse. I'm cutting your hair. seepehte. (hair) is cut. } } Similar: sepe. **yonno** V cut hair, get/give haircut { {Ex.: yonnopu-ka. I'm getting a haircut. kan-mes yonno men-urihse. I'm cutting your hair. yonnopuy! Get a haircut/Cut your hair! } } Meaning: may imply not cutting the hair oneself, but getting it cut properly, somewhat unsure.

**wear hair up in front** = hatSa V wear hair up in front { {Ex.: hatSanin. (He) wore his hair up in a bun on the front. } } Grammar: may only appear with -ni/-n. Meaning: probably refers to wearing the hair up in a bun on the front. [Tentative]

**comb one's hair** = peNaapu (Borrowed from: peinar Spanish) (Made from: *peNa, -pu) V comb one's hair

**cut off hair** = pelo (Borrowed from: pelar/pelon? Spanish?) V shave the head, cut off hair { {Ex.: pelot kan-urih! Cut off my hair! kan-was pelo. I'm shaving his head. Taares peloSmin a bald man peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak! Shave the hair in the middle of your head! wak peloo-mes. He's cutting your hair off. } } Social use: Ha stated that this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: peloo before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**comb/untangle one's hair** = sipukpu (Made from: sipku, -pu) V comb/untangle one's hair

**singe the hair** = SuuSa V singe the hair { {Ex.: SuuSanin. (The hair) got singed. } } Similar: puuSa; Similar: posyo; Similar: TiTi. Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), meaning 'to become singed'. Meaning: probably only of hair, less common word for posyo. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**have wet hair** = luTpi V have wet hair { {Ex.: luTpisen-ka. I just have wet hair. luTpitte-me. You keep having wet hair. } } Similar: luTma. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**facial hair** = heeyes Nреверс. beard, facial hair { {Ex.: kan meheesi men-heeyese. I'm looking at your beard. } } Verb: heye; Synonym: seepek. Meaning: including mustache, both facial hair on chin and cheeks.

**stand up (dog's hair)** = tukece V stand up (hair on back of dog) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**tie hair in a ponytail/put hair up** = Sotyo V tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up { {Ex.: Sotyopuy men-urih! / Sotyopuy! Put your hair up! kan Sotyo men-urihse. I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. yakSun Sotyohte. The Tularenos have their hair put up. } } Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.
part the hair | assa V part hair, wear hair down, let hair down \{Ex.: assahthe men-urih. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. assahnis makse amman ni wakse. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?).
assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun! Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!\} Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain).

hair bun | liston N hair bun \{Ex.: Sotyopu wak-urih, uttrapu-k listone. He braids his hair and puts it up on the back of the head in a bun.\} Meaning: of putting the braids/hair up so they do not hang down the back. [Attested only once]

haircut
get/give haircut | yonno V cut hair, get/give haircut \{Ex.: yonnopu-ka. I'm getting a haircut.
kan-mes yonno men-urihse. I'm cutting your hair. yonnopuy! Get a haircut/Cut your hair!\} Meaning: may imply not cutting the hair oneself, but getting it cut properly, somewhat unsure.

get a haircut | yonnopu (Made from: yonno, -pu) V get a haircut Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, not of cutting one's hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut. Meaning: get one's hair cut by someone else.

hairpin | leppch N hairpin \{Ex.: lepphehte-k. He has a hairpin (in his hair). leppehnak hairpins\}


half | Tamman (Made from: Tamma, -n) N other side, side, side, Similiar: kiversi.

be half painted | tamci V be half painted \{Ex.: tamcihte neppe eshen. This blanket is half-painted.\} Meaning: of something being painted on half and not on the other half.

be half | Tamman V be in the middle, be half \{Ex.: Tamman. It came to the middle. Tamman has a hairpin (in his hair).\}
Noun: issu.

shift from one hand to another ■ lakwa V shift from one hand to another, pass {{Ex.: kan-was lakwa. I shift it from one hand to the other.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

mash with the hands ■ kara V mash with the hands {{Ex.: kan-was kara. I mash it with my hands.}} Meaning: passing one's hand over stuff on a tray or board, for example popcorn. [Tentative]

extend hand ■ tiTu V extend hand {{Ex.: tiTuy! Hold your hand out! tiTuhte with hand extended}} Meaning: to hold the hand out, for example to grasp. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hold hands ■ pawli V hold hands {{Ex.: pawliy nuk! Hold his/her hand! pawilmu to hold each others' hands}} Similar: paku. Social use: the word was pakkulmu in Ar's time, pawli in Asc's time. (Other Pronunc.: pawil before -mu (and -pu if possible))

right hand ■ samma; N right hand/side/part {{Ex.: sammasum with the right hand sammatka on/to the right}} Opp.: awiS; Similar: atita.

give hand ■ paku V give hand {{Ex.: pakkulmuTy, kappalmu! Give each other your hands, hug each other!}} Similar: pawli. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: pakkul before -mu (and -pu if possible))

eat with the hands ■ letko V eat with the hands {{Ex.: hatuule-k letko. He is eating the acorn mush with his hands. letkoY! Eat it with your hands!}}

left hand ■ awiSi V revers. left hand, left side, left {{Ex.: kan-awiSiSumkas tiyon. I shot him with my left hand. ekwe miStee awiSi amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpawSiSum. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left hand. awiSiStak to/on the left}} Opp.: samma; Verb: awSi. (Other Pronunc.: awiSi before a vowel in the same word)

be missing a hand or foot ■ ukmi V be missing a hand or foot {{Ex.: ukmiyte missing a hand or foot}} Grammar: might only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

left-handed ■ awSiSte (Inflected form of: awSi, -Ste) perf left-handed

rub between hands ■ muswe V rub between hands {{Ex.: kan-was muswe. I rub it between my hands. ekwe-ka muswehite. I haven't rubbed it between my hands.}} [Tentative]

be right-handed ■ samma, V be right-handed {{Ex.: sammanin. (He) became right-handed.}}

handcuff ■ kaaca V handcuff, lock {{Ex.: kaacay nuk! Handcuff him! / Lock it! hokyomak kaacahtey. The ones with sores are shackled. kaacwens wak. He got unshackled. kaacwey nuk! Unstick it!}} Pronunciation: possible that kaaca is handcuff and kaca is lock, but more likely to be the same word.

handheld feather ornament ■ soohoy N handheld feather ornament Cultural info.: hand-held feather ornament held while dancing, very elegant and pretty.

handkerchief ■ hunuhumpumsa (Made from: hunhu, -pu, -msa) N handkerchief, tissue, kleenex Similar: Suupis. Grammar: literally the thing you use to blow your nose with. ■ paaNu (Borrowed from: paho Spanish) N shawl, handkerchief, headband {{Ex.: kan-mes riirumi men-paaNuSe. I will hem your shawl for you. utupuy men-paaNu moohele Tatek! Put your handkerchief on your head! uruksan nuppi paaNu. (I) covet that shawl.}} Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied around the head. ■ Suupis (Made from: suupi, -si, -a) N small cloth, handkerchief {{Ex.: Suupis cunnuY! Fold the small cloth!}} Similar: hunuhumpumsa. Grammar: realted to suupi (tie/sew on), but S instead of s may indicate the thing to be tied on is small. Meaning: literally 'little thing one uses to tie/sew onto something,' primarily a small piece of cloth, but can also be used for handkerchief.

handle

basket with handle ■ hohoTO N basket with handle Meaning: probably small. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hang ■ heeTole V hang, sway {{Ex.: hinTisna nuhu heeTole? What is that which is swaying there?}} Meaning: like swaying in the wind. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ hiki V hang, tie {{Ex.: hikiy! / hiksiy! Hang it! / Hang it (often)! pina hikihte
Hang

A washcloth is hung there. **hikihe-k tappurtak.** It’s hung in the tree. **hikiinnin.** It got hung up (on its own). **yetee-ka-mes kulki, hiki-ka-mes, amSi-ka-mes liiki.** I will strangle you, I (will) hang you, so that I will kill you. **hikiipu-ka.** I hang myself. **hikis** a thread, a string **kan meheesi hikise.** I just see the string. **hikispuy!** Hang yourself!} loanword: **orkari.**

Meaning: can mean either to hang a cloth or household item up, or to kill a person by hanging. (Other Pronunc.: **hikii** before one consonant and then another vowel (like hikiinin)) **hiTwi** 

Spread out your blanket! **luuTiye** (It) is spread out in the sun.} Similar: **hiTTi.** Grammar: may be composed of hiTTi ‘crush’ and -w- ‘outward,’ but unsure. Meaning: for ex. acorns or grain in the sun, or clothes to dry.

**horko,** Borrowed from: horcó Spanish) **V hang, strangle** {{Ex.: horkokin-ak. He hanged himself. **hemec’a tappurtak wak horkonin.** He hanged himself in a tree. **horkot kannis!** Strangle me!}} Similar: **area.** Pronunciation: borrowed from Spanish, similarity to Mutsun horko ‘swallow’ seems to be coincidence. Meaning: either with a rope or with the hands, around the neck.

**luluTiyë** **V hang** {{Ex.: luluTiyë-me. You are hanging (possibly as from a swing).}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a verb, or unknown suffix -ye. Meaning: like a swing, hanging from something, can be used for anything (not for killing by hanging). [Tentative] **notolo** **V hang** {{Ex.: notolosi-k hunnuh. He has hanging mucous.}}

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning very unsure, possibly only for mucous hanging from the nose. [Attested only once] **otto** (Borrowed from: possible borrowing unknown) **V hang, strangle** {{Ex.: rottopu-ku. He's hanging himself. rottoy nuk! Hang him! oske makse rottos hucekniSi. A long time ago we used to strangle dogs.}} Social use: in killing someone, either execution or suicide, or killing an animal, this may not be the real Mutsun word for this, could be from some other nearby language, but it could be used in Mutsun. **salpa** **V hang** {{Ex.: tappurtak salpahne. (It) is hung in a tree. salpahne nuk-me. It is said that you are hung.}}} Grammar: may usually be used with -hne. Meaning: unclear whether this can mean killing someone by hanging, or just hanging things for storage. Social use: less common word for hiki. **[Ar + Asc. guess]** **tikci** **V strangle, hang Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: hang someone/something by the neck to strangle. Social use: may have been replaced by roto by Asc.’s time, borrowed from another nearby language. [Attested only once]

**hang (by the neck)** **arca** **V hang (by the neck)** {{Ex.: arcaSmin hanged one}} Similar: **horko.** [Attested only once]

**hang and sway** **haTwele** **V hang and sway** {{Ex.: haTwele wak, tiiye wak. He hangs and sways, he complains.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

**hang more than one thing** **hikis** (Made from: hiki, -pu) **V hang oneself**

**hanged person** **arcaSmin** (Made from: arca, -Smin) **N hanged person [Attested only once]

**hanging** **hikihte** (Made from: hiki, -Ste) **perf hung, hanging**

**happen**

what happens? **hinkan** (Made from: hinka, -n) **V become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: hinkani before another suffix)

**happy** **heLkeSte** (Inflected form of: **heLke, -Ste**)

**be happy** ***hicke** **V be happy** {{Ex.: moT-me hicken? Are you happy? **ene men hinTisse hicken? And what are you happy about? ussi men hickeSte? Why are you happy?}} Grammar: can have an object (what one is happy about), only appears with -n(i) (same meaning) or rarely -Ste (happy).

**heLke** **V be happy, be glad** {{Ex.: heLken haya. They are happy. **kan heLke. I am happy. heLkepu kan-ti. My heart is happy. heLkepu-ka / heLkeSte-ka. I am happy.**}}
be ecstatic □ lolyo V be ecstatic {Ex.: lolyonin. (Someone) became ecstatic.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

hard ■ koyroSte (Inflected form of: *koyro, -Ste) perf dry, hard, stiff, shrunken Meaning: of leather or other similar things.

be hard ■ witTi V be hard, be tough {Ex.: ekwe-k witTi. It is not hard (stiff).} Grammar: do not use word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTirpu is unsure, 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the gust later. Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

get hard ■ witTin (Made from: witTi, -ni) V get hard/tough (Other Pronunc.: witTi before a suffix) Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

wind blows hard ■ haTri V gust (wind), blow hard (wind) {Ex.: haTrinin men-rukkanthis. It gusted in your house.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

laugh hard ■ *haTTi, V laugh hard, guffaw {Ex.: haTTin-ka. I am laughing hard.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

be hard to do ■ tawahite (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) V have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult Loanword: warci. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.

be hard to see ■ makka V be hard to see Meaning: to be just barely visible. [Ar + Asc. guess]

harden ■ *koyro V harden, stiffen, shrink {Ex.: piina weeru koyroSte. That pelt/piece of leather is hard.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

be ecstatic ■ lolyo V be ecstatic {Ex.: lolyonin. (Someone) became ecstatic.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

be hard ■ witTi V be hard, be tough {Ex.: ekwe-k witTi. It is not hard (stiff).} Grammar: do not use word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTirpu is unsure, 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the gust later. Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

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laugh hard ■ *haTTi, V laugh hard, guffaw {Ex.: haTTin-ka. I am laughing hard.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

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get hard ■ witTin (Made from: witTi, -ni) V get hard/tough (Other Pronunc.: witTi before a suffix) Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

wind blows hard ■ haTri V gust (wind), blow hard (wind) {Ex.: haTrinin men-rukkanthis. It gusted in your house.} Grammar: do not use word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTirpu is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: haTir before -pu or -mu if possible)

laugh hard ■ *haTTi, V laugh hard, guffaw {Ex.: haTTin-ka. I am laughing hard.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

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be hard to see ■ makka V be hard to see Meaning: to be just barely visible. [Ar + Asc. guess]

harden ■ *koyro V harden, stiffen, shrink {Ex.: piina weeru koyroSte. That pelt/piece of leather is hard.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.
harvest seeds | ams | V gather seeds, collect seeds.

hat | somreru (Borrowed from: sombrero Spanish) | N hat { {Ex.: tappan-mes men-somreru. Your hat fits you. uttpuhite-ka somreruse. I've put my hat on. uttpuy men-somreru men-mooheltak! Put your hat on your head! akkapuy men-somreru! Take off your hat!} }

hate | ahsi | V hate { {Ex.: ahsihne makke We are hated here.} } | [Ar only, very unsure] | haSa V be an enemy, hate { {Ex.: kan haSamu. I am enemies (with you).} } | Similar: haSmu. [Attested only once] | hesso V hate, be disgusted { {Ex.: kan-was hesson, hesson-ka-mes. I am disgusted by him, I am disgusted by you. hesson-ka neppes ammane, wattimpiy iTyan. I am disgusted by this food, take it back! hessoSmin hater hessoSte-ka. I am disgusted.} } | Grammar: object from is what one is disgusted by, this almost always appears with -ni, but does not have to. | hesson (Made from: hesso, -n) V hate, be disgusted (Other Pronunc.: hessoni before a suffix) | iTTemi (Made from: *iTTe, -mpi) V hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time. | lo’e (Borrowed from: ?? Soledad) V loath, hate, be disgusted by { {Ex.: lo’enin-ka ammane. I hate the food. lo’enin-me. You were disgusted. lo’e kannis. (Someone) loathes me.} } | Grammar: can be followed by -n(i) or used alone, even with the thing one hates marked with -se, with the same meaning. Social use: possibly a Soledad language word rather than Mutsun.

have | -te | N > V have { {Ex.: aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate. I throw up because I'm sick (I have sickness). wak hawnante. He has a wife. sawreSmin tooTe, sakkerte tooTe. The meat is fatty, the meat has fat. tappur soomonte-k. The tree has a hole.} } | Grammar: add to a noun to make a verb meaning 'to have (noun),' most common way to express 'to have something' (possession verbalizer). | ammi 2 V hold, have { {Ex.: ammisiy nuk! Just hold it! hemmen ammisi. He still has it.} } | unni; V have { {Ex.: men ekwe hiwsen unni. You don't want to have (it).} } | Grammar: may only be used with -si, with same meaning, usual way to express 'have' is with -te, but this word can be used even without stating what it is one has. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. | wiisi V have Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, Ha gives uisi, but that is not a typical Mutsun verb form. Grammar: could be related to hiwsen. [Tentative]

will have | *hemme | V still be, still have, be anymore { {Ex.: hemmen tollon. There is still much. hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing. hemmen tursi. It's still cold. hemmen-ak waate. He's still coming (he's not here yet).} } | Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). | hemmen (Made from: *hemme, -n) V still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: hemmeni before a suffix)

have a beard | heyse | Vrevers. shave, have a beard { {Ex.: kan heyesp. I have myself. heysevy nuk! Shave him! heyseySmin bearded person hiske kan-mes heyesp. Let me shave you! heyespus shaving kit} } | Similar: womo; Noun: heyes. Cultural info.: shaving was done with a burning stick. Meaning: means both 'to have a beard, be bearded' and 'to shave,' possibly because men old enough to shave are otherwise bearded, and the method of shaving left a trace of the beard behind. (Other Pronunc.: heyes before -pu (or -mu if possible)) | sepek | Vrevers. trim/have a beard { {Ex.: sepekt kannis! Trim my beard! sepekSmin, a bearded person. amsinis sepepekpu. He hurt himself cutting his beard.} } | Similar: seepe; Noun: seepek. Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in sepekSmin, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: sepek before -pu or -mu)
have a belly button/navel • polco, Vrevers. have a belly button/navel { {Ex.: polcosmin person with a (big) belly button}} Noun: polco. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -mak.

have a big mouth • *weyro V have a big mouth { {Ex.: weryrohte wak-hay. His mouth is big. weyromak big-mouthed ones}} Similar: *weelo. Grammar: only used with -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: probably of people, but possibly also of large-mouthed bags/sacks.

have a conversation • riccaspu (Made from: ricea, -spu) V chat, converse, have a conversation

have a cramp (in neck) • raanu V have a cramp/pain (in neck) { {Ex.: raanunin-ka. I got a cramp in my neck.}} Grammar: might appear only with -ni(i). Meaning: for example from sleeping in a bad position.

have a flat belly • hicla V have a flat belly { {Ex.: hiclaho, Tonkoste huttu. flat-bellied, flat belly.}} Grammar: may only be used with -hte, making flat-bellied. [Tentative]

have a full stomach • harto (Borrowed from: harto Spanish) V have a full stomach Meaning: after eating enough. [Attested only once]

have a headache • timre V give/have a headache { {Ex.: timre kan-moochel. My head has a headache. timrenin-ka. / timrenin kan-moochel. I/my head got a headache.}} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -ni(i) means one gets (develops) a headache.

have a scar • *hikTi Vrevers. have a scar { {Ex.: hikTihite wak-horkostak. He is scarred on his throat. hikTihto horkos. a scarred throat hikTismin a scarred person}} Noun: hikTi. Grammar: only appears with -Smin (scarred one) and -hte (scarred).

have a sickle • calku V have a sickle, put on sickle { {Ex.: calkuSte-k. He's got a sickle. (or possibly something on the neck that resembles a sickle)}} Meaning: may refer to the harvesting tool sickle, or to some sort of lumps that grow on the neck, meaning very unclear.

have a sore throat • turtu V have a sore throat { {Ex.: koc tollon rus iccon rus, piinaway makke turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. turtu kan-horkos. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

have a toothache • hisli V have a toothache [Ar + Asc. guess] • murSun (Made from: *murSu, -n) V ache (of teeth), have a toothache (Other Pronunc.: murSun before another suffix)

have a wife • hawna V look for/have a wife { {Ex.: uTasi kan-hawnane. I am waiting for my wife. kan hawnaksi. I am looking (hard) for a wife. hawnaste has a wife hawnaksa semmonis. My wife/mistress died. hawnanmin-me, men hawnante. You are a married man (one characterized by a wife), you have a wife.}}

have anal sex • pollo V have anal sex { {Ex.: pollomu haysa. They're having anal sex with each other.}} Meaning: probably only of same-sex couples. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have another • aNNisste (Made from: aNNis, -te) V have another [Tentative]

have big lips • tuTru V have big lips { {Ex.: tuTruwak-hay. His mouth is big-lipped.}} Similar: soto; Similar: *etlo. [Attested only once]

have boils • hupru Vrevers. have boils { {Ex.: hupruste having boils, with boils}} Synonym: hupuru: Noun: hupur. [Attested only once] • hupurute (Made from: hupur, -te) V have boils Synonym: hupru.

have come up • mokkohte (Inflected form of: mokko, -ste) perf born, sprouted, came up

have dandruff • isri V have dandruff, have greasy hair { {Ex.: isriSte men-urhi. Your hair has dandruff.}} Noun: isir.

have diarrhea • cukri Vrevers. have diarrhea { {Ex.: cukrimin-ak. He had diarrhea. cukrimpin kannis neppe santiya. This watermelon gave me diarrhea. hinkhaite men-cukrin? How's your diarrhea?}} Noun: cukri. Grammar: usually with -ni (-n).

have fun • isnu V be funny, have fun { {Ex.: kan isnusmin. I'm a funny person. isnupan-me amane. You are truly a joker. kan makamse isnumpi. I make all of you have fun. isnunin. It
have fun

was funny. / He had fun.} } Meaning: also to clown around, joke, probably usually a describes a person being funny, not a joke or event being funny.

**accented**

**accented**

have gas  V  have gas, be flatulent  {{Ex.: haakenin-ka. I had gas.}}  **Synonym:** sikke, raaca. Grammar: always with -(n) (same meaning). [Ar + Asc. guess]  **accented**

**accented**

have pain in stomach/butt  V  have pain in stomach/butt  {{Ex.: yanuunin-ka. I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. kan yanun. My but hurts.}}  Grammar: only used with -(n), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: yanuuu before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)  **accented**

**accented**

have large rear end  V  have large buttocks/rear/backside  **Noun:** halkaSmin  *halka* one-eyed person / blind person  **Grammar:** appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

have many children  V  have many children, be prolific  {{Ex.: susheyuT sinnikma! You two/You all have lots of kids!}}  Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

have money  V  have money  {{Ex.: kan irke. I have money.}}

have one eye  V  have one eye, be blind  {{Ex.: halkaste-ka. I am blind(ed). (also if temporarily) halkanin-ak. He became blind halkaSmin one-eyed person / blind person}}  **Noun:** halka. Grammar: appears with -(n) (become blind), -Ste (blind), or -Smin (blind person).

have phlegm/mucous  V  have phlegm, have mucous  {{Ex.: mahluSmin mucousy one}}  **Noun:** mahlu. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. [Attested only once]

have protruding lips  V  have protruding lips  {{Ex.: etlosmin wak-hay. His lips stick out. etloSmin a person with protruding lips}  **Similar:** tutru. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -ya (person/people with protruding lips).

have sex with a sleeping woman  V  have sex with a sleeping woman  {{Ex.: hahmen-ak. He had sex with a woman in her sleep. hahmestap. (She) was slept with in her sleep.}}  Meaning: probably forced sex (rape), not consensual, but could also be consensual, means to crawl over to the woman. Social use: was a bad word (taboo word, not used in polite conversation).

have smallpox/measles  V  have smallpox/measles  {{Ex.: paTranka. I have smallpox. paTraste-k. He/she has smallpox.}}  **Noun:** paatar. Grammar: probably only appears with -(n)i or -Ste.

have sores  V  have sores  {{Ex.: hokoysmin / hokeyomak person / people with sores men hokoyste. You have sores.}}  **Noun:** hokyo. **Loanword:** kranuhiento.  **accented**

(borrowed from: granjiento Spanish) V  have sores native: hokyo. Pronunciation: if pronounced in Mutsun, it would start with k, but it was used with a Spanish pronunciation. Social use: unclear whether this word was ever used in Mutsun speech, or is just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

have sores all over  V  have sores all over  {{Ex.: tokroSte having sores all over}}  **Similar:** *toklo. Grammar: may only be used with -Ste. Meaning: unlike toklo, where sores are only on neck in front of ears.

have wet hair  V  have wet hair  {{Ex.: luTapisin-ka. I just have wet hair. luTpit-ime. You keep having wet hair.}}  **Similar:** luTma. [Ar + Asc. guess]
have work/employment ■ tawahte (Borrowed from: trabaja Spanish) (Made from: tawah, -te) V have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult loanword: warci. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.

hawk ■ ciliskan N hawk Similar: siwkker; Verb: ciliska. Cultural info.: feathers used for dances. Meaning: reddish tail and black bands across wings when spread, has some white, smallish, hovers in the air watching for prey. When spread, has some white, smallish, hovers in the air watching for prey. Meaning: reddish tail and black bands across wings when spread, has some white, smallish, hovers in the air watching for prey.

catch nighthawks ■ kawlepa V catch nighthawks {{Ex.: kawlepana to go to catch nighthawks}} Noun: kawlepat. Meaning: tapacamo owls, see kawlepat.

catch sparrowhawks ■ eyle V revers. catch sparrowhawks {{Ex.: eylegana to go to catch sparrowhawks.}} Noun: eylemin. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail.

goshawk young ■ illih N goshawk young Similar: eylemin. Meaning: young of the eylemin. [Ar + Asc. guess]

catch chicken hawks ■ kaknu V catch chicken hawks {{Ex.: kaknuna makke. We go to catch chicken hawks.}} Noun: kaknuh.

sparrowhawk ■ eylemin V revers. sparrowhawk {{Ex.: loktohte attYa, eylemin illih. It's just soft, the young of a sparrowhawk.}} Similar: illih; Verb: eyle; Similar: siwkker. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail.

catch hawks ■ ciliska V catch hawks {{Ex.: ciliskana makke. We go to catch hawks.}} Noun: ciliskan.

chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk ■ kaknuh N chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon {{Ex.: kaknu wak-leenestak The chicken hawk's nest}} Similar: siwkker; Verb: kaknu. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

catch large white hawks ■ siwkre V revers. catch large white hawks Noun: siwkker. Cultural info.: people ate this type. Pronunciation: -wkr- not normally possible in Mutsun, but appears to be correct. Meaning: the largest hawk species, not a true red-tailed hawk.

large white hawk ■ siwkker V revers. large white hawk Similar: ciliskan; Similar: kaknuh; Similar: eylemin; Verb: siwkre. Cultural info.: the people ate this hawk species. Pronunciation: wkk not normally possible in Mutsun but appears to be correct. Meaning: the largest hawk variety, catches rabbits and rats, very white, large, and thick, not truly the red-tailed hawk, but Merriam thought it was.

nighthawk ■ kawlepat N tapacamo owl, nighthawk Verb: kawlepa. Cultural info.: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

cooper hawk ■ koonu N cooper hawk [Attested only once]

hay ■ caasuna N an herb, hay Meaning: Ar thought it was hay, but Ascension says it has prickly points on the leaves when young and you have to cut them off, soak it, and throw away the liquid. ■ huumes (Made from: humme, -s) N hay, haystack {{Ex.: metteSte tooTe hummestak. The deer is hidden in the hay.}} Pronunciation: seems to be composed of humme and -s, meaning what one makes a pile with (hay), and one comment by Ha indicates that, but Ascension said it was not pronounced huumes, as one would expect for that. ■ ortrohmin (Made from: -Smin) N hay, barley, wheat Grammar: verb stem to which -Smin is added to make this is unknown. Meaning: exact type of grain unknown. [Ar + Asc. guess]

haystack ■ huumes (Made from: humme, -s) N hay, haystack {{Ex.: metteSte tooTe hummestak. The deer is hidden in the hay.}} Pronunciation: seems to be composed of humme and -s, meaning what one makes a pile with (hay), and one comment by Ha indicates that, but Ascension said it was not pronounced huumes, as one would expect for that.

hazelnut ■ sirak V revers. hazelnut Verb: sirka. Cultural info.: a lot grew in the mountains near
gather hazelnuts ■ sirka Vrevers. gather hazelnuts
{{Ex.: sirkana makke. We go to gather hazelnuts sirksamkellepu. The hazelnut gatherers are going (away).}} Noun: sirak.

he ■ wak Pro he/she/it {{Ex.: roroSpu wak. He/She is amusing him/herself. wak huuyin. He/she started. hinwa wak hiswin? When did she give birth? wak allenin. It broke.}}
Grammar: independent word equivalent to -ak, can be used for male or female people or for things (3rd person singular subjective independent pronoun). ■ =ak Pro he/she/it {{Ex.: rinTanin-ak. He got skinny. huccun-ak wak-sinnise. She carried her child piggyback. coore'Sa semmonin-ak wak-makkuh, yu-k coore'Sa Tawra. Her husband, he died alone, and she lives alone. wak neppe mismin, mismin-ak aNNis. It's good, this one, the other one, it's good.}}
Pronunciation: write with - to separate from previous word, counts as part of the preceding word for making vowels long, as in yetee-ka. Grammar: tacks on to previous word (usually to first word of sentence or part of sentence), can mean he (a male person), she (a female person), or it (a thing) (subj. 3rd sg. clitic). (Other Pronunc.: =k after a vowel)

he...her ■ was Pro he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: was humrin. He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

he...it ■ was Pro he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: was humrin. He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).
a big head \{Ex.: wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak, ekwe peNaapu. His head is big-headed, he's a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair (making his head look big). mohlemak big-headed ones\} Noun: moohel. Meaning: can be used of people or of the swordfish, probably also of other animals, may literally just mean 'to have a head,' but it one comments on it, it is noticeably large.

get a headache ■ timren (Made from: timre, -n(i)) V get a headache Meaning: the headache develops, begins.

bump head ■ martu V bump head \{Ex.: martunin-ak. / martunin-ak wak-moohel. He bumped his head on the roof.\} Similar: *mastu; Similar: *cintu. Grammar: may appear only with -n(i). Meaning: for example on the roof (bumping one's head against something).

shave the head ■ pelo (Borrowed from: pelar/pelon? Spanish?) V shave the head, cut off hair \{Ex.: pelot kan-urih! Cut off my hair!\} kan-was pelo. I'm shaving his head. Taares peloSmin a bald man peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak! Shave the hair in the middle of your head! wak peloo-mes. He's cutting your hair off.\} Social use: Ha stated that this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: peloS before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

hit over the head ■ katSi V hit over the head \{Ex.: yetee-ka-mes katSi. I will hit you over the head. katiSpun. (Someone) hit himself over the head.\} Similar: kaaciS. Meaning: refers to a very violent act of attack, probably hitting around the head or neck, likely to the point of killing the other person, possibly also including choking. (Other Pronunc.: katiS before -pu or -mu)

wrap head ■ hilli V wrap head, put headband on \{Ex.: uttupuy men-paaNu yuuh hillipuy! Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! hillipuy! Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) hilliwiy! Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) hillipuhte-k. He's got his head wrapped. hillis headband\} Meaning: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth around the head.

unwrap head ■ hilwi1 (Made from: hilli, -w-) V unwrap head Meaning: to take a headband or shawl off one's head.


be head down ■ motlo V be head down \{Ex.: motloSte-k eeTe. He's sleeping head down. motolpusuy kannis! Bow your head to me! (Make a reverence to me!)\} Similar: mitty; Similar: matla. Grammar: motolpu form somewhat unsure, but likely. Meaning: may also mean 'to be upside-down,' probably means specifically with the head down, not the face down (matla). (Other Pronunc.: motol before -pu or -mu)

have/give a headache ■ timre V give/have a headache \{Ex.: timre kan-moohel. My head has a headache. timre kannis. (It) is giving me a headache. timrenin-ka. / timrenin kan-moohel. I/my head got a headache.\} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -n(i) means one gets (develops) a headache.

duck the head underwater ■ luppuy V duck the head underwater \{Ex.: luppupuy sitka men-moohel! Duck your head in the water! kalletka akkun, yu-k luppupun. He went into the ocean and ducked his head underwater.\} Similar: luki.

have a shaved head ■ *Tohro V have shaved head \{Ex.: Tohronin-ka. I got a shaved head. kan-mes Tohrompi. I make your head shaved (I shave your head). TohroSmin person with a shaved head\} Grammar: only appears with -Smin (a shaved person), -mak (shaved people), -mpi (get someone else's head shaved), or -n(i) (get one's own head shaved).
shake one's head 'no' ■ ruttukpu (Made from: *rutku, -pu) V shake one's head 'no'

feet to head and head to feet ■ walte Adv feet to 
head and head to feet {{Ex.: walte Hayes e TTe. They fall asleep with their head to each
others' feet.}} Social use: word went out of use by
Asc.'s time, replaced by full sentence explanation.
[Attested only once]

two-headed snake ■ lok (Borrowed from: lok
Rumsien?) N two-headed snake {{Ex.: kan
meheesi lokse. I see a two-headed snake,}}
Meaning: snake with a head on both ends. Social use:
this is a Carmel (Rumsien) word, but Ascension
thought it was the same in Mutsun. [Attested only
once]

shape the head ■ mire V shape the head {{Ex.: yeela-ka-mes mire. I will shape your head
like a newborn's.}} Pronunciation: may be miire
rather than mire. Meaning: usually of tying a
newborn's head to shape it well if it became misshapen
during delivery. [Attested only once]

bow one's head ■ motolpu (Made from: motlo,
-pu) V bow one's head, make a reverence Meaning:\nnon-literal use of -pu, possibly translation of Catholic
term.

have a big forehead ■ tilTo V have a big forehead
{{Ex.: tilToSmin, tilTomak person with a big
forehead, people with big foreheads}} Similar:
timha. Grammar: usually used with -Smin.
Meaning: Ha. states meaning is same as timha. ■
timha Revers. have a big forehead {{Ex.:
timhaSmin someone with a big forehead}}
Similar: tilTo; Noun: timmah. Meaning: same
meaning as tilTo.

cover the head ■ woIlo V cover the head {{Ex.: huunapuy men-moohel, yuu-me wollopu!
Cure your head, and cover your head! wollo
nuk! Cover it (someone's head)!}}
Pronunciation: can be pronounced wello, both equally
good pronunciations.

shake the head 'no' ■ *rutku V shake the head 'no'
{{Ex.: ruttukpu! Shake your head 'no! kan
ruttukpu. I shake my head 'no.'}} Grammar:
only appears with -pu. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other
Pronunc.: ruttuk before -pu (or -mu if possible))

feather headdress ■ wareh N feather headdress
{{Ex.: uttapuy-me wareh! Put a feather
headdress on yourself!}} loanword: Tipooho;
Similar: tiwih. Cultural info.: large feather headdress
worn across the forehead, in the shape of a crown,
with a big bunch of feathers sticking up, worn for
dancing, put on before the Tipooho. Meaning: large
feather headdress.

bend/bow head ■ nuylu V bend/bow head {{Ex.: nuylu-k waate. He comes with his head bent
down. nuylyu! / nuylyupuy! Bow your head!
kan Tawra nuylu. I sit with my head bent
forward.}} (Other Pronunc.: nuyyul before -pu
and -mu)

head louse ■ kahhay Nrevers. head louse, black
louse {{Ex.: kan meheesi kahhaye. I'm looking
at the head louse. kahyyi kah-moohel, tollo
kan kahhay kan-mooheltak! Delouse my head,
I have a lot of lice on my head!}} Verb: kahya.

headband ■ hillis (Made from: hilli, -si) N headband
Pronunciation: could also use hilli (possibly hillih) for
the same meaning, with -h instead of -s nominalizer. ■
paaNu (Borrowed from: paño Spanish) N shawl,
handkerchief, headband {{Ex.: kan-mes ririimi
men-paaNuse. I will hem your shawl for you.
uttapuy men-paaNu moohtelak! Put your
handkerchief on your head! urukSan nuppi
paaNu. (I) covet that shawl.}} Meaning:
primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied
around the head. ■ Tipooho N feather headdress,
headband native: wareh; Similar: tiwih. Cultural info.:
horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on
after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for
dancing.

put a headband on ■ hilli V wrap head, put
headband on {{Ex.: uttapuy men-paaNu yuu
hillipuy! Put on your shawl, and wrap it
around your head! hillipuy! Wrap your head!
(Put on a headband, put something on your
head.) hilwyi! Unwrap (your) head! (Take off
your headband.) hillipuhte-ku. He's got his
head wrapped. hillis headband!}} Meaning: put a
shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth
around the head.

headdress
feather headdress ■ tiwih N feather headdress

\{\text{Ex.: } tiwihmak\} feather headdresses\}

Similar: wareh; Similar: Tipooohl. Cultural info.: vertical headdress, like a bird’s crest, put on before putting on the Tipooohl, used for dancing. Meaning: probably smaller than the wareh, but unsure.

Tipooohl N feather headdress, headband native: wareh; Similar: tiwih. Cultural info.: horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on after the vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing.

delouse/remove lice ■ kahyi (Made from: kahya, -w-) V de-louse (head), remove lice \{\text{Ex.: } kahiyiy nuk!\} De-louse him! kahyiyy kan-mooohel, tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheletak! Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! kan-was kahyiyy. I delouse him.} Similar: kahya. Grammar: probably from kahya plus -w-, meaning remove lice, but unsure.

collect headlice ■ kahya Vrevers. collect headlice \{\text{Ex.: } ereeSiy amsi makam ekwe kahyan!\} Take a bath, so that you all don't get lice! kan kahyana. I'm getting lice. kahyana makke. We go to get lice. kan yetee-was kahya. I will get lice on/from him.} Noun: kahhay; Similar: kahyi. Grammar: without -n(i) probably means to collect lice, during the process of delousing or cleaning, not to get lice on one's head, with -n(i) means to get lice on one's head.

get headlice ■ kahyan (Made from: kahya, -n) V get lice Grammar: to have or get lice on one's head (be or become infested with lice). (Other Pronunc.: kahyan!) before another suffix

heal ■ huuna V cure, heal \{\text{Ex.: } hinTisum-me huunapu men-sitse? What do you cure your teeth with? Taakampiy huunasnak! Bring the healer! hitYe makke-was huunana! Let's go cure him! huunay! / huunapuy! Cure (someone)! / Cure yourself!}\} ■ TiitTimpi (Made from: TiitTi, -mpi) V heal, make get well Meaning: to cause someone to recover from an illness.

healer ■ huskaSmin (Made from: huska, -Smin) N healer ■ huunasmak (Made from: huuna, -mak)

N healer, doctor loanword: tootoor.

hear ■ namti V hear, understand, listen \{\text{Ex.: } koc tuke makam hitwen namti.\} If you all wanted to understand. makem ekwe kannis namti. You all don't hear/understand me. namtisiy! Just listen! hayasa ekwe namti riiclass. They don't understand the language. ussi-k ekwe namti. Why doesn't he understand? kan-mes namtini men aru warka. Then I heard you cry. namitpu kari’a. (It) is heard far away.\} (Other Pronunc.: namit before -pu or -mu)

be heard ■ namitpu (Made from: namti, -pu) V be heard, be audible Meaning: non-literal use of -pu to mean ‘be heard’ rather than ‘hear oneself,’ usage might have been borrowed from Spanish, may have had a more literal meaning or have meant the same as namti in Arroyo’s time, but unclear.

hearing ■ namtis (Made from: namti, -s) N hearing Meaning: the experience of hearing something, possibly also a person’s sense of hearing.

heart ■ ruutYuy N heart \{\text{Ex.: } ruutYuytak in the heart kan huupu ruutYuye. I'm buying heart (meat).}\} Similar: sire; Similar: ruutuy. Meaning: literal heart (organ), not emotional heart. ■ sire N liver, heart, pith \{\text{Ex.: } himah’a kan-sireesum.\} With all my heart. kaayi-ka kan-sire, kan wattn, yuu-ka-mes akka. My heart hurts, I'm going, and I'm leaving you. ekwe kan miSte kan-sire. I'm not good in my heart. kan pesyo kan-sireta. I remember in my heart. Tumyu mak-sire. Our hearts are smiling. tultule kan-sire. My heart is pounding. wak-raraS wak-sisretaka. His finger is on his heart. cisnan wak-sire. The alder tree's pith.\} Similar: ruutYuy. Meaning: usually used of ‘heart’ as seat of emotions, occasionally as biological heart, literally means the physical liver, but only rarely used for that, also includes the pith or middle (heart) of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: siree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

heat ■ ciiris N heat \{\text{Ex.: } ciirisway summer\} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, this word may not exist. Meaning: unclear whether meaning is exactly the same as the more common Taala, or possibly describes weather of a different part of the season. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ muSSi V be hot, be warm, heat \{\text{Ex.:..."}
heat

**muSSi pire.** It's warm. (The world/land is warm.) **muSSimpi kannis!** Warm me up! **muSSin-ka.** I'm hot. **haayi muSSipuy nii sottowtak, muSSipute-ka.** Come warm yourself here at the fire, I've warmed myself. **yeela-ka muSSispu.** Let me warm myself!} **Similar:** muuhi. Grammar: usually means to be warm/hot, not to warm something, except with either -pu or -mpi. ■ **muSSimpi** (Made from: muSSi, -mpi) V warm, heat Grammar: to warm or heat something/someone. ■ **takkampi** (Made from: takka, -mpi) V warm, heat, burn Grammar: only of warming, heating, or burning something/someone else (causing it/them to be heated). Meaning: of food, a rock, etc., means warming or heating the thing, of a person not usually used but would probably mean someone causing a burn on the other person. ■ **Taala** N heat, sweat, sunshine {{Ex.: haTTimin-ka Taalasum. I died of heat. hiTiwhne Taalatka. It is spread out in the sunshine. haysa taamu Taalatka. They are sunning themselves in the sunshine. tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka. He has a lot of sweat on his body. hitwipu kan-Taalase. I'm cleaning my sweat (off). Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi. It blooms in the hills in the summer.}} Verb: Talla. Meaning: regularly used for any of these meanings.

die of heat ■ **Suuri** V die of heat {{Ex.: Suurinin haysa. They died of heat.}} Grammar: might only appear with -ni(1). Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heat up ■ **Suuccu** V heat up, toast {{Ex.: Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan! The bread is really good toasted!}}} Meaning: of food.

heaven ■ **Tarah** N sky, heaven {{Ex.: Tura Taraohk. It is thundering in the sky. amenpu Tarah. The sky is clouding up. koc tollon amne yuu Tarah Tura. When it rains a lot and the sky thunders. ekwe neppe makke mehe, aNNis Tarah, Tawra hoole. Not this (one) we see, a different sky/heaven, God lives (there). Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte. The road to heaven is narrow. wak Tawra taprey Tarahtak. He lives up in heaven (of the Christian God). akra-ka Tarahse. He's looking up at the sky/to heaven.}} Meaning: meaning includes the physical sky and heavens, and also the heaven of the Christian God, unclear whether it would be associated with the traditional God also.

**heavy**

be heavy ■ **parki** V be heavy {{Ex.: parki men koc-ka-mes luuyu. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. parki lawan. The bow is heavy. parki-was amaasum. It is heavy with fruit.}}

heal ■ **saayan** N heel, talon [Attested only once]

squat on heels ■ **puyri** V squat on heels {{Ex.: puyriy! Squat on your heels!}}} Meaning: to squat down resting on one's heels.


hell ■ ** hurcaSmin** 1 (Made from: hurca, -Smin) N hell

help ■ **yutaari** (Borrowed from: ayudar Spanish) V help {{Ex.: yutaari-k hiswi mukurma. The woman is helping her give birth. yutaariy nuk! Help her! yutaarit! Help me!}}

hem ■ **cunnu** V fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap {{Ex.: ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih. His hair is not tied up, cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} loanword: toplari. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. ■ **riri** V hem, baste {{Ex.: kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse. I baste your shawl for you. kan meheesi neppe ririise. I'm looking at this hem. riri-kla. I'm hemming. kawran-ka riri. My hemming finished. (I finished hemming.)}} Meaning: of sewing, to put an edge on something. (Other Pronunc.: riri before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **riris** (Made from: riri, -s) N hem Meaning: the edge that has been hemmed onto something in sewing. (Other Pronunc.: riris before a vowel in the same word)

hen ■ **kayiina**1 (Borrowed from: gallina Spanish) N chicken, hen {{Ex.: kan yooreti kayiinase. I keep chasing the chicken. wattimpi kayinase wakSis. The coyote is carrying a chicken. sawrempiy kayiina! Fatten the chicken!}} Verb: kayiina.
catch/hunt mudhens ■ yura; V catch/hunt
mudhens/coots {{Ex.: kan yete yura. I will go to
catch coots. yuraana makke. We go coot-
hunting.}}} Noun: yuran. Cultural info.: very good
eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Sci.
name: Fulica americana Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557.
(Other Pronunc.: yuraa before a single consonant
and then a vowel in the word)
mudhen ■ yuran (Made from: yuraa, -n) N
mudhen, coot Verb: yura. Cultural info.: very good
eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Meaning:
American coot. Sci. name: Fulica americana Gmelin,
Dawson p. 1557.
her ■ nuk, Pro him, her, it {{Ex.: iccompiy nuk!
Take it out! pistuy nuk! Pinch him! aayimi
nuk! Remove it for someone! kuwahne
ekwena nuk. It is said that there isn't any. nuk
wattimpihne. It is carried.}}} Grammar: almost
always with a command verb, as object of the
command ("verb him/her/it!") (3rd person singular
object of imperative), rarely without command, in those
cases probably only 'it'. ■ wakse Pro him, her, it
{{Ex.: kan yete hinnumpi wakse. I will wake
him/her up. hinka-me wakse luhyimpi? What
do you do that inflates it?}} Pronunciation: may
be pronounced somewhat more like waakse (long first
vowel). Grammar: used for both male and female
people and for things, equivalent to -was (3rd person
singular objective independent pronoun). Social use:
more common in Ar's time, dropping out of frequent
use in Asc's time. ■ wak-Revers. Pro his/her/its
{{Ex.: huppeSte-k wak-urih. His/Her hair is
smoothed down. enmenin wak-Tippese.
(S/He) forgot his/her knife. semmoSte-k wak-
makkuh. Her husband has died. tooTunin wak-
sippos. It's wings stiffened.}}} Grammar: attach to
beginning of a noun to mean that he/she/it possesses
the noun, means any of he, she, or it (3rd person
singular possessive proclitic pronoun). ■ Revers. =was Pro
him/her/it {{Ex.: piinaway wak-was haran
tooTese. Therefore he/she gave him/her meat.
kan-was umSe. I'm welcoming him/her. kan-
was okse muune haras. I gave him/her loose
dirt long ago. haysa-was tiyon. They shot it.
ney’a-ka-was eTNempin. Now I made him fall
asleep (put him to sleep).}}} Grammar: used for
either male or female people or for things, used for
direct or indirect object, attaches usually to first word
of sentence or clause (after subject clitic if there is one)
(3rd person singular object enclitic).
I...him/her/it ■ =kas2 Pro I...him/it/her {{Ex.: 
hiwsen-kas haawa. I like to call him. haran-
ks patthise. I gave him chia. hinwa-kas
hayweyku? When did I go to see him?
ruyma-kas. I'm shaking him. aTyempi-kas.
I'm changing it.}}} Pronunciation: -ka-was fused
together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg.
subject and 3rd peson sg. object clitic,
attaches to end of word, usually first word of
sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be
direct or indirect object.
herb ■ lumwimin N herb, type of plant Similar: -min.
[Ar + Asc. guess]
type of herb/plant ■ Turkes N type of herb/plant
Verb: Tuske. Cultural info.: its seeds are a good food
delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work
hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in
with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning:
grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch
diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the
flowers.
bear herb ■ puruuriS Nrevers. bear herb,
coffee/pigeon berry Verb: purSu. Cultural info.: the
berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste,
and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of
them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called
yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus
gather bear herb ■ purSu Vrevers. gather bear
herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry {{Ex.: purSu
makke. We go to gather bear herb.}}} Noun:
puruuriS. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in
Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus californica Esch.
Jepson, p. 615.
an herb ■ caasuna N an herb, hay Meaning: Ar
thought it was hay, but Ascension says it has prickly
points on the leaves when young and you have to cut
them off, soak it, and throw away the liquid.
gather herb type ■ Tuske V gather plant type
{{Ex.: Tuskena makke. We go to gather (this
type of) herb.}}} Noun: Tuskes. Cultural info.: its
seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole),
women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister,
later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

**here** ■ **niι Adv** here { {Ex.: amma makke nii. We are eating here. ekwe-me nii Tawra. You don't live here. makse niitum niipa. We are teaching from here. ni-k haTTahne. Here he is hit.}} Pronunciation: also just as often pronounced as niya, also often as nee. (Other Pronunc.: ni before two consonants or a consonant and then the end of the word) ■ **pina Adv** here, there { {Ex.: pina waate paaTe. Here comes the Padre, pina iccon pinaatnum. That comes out of there. pina roote Tippe. There's a knife there. pinaa-ka okse hinne, ekwe-ka kari'a, nii-ka okse hinne. I used to go around there, not far, I used to go around here.}} Similar: **piina; Similar: tina.** Grammar: rarely appears with verbal suffix -ti, but usually acts as adverb. Meaning: moderately far away but still nearby, further than nii, closer than nuhu, possibly near the person one is talking to, similar to tina. (Other Pronunc.: **pinaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **tina, Adv** here, there { {Ex.: moT tina sinni? Is the baby there? piTTey tina! Tie it there! tinaa-ka okse hinne, ekwe-ka kari'a, nii-ka okse hinne. I used to go around there, not far, I used to go around here.}} Similar: **piina; Similar: tina.** Grammar: rarely appears with verbal suffix -ti, but usually acts as adverb. Meaning: moderately far away but still nearby, further than nii, closer than nuhu, possibly near the person one is talking to, similar to tina. (Other Pronunc.: **pinaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **tina, Adv** here, there { {Ex.: yaa hooyoy! Here, take it! yaaayuT! Here, you all!}} Grammar: can be used as inherent imperative verb (takes -yuT for plural), but otherwise as an exclamation (no -y for singular). Meaning: only said when handing something to someone (here you go, take it).

**heron** ■ **aareh N** great blue heron, heron { {Ex.: aarehmak great blue herons}}

**great blue heron** ■ **aareh N** great blue heron, heron { {Ex.: aarehmak great blue herons}}

**hey!** ■ **mini excl** hey! { {Ex.: yeela, mini! Hey, wait! namtiy mini? Hey, listen! yeela minii-ka pesyo! Hey, wait, I'm thinking!}} Similar: **ke.** Meaning: may have been used by older people speaking to younger people, less formal, for use by respected higher status or older people. (Other Pronunc.: **minii** before one consonant and another vowel)

**hiccups** ■ **hikTe V** hiccup { {Ex.: hikTenin-ka. I got the hiccups. kan yete hikTe. I will hiccup.}}

**get the hiccups** ■ **hikTen (Made from: hikTe, -n)** V get the hiccups (Other Pronunc.: **hikTeni** before another suffix)

**hidden** ■ **lippahte (Made from: lippa, -Ste) perf** hidden ■ **ruuhlSte (Made from: ruuhi, -Ste) perf** hidden Meaning: behind something.

**become hidden** ■ **ruuhin (Made from: ruuhi, -kniS)** V hide, become hidden Meaning: hide oneself behind something, but not actively, the person or thing
just becomes hidden. (Other Pronunc.: ruuhini before another suffix)

**hide** • *mette V hide {{Ex.: mettenin por eshentak. The flea hid in the blankets. metteSte tooTe huumestak. The deer is hidden in the haystack. mettepuy! Hide yourself! kan yete metten. I will hide later.}} Grammar: appears only with -ksi, -Ste, -n(i), or -pu, usually used as 'to hide on one's own' (not to hide something), except as mettepu 'to hide oneself'. Meaning: to hide for ex. in grass, a haystack, or (for a flea) in blankets.

- **ahca V hide {{Ex.: ahcan-me hinne wak. You hide, he walks.}}** Grammar: possibly only used with -n(i).

- **arse 2 V conceal, hide {{Ex.: arsey nuk! Conceal it!}}** Grammar: this meaning is somewhat unsure in the Spanish. (Other Pronunc.: ares before -pu (and -mu if possible))

- **cuspa V hide {{Ex.: cuspan-ak keetehtak. He hid at the backrest.}}** (Attested only once)

- **hewLe V hide {{Ex.: moT tina sinni, tina hewLeSte rammay? Is there a child there, hidden inside?}}** Pronunciation: Ascension thought it was hewle, but her family didn't use this word. Social use: either out of use by Ascension's time or a different dialect. [Ar + Asc. guess]

- **kitpa V hide {{Ex.: kan-was kitpa, neppe sinmise. I am hiding him, this child. kitpahite piNi soomontak. (It) might be hidden in a hole. kan kitpapu. I'm hiding (myself).}}**

- **kuha V hide {{Ex.: kuhaapu penyek.}}** Grammar: may only appear with -pu as kuhaapu, word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: kuhaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

- **lippa V hide {{Ex.: lippapun-ak; lippapuhte-k. He hid himself; he is hidden (has hidden himself). hannime lippan? Where did you hide (it)? lippapuy! Hide (yourself)! lippapuy men-eshentak! Hide me under your blanket!}}**

  **Similar: tewo.** Grammar: means 'to hide something/someone' by itself.

- **metten** (Made from: *mette, -n) V hide Grammar: to hide on one's own (not to hide something). (Other Pronunc.: metteni before another suffix)

- **pattah N skin, hide {{Ex.: tammala pattah mountain lion skin}}** Meaning: includes both human skin on the body and the skin of an animal (on the animal or its hide/skin). **ruuhi V hide {{Ex.: ruuhiSte neppe. This is hidden. ruhinek-ak. He hid (behind something). ruuhipuy! Hide yourself behind something!}}** Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), -pu, and possibly -mpi. Meaning: usually behind something.

- **ruuhin** (Made from: ruuhi, -n(iS)) V hide, become hidden Meaning: hide oneself behind something, but not actively, the person or thing just becomes hidden. (Other Pronunc.: ruuhini before another suffix)

- **tewo V hide ** Similar: lippa. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, rare word for lippa and others. [Attested only once]

- **weeru** (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) N leather, hide, pelt {{Ex.: marahte neppe weeru. This hide has fur, ye ka-nes wara men-weeruse. I will cut your leather. piina weeru koyroSte. That pelt is stiff.}} Verb: weerho.

- **wiLe V hide {{Ex.: hatte rammay wiLeSte? Who has hid (something) inside?}}** Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: rare word for lippa, kitpa, etc.. [Ar only, very unsure]

**remove the hide** • **Suuhe V skin, remove the hide {{Ex.: kan-was Suuhe. He skins it (for ex. a cow). Suuhey nuk! Skin it! yeke ka-mes Suuhe. I will skin you later.}}** Synonym: helyen. Meaning: usually of skinning an animal for its leather, but may be used of skinning a person as well.

**cut hide into strips** • **tiihi V cut hide into strips {{Ex.: tiihi-ka. I'm cutting animal hide into strips.}}** Similar: tihir. Meaning: of cutting up the hide of an animal, for example cutting strips of leather.

**hide behind** • **wanta V hide behind {{Ex.: nahanak wantahte. It is hidden there.}}** Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by lippa. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**hide behind foliage** • **huupi V hide behind foliage {{Ex.: huupipun. Someone hid himself behind foliage. huupihte hidden behind foliage}}** Meaning: behind plants, trees, bushes, etc..

**hide oneself** • **lippapu** (Made from: lippa, -pu) V hide oneself Meaning: can translate in English as just 'hide' as in 'I hid,' but it is only for hiding oneself, not a thing. **ruuhipu** (Made from: ruuhi, -pu) V hide oneself Meaning: actively hide oneself, behind something.
hide under something  lihwa  V hide under something  

The arrow was hidden under something. lihwa-te-k. It is hidden under something. kan-was lihwa. I hide it under something. lihwapuy! Hide yourself under something!}  Pronunciation: there might be a form liiwakpu instead of lihwapu, but it is less likely. Meaning: hide in the grass or branches, or nearby, usually under something.

hide-and-seek game  huT  N hiding game  Verb: huuTi. Meaning: probably both a game of hiding two objects and a game of hide-and-seek (hiding oneself).

hiding game  huT  N hiding game  Verb: huuTi. Meaning: probably both a game of hiding two objects and a game of hide-and-seek (hiding oneself).

high  cieLe  Adv high Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may be a verb. Meaning: of voices or singing. [Attested only once]

get high on tobacco  maTre  V revers. get high on tobacco, gather tobacco  

{Ex.: maTre yopok! Get him high on tobacco! maTrepipi yopok! Make him get high on tobacco! kan maTrepu. I get myself high on tobacco. kan yete maTren. I will get high on tobacco. yeteet-ka maTrenA. I will go to gather tobacco. (not preferred way to say this).}  Noun: mATTer. Grammar: maTre alone can be used as 'make someone high', maTrepipi is specifically to cause someone else to get high, and maTren(i) to become high. Meaning: meaning of getting high is more common, meaning of gathering may not be typical.

sing the high part (turn) of a song  cechle  V sing at the high part (turn) of a song  

{Ex.: cechle haysa saawen. They sing the higher part.}  Similar: cieke 1. Cultural info.: refers to a part with higher tone in a traditional song, a turn in the song, that instructs the dancers to do something, may also have been used later to refer to just the higher voice in a song, possibly in singing European music.

stepping high  hachaci  Adv stepping high  

{Ex.: moT-me hachaci hinme? Are you walking high-steppingly?}  [Ar + Asc. guess]

get high  seлеп  V revers. get high, be mischievous, be half-crazy  

{Ex.: seлепkiSpu-k aamane. He's truly pretending to be high on tobacco.}  Noun: seelep. Meaning: meaning of getting high is of getting high on tobacco, relation of meaning to seelp clear. Social use: meaning may have changed from 'get high on tobacco' in Ar's time to 'be half-crazy' (silly, mischievous) in Asc's time, it was not a negative word for Asc.

be in a high place  ceple  V be in high place, be up high  

{Ex.: histana nii cieple, kaTa ciles? What is that here (that's) high up, like a bell?}  Similar: cieke 2.

get high up (sun)  Tuhyin (Made from: *Tuhyi, -n)  V get high up (sun), get late in the morning. Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: Tuhyini before a suffix)

be high  awhe  V be high, be deep, be high up  

{Ex.: nuppi awhe. That's high (up).}  Nu*rca (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) V revers. be drunk, be high  

{Ex.: hurcan-ak yete. He will get drunk. hurcaSte-ka. I'm drunk. hurcaSmintak in/to Hell (literally: at the place of the drunk ones) heSSa'ma haysa hurcan maTTerum. They get high quickly from tobacco.}  Noun: huracauc. Meaning: on alcohol or tobacco.

get high up (the sun)  *Tuhyi  V get high up (the sun)  

{Ex.: TuhyiSte. It's well into the day/late morning. TuhyiSte pire / hismen. The sun is high up in the sky. Tuhyin. It's getting well into the morning, maksen Tuhyinin oySo. The sun got high on us again.}  Noun: Tuuhis. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon.

High East Sierra Mountains  wappin yopokta{k  (Compound composed of: *wappin, yopok, -tak,) Nplace High East Sierra Mountains

high up (sun)  TuhyiSte (Inflected form of: *Tuhyi, -Ste) perf high up (sun), late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.

high-voiced  leeweTe  (Made partly from: -Te) Adv high-voiced  

{Ex.: haypirle leeweTe. Some are high (of the voice).}  Opp.: *rinsi.

hill  paarani  N hill, mountain  

{Ex.: paarani kuurYiSmin hill Tammantak paaranitka on the
other side of the hill *paaranitka haysa Tawra.* They live in the hills, *hiyi makke, makke meheena paaranise.* We're going to take a trip, we go to see the hills.} } *Verb: para; Similar: huttYa.*

climb a hill ■ *para, V* climb a hill { {Ex.: para makke. We climb a hill.} } *Noun: paaran. [Attested only once]*

**Whiskey/Freedom Hill ■ hwiskihil** (Borrowed from: Whiskey Hill English) *N* place Whiskey Hill, Freedom Hill Cultural info.: located about two miles outside Watsonville toward Santa Cruz, renamed Freedom Hill during Ascension's time. Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun. [Attested only once]

**hill people ■ paaraniktawas** (Made from: paaran, -tak, -was) *N* personal Castroville Indians, hill people Meaning: also people from the Sierra mountains.

**him ■ nuk, Pro him, her, it { {Ex.: iccompiy nuk! Take it out! pistuy nuk! Pinch him! aayimiy nuk! Remove it for someone! kiuawahne ekwena nuk. It is said that there isn't any, nuk wattimplihne. It is carried. } } *Grammar: almost always with a command verb, as object of the command ("verb him/her/it!") (3rd person singular object of imperative), rarely without command, in those cases probably only 'it'. ■ *wakse Pro him, her, it { {Ex.: kan yete himumpi wakse. I will wake him/her up. hinka-me wakse luhyimpi? What do you do that inflates it?} } *Pr* unounce: may be pronounced somewhat more like wakse (long first vowel). Grammar: used for both male and female people and for things, equivalent to -was (3rd person singular objective independent pronoun). Social use: more common in Ar's time, dropping out of frequent use in Asc's time. ■ *was Pro him/her/it { {Ex.: piinaway wak-was haran tooTese. Therefore he/she gave him/her meat. kan-was umSe. I'm welcoming him/her. kan-was okse muune haras. I gave him/her loose dirt long ago. hayssa-was tyon. They shot it. ney'a-ka-was eTnempi. Now I made him fall asleep (put him to sleep). } } *Grammar: used for either male or female people or for things, used for direct or indirect object, attaches usually to first word of sentence or clause (after subject clitic if there is one) (3rd person singular object enclitic).**

you...him ■ *mes, Pro you...him/her/it { {Ex.: ekwe-mes hara hineurse ney'a Don't give him money now! hinTis-mes hara? What are you giving him/her? ekwe-mes yissa' Don't (you) step on it!} } *Pronunciation: shortened form of -me-was. Grammar: merged form for 2nd person singular subject and 3rd person singular object in the same sentence. Meaning: includes both 'you' (who does something) and 'him/her/it' (who you do it to) in the same sentence.*

I...him/her/it ■ *kas, Pro I...him/it/her { {Ex.: hiwsen-kas haawa. I like to call him. hanrankas pattihse. I gave him chia. hinwa-kas hayweyku? When did I go to see him? ruyma-kas. I'm shaking him. aTyempi-kas. I'm changing it. } } *Pronunciation: -ka-was fused together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg. subject and 3rd person sg. object clitic, attaches to end of word, usually first word of sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be direct or indirect object.*

**hip ■ tiiras N** revers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks { {Ex.: miTTeSte wak-tiiras. His rear has grown. kan meheesi tiiras. I'm looking at (his) butt. } } *Similar: wakkas; Verb: tirSa. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.*

**his ■ wak= Pro his/her/its { {Ex.: huppeSte-k wak-urih. His/Her hair is smoothed down. emmenin wak-Tippesse. (S/He) forgot his/her knife. semmoSte-k wak-makkhu. Her husband has died. tooTunin wak-sippus. It's wings stiffened. } } *Grammar: attach to beginning of a noun to mean that he/she/it possesses the noun, means any of he, she, or it (3rd person singular possessive proclitic pronoun).*

**hit ■ hatta V** hit, strike, beat { {Ex.: haTTapuy taytimin! Hit (beat) yourself eight times! haTTay nuk! Strike him! kan-was haTTan. I struck him. haTTastap-ka. I was hit with a stick. hiimi haysa haTTamu. They're always fighting each other. } } *Similar: noto. Meaning: usually with a stick. ■ noto V* slap, hit, punch
hit

{nootoy nuk: Hit him! nootoyish: Go hit (him)! nootomu haya: They are hitting each other. nootot kannis: kan Taares: Hit me, I'm a man!} Similar: nooto. Meaning: repeatedly (must be more than one hit, otherwise it is 'nooto'), usually or only on the mouth. nooto V slap, hit, punch {Ex.: kan-was nooto. I am hitting him (on the mouth). noottos kannis wak-issusum. He hit me with his hand. nootoy nuk hintak! Hit him in the face! nootton-ak oocotka. He hit (someone) on the ear. koc-me kannis halaspu, nootto-kames. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. hittYe makke wattin, amSi makke ekwe nottohne! Let's go so that we don't get slapped!} Similar: haTTa: nooto. Meaning: a single hit (multiple hits is nooto), somewhere on the head, usually in the mouth but can be around the ears, face, etc... otSo V hit, wound {Ex.: hiruhmin haywa-was otSon. They all hit him. kan-was yete otSo. I will hit it (the mark). koc ekwe-ka otSo riicase. When I don't hit the word (right). hannhi-koottohsis? Where is he hit?} Grammar: sometimes seems to mean 'be wounded' instead: Meaning: hit a target, hit a specific spot when hunting something, hit in an abstract sense of 'get right', hit and wound. suyi V strike, hit Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure, less common word for haTTa. [Attested only once]

hit over the head katSi V hit over the head {Ex.: yetee-ka-mes katSi. I will hit you over the head. katischpun. (Someone) hit himself over the head.} Similar: kaaciSi. Meaning: refers to a very violent act of attack, probably hitting around the head or neck, likely to the point of killing the other person, possibly also including choking. (Other Pronunc.: katisch before -pu or -mu)

hoarse

be hoarse *rinsi V be deep, low, hoarse {Ex.: rinsiksi Taares koc haya saa:wa: The men sing low when they sing. rinsiksi wak ricca: He talks low/hoarsely (his voice is deep/hoarse). haypire rinsiksi, haypire leeweTes. Some (sang) low, some (sang) high.} Opp.: leeweTe. Grammar: only occurs with -kisi. Meaning: can include voices being confused or chaotic as well as hoarse or just singing at low pitch, often describes singing but can also describe speech. kelle V be hoarse {Ex.: kelleSmin hoarse person kehlenin-ka: I got hoarse.} Grammar: may appear only with -n(i) (meaning become hoarse) or -Smin, but unsure.

rinsiki (Made from: *rinsi, -ksi) V be deep, low, hoarse, be deep, low Meaning: of the voice, also includes sounding disordered or chaotic. Sokle V be hoarse {Ex.: Soklenin. (Someone) got hoarse.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (meaning 'become hoarse'), or possibly with suffixes such as -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hog n kooci (Borrowed from: cochino, coche) Spanish) N swine, pig {Ex.: liikiy koioc, amSi makke amma tooTese! Kill a pig, so that we can eat meat! paytana makke koocise. We go to hunt pigs.}

hog testicles cattYa 2 N hog testicles Meaning: may be a metaphoric word for the buckeye tree.

hottie n kuTu V hottie {Ex.: kan-was kuTu. I hog-tie her (the cow).} Meaning: probably of tying an animal around the middle. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hold n *onse V fondle, caress, hold {Ex.: onespu-ka neppe sinnisse. I hold and caress this child.} Grammar: appears only with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: *ones before -pu or -mu) ammi 2 V hold, have {Ex.: ammisiy nuk! Just hold it! hemmen ammisi. He still has it.} n onespu (Made from: *onse, -pu) V fondle, caress, hold paTTi V hold, catch, grasp {Ex.: paTTihiis-ka. I was seized. paTTiy piina muuSek! Grab that bird! ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse. I didn't catch a single goose! ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-mee yete paTTihi! Don't walk at night, because you'll get grabbed! paTwiy nuk! Let it go! paTTi-ka kan-onespun. I'm holding my daughter.} Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead.

hold hands pawli V hold hands {Ex.: pawliy nuk! Hold his/her hand! pawlimu to hold each others' hands} Similar: paku. Social use: the word was pakkulmu in Ar's time, pawli in Asc's time. (Other Pronunc.: pawli before -mu (and -pu if possible))
hold in one's arms ■ tawla V hold in arms \{Ex.: tawlasu to go to hold (something/a baby) in one's arms hemec'a wak tawlasu. She's just holding one thing (for ex. a baby) in her arms.\} Meaning: for ex. a baby. [Tentative]

hold palms out ■ talTu V hold palms out \{Ex.: talTiy! Hold your hands out palm upward!\} Meaning: to hold the hands out with the palms upward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hole ■ cohol
N
revers. hole \{Ex.: tollon wak-cohol kan-kalsu. My pants have a lot of holes. (Many are its holes, my pants.) coholte-k wak-ooco. Her ears have holes (are pierced). hiTTew akkun coholtak. The wind came in the holes. tursiSte-k wak-cohololum. He's cold because of its holes. (in walls)\} Similar: coho; Verb: cohol; Similar: hocol. Meaning: probably has a burrow/hole of an animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object. [Other Pronunc.: cohoold before a vowel in the word]

■ huurani
N
personal hole \{Ex.: kutYeelu wak-rukka issintak. The tarantula's home is in a burrow. isni-te-k. He has a burrow.\} Verb: isni. Meaning: burrow/hole of an animal, not a general hole in an object. ■ soomon
N
hole, hollow of a tree or log \{Ex.: tappur soomonte-k. The tree has a hollow. kitpahte-k soomontak. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.\} Meaning: in a tree or log.

open hole ■ ruutis
N
revers. open hole [Ar + Asc. guess]

make holes ■ Tullu V make holes, perforate \{Ex.: Tullusu kan-looya. My pot has holes. Tulluy! Make holes (in it)! Tullunin looya. My pot got holes.\} Meaning: of small holes in items, not an animal's hole in the ground.

ear hole ■ yatu (Borrowed from: ahijado?? Spanish??) N ear hole Meaning: probably hole of a pierced ear, not the hole into the ear canal, but exact meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

swimming hole ■ poosa (Borrowed from: poza Spanish) N swimming hole [Attested only once]

watering hole ■ hoyloy
N
watering hole \{Ex.: nuhu taprey hoyloytak up there at the watering hole\} [Attested only once]

become a hole ■ hocol
V
revers. a hole forms \{Ex.: sii-was hocolpin, hocollin. Water made a hole form, a hole formed.\} Similar: hocorsi; Noun: hocol.

grave hole ■ huurani
N
grave \{Ex.: pina huurani. There is a grave.\} Meaning: grave for burying a human after death.

a hole forms ■ hocol
V
revers. a hole forms \{Ex.: sii-was hocolpin, hocollin. Water made a hole form, a hole formed.\} Similar: hocorsi; Noun: hocol.

be full of holes ■ cohol
V
revers. be full of holes \{Ex.: cohollin. It became full of holes. coholisai innu. It's full of holes in the road.\} Noun: cohol. (Other Pronunc.: coohol before -si?) ■ cooholsi
Made from: cohol, -si) V be full of holes Similar: coprore 1.

have potholes ■ hocorsi
V
have potholes Similar: hocol. [Attested only once]

be full of small holes ■ coprore
V
be full of small holes \{Ex.: hinTis pina coprore? What is that thing full of holes?\} Similar: cooholsi.

make squirrel hole ■ isni
V
revers. make squirrel hole, burrow Noun: isnin. Meaning: only of a small animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

holiday ■ heste
(Borrowed from: fiesta Spanish) N holiday \{Ex.: huuyin tawah heste the holiday when work begins\} Meaning: may be used for a day in general, rather than a holiday. Social use: rare, may only have been used in Mission times. [Ar only, very unsure]

holiest ■ santisima
(Borrowed from: santissima Spanish) N personal holiest \{Ex.: neppe muruTse horpeywas, eTse hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristusse. In the middle of this sleeping night, the holiest Maria gave birth to Jesus Christ.\} Similar: santi. Grammar: part of speech unsure (borrowed from an adjective in Spanish), used as part of Maria's name. [Attested only once]
holler • riTTa V shout, holler { {Ex.: riTTa-k. He shouts. riTTay men! You, shout!} }. Similar: rica.

Hollister • kooTehkta (Made from: *kooTeh, -tak). N place Hollister Meaning: literally 'at the place of the gophersnakes'.

Hollister (name) • hoolister (Borrowed from: Hollister English) N personal Hollister (name) Meaning: name of a rancher in the area. [Attested only once]

hollow • hotpeSte (Inflected form of: hotpe, -Ste) perf hollow [Ar only, very unsure]

be hollow • hotpe V be hollow { {Ex.: hotpeSte hollow} }. Meaning: possibly of a hollow tree, but unclear. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

hollow tree or log • soomon N hole, hollow of a tree or log { {Ex.: tappur soomonte-k. The tree has a hollow. kitaphe-k soomontak. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.} }. Meaning: in a tree or log.

holy
gather holly berries • toyno (Borrowed from: toyon? Spanish) V gather holly berries { {Ex.: toyno makke. We're gathering holly berries.} }. Noun: tYottYoni. Cultural info.: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Social use: may be a borrowing from Spanish. unsure. Sci. name: Heteromeles arbutifolia OR Photinia arbutifolia Lindl, Jepson p. 508.

holy berry • tYottYoni N holly berry { {Ex.: koc atSakniS rutaana-k tYottYonis. when the girl goes to pick holly berries.} }. Verb: toyno.

holy

holy one • santi (Borrowed from: santo Spanish) N holy one, saint { {Ex.: wak-raakat mariya santi. Her name is Holy Maria. hiruham saktumka Tarnahtakwas All the saints of heaven} }. Similar: santisima. Grammar: usage partly depends on usage of the Spanish word, may be santi when used as a noun.

Holy Spirit • espiritu (Borrowed from: espiritu Spanish) N spirit { {Ex.: aaman-ka, diyos appa, diyos innis, diyos espiritu santo. I believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.} }. Native: nossow. Cultural info.: used only in translating Catholic documents. Meaning: closest Mutsun word is nossow, but meaning is not the same.

holy weed plant • pukuti N holy weed plant Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called yerba santa in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly Eriodictyon californicum or other Eriodictyon species. [Attested only once]

home • rukka, 1 house, home { {Ex.: hittYe makke rukkatka. Let's go (in)to the house. wareeriy men-rukka. Sweep your house! aSSahte rukka. The house is different. kan yete Taakan kan-rukkatka. I'll come home./I'll arrive at my house.} }. Verb: rukka, 1.

make ourselves at home • rukkamuksi (Made from: rukka, -mu, -ksi) V village, make ourselves at home Grammar: Me translates as a noun 'village,' but this seems to be a verb '(we) make ourselves very much at home'.

make oneself at home • ruksi (Made from: rukka, -ksi, -ksi) V make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

homely • ektsSte (Inflected form of: ektses, -Ste) perf ugly, homely

hominy • nistemal (Borrowed from: nixtamal Spanish) N hominy [Attested only once]

honeydew from reed • TiTi N honeydew from reed Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

hook with horns • ciri, 1 V hook with horns { {Ex.: tooro kannis cirin. The bull hooked me by the horns.} }. Noun: ciri, Synonym: hicku. (Other
Pronunc.: cirii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) V hook with horns

\{Ex.: hickun-kas waaka. The cow jabbed me with its horns. hickuy nuk! Hook it with your horns! (said to a cow)\} Synonym: cirii.

hope V wait, hope \{Ex.: kaatYi kan suuti... Thus, I hope...\} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Ar + Asc. guess] V hope \{Ex.: kan yuuhispay haywe diyoose. I hope to see God.\} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hopefully Adv hopefully \{Ex.: atpet-ka holle. I hope I'll be able to.\} Meaning: may be related to atpe(si), but unsure.

catch great horned owls V catch great horned owls \{Ex.: humsina makeke. We go to catch great horned owls.\} Noun: humnis. Scien. name: Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin.

hook with horns V hook with horns \{Ex.: tooro kannis cirii. The bull hooked me by the horns.\} Verb: cirii.

horsen N horn \{Ex.: pulkinin cirii. The bottom broke off the horn.\} Synonym: hicku. (Other Pronunc.: cirii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) V hook with horns \{Ex.: hickun-kas waaka. The cow jabbed me with its horns. hickuy nuk! Hook it with your horns! (said to a cow)\} Synonym: cirii.

bird V hornet [Attested only once]

horse N horse \{Ex.: kommempin kawayuse. I tired out my horse. men-kaway used witen. Your horse threw you. hopee-ka kawayuse. I mount the horse.\}

female horse (mare) V yeeva (Borrowed from: yeuva Spanish) N mare \{Ex.: yeeva hiswin. The mare gave birth.\}

horsehair rope N horsehair rope

horsehair rope V horsehair rope

kawresto, H noted it was not a w, closest Musun pronunciation would be kapresto. [Attested only once]

host V welcome, receive, host \{Ex.: kan-was umSe. I'm welcoming him.\} Meaning: of welcoming/hosting a visitor/guest.

hot be hot V be hot, be warm, heat \{Ex.: muSSi pire. It's warm. (The world/land is warm.) muSSin-kas! Warm me up! muSSin-ka. I'm hot. haayi muSSipuy nii sotowtak, muSSipuhte-ka. Come warm yourself here at the fire, I've warmed myself. yeela-ka muSSipu. Let me warm myself!\} Similar: muuhi. Grammar: usually means to be warm/hot, not to warm something, except with either -pu or -mpi. V be hot \{Ex.: muuhi-me. You are hot. noppa piretka muuhin-ka. I'm hot in this land (this place). muuhi nii. It's hot here.\} Similar: muSSi. Grammar: by itself it means the weather is hot, with -n(i) it means a person feels hot from the weather. V be hot (Made from: muuhi, -n) V be hot Meaning: of people (feeling hot from weather). (Other Pronunc.: muuhi before another suffix) V be hot/warm, burn

\{Ex.: takkan kan-koro. My feet are burning. takkan-ka. I got burnt (for ex. by holding something hot). ekwe-me takkan! Don't get burnt! takkampiy-me issu! Warm up your hands! kan takkampin irekse. I warmed/heated the rock. yeela-ka takkan mesme. Let me get warm (standing/lying) near you. takkanin. It got hot (the weather). takka pire. The land is hot (from the hot sun). takka Tuuhi. The day is hot. takkaSte sakker. The fat is hot. takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise! Let's go, go to see the hot springs!\} Meaning: with pire, Tuuhi, or nothing, means the weather is hot, of a person usually means one gets burnt but can mean one warms oneself by a fire or near another person, of water can mean just that the water is hot or can refer to a hotsprings. V be hot/spicy/piquant

\{Ex.: terpe men-cil yete terpen, terpen-ak.\}
Your chile is hot, it will be hot, it's hot. terpeSte neppe cil. This chile is hot/spicy. terpenin-ka. My (mouth) got hot (from spicy food). men-maTTer terpeSmin. Your tobacco is piquant. } Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: only of food or tobacco.  

be (very) hot ■ temso V be (very) hot { {Ex.: temson-ka, / kan temson. I'm hot. temso rammay. It's hot indoors. temso sottowtak. It's very hot by the fire. temson-ak sottowtak.

He's hot (standing) by the fire. temsonin. It got hot. } } Similar: temme. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) of a person, or without -n(i) of the surrounding temperature in general ('it's hot').

be red-hot ■ *halsi V be red-hot { {Ex.: kan halsimpi irekse. I made the stone red-hot. halsiSte red-hot} } Grammar: appears with -mpi (make red-hot), -n(i) (get red rot), or -Ste (red-hot).

hot (spicy) thing ■ terpeSmin (Made from: terpe, -Smin) N hot thing, spicy thing, piquant thing Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

hot spring ■ takkaSmin-sii (Compound composed of: takka, sii, -Smin) N hot spring Similar: uupi. Meaning: can also have the literal meaning 'hot water,' but also used for hot springs.

house ■ rukka, N house, home { {Ex.: hittYe makke rukkatka. Let's go (in)to the house. wareeriy men-rukka. Sweep your house! aSSahte rukka. The house is different. kan yete Taakan kan-rukkatka. I'll come home./I'll arrive at my house. } } Verb: rukka, 1.

build a house ■ rukka, 2 V build a house { {Ex.: kan rukkapu. I'm building myself a house. } } Meaning: same as hisSe rukka (which is more common).

how ■ hinkahte (Made from: hinka, -Ste) Q how be? { {Ex.: hinkahte-k koctukne-k ennehne neppesum? How would it be if it were written with this? hinkahte-m? How are you? } } Meaning: 'how are you, how is someone,' different from hinkasi 'how (do you) do (something)'.

how be ■ hinkahte (Made from: hinka, -Ste) Q how be? { {Ex.: hinkahte-k koctukne-k ennehne neppesum? How would it be if it were written with this? hinkahte-m? How are you? } } Meaning: 'how are you, how is someone,' different from hinkasi 'how (do you) do (something)'.

how many? ■ hinhan Q how much/many? { {Ex.: hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran? How much money did you give me? hinhan-me Tuuhis iinate? How many days have you been sick? hinhan-ak parki? How heavy is it? hinhan-me hooyon? How many did you take? kan iTkan hinha? How much did I pay? } }
hunch[397]■ tupSuSmin (Made from: *tupSu, -Smin) N hunchback, stooped over person
hunched[397]■ tupSuhte (Inflected form of: *tupSu, -Ste) perf hunched, stooped
be hunched[397]■ tupSu V be hunched, be stooped {{Ex.: okse sinniway, wak tupSunis.}} Grammar: only used with
-n(i), -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: usually of people becoming bent over with age, but can be used of young people. ■ cipolsi V be hunched [Attested only once]■ riccu V be hunched
Meaning: this word very unsure. [Attested only once]
get/become hunched[397]■ tupSuN (Made from: *tupSu, -n(i)) V get hunched, become stooped
hung[397]■ hikihte (Made from: hiki, -Ste) perf hung, hanging
hunger[397]■ suune N hunger {{Ex.: haTTinin wak suunesum. He died of hunger.}} Verb: *suune.
hungry ■ suuneste (Inflected form of: *suune, -Ste) perf hungry
be hungry ■ *suune V be hungry {{Ex.: suuneste haysa koc haysa imta. They're hungry when they get up. suuneste-ka. I'm hungry. (I've gotten hungry already.) suunen-ka. I'm hungry. tollon-ka suunen. I'm really hungry.}} Noun: suunen; Synonym: iSa. Grammar: probably only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. ■ iSa V be hungry {{Ex.: haTTinse makam ama isapu? Are you all dying of hunger now?}} Synonym: *suune. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by sunne.
■ sunnen (Made from: *suune, -n(i)) V be hungry
hunt ■ kasaari (Borrowed from: cazar Spanish) V hunt {{Ex.: wattin-ka kasaarina. I go to go hunting.}} native: payta. [Attested only once]■ payta V hunt {{Ex.: paytaSmin hunter, hunters paytasmak hunter, hunters paytana makse laalakse. We go goose hunting. (go to hunt geese) payta-ka. I'm hunting. paytamit kannis. Hunt for me!}} Similar: Suuto; loanword: kasaari;
■ Suuto V hunt {{Ex.: Suutona haysa. They go hunting.}} Similar: payta. Social use: less common word for payta.

Grammar: object form hinhane is only rarely marked.

how much

how much? ■ hinhane Q how much/many? {{Ex.: hinhane-me kannis hineurse haran? How much money did you give me? hinhane-me Tuuhis iinate? How many days have you been sick? hinhane-ak parki? How heavy is it? hinhane-mo hooyon? How many did you take? kan iTkan hinhane? How much did I pay?}} Grammar: object form hinhane is only rarely marked.

how? ■ hinkasi (Made from: hinka, -si) Q how?, why?, what for? {{Ex.: hinkasi-ka yete hiSSe? How will I do it? hinkasi-me hiwsen piinase? And why do you ask?}} Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from hinkahi 'how are (you)'.

hug[397]■ kapla V hug, embrace {{Ex.: kaplay nuk! Hug him/her! makse kappalmu. We embrace each other. ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne. She isn't embraced easily.}} (Other Pronunc.: kappal before -pu or -mu) ■ tanta V embrace, hug {{Ex.: tantay nuk! Hug him! kan tanta neppe sinnise. I'm hugging this child.}} Meaning: less common word for kapla.
hummingbird[397]■ humuunya N reversion. hummingbird {{Ex.: humuunya mo'Teh wak-wetter kata tiriku. The size of the hummingbird's egg is like (a grain of) wheat.}} Verb: humyu; Similar: huumus; Similar: *hummu.
catch hummingbirds ■ humyu V reversion. catch hummingbirds {{Ex.: humyuna makse. We go to catch hummingbirds.}} Noun: humuunya.

hunch

walk with shoulders hunched ■ cancare V walk with shoulders hunched {{Ex.: cancare wak hinne. He walks around with his shoulders hunched.}} Meaning: meaning unclear.
sit hunched ■ ciiku V sit uncomfortably, hunched {{Ex.: ciiku-ka. I sit hunched over uncomfortably.}} Meaning: sitting on something uncomfortable, or being hunched over.
bird-hunting blind ■ uumit N bird-hunting blind

{{Ex.: uumit atchehe kulyan. A bird-hunting blind, (where) a red-winged blackbird is watched for.}} Meaning: from which to hunt for birds. [Ar + Asc. guess]

get larks ■ ciiritmi V get larks {{Ex.: ciiritmina-ka. I go to get larks.}} Noun: ciiritmin.

hunt bears ■ orse Vrevers. hunt bears {{Ex.: kan orsena. I go to hunt bears. (I go bear-hunting.)}} Noun: ores.

hunt deer ■ onnomi V hunt deer {{Ex.: onnomina-k karyi. He's going outside to hunt deer.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hunt geese ■ lalka Vrevers. hunt geese {{Ex.: lalkamit kannis! Bring me geese! (Hunt geese for me!) lalkana makke. We go goose-hunting.}} Noun: laalak. Cultural info.: they hunted for geese using a lasso and bones.

hunt jackrabbits ■ ceyse Vrevers. hunt jackrabbits

{{Ex.: ceyse-ka makke. We go to hunt jackrabbits.}} Noun: ceyes. Meaning: probably black-tailed jackrabbits.

hunt small squirrels ■ ciki Vrevers. hunt small squirrels

{{Ex.: cikina makke. We go to hunt small squirrels.}} Noun: *cikik. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form.

hunters ■ paytasmak (Made from: payta, -smak) N hunter, hunters Meaning: means either one person who hunts often, or more than one hunter. ■ paytasMin (Made from: payta, -smin) N hunter Grammar: usually one hunter, can be used for more than one, plural must be paytasmak, cannot say paytamak.

hunters ■ paytasmak (Made from: payta, -smak) N hunter, hunters Meaning: means either one person who hunts often, or more than one hunter.

huristak Rancheria ■ huristak (Made from: *huris, -tak, N) huristak Rancheria

hurry ■ huysi, 1 V hurry {{Ex.: huysi-ka. I am in a hurry. huysi-me taahe. You are in a hurry to ask. huysi-ka hiSSe ammane. I hurry to make the food.}}

be in a hurry ■ huysi, 1 V hurry {{Ex.: huysi-ka. I am in a hurry. huysi-me taahe. You are in a hurry to ask. huysi-ka hiSSe ammane. I hurry to make the food.}}

**hurt** ■ *koco 2 V hurt, injure {{Ex.: kan-was kocwempi. I make him hurt (someone). ekwe-ka hiwesen, ussi kannis kocoopu. I don't want to because (I'll) hurt myself. men kannis tollon kocoopun. You injured me a lot.}}

(Other Pronunc.: koco V hurt, injure, endanger {{Ex.: kan-was amsimpin. I hurt him. amsiSte-k. He is hurt. amsinin sepepekpu. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} Noun: ammis. ■ cosso V hurt, burn with pain {{Ex.: cosso kannis. It hurts me (burning pain). cosso-ka hay. My mouth hurts me. (burning pain) hemmen kannis cosso kannis. My wound still hurts me.}}) Grammar: the person who hurts can be subject or object, the body part that hurts is a subject. Meaning: usually a burning kind of pain, can also be ears hurting and making noise, and can refer to a specific illness that probably causes burning sores in the mouth. ■ kaayi V ache, hurt, be spicy {{Ex.: kaayi kan-sire kan wattin yuu-kames akka. My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. kaayi kan-koro kan hinne. My feet hurt from walking. kaayi kan-moohel. My head aches. /I have a headache. kaayi kannis kaaras. / kaayi kan-kaaras. My molar hurts (me). kaayi neppe maTer. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. kaayi kan-cappal. / cappaltak-kas kaayi. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. kaayi-k-was. It hurts him. kannis kaayinin. It hurt me. hannim-mes kaayi? Where does it hurt you? tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTTer. That tobacco is very spicy. haprepuy kaayive! Shake off your pain!}} Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt). ■ kocoopu 2 (Made from: *koco, -pu) V hurt, injure, damage Meaning: can mean 'hurt oneself' using -pu, but also seems to mean 'hurt someone (else)'. ■ kocwem (Made from: *koco, -w-) V hurt, injure Grammar: being derived from koco and -w- is not completely sure, but likely. Meaning: probably involves hurting others, hurting outward from oneself, relatively strong negative word, does not seem to have a meaning about teasing like kocoopu does.
stop hurting ■ *Tattu V stop hurting {{Ex.: Tattun. It stopped hurting.}} Grammar: probably only be used with -n(i) to mean the change from hurting to not hurting. ■ Tattun (Made from: *Tattu, -n) V stop hurting, pain stops (Other Pronunc.: Tattuni before a suffix)

throat hurts ■ turtu V have a sore throat {{Ex.: koc tollon rus iccon rus, piinaway makke turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. turtu kan-horkos. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

hurt in the penis ■ oTpe V hurt in the penis {{Ex.: ussi men calan sottowe oTpen-me. Because you peed on the fire, you have a pain in your penis.}}

hurt the testicles ■ sokre V hurt the testicles {{Ex.: sokreen-ka. I hurt my balls.}} Meaning: for ex. if a man sits down wrong and bumps the testicles. [Attested only once]

husband ■ makkuh Nrevers. husband {{Ex.: kan-makkuh rootes my late husband (My husband existed.) semmonin wak-makkuh. Her husband died. makkuhmin-ak. She is someone with a husband. kan makkuhite. I have a husband. makkuhmak husbands}} Verb: makhu.

person having a husband ■ makkuhmin (Made from: makkuh, -min) N person having a husband Opp.: aTi-makkuhmin.

take a husband ■ urhe Vrevers. take a wife/husband Noun: urhe. [Attested only once]

without husband (widow) ■ aTi-makkuhmin (Compound composed of: aTi, makkuh) N widow Similar: wikic; Opp.: makkuhmin. [Attested only once]

Humuntwas Tribe/people ■ huumuntwas (Inflected form of: huumun, -tak, -was) Npersonal Humuntwas Tribe/people Similar: -was. Cultural info.: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

I

kan Pro1 {{Ex.: kan-was aha. I am going to comb your hair. kan-was suuka. I am meeting up with him. kan mokkonin misontak. I was born at the mission. kan ya wattni anNis piretka. I too will go to the other world. (I will also die.) kan culu. I'm jumping. pini kan-was hara. Maybe I'll give it.}} Similar: =ka. Grammar: 1st person sg. subject, full-word form of -ka, usually first word of the sentence or clause in Asc.'s time, more variable in Ar's time. ■ =ka Pro1 {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hinsu. I don't know. huynina-ka. I'm going fishing. attenin-ka hemec'aa kansi. I broke one of my teeth. amSi-ka haywena kan-aanane. So I (can) go see my mother. yeela-ka wilki. Let me unfold it! yetee-ka hinwi. I'll remember. parki men, koc-ka-mes luuye. You are heavy when I push you on a swing. koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. neppse piretka

muuhin-ka. In this land, I am lost. neppese tollon-ka hiwsen. I want lots of this.}} Similar: kan. Pronunciation: counts as part of the word for lengthening preceding vowel, as in 'yetee-ka,' written with hyphen before it separating it from the word it attaches to. Grammar: attaches to any type of word, adds the word 'I' (1st person sg. subj.) to the sentence, almost always attaches to the first word of the sentence or the first word of its clause (in complex sentence), but occasionally attaches to the verb even if the verb is not first, or rarely to some other word.

if I were to ■ kat (Made from: kan, -t) Adv if I were to Grammar: subjunctive (if I were to, I might, if I do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

him/her/it ■ =kas, Pro1...him/it/her {{Ex.: hiwsen-kas haawa. I like to call him. haran-ka pattihse. I gave him chia. hinwa-ka hayweyken? When did I go to see him?}}
ruyma-kas. I'm shaking him. aTyempi-kas. I'm changing it.}} Pronunciation: -ka-was fused together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg. subject and 3rd person sg. object clitic, attaches to end of word, usually first word of sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be direct or indirect object.

ice ■ isil Nrevers. ice Verb: isli.

icy

be icy/freezing cold ■ paaci V be icy/freezing cold

{{Ex.: paaci wakni. The North wind is icy cold. paacinin-ka. I was freezing cold.}}
Grammar: by itself: of weather being cold, with -n(i): of a person feeling cold.

if ■ -t3 Suff. (Pro > Adv) if it were, if only, if, might

{{Ex.: kat hara. Were I to give, that I give. yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa. Even if you don't believe me already. met hara. Were you to give, that you give.}}
Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making kat, met, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words kat, met, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

if only ■ -t3 Suff. (Pro > Adv) if it were, if only, if, might

{{Ex.: kat hara. Were I to give, that I give. yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa. Even if you don't believe me already. met hara. Were you to give, that you give.}}
Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making kat, met, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words kat, met, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]
rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■
**makset** (Made from: **makset**, -t) *Adv* if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

**if you were to** ■ **met** (Made from: **men**, -t) *Adv* if you were to Grammar: subjunctive (if you were to, you might, if you do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

**ignorant**

**be ignorant of** ■ **menSe** *V* be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest {{Ex.: *hiS'a kannis menSehne* something that I don't know about}} Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

**ignore** ■ **hawni** *V* ignore Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

**illness** ■ **iina** *N* disease, sickness {{Ex.: *iinate-ka.* I'm sick. (I have a disease.)}} {{Ex.: *iinate-k horkostak.* I'm not very sick (only a little sick).}} {{Ex.: *kuutYi-ka iinate.* He's sick with the measles. (He has a disease.)}} {{Ex.: *iinate-k horkostak.* No, no she's not sick (doesn't have a disease).}} {{Ex.: *iinatein.* He recovered from a serious illness.}} Meaning: range of meanings unsure.

**recover from a serious illness** ■ ***ahsi**, *ahsin* *V* recover from a serious illness, come to {{Ex.: *ahsinin.* He/She recovered from a serious illness. *I will recover.*}} *Adv* Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■ **ahsin** (Made from: ***ahsi, -n***) *V* recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: **ahsini** before another suffix)

**suck out an illness** ■ **huska** *V* suck out an illness {{Ex.: *huska-ka.* I suck out an illness.}} {{Ex.: *huskaSmin* healer *utenmak husakpu.* Doctors suck out the illness (from oneself).}} Meaning: a traditional medical practice. (Other Pronunc.: **husak** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

**illuminate** ■ **huya** *V* illuminate, light {{Ex.: *huya-ka kan-sottowe.* I light my fire. *huyay nuk!* Light/illuminate it! *kan meheesi huyase.* I see the light. *huttey amSi-me huyan!* Stoke the fire so that you will light up (be illuminated).}} *adv* *huyay!* Turn on the light! (including: Turn on the lamp!) *huyay weela!* Light the candle!}} Meaning: can be used to mean 'to turn on a lamp' May have a rare figurative meaning involving praying for someone, but unsure.. ■ **wirke** *V* illuminate, light up {{Ex.: *wirkey!* Light (it) with a firebrand!}} Meaning: with a firebrand.

**imitate** ■ **osse** *V* copy, imitate {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete osse.* I will imitate you.}}

**impose oneself** ■ **amyu** *V* impose oneself {{Ex.: *kan amyuypu.* I am imposing myself.}} *Adv* *amyuSte-k eTTen kariry* He imposed himself and slept outside.}} (Other Pronunc.: **amuyu** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

**in** ■ **-tak** *Suff. (N)* at, in, to, on {{Ex.: *kaknuh wak-keesentak* in the chicken hawk's nest waate-ka irektaktum. I'm coming from the rock. *innate-k horkostak.* He's sick in his throat.}} *Adv* *peTTen muumuri pappeltak.* The flies stick to the paper. *kan wattin kan-rukkatka.* I'm going to my house/going home.}} Similar: *kawetYka.* Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: **-tka** after a vowel)

**bring in** ■ **akkumpi** (Made from: **akku**, -mpi) *V* make enter, bring in Grammar: literally 'make enter,’ but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

**go in** ■ **akku** *V* enter, go in {{Ex.: *moT-me akkuSte?* Have you gone in?}} *akkuy kan-rukkatka!* Enter my house! *iTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum.* You come in again with your cane. *akkumpi-ka-mes issu wolsatka.* Put your hand in the bag! *nuhu, nunan akku hismen.* Where, there where the sun goes in (sets). *akkun-ak kan-tooTerka.* It entered my flesh (of chiggers). *kalletka akkun yu-k luppupun.* It entered into the sea and ducked his head under. *akkumpi-ka-mes hemec'a rukkatka.* I make you go into one house. *akkumpiy...*
in another place ■ haahetka (Made from: hahe, -tak) Adv apart, in another place {{Ex.: haahetka roote. S/he is somewhere else. haahetka kan eTten. I sleep in another place.}} Similar:.
in order that ■ amu conj so that, in order that {{Ex.: hinkanin-me amu-ku murSun What did you do to make your molars ache? moT-me paaySte, amu-ku mutsuSte? Are you pregnant, so that you have big breasts?}} (Other Pronunc.: amuu before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)
in order to ■ amSi conj so that, in order to {{Ex.: amSi yulke, yuu-ku puuTe. So that (the fire) burns, I am blowing (at it). miSsimpiy puuTe yamSi yulke sottow! Blow well so that the fire will burn! hiwowy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca! Scold him, so he won’t talk a lot! hann-i-ke yee hooyo hineeruse, amSi-ka huupu? Where will I get money, so that I (can) buy?}}
in the evening ■ uuyakse (Inflected form of: uyak, -se) N in the evening Grammar: not sure that the suffix is -se (obj.), but it seems likely that -se is used to indicate 'in the (time)'.
in the midst of ■ loopohte (Inflected form of: *loopo, -Ste) perf in between, among, in the midst of
incinerated ■ yookoSte (Inflected form of: yooko, -Ste) perf has become ash, incinerated Meaning: completely burned up and turned into ash.
increase ■ *harke V increase {{Ex.: harkenin por kan-tokkohtak. The fleas have increased in my bed.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ *uhSi V increase {{Ex.: niSSasum-me uhSimpi men-hiSSene. You're increasing your work by this. uhSimpin-me. You increased (gained weight). waatena uhSiniy kun peso. The money comes to have increased.}} Similar: hawhi. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -mpi. ■ harken (Made from: *harke, -n) V increase Similar: hawhi. (Other Pronunc.: harkeni before a suffix) ■ hawhi V increase Similar: harken; Similar: *uhSi. [Attested only once] ■ uhSimpi (Made from: *uhSi, -mpi) V increase, gain weight Grammar: to increase something, or without object, to gain weight (increase oneself, possibly with -pu). ■ uhSin (Made from: *uhSi, -n) V increase Grammar: something increases on its own.
indeed ■ aamane Adv truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely {{Ex.: hasli-ka amane. I am really afraid.}} Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time..
index finger ■ Tukalas N index finger Pronunciation: pronunciation not typical for Mutsun, very unsure. [Attested only once]
Indian ■ umaaya N compatriot, fellow Indian, Indian {{Ex.: numan makse umaaya pahSin. The PahSins, who are our compatriots. kan-umaayakma my compatriots}} Similar: oneeya. Meaning: meaning of a familiar, friendly person from a nearby tribe extended to mean 'Indians' as opposed to Europeans.
Indian (not Mutsun) ■ yakSun N Tulareño (Yokuts) people, Indian {{Ex.: yakSun hiwampis hoowose. The Tularenos brought sweet potatoes (possibly seeds). yakSun Sotyohte. The Tularenos have their hair tied up in ponytails. yakSuSinka waate. The Tularenos are coming,}} Cultural info.: possibly from Salt Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of Yokuts people in general (Tularenos), also used as a general term for various Indian tribes (probably except Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other Pronunc.: yakSuSi before plural suffix -kma)
Indian person ■ indio (Borrowed from: indio Spanish) N Indian person [Attested only once]
inflate ■ luhyi V blow up, inflate {{Ex.: kan luhyimpi. I blow something up (make it inflate). luhyin. (It) inflated.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) meaning 'it inflates' or -mpi meaning 'someone inflates it'.
inform ■ kawka V tell, inform {{Ex.: kan kawka. I tell. kawkapu to tell}} Similar: kuwa. (Other Pronunc.: kawak before -pu (or -mu if possible))
inherent reflexive ■ -ni. Suff. (V > V) inher. refl.  
{Ex.: yete-k malan. He will get wet later.  
sawren-ka. I'm getting fat. hasya aknin. They  
are thirsty. yete kan hinnun. I will wake up.  
veela-k waaten! Let him come! neppel tollon- 
ka hiwse. I want lots of this. hummen-ak. It  
collects/piles up. innanin kan-torow. My  
soaproot fell. eTTeniy! Go to bed!} Grammar:  
add to end of a verb, makes an intransitive verb  
(meaning that the action just happens on its own,  
someone doesn't do it to something), or add to end  
of verbs that indicate motion (go/come/walk), or add to  
verbs to make a verb meaning 'get/become', some verbs  
can only be used with -ni, some can only be used with  
one of -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste and change meaning  
depending which one is used. (Other Pronunc.: -ni  
when followed by another suffix)

injure ■ *koco 2 V hurt, injure  
{Ex.: kan-was kocwempi. I make him hurt (someone). ekwe- 
ka hiwse, ussi kannis kocoopu. I don't want  
to because (I'll) hurt myself. men kannis tollon kocoopun. You injured me a lot.}  
(Other Pronunc.: kocoob before -pu or -mu) ■ amsi  
Vrevers. hurt, injure, endanger  
{Ex.: kan-was amsimpin. I hurt him. amsiSte-k. He is hurt.  
amsinin seppekpu. He hurt himself cutting his  
beard.} Noun: ammis. ■ kocoopu 2 (Made from:  
*koco, -pu) V hurt, injure, damage Meaning: can mean  'hurt oneself' using -pu, but also seems to mean 'hurt  
someone (else)'. ■ kocwe (Made from: *koco, -w-)  
V hurt, injure Grammar: being derived from koco and  
-w- is not completey sure, but likely. Meaning:  
probably involves hurting others, hurting outward  
from oneself, relatively strong negative word, does not seem  
to have a meaning about teasing like kocoopu does.

injury ■ ammis Nrevers. injury, wound  
{Ex.: hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis. My injury  
still hurts me.} Verb: amsi.

in-law

mother-in-law ■ uhnin N mother-in-law  
{Ex.:  
kan-uhnin my mother-in-law} Similar: uhhi.  
Grammar: probably derived from uhhi  
historically.

father/mother-in-law ■ uhhi N father-in-law,  
mother-in-law  
{Ex.: kan-uhhi my  
mother/father-in-law} Similar: uhnin. Meaning:  
for both male and female relative.

sister/daughter-in-law ■ TeTmin N sister-in-law,  
dughter-in-law  
{Ex.: haayi TeTmin! Come 
here, sister/daughter-in-law!}

insect sting ■ seenena N insect sting  
{Ex.: wak-seenena its sting} Verb: senne. Meaning: of a  
wasp or other insect.

insert ■ Tiki V put in, insert  
{Ex.: Tikii wolsatka!  
Put it in the bag! Tikii pu to put oneself into  
(something)} (Other Pronunc.: Tikii before a  
single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

inside ■ rammay, Adv inside, within  
{Ex.: makse Tawraykun rammay rukkatka. We went to stay  
inside the house. wak-poloc rammay. His  
belly-button is inside (is an innie). rammay  
murTu. It's dark inside. akkumipyi tappur  
rammay! Put the wood inside! mumyule makkesse rammay oocotka. It's buzzing inside  
our ears.} Grammar: the noun that something is  
inside can be specified with -tka, or not mentioned.

turn inside out ■ etko V turn over/inside out/inside- 
down  
{Ex.: kan etkoopu tokkohtak. I'm  
turning over on my mat. etko! Turn it inside  
out! / Turn it over! etkothe inside-out / turned  
over} Meaning: turn over (for ex. a stone, or oneself  
in bed), inside-out (for ex. a shirt), backwards, upside- 
down, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: eteok before -pu or -mu  
if possible) ■ welko V swell up, turn inside out  
{Ex.: welkohne haale. The cattails are  
swollen up. welkoy men-hin. Turn your  
eyelids inside out!} Meaning: swell up of  
rushes/reeds/cattails or other things, or turn eyelids  
inside out, can only be used to mean 'inside-out' for  
eyelids.

inside out ■ etkohthe (Inflected form of: etko, -Ste)  
perf backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down

instead ■ enohek Adv but, rather, instead  
{Ex.: ekwe waksaSte diyos, enohek harwati. God is  
not stingy, rather he is generous.} [Attested  
only once]

insult ■ atte, V insult  
{Ex.: attetit! Keep  
insulting me!} [Attested only once]
be intelligible ■ namtimi (Made from: namti, -mi)  
\[V\] be understandable, be intelligible  
Meaning: literally ‘to understand/hear for someone’.

interfere ■ olTo V meddle, not mind own business  
\{\{Ex.: olToSmìnse-me? Are you a busybody?\}\}

internet ■ anSa-ennes (New word made from: anSa, enne, -s\(a\)) N internet, email

intestines ■ riiTok N intestines, guts  
\{\{Ex.: tooTe riiTok deer intestines ricoa kan-riiTok. My stomach is growling (my intestines are talking). iccîmpîn-ak wak-riiTokse. He took it’s intestines out.\}\}  
Meaning: general, of any animal, including humans.

clean the intestines ■ *piitti, V clean the stomach/intestines  
\{\{Ex.: kan-was piitti pu. I’m cleaning the intestines (of an animal) out.\}\}  
Noun: piitti, Grammar: probably appears only with -pu, but does not refer to cleaning one's own intestines, only refers to cleaning those of an animal, even when used with -pu.  
Meaning: of a cow or other animal (presumably during butchering). ■ piitti pu (Made from: *piitti, -pu) V clean the stomach/intestines  
Grammar: use of -pu is not literal, does not refer to cleaning one's own body. Meaning: to squash the intestines of an animal with one's hand (probably during butchering) to remove the excrement from the stomach and intestines.

invite ■ hummiti (Made from: hummi, -ti\(i\)) V treat, invite, offer, keep giving  
Grammar: literally ‘keep giving,’ but usually used for ‘invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone’. ■ uypa V invite  
\{\{Ex.: ekwe-ma-kas uypati. You never invite me. ekwe-ka-mes ar uypas. I haven't invited you yet. uypay nuk! Invite him!\}\}  
Meaning: also includes inviting someone to have some of your food (offering it).

iron ■ eccer N iron  
\{\{Ex.: halawe irek koc halsîmpînhe eccer. The stone strikes sparks when the iron is made to get red-hot.\}\} ■ heeru (Borrowed from: hierro Spanish) N iron  
Meaning: the metal substance.

irritable person ■ wayispaN (Made from: *waysi, -paN) N offended/irritable person  
Meaning: of someone who is offended often or easily.

irritate ■ mumli V annoy, irritate  
\{\{Ex.: mumlihne hysa tômümûsùm. They were irritated by the taro potato. mumlihne annoyed\}\}  
Meaning: may be irritate in the medical sense (something irritates the skin for example), but may also have a more general meaning of a person annoying someone. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ yattYa V bother, irritate  
\{\{Ex.: ekwe makam kannis yattYa! Don’t you all bother me! yattYa-ka-was. I’m irritating him.\}\}  
Meaning: includes bothering someone enough to make them angry (anger someone), but probably mild anger, like irritation.

be irritated ■ wihya V be irritated/bothered/annoyed  
\{\{Ex.: hinTîse-me kannis wîhyamî? Why are you bothering me? wîhyamî-ak. He was got irritated.\}\}  
Grammar: with -n(i) means be/get irritated, with -mpi means irritate someone else.

islay ■ pokker Nrevers. wild cherry, islay Verb: pokre. Cultural info.: people may have eaten them for the nut inside, rather than the fruit, when cooked it tastes like cooked beans, and people may have overeaten of this and gotten sick. Meaning: fruit about 5/8 inch diameter, wild cherry or hollyleaf cherry. Sci. name: Prunus ilicifolia Walp. Jepson, p. 506.

it ■ nuk; Pro him, her, it  
\{\{Ex.: iccîmpîy nuk! Take it out! pistuy nuk! Pinch him! aayîmy nuk! Remove it for someone! kuwahne ekwena nuk. It is said that there isn't any. nuk wâttîmpînhe. It is carried.\}\}  
Grammar: almost always with a command verb, as object of the command ("verb him/her/it") (3rd person singular object of imperative), rarely without command, in those cases probably only 'it'. ■ wak Pro he/she/it  
\{\{Ex.: rorospu wak. He/She is amusing him/herself. wak huuyin. He/she started. hinwa wak hiswin? When did she give birth? wak allenin. It broke.\}\}  
Grammar: independent word equivalent to -ak, can be used for male or female people or for things (3rd person singular subjective independent pronoun). ■ wakse Pro him, her, it  
\{\{Ex.: kan yette hinnumî wakse. I will wake him/her up. hînka-ma wakse luhyamî? What do you do that inflates it?\}\}  
Pronunciation: may be pronounced somewhat more like wakse (long first vowel). Grammar: used for both male and female people and for things, equivalent to -was (3rd person singular objective independent pronoun). Social use: more common in Ar's time, dropping out of frequent
it's nothing!

you...it  ■ =ak Pro you...him/her/it  {Ex.: ekwe-kes hara hineurese ney'a Don't give him money now! hinTis-kes hara? What are you giving him/her? ekwe-kes yissa! Don't (you) step on it!}  Pronunciation: shortened form of -mes. Grammar: merged form for 2nd person singular subject and 3rd person singular object in the same sentence. Meaning: includes both 'you' (who does something) and 'him/her/it' (who you do it to) in the same sentence.

it is said  ■ nuk, V it is said  {Ex.: miSte nuk-me. It is said that you are good. hackuSmin nuk-me. It is said that you are a thief. kariy nuk-ak eeTe. It is said that he sleeps outside.}  Grammar: usually followed by the pronoun about whom something is said. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used by Ascension's time.

it is said that  ■ eSSerse Adv it is said that  {Ex.: eSSerse-me-was hayweykun. It is said that you went to see him.}

it...her ■ was Pro he/she/it...him/her/it  {Ex.: was humrin. He baptized him.}  Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

it...him  ■ was Pro he/she/it...him/her/it  {Ex.: was humrin. He baptized him.}  Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

it...it  ■ was Pro he/she/it...him/her/it  {Ex.: was humrin. He baptized him.}  Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

itch  ■ hasku, V tickle, itch, scratch  {Ex.: haskuSmin nuk-ak. My body itches. ekwes-kes hasku? Doesn't this tickle you?}  Synonym: Sukru.

its  ■ wak= Pro his/her/its  {Ex.: huppeSte-k wak-urik. His/Her hair is smoothed down. emmenin wak-Tippese. (S/He) forgot his/her knife. semmoSte-k wak-makkah. Her husband has died. tooTunin wak-sippos. It's wings stiffened.}  Grammar: attach to beginning of a noun to mean that he/she/it possesses the noun, means any of he, she, or it (3rd person singular possessive proclitic pronoun).

it's nothing!  ■ ice excl it's nothing!  {Ex.: kata ice as if it were nothing ice! That's nothing! (I'm
it's nothing!

not afraid of it.)} } Social use: an expression to use to say you're not afraid of something, to dismiss something.

\text{ivy} \text{nissi}, \text{N} \text{ivy} \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{k} \text{an meheesi nissise}. \text{I'm looking at the ivy.}\}\} \text{Verb: nissi.} \text{[Tentative]}

\text{J j}

\text{jab} \text{hiTe} \text{V} poke, prick, jab \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{hiTey nuk tappurum}. \text{Prick it with a stick!} \text{kan-was hiTe}. \text{I'm poking him.}\}\} \text{Pronunciation: might be pronounced hiTee if followed by one consonant and then a vowel, but unsure because there are no examples.} \text{rippa} \text{V} stab, jab, spur \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{yuw-k-was oySo rippas}. \text{He jabbed him again.} \text{rippahne-me}. \text{You're stabbed.} \text{rippat kannis!} \text{Stab me!} \text{rippay nuk!} \text{Stab it!} \text{ripsa kannis wak, wak-Tippesum}. \text{He's stabbing me repeatedly with his knife.} \text{ripsana-k kawaayuse}. \text{He goes to spur the horse repeatedly.}\}\} \text{Similar: rippu.} \text{Meaning: usually means to stab fairly hard, with a knife or sharp weapon, enough to cause a wound, but can also be used for spurring a horse and possibly for a lighter jab, rippu is a lighter prick rather than stab.}

\text{jab repeatedly} \text{rippa} \text{(Made from: rippa, -s-)} \text{V} stab/job/spur repeatedly

\text{jackrabbit} \text{ceeyes} \text{Nrevers.} hare, jackrabbit \text{Verb: ceeye; Similar: ruumay.} \text{Meaning: black-tailed.}

\text{hunt} \text{jackrabbits} \text{ceyse} \text{Vrevers.} hunt jackrabbits \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{ceysena makke}. \text{We go to hunt jackrabbits.}\}\} \text{Noun: ceeyes.} \text{Meaning: probably black-tailed jackrabbits.}

\text{jaw} \text{hakkus} \text{N} \text{jaw}

\text{jay}

\text{crested jay} \text{kaykay} \text{N} \text{crested jay} \text{[Attested only once]}

\text{California jay} \text{aSit} \text{Nrevers.} California jay \text{Verb: aSti.}

\text{catch California jays} \text{aSti} \text{Vrevers.} catch California jays \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{aStina-ka}. \text{I'm going to catch California jays.}\}\} \text{Noun: aSit.}

\text{be covered in ivy} \text{nissi} \text{V} be covered in ivy \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{k} \text{an nissiSte}. \text{I am covered in ivy.} \text{nissini-ka.} \text{I became covered in ivy.}\}\} \text{Noun: nissi.} \text{Meaning: meaning unsure, not clear that this was used often, may just be the verb for the noun 'ivy,' which would usually be expected to mean 'to collect/harvest ivy.'}

\text{jealous} \text{caymu} \text{V} envy, be jealous \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{kan neppe Taarese caymun yete}. \text{I will envy this man.} \text{cayumpu haysa yete}. \text{They will envy each other.} \text{caymun (other Pronunc.: katYmu).} \text{Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -pu (meaning same), -Smin, or -mak (jealous one/ones).} \text{[Other Pronunc.: cayum before -pu (and -mu if possible)]} \text{wallu} \text{V} envy, be jealous \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{yete-k-was wallun}. \text{He will be jealous of him.} \text{wallunin-ak kannis}. \text{He envied me.} \text{wallun haysa}. \text{They are jealous.}\}\} \text{Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning.} \text{Meaning: jealous of a thing (envying an unspecified thing).} \text{arespu} \text{(Made from: arse, -pu)} \text{V} be jealous \text{Meaning: with passive -hne or -stap, this means 'be the object of someone's jealousy, be fought over out of jealousy.'} \text{ars 1} \text{V} be jealous \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{wak-mes arse He's jealous of you.} \text{arespustap-ak He was the object of (someone's) jealousy.} \text{wak arespu}. \text{He is jealous.}\}\} \text{[Other Pronunc.: ares before -pu (and -mu if possible)]} \text{cayumpu} \text{(Made from: caymu, -pu)} \text{V} envy, be jealous \text{Meaning: meaning similar to caymu without -pu.} \text{[Tentative]} \text{wallun} \text{(Made from: *wallu, -n)} \text{V} envy, be jealous

\text{jerky} \text{hiiri} \text{V} make jerky \{\{\text{Ex.}: \text{hiiri haysa tooTese}. \text{They are making the meat into jerky.} \text{hummi kannis neppe tooTe hiirihiim}. \text{to give me this meat jerky hiiri tooTe! Make the meat into jerky!} \text{hiiri piNi haysa}. \text{Maybe they are making jerky.}\}\} \text{Grammar: can include or leave out the word tooTe.} \text{Meaning: means
both cutting or slicing and drying the meat, to make jerky.

**Jerusalem**

catch Jerusalem crickets ■**pica**■ V **catch**

Jerusalem crickets/potato bugs {{Ex.: *piciona makke*. We go to catch Jerusalem crickets (potato bugs).}} **N**oun: *piciona*.

**Jim Salyer Bridge** ■**piciona**■ N Jerusalem cricket, potato bug {{Ex.: *taprey kata piciona* like a Jerusalem cricket on top}} **Verb**: *piciona*.

**Jesus** ■**hesu**■ (Borrowed from: Jesus Spanish) N Jesus {{Ex.: *neppe muruTse horpeywas, ereS hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristusse*. In the middle of this night, Holy Mary gave birth to Jesus Christ.}} [Attested only once]

**Jim Salyer Bridge** ■**cim salyer**■ *N**place Jim Salyer Bridge [Attested only once]

**jimsonweed** ■**monoy**■ (Borrowed from: from other California languages) **N**revers. datura alcohol, jimsonweed {{Ex.: *monoy tiiwistak* in the flower of a jimsonweed}} **Similar**: *monoy*; **Verb**: *monoy*. Cultural info.: datura meaning: alcoholic drink made of datura, forbidden most of the time, with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monoy', also explained as toluauchi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L.

gather jimsonweed ■**monyo**■; **Vrevers**. gather jimsonweed {{Ex.: *monyonaya makke*. We go to gather jimsonweed.}} **Noun**: *monyo*. Meaning: there is a possible association between using this plant to get high and monyo 'be promiscuous', although it is not explicit, also defined as toluauchi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L.

**job** ■**tawah**■ (Borrowed from: *trabajo* Spanish) **N**revers. work, task, job, employment, workplace {{Ex.: *ekwenaawah*. There is no work. *tawah*-k. He has work. *It is difficult. *tawahmak* jobs uTsuyn aha wak-*tawahmak*! Put it away separately there at his work! *tawahete-k* piina riica. That word is difficult. ...amSi

**join** ■**himme**■ V **join** {{Ex.: *himme*}} **Mix it!** *haysa himminen*. They mixed/joined together. *koc-ka himmene himmene kan-koroose*. When I join my feet together. *himmeSte kan-sinnikma, Taaresmak yuu mukurnakma himmeSte*. My children are mixed, men and women mixed together. (I have both boys and girls.) *ekwena tak* *himmentak* *wattin*. Don't you all go together! *himmentak* (literally 'at the joining')}} **Loanword**: *huntari*. Grammar: means to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it means things mix together on their own. ■ **huntari** (Borrowed from: *juntar* Spanish) V join, unite, come together {{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese huntari / huntari-ka neppe Taarese*. I'm joining this man, I'm joining this man.}} **Native**: *himme*. Meaning: does not refer to getting married, only to literally joining someone. ■ **mummi**, V **join** {{Ex.: *mummiSte innu*. The road is joined.}} **Meaning**: meaning somewhat unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**join together** ■**himmenu**■ (Made from: *himme*, -mu) V join together Grammar: two or more things join together, or one mixes two things together.

**crack joints** ■**tonso**■ V crack joints {{Ex.: *tonso wak-issuse*. (He) cracks his joints.}} **Meaning**: to crack one's finger/knuckle joints by pulling on or stretching fingers, may also apply to making other joints crack.

**jointly** ■**himmentak**■ (Made from: *himme*, -mmt, -tak,) **Adv** together, jointly {{Ex.: *ekwena tak* *himmentak* *wattin*. Don't you all go together!}} **Grammar**: non-literal use of -tak.

**joke around** ■**humeSe**■ V play, joke around {{Ex.: *pinna-meme humeSpu*. You are joking around there.}} **Grammar**: probably appears only with -pu and does not have a clear meaning by itself. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: *humeS* before -pu (or -mu if
joke around

possible)  ■ humeSpu (Made from: *humSe, -pu)  
V play, joke around

Jose  ■ hose (Borrowed from: Jose Spanish)  
Npersonal Jose

Josefa  ■ hosefa (Borrowed from: Josefa Spanish)  
Npersonal Josefa  {Ex.: mismin nossow-mes hokke hosefa. Josefa (I) sends you good thoughts. (Opening of a letter.)}

Juan  ■ hwan (Borrowed from: Juan Spanish)  
Npersonal Juan  {Ex.: kan-raakat hwan. My name is Juan.}  Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun.

judge  ■ Tiswi V judge  {Ex.: Tiswin misSmakse, ekeTse makke ya. (He) will judge the good ones, and also our sins.}

jug  ■ uSin N water bottle, jug Meaning: large water bottle, probably made of basketry, less common word for tillay. [Attested only once]

basket jug  ■ tillay N basket jug, water-bottle basket  
{Ex.: kan meheesi neppe tillaye. I'm looking at this water-jug basket.} Cultural info.: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

Juliana  ■ hulyaana (Borrowed from: Juliana or Julyana Spanish) Npersonal Juliana  {Ex.: hulyaana wak-mennen, hulyaana mennen Juliana's grandmother, Juliana's grandmother}

jump  ■ *tYuuke V jump  {Ex.: tYukenin por. The flea jumped.} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) indicating motion, might be possible with -ste or -mpi. Meaning: often of a flea, may indicate the kind of motion of a flea or similar things, unlike culu indicating general jumping.  ■ culu V jump, leap  {Ex.: culun-ak-was. He jumped over it. culumi-k-was. He jumps over him for him. culun haysa sitka. They jumped in the water.}

■ tYuuken (Made from: *tYuuke, -ni) V jump  Meaning: usually of a flea, may indicate the kind of motion of a jumping flea. (Other Pronunc.: tYuukeni before a suffix)  ■ witku V jump, skip  {Ex.: witkun tappur. The wood (stick) jumps.} Pronunciation: may be related to tYuuke, but unsure. Grammar: may only occur with -n(i), meaning something springs loose on its own. Meaning: possibly of a stick that has been bent and held back springing loose, meaning unclear.

jump across  ■ talku V jump across, cross  {Ex.: talkuy! Jump across (it)! talkun-ak siis. He jumped across the water. koc-mé talku rummese, wakkun-me yetu yuu-me. If you cross the river, the water will carry you away.} Meaning: to cross a stream or body of water by jumping.

just  ■ -si, Suff. (V > V) just  {Ex.: caycisi-k. He's (just) strong. kan-was meheesi. I see him. kan hiwsen ukkisi siise. I want to drink water.} Similar: heeleSi. Grammar: some verbs always or almost always take -si, for ex. ukkisi 'drink,' meheesi 'see,' with no change to meaning. Meaning: adds very little meaning to the sentence, often not translated at all (possibly similar to a discourse marker).  ■ at Adv shortly, already, just  {Ex.: ussi-ka at naayate. Because I only limp. riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is just pure. hemmen at waate. (He) is still coming shortly. kovroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan. The bat's wing has already dried up.} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time.  ■ attYa quant only, just  {Ex.: attYa-ka-mes hayweyni. I only come to see you. Tawrana makke attYa. We are just going (there) to live.} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.  ■ huksi V just, spontaneously  {Ex.: huksi-ka hiSSen. I just did it. iccon kannis kan-in huksi. My tears just came out of me. huksin wak ricca. He just speaks. huksi insan laalak. The geese just fell.} Grammar: part of speech not clear, but it may be a verb, otherwise an adverb. Meaning: something just happens spontaneously with no particular reason.

be just  ■ yalha V be just, be fair  {Ex.: ...hinsusmak, yalhaSmin. ... one who is omniscient, one who is just.} Meaning: used of God, unclear whether it could be used for humans. [Ar only, very unsure]

just as if  ■ ese, Adv just as if  {Ex.: ekwe ese atten. Just as if it didn't break.} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]
just be here ■ numa1 (Borrowed from: no mas? possibly Spanish?) V just be here { {Ex.: makse numa ricca. We are just here talking.} } Grammar: usage unsure. [Tentative]

just now ■ cen Adv now, just now, for the first time { {Ex.: cen carka. Now it is clear. haysa cen waate. They are coming now.} }

just now ■ itSa Adv just now, right now { {Ex.: itSa-me itman. You just now got up. itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piyospu sitse. I just now ate meat, then I clean my teeth.} } Similar: iTyan. Grammar: almost always with verb having recent past tense -n. Meaning: of events that have just happened. ■ ney’a (Made partly from: -’a) Adv now, just now { {Ex.: ney’a-k hiswin. She has given birth just now. ney’a-ka amma. I'm eating now. ney’a-ka eTTenin. I went to bed just now. ney’a amma. Now it's raining.} } Similar: ama. Grammar: could come from neppe with -’a. Meaning: of something that just happened just now, or of something happening right now.

kangaroo

catch kangaroo rats ■ tacci V catch kangaroo/river rats { {Ex.: tacciina makke. We go to catch kangaroo rats.} } Noun: taccin. Pronunciation: form tacci (as in taccina) somewhat unusual for Mutsun, might be tacci. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. (Other Pronunc.: taccii before a suffix starting with a single consonant then a vowel)

kangaroo rat ■ taacin N river rat, kangaroo rat Verb: tacci. Cultural info.: used to be common along the San Benito River in Asc.'s childhood, boys would chase them on horseback along banks of the river, but the rats were faster, may still have lived in the Rammond Mountains by 1930. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. Sci. name: Dipodomys or Perodipus.

keep ■ *onSe V keep, continue Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: can mean either to physically keep (have) something, or can mean to keep on doing something, but meaning is somewhat unsure. ■

ammi 3 V keep, conserve { {Ex.: ekwe-ka ammisi kan-riicase I don't conserve (keep) my language.} } ■ onSepu (Made from: *onSe, -pu) V keep, continue

keep ...ing ■ -ksi Suff. (V > V) really, keep ...ing { {Ex.: moT-ak haasin, wak ruySuksi? Is he afraid, (so that) he is shivering? cehsksi wakhin, kata penyek. His eyes really shine, like a cat. henseksiyuT, makam riccapu! Be quiet you all, you're talking! ekwe makse pakkaksi. We don't keep looking (for it).} } Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes meaning stronger, emphatic (“really”), or continuing for a long time (“keep doing”), primarily stronger/emphatic, rarely continuing action (intensive, continual).

keep an eye on ■ suksi V watch, keep an eye on, snoop { {Ex.: suksiy! Watch (it, something you don't like)! hista makam kannis suksisi? Why are you all just watching me? ekwe makke suksi. We're not watching (snooping). suksipN haysa, suksimu haysa. They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. hattena huuyis suksipu? Who started paying attention (snooping?)? } } Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: sukis before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN)

keep chasing ■ yooreti (Made from: yoore, -ti) V keep chasing Meaning: exact meaning unsure, could just be used for chase, but often things like chickens that one has to chase around in circles.

keep giving ■ hummiti (Made from: hummi, -ti) V treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone'.

keep quiet/still ■ henseksi (Made from: *hense, -ksi) V keep/be quiet, keep/be still
keep Xing -ti. Suff. \((V > V)\) keep Xing \{\{Ex.: ammati-ka. I go along eating, hinkayiti-ka-\mes? What am I (going along and) saying to you? men hinsuti. You know what you're doing (you always know). hummitiy nuk tooTe! Treat him to meat!\}\} Similar: eTinpuwatis. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb indicating that the action goes on for a long time (continuative), however, -ti often does not seem to change the meaning by very much, often indicates that one goes along doing the action (possibly motion).

kettle n looya \(\{\text{Borrowed from: la olla Spanish}\) N pot, kettle \{\{Ex.: maahiy looya amSi woppe sii!\}\} Cover the pot so the water will boil! \(\text{Tullunin looya. The pot got full of holes.}\}\} Meaning: for cooking.

key n kiccas \(\{\text{Made from: kicca, -s}\) N key loanword: yaawe. yaawe \(\{\text{Borrowed from: llave Spanish}\) N key \{\{Ex.: hannikus-me uuhen yaawe?\}\} Where did you put away the keys?\}\} native: kiccas.

kick n yira \(\{\text{V kick}\) \{\{Ex.: hattena-k kannis yira wak-koroosum? Who is kicking me with his foot? sinni-mes yira. The boy is kicking us. kan-mes yiran. I kicked you, yiraana kannis kan-wakkastak. (He) goes to kick me in the butt.\}\} Pronunciation: vowel length unsure: may be yaira, other pronunciation yiraa also unsure. (Other Pronunc.: yiraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

kiddo n tare \(\{\text{N young person, buddy, kiddo}\) \{\{Ex.: hannni-ka, tare, saawen? Where do I go to sing, sister? hiTTapuy, tare! Wash yourself, young lady!\}\} Similar: tarekse. Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

kidney n ruutuy \(\{\text{N kidney Similar: ruutYuy.}\}\} Meaning: this word, as separate from ruutYuy 'heart,' is unsure. [Attested only once]

kill n liiki \(\{\text{V kill}\) \{\{Ex.: moT-me hinTise liikin? Did you kill anything? liikiy kooci amSi makke amma tooTese! Kill a pig so we can eat meat! wak liikipun. He killed himself. liikihne-me. You are to be killed. ekwe makam likimu! Don't kill each other! kan liikistap. I was killed. liikiy nuk / wakse! Kill it/him! kan yete liikin. I will kill.\}\} Meaning: of animals, insects, or people. liiki \(\{\text{Made from: liiki, -n}\) V kill Grammar: less common than liiki itself. Meaning: to kill in general, not to kill something or someone specifically. (Other Pronunc.: liikini before another suffix)

kill oneself n liikipu \(\{\text{Made from: liiki, -pu}\) V kill oneself, commit suicide

kill with teeth n kattYu \(\{\text{V kill with teeth}\) \{\{Ex.: kattYu-k poore. He is killing fleas with his teeth.\}\} Meaning: killing lice or fleas.

killdeer n tiwitYuk \(\{\text{Nrevers. killdeer}\) \{\{Ex.: kaknu Tonnon tiwitYukse. The hawk grabs the killdeer with its talons.\}\} Verb: tiwitYku. Pronunciation: not a normal Mutsun noun form, but may indicate the sound the bird makes. Meaning: walks in the river and lays eggs in the sand. Sci. name: Oxyechus vociferus vociferus OR Charadrius vociferus, Dawson p. 1299.

catch killdeer n tiwitYku \(\{\text{Nrevers. catch killdeers}\) \{\{Ex.: tiwitYkuna amkke. We go to catch killdeers.\}\} Noun: tiwitYuk. \{\{Ex.: tiwitYkuna makke. We go to catch killdeers.\}\} Meaning: of animals, insects, or people. \(\{\text{Made from: tiwitYku, -pu}\) V kill oneself, commit suicide

kindle a fire n karka, \(\{\text{V kindle a fire}\) \{\{Ex.: karkay sowtoo! Kindle the fire!\}\} Noun: karka. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, probably start a fire with small sticks, with kindling. [Tentative]

kindling n tuSir \(\{\text{N kindling, pieces of trash}\) \{\{Ex.: hummit tuSir, kan hutte! Give me kindling, I'll stoke a fire! oTToy tuSir! Pick up pieces of trash! kan meheesi tuSir. I'm looking at the kindling/trash.\}\} Grammar: might be possible to use as a verb 'collect kindling' with -na, but unsure. Meaning: small pieces of trash could be used as kindling, but does not have to mean that. (Other Pronunc.: tuSiir before a vowel in the same word)

kingfisher n carsaywa \(\{\text{N kingfisher}\) [Attested only once]

kiss n *Sumke \(\{\text{V kiss}\) \{\{Ex.: kan-was Sumekpun. I kissed him/her. Sumekput kan-haytak! Kiss me on my mouth! moT-me Sumekphunis? Did you get kissed? hemec'a Sumekpus one kiss\}\} Grammar: only used with -pu. Meaning: meaning of
knife knife Nknife {{Ex.: waray Tippesum! Cut it with a knife! kan-was aayimi Tippese. I remove the knife for him (pull it out of him for him). wassuhne hemec'a Tippesum. The skin is scraped with a knife. kan-was hara neppe Tippese. I'm giving him this knife.}}

kneel nakkus Nknee [Attested only once] ■

knead ■ Sacca Vknead, make dough {{Ex.: Saccay! Knead/make the dough! Saccamit! Make cornmeal dough for me!}} Similar: Sacni,

knee ■ tinkor Vkneel {{Ex.: tikroy! Kneel! tikrohto hayssa. They've kneeled. kan yete tikro. I will kneel. tikronuy! Make him/her kneel! (Put him/her in a kneeling position.) tikkorpuy-ka. I kneel (myself). tikkorpuuyT, amSi makam saare! You all kneel, so you (can) pray! tikkorpuy, saarey! Kneel (and) pray!}} (Other Pronunc.: tikkor before -pu (or -mu if possible))

knead ■ Sacca Vknead, make dough {{Ex.: Saccay! Knead/make the dough! Saccamit! Make cornmeal dough for me!}} Similar: Sacni.

knife ■ Tippesum Vknife {{Ex.: ammasu-ka kusiinatka. I'm going to eat in the kitchen.}}■

kitchen ■ kusina (Borrowed from: cocina Spanish) Nkitchen {{Ex.: ammasu-ka kusiinatka. I'm going to eat in the kitchen.}}■

kneel ■ tinkor Vkneel {{Ex.: tikroy! Kneel! tikrohto hayssa. They've kneeled. kan yete tikro. I will kneel. tikronuy! Make him/her kneel! (Put him/her in a kneeling position.) tikkorpuy-ka. I kneel (myself). tikkorpuuyT, amSi makam saare! You all kneel, so you (can) pray! tikkorpuy, saarey! Kneel (and) pray!}} (Other Pronunc.: tikkor before -pu (or -mu if possible))

knife ■ Tippesum Vknife {{Ex.: waray Tippesum! Cut it with a knife! kan-was aayimi Tippese. I remove the knife for him (pull it out of him for him). wassuhne hemec'a Tippesum. The skin is scraped with a knife. kan-was hara neppe Tippese. I'm giving him this knife.}}

stab/cut with knife ■ Tippesum Vstab/cut with knife, cut for laces {{Ex.: kan-was Tippese. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.}} Noun: Tippesum. Grammar: rare, Tippesum is usually a noun.

knife ■ harki Vknife ■ harki Vknock over/commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative]

kneel ■ tinkor Vkneel {{Ex.: ammasu-ka kusiinatka. I'm going to eat in the kitchen.}}■

knead ■ Sacca Vknead, make dough {{Ex.: Saccay! Knead/make the dough! Saccamit! Make cornmeal dough for me!}} Similar: Sacni.

kneel ■ tinkor Vkneel {{Ex.: ammasu-ka kusiinatka. I'm going to eat in the kitchen.}}■

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habitual: kan-was Tipse. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.

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herself alone.) Synonym: upki. Meaning: with -pu, knock oneself over might also refer to suicide, when applied to objects can mean scoop into piles also. (Other Pronunc.: harik before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ lalla V fell, knock over { {Ex.: kan-was lalla. I knock it over. / I fell it. lallahnis wak. It was felled.} } Meaning: probably knocking over in general, not just felling trees. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ upki V knock over, stumble { {Ex.: upkinin-ka. I fell over. upkiy! Knock (it) over!} } Synonym: hari. Grammar: with -ni means 'fall over on its own,' without it, means 'knock something over'.

knocked down ■ withhite (Inflected form of: witi, -Ste) perf thrown away, knocked down

knot ■ aren N knot { {Ex.: wak aren rootes. It was his knot.} } [Attested only once] ■ pITTes (Made from: pITTe, -si) N knot Meaning: in a string or rope. ■ woton (Borrowed from: boton Spanish) N knot, button { {Ex.: tappur woton knot in wood (wood's knot) attu-ka wak-wotoone kamiisatka. I'm putting his button on the shirt.} } Meaning: 'knot' meaning is only of knots in wood/boards/trees, 'button' meaning is for clothing. (Other Pronunc.: wotoon before a vowel in the same word)

know ■ hinsu V revers. know { {Ex.: kan hinsu himah'ase. I know everything. ekwe-ka hinsu wak-raakatse. I don't know his name. ekwe-ka hinsu. I don't know. ekwe-ka hinsu sukmu. I don't know how to smoke. hinsu haysa innuse. They know the road. hinsuSmin citte. someone who knows a lot about dancing kan tukne pinaase hinsu. If only I knew that.} } Noun: hinsu. Meaning: includes knowing how to do something, knowing information, and knowing a person. (Other Pronunc.: hinus before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ nansi V know, recognize, meet { {Ex.: hiske-ka-mes nansi. Let me know you. (get to know you?) kan-was nansi. I know/recognize/meet him. ekwe-ka nansi. I don't know. kan-was nansi, wak ekwe miSte. I know that he's not good (=not pleased). nansisu-ka haysane. I go to meet them. kan nansi men-riccane. I recognize/know your speech (your voice).} } Meaning: usually means 'know' or 'recognize,' can also mean 'meet'.

who knows? ■ kiye excl who knows? [Ar + Asc. guess] not know about ■ menSe V be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest { {Ex.: hiS'a kannis menSehne something that I don't know about} } Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

who knows ■ -pe Suff. (??? > Q) who knows/thinks { {Ex.: hannipe wak? Who knows where he/she is? hinTispe? Who knows what (it) is?} } Grammar: usually attaches to question words, but sometimes to other words, probably does not change part of speech. Meaning: meaning very unsure.

know what one is doing ■ hinsuti (Made from: hinsu, -ti) V know what one is doing

knowledge ■ hinnus N revers. knowledge, memory, wisdom { {Ex.: wetreSmin wak-hinnus. His knowledge is great.} } Verb: hinsu.

knowledgeable be knowledgeable ■ pahca 1 V be knowledgeable/smarty { {Ex.: pahcaSmin wak-moohel, amSi wak holle ricca miSSimi. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. pahcamak knowledgeable people pahacpu makam sire. You all know your own hearts.} } Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. (Other Pronunc.: pahac before -pu or -mu)

knuckles ■ laasin N knuckles Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
lack  ■  *harsu  V  lack, miss  \{Ex.: harsuhte kannis. I'm missing (something, a little piece, possibly teeth). harsuSte-k. He is lacking something (possibly teeth),\}\}  Grammar: only with -hte-Ste (unclear which) (lacking, missing), not clear whether the person lacking something is object or subject. Meaning: possible that there are two similar-sounding words, one meaning to lack teeth and the other to lack things in general, but not clear.

lacking  ■  harsuhte  (Inflected form of: *harsu, -Ste)  perf  lacking, missing Meaning: possibly of teeth, possibly general.

lady's man  ■  yossopaN  (Made from: yosso, -paN)  N  flirt, lady's man  Meaning: a flirt, someone who goes around flirting all the time with everyone, can probably refer to either a man or a woman, but unsure.

lake  ■  lawuuna  (Borrowed from: laguna Spanish)  N  lake

lame

be lame  ■  kooho,  V  be lame  [Tentative]

lament  ■  warak  N  revers.  lament, crying  \{Ex.: haTTin-ka waraksum. I'm dying of crying (crying myself to death). hassa-kas warak. I feel like crying. namitpu kan-warak. My crying is heard. waraakicmak criers (people who cry a lot)\}\}  Verb: warka. Meaning: the state or fact of crying. (Other Pronunc.: waraak before a vowel in the same word)

lamp  ■  lampara  (Borrowed from: lampara Spanish)  V  lamp  \{Ex.: lampara kille. The lamp shines.\}\}  [Attested only once]

lamprey  ■  huusu  N  lamprey, eel  Meaning: possibly freshwater eel, not clear exactly what animals are meant.

land  ■  pire,  N  world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere  \{Ex.: piretka Tawray! Sit on the ground! wackiSte pire. The ground/earth is cracked. hinme-k wak-piresee. He's walking his land. iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. hemtso pire. The world is silent. muSSI pire. It (the weather) is hot. sokroSte pire. The world is dark (of a cloudy day). kan-was yete maka pireesum. I will throw handfuls of earth. moT-ka neppe piretkawas? Am I of this world?\}\}  Similar: pire;  Similar: wis, mun, lot.  Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere.  (Other Pronunc.: piree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

plot of land  ■  milpa  (Borrowed from: milpa Spanish)  N  crop, plot of land  \{Ex.: mokkohte kan-milpa. My crop has sprouted.\}\}  [Attested only once]

language  ■  riica  N  language, word  \{Ex.: riica haysa riicasum. (They) are speaking (in) their language. mooniS riica Spanish language (white person's language) emmen-ak kan-riicas. My language is being forgotten. koc ekwe-ka otSo riicas. When I don't hit the word (right). tawahte-ki piina riica. That word is difficult.\}\}  Verb: riica;  Similar: riican.

lap up  ■  matta  V  lick up, lap up  \{Ex.: penyek matta leecise. The cat is lapping up the milk.\}\}  Meaning: as a cat or dog laps up food or liquid.

lard  ■  sakkerte  N  revers.  fat, lard  \{Ex.: sakkerte tooTe. The meat has (a lot of) fat. takkaSte sakkerte. The fat is hot. hooyoy ris, wak tollon sakkerte! Get the meat, it has a lot of fat!\}\}  Verb: sawre;  loanword: manteka. Meaning: may refer to fat in the body as well as in food, but food usage far more common.

large

be large  ■  maatini  V  be large  \{Ex.: kan maatini. I am large.\}\}  Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb and very unsure.  [Ar + Asc. guess]  ■  wetre  N  revers.  be large/big  \{Ex.: wetreSmin wak-ooco. His ears are big. wetremak wak-tiiwis. It's flowers are big. wetrempiy! Enlarge (it)! wetreSte wak-paaya. His speed is great (he's fast). waatena wetrenin. It's about to get big.\}\}  Noun: wetter.
Grammar: almost always used with -Smin/-mak/-ya or Ste or rarely -mpi or -n(i), but can very rarely be used alone with same meaning.

large fire ■ huteepa N bonfire, large fire {{Ex.: kaunile huteepa. The large fire is smoking.}} [Tentative]
lark ■ ciiritmin N lark, meadowlark Verb: ciiritmi.
hunt larks ■ ciiritmi V get larks {{Ex.: ciiritmina-ka. I go to get larks.}} Noun: ciiritmin.
larynx ■ tuhmr N Adam's apple, larynx Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
Las Viboras Peak ■ ippihtak (Made from: ippih, -tak) N Las Viboras Peak Meaning: literally the rattlesnake place, and the Spanish name is a translation of the Mutsun word.
lash
have long eyelashes ■ wilTu V have long eyelashes {{Ex.: wilTuSmin one with long eyelashes}} [Attested only once]
eyelash ■ Simpur N eyebrow, eyelash {{Ex.: layTaSte wak-Simpur. His/her eyelashes are long.}} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.
lasso ■ lasaari (Borrowed from: lazar Spanish) V lasso, rope {{Ex.: kan-was lasaarin. I lassoed it.}} Grammar: to rope or lasso something. [Attested only once]
last ■ aNNis N other one, another, other, next, last {{Ex.: aNNistak-ka Tawra. I live somewhere else. aNNis piretka to the other world aNNis siman last week}} Verb: ancI; Similar: uSuwas. ■ tuunehte (Inflected form of: tunne, -Ste) perf last, final ■ uSuwas (Made partly from: -was) Adv last, previous {{Ex.: uSuwas aasir last year}} Similar: aNNis. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be related to uyka. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]
give the last of something ■ akiLe V give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]
be last ■ tuune V be last {{Ex.: tuune-ka. I'm the last.}} Similar: tunne. Pronunciation: may be a different pronunciation of tunne, or a related but separate word.

last night ■ uyka murtey (Compound composed of: uyka, murtey) Adv last night
late ■ -tis, Suff. (N > N) deceased, late {{Ex.: kantaknantismak my late (deceased) older brothers kan-appatis my late father}} Grammar: add to a word for a relative (kinship term) to make a noun meaning one's relative who is deceased. ■ uykaSte (Inflected form of: uyka, -Ste) perf late Meaning: late in the afternoon or the day.

get late in the morning ■ *Tuhyi V get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: TuhyiSte. It's well into the day/late morning. TuhyiSte pire / hismen. The sun is high up in the sky. Tuhyin. It's getting well into the morning. maksen Tuhyinin oySo. The sun got high on us again.}} Noun: Tuhis. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon. ■ Tuhyin (Made from: *Tuhyi, -n(i)) V get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: Tuhyini before a suffix)

get later in the day ■ uykan (Made from: uyka, -n) V get later in the day (Other Pronunc.: uykani before a suffix)
be later in the day ■ uyka, Vrevers. be later in the day {{Ex.: uykan hismen. It's getting later.}} (The sun is getting later.) uykan makkes. It's getting late on us. uykan, pire murTun. It's getting late in the day, the world is getting dark. miSSimpi-mes diyos uykampin. God has made you get through the day well. koctuykaSte. When it's late.} Noun: uyak; Similar: mureSte. Grammar: always used with -n(i), -Ste, or rarely -mpi. Meaning: of afternoon, possibly late afternoon and toward evening, probably before dark.

be late ■ *momme V be late, be slow {{Ex.: ussimeme mommenis? Why were you late? kan-was mommenipi wakse. I make him be late. mommen-ka. I am late.}} loanword: hohe. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. ■ hohe (Borrowed from: unsure may be a Pahsin word, not Musun) V be late {{Ex.: hohen wak. He's late.}} native: *momme.
laugh hard

\*haTTi_2 V laugh hard, guffaw {Ex.: haTTin-ka. I am laughing hard. yuu haTTiniy! And laugh hard!} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). eeye_1 V laugh hard, guffaw {Ex.: hinkayi-me eeye? What are you laughing hard at?} Similar: maayi. [Tentative] haTTin_2 (Made from: *haTTi_, -n) V laugh hard, guffaw (Other Pronunc.: haTTini before another suffix)

laughter

maayit Nrevers. laughter {Ex.: kata mukurma wak-maayit. His laugh is like a woman's. haTTin-ka kan-maayitsum. I'm dying of laughter.} Verb: mayti.

be full of laughter

mayti Vrevers. be full of smiles/laughter {Ex.: himi-me waate maytiSte. You always come full of laughter. maytiSmin someone who is always full of smiles (never angry)} Noun: maayit.

laundress

kussapaN (Made from: kussa, -paN) N laundress Grammar: can also use kussasmak. Meaning: person who washes laundry for others.

laundry

do laundry

clean clothes, wash clothes, do laundry, wash

\{Ex.: kussapuy men-moohel! Wash your head! makke aruuta kussa toroowum. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. aNNis hi'Sa-ka kussa. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahne. She's taking its feathers out, so it can be washed. (A down pillow case.) aamane kussapaN truly a laundress\}

laundry Grammar: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair.

laurel

gather laurel fruit

sokco Vrevers. gather laurel fruit {Ex.: sokcona makke. We go to gather laurel fruit.} Noun: sokkoci. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: Me calls it a bay tree, Ha denies that and calls it a California laurel tree. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

[Attested only once] mommen (Made from: *momme, -n) V be late, be slow

get late in the day

\*mure V get late (in the day), get dark {Ex.: murenin. It got dark/late. mureSte, murTu pire. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. yete muren. It will get late/dark. mISSimpin-mes diyos murempin. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.} Similar: murtey. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. muren (Made from: *mure, -n) V get late in the day, get dark

late in the day

mureSte (Inflected form of: *mure, -Ste) perf late in the day, dark Similar: uyka.

late in the morning

TuhyiSte (Inflected form of: *Tuhyi, -Ste) perf high up (sun), late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.

later

yete Adv will, later {Ex.: ekwe, kasaari-ka yete. No, I will marry later on. hinkasi-me yete hooyo siise? How will you get water? yete-ku malan kan-eshen. My blanket will get wet. yete-ka tursin. I'll be cold, yeteSte-k hiwan. He's about to arrive.} Grammar: can mean literally 'later,' but usually used to show future tense, so can be translated just as 'will,' rarely used with verb suffixes. (Other Pronunc.: yetee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

laugh

maayi V laugh {Ex.: maayi-ka. I am laughing. hinTise-me maayi? Why do you laugh? (What are you laughing at?) niSSase-ka maayi. I'm laughing at this. ussi-me maayi? Why are you laughing? men ricca maymiSte amSi makam maayi. You're talking funny so that you all will laugh. ekwe-me maayi! Don't laugh!} Similar: eyee.

laugh at

\*koco_1 V laugh at, make fun of, tease

\{Ex.: kannise-k kooopoulos. he's making fun of me.\} Grammar: appears only with -w- as kocwe or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: kocoo before -pu or -mu)

kooopoulos_1 (Made from: *koco, -pu) V laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu).
laurel tree/fruit  ■ sokkoci Nrevers. laurel tree/fruit

Verb: *sokco. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: also sometimes called bay tree (Me), has olive-sized fruit. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

lay eggs  ■ moThe Nrevers. lay eggs {{Ex.: moThen kayinah. The hens are laying eggs.}}

Noun: moTTeh. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but unsure.

lay eggs  ■ hunwi Vlay eggs {{Ex.: hunwi-k kayiina. The hen is laying eggs.}} [Tentative]

lay on side  ■ tittu Vlie/lay on one's side. {{Ex.: tittupuy! Lie on your side (in bed)! tittuhte-k eeTe. He sleeps lying on his side. kam-was tittu. I put him on his side.}} Grammar: usually of laying down oneself, but also of laying someone (for ex. a baby) down. Meaning: of a person lying down or sleeping, not an object.

lay oneself face upward  ■ tsayyalpu (Made from: tsayla, -pu) Vturn/lay oneself face upward Meaning: turn or lie on one's back, often while sleeping.

laziness  ■ huyma (Made from: *huyma, -n) N

laziness, weakness Meaning: can definitely mean laziness, probably also means weakness.

lazy  ■ loohoSte (Inflected form of: looho, -Ste) perf

lazy Pronunciation: pronunciation may be lohoSmin.

loohoSmin.

lazy person  ■ huymaSmin (Made from: *huyma, -Smin) N lazy/weak person

leaf  ■ marah Nrevers. fur, hair, leaf {{Ex.: marahste neppe weeru. This skin has much fur. ekwena-k marah corkoSte. There aren't any dry leaves. marahmak leaves}} Verb: marha.

Meaning: includes leaves and hair/fur of a living animal or on an animal hide, but not hair of a human.

leafless

be leafless  ■ heThe Vbe leafless, be pointy, be sharp {{Ex.: heTheSminum yete kan-mes rippa. I'm going to jab you with a sharp-pointed thing. (may have a taboo or sexual meaning) heTheSte tappur. The tree is leafless.}}

Meaning: Ascension said it can have a bad meaning, at least in the sentence with rippa.

leak  ■ sehe Vleak, drip {{Ex.: sehe sii. Water is dripping. sehe. (It) is dripping.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) or without, with similar meaning.

lean  ■ ciiti Vlean {{Ex.: kan-mes ciiti. I am leaning you (on something).}} [Attested only once] Nwelme Vthin, lean {{Ex.: welmeSte aaname. It is truly thin (delicate).}} Grammar: might only be used with -Ste. Meaning: can include delicate.

be leaning  ■ reTye Vbe leaning {{Ex.: histana nuhu reTye? What's that leaning there? reTye-k. He/she/it is leaning (against a wall). reTynin. It leaned over.}} Meaning: be in a leaning position, Asc. sometimes said this was only be for inanimate objects like a bag of wheat, but she sometimes accepted it for people leaning against something too.

lean over  ■ reTyen (Made from: reTye, -n) Vlean over Meaning: move into a leaning position from being upright. (Other Pronunc.: reTyen before another suffix)

leap  ■ culu Vjump, leap {{Ex.: culum-ak-was. He jumped over it. culum-i-k-was. He jumps over him for him. culun haysa sitka. They jumped in the water.}}

leap (fire)  ■ Sacpun (Made from: Sacpu, -n) Vleap, spread (fire) Meaning: fire leaps upward in the wind, or spreads onto another house.
learn ■ urse V learn { {Ex.: ursey! Learn (it)!}
ekwe-ka holle urse. I can't learn. ursehne riica. The language is being learned. leksyon ursehne. The lesson is being learned. kecwiSi-me ursen. You learned quickly. urse-ka citte. I'm learning to dance. } } Meaning: of learning a language, academic content, or a skill/activity.

learn from experience ■ *sussu V learn one's lesson, learn from experience { {Ex.: sussunin-ka. I learned from experience. sussuSte-ka. I've learned from experience. } } Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: can mean 'I've already experienced that,' but also implies one has learned by doing it.

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leather ■ weeru (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) N leather, hide, pelt { {Ex.: marahte nepple weeru. This hide has fur. yete kan-mes wara men-weerreure. I will cut your leather. piina weeru koyroSte. That pelt is stiff. } } Verb: weerho. make leather ■ werho (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) V make leather, tan { {Ex.: kan werho. I'm making leather. } } Noun: weeru.

leather-makers ■ werhosmak (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: werho, -smak) N leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

leather-workers ■ werhosmak (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: werho, -smak) N leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

leave ■ akka 1 V leave, put aside { {Ex.: akkan-ak wak-hawnane. He left his wife. akkay men-haaSum Put aside your shame! hanni-me akkan? Where did you leave (it)? ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin My appetite doesn't leave me. } } Similar: hitSo. ■ ayhuwe V depart, leave { {Ex.: ayhuwespuyuT! You all leave! } } Similar: -w-. Grammar: probably comes from an unknown verb ayhu plus -we. ■ hitSo V leave, depart { {Ex.: hitSoSte haysa. They've left. } }

Similar: iTso. Similar: akka 1. Pronunciation: pronunciation and word extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

break and leave place

leave (as is) ■ akka 3 V let, allow, leave (as is), permit { {Ex.: akkat kan nuswe! Let me rest! akkay sottowtak! Leave it on the fire! } } leave dumbstruck ■ katsi V overwhelm, leave dumbstruck, deafen { {Ex.: katsi kan-ooco. My ears are overwhelmed with noise. katsin-ka. I'm overwhelmed (by noise) / I'm dumbstruck (with surprise?). men kannis katsi. You leave me dumbstruck. tollon ricca hiTeepu yuu-ka katsin, katsin-ka kan-moohel. They talk loudly a lot, so I am deafened, my head is overwhelmed by noise. } } Meaning: meaning unclear, but probably includes being overwhelmed or deafened by too much noise, and shocking or surprising someone into speechlessness.

left ■ awIS Nvers. left hand, left side, left { {Ex.: kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon. I shot him with my left hand. ekwe miSte awIS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSipi awiiSum. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left hand. awiStak to/on the left } } Opp.: samma;i. Verb: awIS. (Other Pronunc.: awiiS before a vowel in the same word)

be left-handed ■ awSi Vrevers. be left-handed, be left { {Ex.: kan awSiSmin. I am left-handed. awSiSte-k. He is left-handed. } } Noun: awIS.

be left ■ *yowe V remain, be left { {Ex.: parwes makke yoweenin. We 5 remained, yoweenin amman. Food was left over. hemec'a yowen. There is one left. hemmen-ak yowen. He's still there. } } Grammar: only occurs with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: yowee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ awSi Vrevers. be left-handed, be left { {Ex.: kan awSiSmin. I am left-handed. awSiSte-ka. He is left-handed. } } Noun: awIS. ■ yowen (Made from: *yowe, -n) V remain, be left (Other Pronunc.: yoween before a vowel in the word)

left hand/side ■ awIS Nvers. left hand, left side, left { {Ex.: kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon. I shot him
with my left hand. *ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiitSum.* The left hand isn't so good, you can't work well with the left hand. *awiStak to/on the left*}

**Opp.: samma**; **Verb:** awSi. (Other Pronunc.: awiIS before a vowel in the same word)

**left-handed** | **awSiSte** (Inflected form of: awSi, -Ste) | **perf** left-handed

**left-handed person** | **awSiSmin** (Made from: awSi, -Smin) | **N** left-handed person **Opp.:** sammaSmin

**leg** | **cipay** | **N** leg Synonym: **kaatYul**; Synonym: **koro**.

Pronunciation: this word is probably incorrect, and should be one of the related ones. [Me only] | **kaatYul** | **N**revers. leg, calf of leg Synonym: cipay; Similar: koro; **Verb:** katYul. Meaning: can refer to Achilles tendon area, slightly above heel. | **koro** | **N** leg, foot {Ex.: *kaayi kan-koro kan hinne.* My feet hurt from walking. *semmoSte kan-koro.* My foot is asleep (literally: dead). *hatteNa-k kannis yira wak-koroosum?* Who is kicking me with his foot? *Sukru-k men-koroose.*} | **Synonym:** cipay; **Similar:** kaatYul.

Meaning: most typical word for both foot and leg. (Other Pronunc.: koro before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**bowlegs** | **cayar** | **N**revers. bowlegs {Ex.: cayraSte cayarmis. bowlegged, little bowlegged one} | **Verb:** cayra. Social use: this word was not known by Ascension's time, very unsure. [Attested only once]

**be bowlegged** | **cayra** | **N**revers. be bowlegged {Ex.: cayraSmin bowlegged person cayraSmin wak-koro His legs are bowlegged. cayranin (Someone) got bowlegged.}

**Similar:** cayare; **Noun:** cayar.

**bowlegged** | **cayare** | **Adv** bowlegged {Ex.: cayare wak hinne. He walks bowlegged.}

**Similar:** cayra.

**shin-bone** | **takuTpis** (Made partly from: -spis) | **N** shin-bone **Similar:** -s. Grammar: could consist of a verb plus -pu plus -s or -pis, meaning the thing you do something to yourself with, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**lock legs in wrestling** | **yuuko** | **V** lock legs in wrestling [Attested only once]

**be thick-legged** | **katYul** | **Prevers.** be thick-legged {Ex.: katYluSmin thick-legged person}

**Noun:** katYul.

**sit cross-legged** | **Toylo** | **V** sit cross-legged {Ex.: ToyloSte hayya Tawra sottowtak. They were seated cross-legged at the fire. Toylo-ka. I'm sitting cross-legged.} [Ar + Asc. guess]

**open legs** | **hayki** | **V** open legs {Ex.: haykiSte wak-koro. His/her legs are open. haykiy! Open your legs!} | **Synonym:** saTla. [Tentative] | **saTla** | **V** open legs {Ex.: saTlay! / saTTalpuy! Open your legs!} | **Similar:** sacra; *Synonym:* hayki.

Meaning: unclear why this is so similar to sacra 'open the mouth,' possible confusion of the words. (Other Pronunc.: saTTal before -pu or -mu)

**leg bone** | **rummes** | **N** leg bone Meaning: any bone of the leg, this meaning is rare. [Attested only once]

**lemon** | **limon** (Borrowed from: limón Spanish) | **N** lemon {Ex.: hiSsey sii limooum, amSi makam ukkisi! Make lemon water for you all to drink!} | **Attested only once** | (Other Pronunc.: limoon before a vowel)

**lend** | **kammu** | **V** lend, loan {Ex.: kammuy nuk! Lend it to him! kammut suukar! Lend me some sugar! kammuhte-kas. I've lent it to him.}

**length** | **layaaya** | **N**revers. length **Similar:** layaata; **Verb:** *layTa. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**lengthen** | **seeye** | **V** lengthen, extend {Ex.: seeyes-ak kitrohse. She lengthened her clothes/dress. seeye yen-naawas! Lengthen your skirt!} | Meaning: to lengthen something made of cloth.

**Lent** | **usupway** (Made from: *usup, -way) | **N** fasting time, Lent

**lessen** | **hilvi** | **V** lessen, stop, let up {Ex.: waate hilwin in ammani. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).} | Meaning: of rain or wind. [Tentative]

**lesson** | **leksyon** (Borrowed from: leccion Spanish) | **N** lesson {Ex.: leksyon uusehne. The lesson was learned.} | Pronunciation: He says the y may have been weakly pronounced, -ksy- is not possible in Mutsun.
learn one's lesson ■ *sussu V learn one's lesson,
learn from experience {{Ex.: sussunin-ka. I
learned from experience. suSSuSte-ka. I've
learned from experience.}} Grammar: only
occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: can mean 'I've
already experienced that,' but also implies one has
learned by doing it.

lest ■ -hni Suf. (V) before (something) happens, may
(it) not, lest {{Ex.: kan-mes tamTahnit. Lest I
slap you before I slap you/May I not slap you.
hooyohnit. Lest you take (something)/May
you not take (something).}} Grammar: add to a
verb to add a meaning that the action (usually a bad
thing) won't happen, or that one hopes it won't happen
(related to a type of subjunctive and may also be
historically related to -hne passive, but there is no clear
passive meaning). Can possibly be used for 'Do this so
that that bad thing won't happen,' but amSi ekwe is
more common for that. Social use: almost completely
out of use in Asc's time.

let ■ -mpi Suf. (V > V) make, cause, let {{Ex.: men-was murTumpin. You made it black
(painted it black). konnempin kan-
kawaayuuse. I tired out my horse (made it get
tired). Taakampi-me kannis rukse. You're
bringing me the bowstring (make it arrive).
kann- was killempi. I make it shine. hassempiy!
Anger him!/Make him be angry! tonnempin-
ka kan-liiwruse. I lost my book (made it get
lost). yuu haysa kurtYi sisum malampi. And
they wet it with a little water (make it wet).
wattiiymi tooTe! Carry the meat! eTnempi-ka
neppe sinnise. I'm making this baby fall asleep
(putting him to sleep). kan-was amSiimpin.
I hurt him (made him hurt). mehempi-ka
haysane. I made them look. kan-was
komyempi. I'm making/letting him rest.}}
Similar: -sI. Grammar: includes make/cause/let
someone do something, also to cause a result (make/let
something happen, for ex. let something fall), and also
makes a verb transitive (do verb to something, without
-mpi the verb just happens on its own) (productive
causative, lexical causative, and transitivizing suffix),
literal 'make someone do something' is least common.

■ akka 3 V let, allow, leave (as is), permit {{Ex.: akkat kan nuswe! Let me rest! akkay
sottowtak! Leave it on the fire!}} ■ hiske 2 V
let, wait {{Ex.: hiskenin, hikTenin-ka! Wait a
minute, I got the hiccups!}} Grammar: rarely
takes verb suffixes, but meaning still conveys a
command. ■ unni, V let, allow, permit {{Ex.:
ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun. I will not let
you ask permission. ekwe-ka unnispu. I (will)
not allow (it). ekwe unnispu kawaayu uucigte.
Don't let yourself be closed in by the horses!
ekwe-ka-mes yete unnisi. I will not let you.}}
Grammar: often used with -spu (even if not plural) or
-si, with same meaning. Meaning: may also include a
meaning of 'leave something alone' or 'leave it be,' but
unsure, there is confusion between this word and uuni
'want'.

make ■ -si, Suf. (V > V) order, make, cause {{Ex.: hista-mes hiSessis paaTe? What did the padre
have/command you (to) do? kan cileesis. I
had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. kan-
was ereeSisi. I make him bathe/bathe him.
neppe kannis maayisi. This makes me laugh.
kan-was lollesi sinnise. I make the baby
babble. men kannis sukmusi. You make me
smoke.}} Similar: -mpi. Grammar: add to a verb
to make a verb meaning to order, force,
cause, or make someone do something, or
order that something be done (causative),
usually literally make someone do something
(productive causative), rarely changes
meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex.
make eat = feed/nurse).

not let ■ warSi V refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit
{{Ex.: kan-mes ekwe warsi. / kan-mes warsi.
I won't let you. warispuy! Refuse (someone)!
warispu-me wakse. You are refusing (to meet)
him.}} Similar: wehe. Grammar: meaning
probably same with or without -pu, but with
-pu may imply refusing someone access to
yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping
them away from your body). Meaning: includes
negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be
used with ekwe with this same meaning, but usually
without. (Other Pronunc.: waris before -pu (or -mu if
possible)) ■ warispu (Made from: warSi, -pu) V
refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar:
meaning similar to warSi by itself, but may
imply more strongly keeping someone away
let from yourself: ■ wehe V not let, stop, prevent
■ {Ex.: wehey nuk! Stop him (from doing something)!} wehe-ka-was. I'm stopping
him.} ■ Similar: keewe; ■ Similar: warsi. Meaning: stop someone from doing something.

let down ■ cunwi (Made from: cunnu, -w-) V unfold, unfold, unfold, let down

let go ■ hokke V send, release, let go ■ {Ex.: hokke-ka mukurmase. I have sent a woman. hokkeniyuT karta! Send the letters! miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.)} ■ Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person. ■ paTTwi (Made from: paTTi, -w-) V let go

let loose ■ piTTwi (Made from: piTTe, -w-) V untie, let loose Similar: ricwi; ■ Similar: ripwi.

let me! ■ hiske 1 Command ■ let me!, wait! ■ {Ex.: hiske-ka kucru kan-sukuume. Let me roll my cigarette. Wait a minute, I got the hiccups! hiske-ka-mes nansi.} ■ Grammar: usually a Command by itself, but rarely used with verb suffixes.

let the hair down ■ assa V part hair, wear hair down, let hair down ■ assahne men-urih. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. assahnis makse ammani wakse. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). assapuy, ekwe-me haSmin! Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!} ■ Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain).

let up ■ hilwi2 V lessen, stop, let up ■ {Ex.: waate hilwinin ammani. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).} ■ Meaning: of rain or wind. [Tentative]

let! ■ yeela, Command ■ wait!, let! ■ {Ex.: yeelaka- kats! Wait for me! yeela, yeela! wait, wait! yeela-ka sukuwu! Wait while I smoke! yeela makse otmomo! Let's spy on each other!} ■ Similar: yeela, Grammar: forms a command without using a command suffix (inherent imperative).

let's go! ■ hittYe 1 Command come on!, let's go! ■ {Ex.: hittYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise! Let's go to see the hot springs! hittYe makke paytana! Let's go hunting! hittYe makke rukkatka, amSi-me ekwe amnehne! Let's go home so you don't get rained on!} ■ Grammar: most common usage.

let's see ■ hepeS Adv ■ let's see ■ {Ex.: hepeS-ka holle hisse. Let me see if I can do it. hista wak hepeS ricca? Let's see, what is he saying?}

letter ■ karta (Borrowed from: carta Spanish) N mail, letter ■ {Ex.: makam hokkempi karta. You all send the letters.}

lewed one ■ somytYeSmin (Made from: sommo, -Smin) N prostate, one who has sex too much, lewd one Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: being composed of sommo -Ye- -Smin unsure. Meaning: may only refer to negative sexual acts, probably can refer to either men or women, but usually for women.


lice

g et lice ■ kahyan (Made from: kahya, -n) V get lice Grammar: to have or get lice on one's head (be or become infested with lice). (Other Pronunc.: kahyan before another suffix)

catch/gather bodylice ■ raahVe V catch bodylice ■ {Ex.: raahena makke. We go to gather/catch bodylice.} ■ Noun: rah; ■ Similar: rahe. Meaning: of catching them intentionally, like hunting them or gathering them together, not of catching lice from someone (like contagion), different also from rahe (to pick the lice off someone).

lice comb ■ palawes N de-louser, lice comb ■ {Ex.: hanni men-palawes? Where is your delousing comb?} ■ Grammar: may contain -w- 'open, remove' and -s 'instrument nominalizer,' meaning 'thing you (take lice) out with,' but very unsure. [Attested only once]
lichen n sasuwe N moss {{Ex.: sasuwe mokkohl rektak. The moss sprouted on the rock.}} Pronunciation: the u in the middle syllable is short, and sounds like half a syllable. Meaning: small moss that grows on rocks.

lick n lasse V lick {{Ex.: lasse! Lick it! lasseyn. (It) got licked.}} Noun: lasseh; Similar: lashe. [Tentative]

lick up n matta V lick up, lap up {{Ex.: penyek matta leecise. The cat is lapping up the milk.}} Meaning: as a cat or dog laps up food or liquid.

lie n *halsa, V lie {{Ex.: halaspun haysa kannis They lied to me. mëni tiuru halsasmin. You are really a liar. kocë kannis halaspun, notto-ka-mes. If you lie to me, I (will) slap you.}} Synonym: *lokSo. Grammar: appears only with -pu (same meaning) or -smin (liar). (Other Pronunc.: halas before -pu (or -mu if possible) n *lokSo V lie {{Ex.: ekwetkun-me himma men lokSoSmin. Don't show what a liar you are! (Would that you would not show what a liar you are.) imatkun-me ekwe lokSoSte, muySin tukne-ka-mes aamane. If you weren't lying, I would like you. lokoSpun wak. He's lying. lokoSpun men kannis. You're lying to me.}} Synonym: *halsa. Grammar: appears only with -smin, -ste, or -pu, basic 'to lie' is lokoSpun. Meaning: to tell lies. (Other Pronunc.: lokoSo before -pu) n lokoSpu (Made from: *lokSo, -pu) V lie Pronunciation: often pronounced as lokospu, possibly an irregular form. Meaning: -pu is not literal, this word does not mean lie to oneself, but just 'to lie', 'to tell a lie'. n yemme V deceive, lie {{Ex.: yemme-k-was. He's deceiving him./He's lying to him. yummepu piNii-me. You may be deceiving yourself. yummey nuk! Lie to him! kan yummehnis. I've been lied to. kan-mes yummenn. I lied to you. ekwe-me yummepsu! Don't be lying!}} Grammar: can rarely be used with -n(i) with same meaning, but usually without.

tell lies n halaspu (Made from: *halsa, -pu) V tell lies

lie down n ippil V lie down {{Ex.: ippilhë-k. He is lying down. eeTe-k ippilhë. He's sleeping lying down. ippilpuy! Lay yourself down!}}

Meaning: possibly on one's side. (Other Pronunc.: ippil before -pu and -mu)

lie face downward n mommo V put/lie face downward {{Ex.: mommo-ka. I am putting (myself/someone) face downward. mommoSte face downward}} Grammar: seems to be used for both put oneself face downward, be face downward, and put someone else face downward, but too rare to be sure.

lie face up n tsayla V lie face up {{Ex.: tsayla-k eeTe. He's sleeping face-up. kun tsayla. I'm (lying) face-up. tsaylanuy! Put him face up (on his back)! tsayalpuy! Lie/turn yourself face up!}} Opp.: matia. (Other Pronunc.: tsayyal before -pu or -mu)

lie in the sun n Talla be hot, sweat, lie in sun {{Ex.: Tallan. It's hot. (the weather) Tallanka./Talla-ka. I'm hot. koc yeta Talla? When will it be hot? tollon makke Tallan. It's very hot to us. Tallan-ka yiswa. I'm getting hotter. Tallan-ka. I'm sweating. Tallanin-ak wak-somsom. His armpits sweated. Taeresmak wattin tuupte ak amSi haysa Tallapu. The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. Tallanhe yuukis. The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry).}} Noun: Taala. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry.

lie on one's side n tittu V lie/lay on one's side {{Ex.: tittupuy! Lie on your side (in bed)! tittuhte-k eeTe. He sleeps lying on his side. kan-was tittu. I put him on his side.}} Grammar: usually of lying down oneself, but also of laying someone (for ex. a baby) down. Meaning: of a person lying down or sleeping, not an object.

life n nosso N breath, spirit, life {{Ex.: moT semmon makke nosso moT semmon makama? Do our souls die (or) do our bodies die? men-nosso your breath/life/spirit kan meheesi kan-nosso. I see my breath. kawran-ka nosso. My breath runs out. kan pesyo kan-nosso. I remember in my spirit.}} Verb: *nosso; loanword: espiritu. Meaning: can be used like 'heart' in English in the figurative
sense (seat of emotions or spirit).  ■ TiT N life, destiny  {Ex.: kawran kan-TiT. My life is ending.  ussi kan-TiT ekwe nii. Because my life/destiny is not here (I belong in the other world).  kuutYi kan-TiT. My life is short.

heme' a moonoy tiwistik kan himmana kan-TiTse. I look for my destiny in a jimsonweed flower.} Verb: TiTI.

finish life  ■ huni; V finish life Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

lift  ■ ele V raise, lift  {Ex.: makam ele kan-tipSine. You all raise my basket.}  {Ar only, very unsure}  ■ halki V stretch, lift, push over  {Ex.: halkiy kan-tokkoh! Stretch out my mat! halki tokkoh. He lifts the bed (spreading it out).} Meaning: into a stretched out flat position, most often about a bed/mat, but can be other things. ■

halsan  (Borrowed from: alzar Spanish) V lift, raise  {Ex.: taprey halsay Lift it up! kan-was halsan taprey rukkatka, taprey-kas yete halsan. I lifted (it) up on the house, I will lift it up.} Meaning: general lift meaning. Social use: not sure it comes from Spanish, could be native. ■

itmanu  (Made from: itma, -nu) V lift, raise ■

tannu V lift, roll/fold up  {Ex.: tannuhte-k. It's rolled up. tannuy nuk! Fold/roll that up! tannupuy! Roll your (sleeves etc.) up!} Meaning: of folding or rolling the bottom edge of sleeves, skirts, or other clothing (pant legs) up, includes just lifting the skirt a little by hand (to get it out of the way), possibly also includes sewing the clothing up rather than just folding it. ■ uuhe V raise, push away, lift  {Ex.: uuhey nuk! Raise it (to put it away)! mISSimpi uuhey! Put it away well! kan uuhe tooTese. I'm putting the meat away (by raising it). uuheykun-ka neppese. I went to put this away. kan uuhespu. I raise myself up (for God). uhhwi nuk! Get it out! (something which has been put away) uuhenin. It got put away (on its own).} Meaning: may also include putting things away to hide them, but primarily raising things up to put them away. ■ wimurwikku V lift, raise  {Ex.: wimurwikkun-ka attYa. I lifted (it) with only one hand.} Pronunciation: probably made up of two words, wimur wikkku, possibly related to issu ('hand'), but unclear, this word is very unsure. Meaning: probably with one hand. [Attested only once]
like

shine light in someone's eyes ■ SuSpumpi
(Made from: SuSpu, -mp) V shine light in someone's eyes Meaning: to make light glare in someone's eyes so they can't see well, for ex. by reflecting a mirror at them.

light (up) ■ huya V illuminate, light {{ {Ex.: huya-ka kan-sottowe. I light my fire. huyay nuk! Light/illuminate it! ka ampi tooTese.}}

Grammar:

Made from: *lelse

Similar:

burns to light the fire)

bring fire!

Made from: lelsen

Meaning: probably only of food, except enjoying slightly more common.

Grammar:

Enjoy yourself!

Tumsa V like, enjoy {{ {Ex.: Tumsan-me. You enjoy the taste (of something). Tumsanin-ka. I liked it (of something sweet). lelsenis-ka meheesi kussanikma. I saw you and I liked you. numan muySin diyoose miSte. Whomever likes God is good. muySi makke mehe. We like what we see.}}}

 Pronunciation: pronunciation muysi was also common, but muySi slightly more common. Grammar: with -n(i) refers to liking people or God, without -n(i) may refer to liking things. (Other Pronunc.: muyIS before -pu or -mu) ■ Tumsa V like, enjoy {{ {Ex.: Tumsan-me. You enjoy the taste (of something). Tumsanin-ka. I liked it (of something sweet). lelsenis-ka meheesi kussanikma. I saw you and I liked you. numan muySin diyoose miSte. Whomever likes God is good. muySi makke mehe. We like what we see.}}}

 light a fire ■ hiyi V light/bring fire {{ {Ex.: hiyiSten sottowe. The fire is lit. hiyiSten They are lit. hiyiSten! Light a fire! hiyiSten! (sometimes pronounced his or hiiyis) Go light a fire! / Go bring fire! hiyiSten a fire-lighter tool (a stick one burns to light the fire) hiyiSten-ak. It got lit.}}

Similar: hiyiSten, Similar: his. Pronunciation: several similar sounds often collapse into a shorter pronunciation, especially in words like hiiyis. Grammar: ofthe used with -yis to tell someone to go light it, or with -s- possibly because lighting the fire is a frequent task. Meaning: usually means to light a fire, but may also rarely mean to bring fire (but Ascension said it did not mean this one time). ■ hutte V light/stoke a fire {{ {Ex.: wak hutten. He made a fire. hummit tuSir, kan hutte. Give me the kindling, I'm stoking the fire. huttehne seemo. The dead person is lit as a fire (burned on a pyre). huttehne sottowe. Light the fire for me! huttey! Light a fire! hutte-ka, kan hutte amSi-ka ampi tooTese. I light a fire, I light a fire in order to roast the meat.}} Synonym: haala.

light up ■ wirke V illuminate, light up {{ {Ex.: wirkey! Light (it) with a firebrand!}}}

Meaning: with a firebrand.

lightning ■ willep Navers. lightning, God(?) Verb: wilpe. Cultural info.: Asc. identified this as the closest Mutson had to a word for 'God,' but it does not mean a god in the typical Christian sense.

like ■ *lelse V like, enjoy {{ {Ex.: lelsenin-ka neppese. I enjoyed/liked this one. lelsenis-ka weeren wak-saw kusinatka. I liked the rabbit song (name of a Spanish song) in the kitchen.}}}

Grammar: only appears with -n(i) and possibly -mi. Meaning: probably of food, songs, or objects. ■ aaye V like {{ {Ex.: hayaa aayes, kuwa-ka ke! Listen, I say they liked them!}}

[Ar + Asc. guess] ■ hiwse 2 V love, like {{ {Ex.: hiwse amma tooTese. (S/he) likes to eat. ekwe-ka-mes hiwse. I don't like you. hayaa hiwse neppese. They like this. moT-me hiwse yuukise? Do you like acorns? hiwsemu hayaa. They like each other.}}}

Grammar: what you like can be a thing (noun) or to do something (a verb), usually used with -n(i) but not always. (Other Pronunc.: hiwse before -mu (or -pu if possible)) ■ hiwse V (Made from: hiwse, -n) V want, like, love (Other Pronunc.: hiwse before another suffix) ■ kata conj like, as, as if, seem {{ {Ex.: ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma! Don't play around like children! men-seepk kata hireh. Your beard is like a woodrat. hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. kataa-me ekwe patmuSte. It seems like you are not mischievous.}}

Similar: katYim, Similar: kaatYi. (Other Pronunc.: kataa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ lelsen (Made from: *lelse, -n) V like, enjoy (Other Pronunc.: lelsen before another suffix) ■ muySi V like {{ {Ex.: kan-mes muySin. I like you. kan-mes mehen yu-ka-mes muySinin. I saw you and I liked you. numan muySin diyoose miSte. Whomever likes God is good. muySi makke mehe. We like what we see.}}}

 Pronunciation: pronunciation muysi was also common, but muySi slightly more common. Grammar: with -n(i) refers to liking people or God, without -n(i) may refer to liking things. (Other Pronunc.: muyIS before -pu or -mu)
be like ■ katYmi V be equal, be similar, be like
    {{Ex.: katYmimak equals tollon-ka
katYmimakse haywen. I have seen many
similar ones (equals).}} Similar: kata.

feel like ...ing ■ hassa, V feel like ...ing, want to ...
    {{Ex.: hassahte craving hassa-kas amman /
eT / aaTh / aThi. I want to
eat/sleep/vomit/vomit. (I feel like...) hassa
kannis warak/citte. I want to cry/dance. (I
feel like...) hassa-kas ukkisina siise. I want to
go drink water.}} Grammar: the person who
wants to do something is in the object form
(like -kas/kannis), the thing they want to do is
either a noun with no marking (like amman,
eT, aaThi) or a verb (like aThi, citte).

act like ■ -kiSpu Suff. (V > V) pretend, act like
    {{Ex.: selpekiSpu to pretend to be high (on
tobacco) mukrukiSpu to pretend to be a
woman (an adult) atSakiSpu-k. She's
pretending to be a girl (younger than she
is).}} Similar: hekoSpu. Grammar: might be able
to attach to nouns as well as verbs.

like that ■ kaytis Adv like that {{Ex.: kaytis-ka
hinne. I go around like that. nepkam
Taaresmak kaytismak. Those men are like
that.}} Similar: kaatYi. Grammar: can also take noun
suffixes, but rarely. Meaning: like something further
away (distant). Social use: may have been out of use by
Ascension's time, or from another dialect, she was
sometimes completely unsure of this word.

like this ■ kaatYi Adv thus, like this {{Ex.: yuu-me
kaatYi Taakan ammayni. And thus you come
to eat. ekwe kaatYise. (They) did not do thusly.
kaatYi miSte. It's good that way. ekwe okse
kaatYi. It wasn't like that a long time ago.}}
Similar: kaytis; Similar: kata.

lily ■ waar N lily {{Ex.: raacanan-ka waarum. I
got gas from the lilies (from eating too
too many).}} Verb: waare. Meaning: blue flower, long
stalk with 1/8 inch diameter, brodiaea lily species, may
also be similar to a wild onion, probably edible. Sci.

gather brodiaea lilies ■ waare V gather lilies
    {{Ex.: waarena makke. We go to gather
lilies.}} Noun: waar. Meaning: blue flower, long
stalk with 1/8 inch diameter, brodiaea lily species, may

also be similar to a wild onion, probably edible. Sci.

gather lily-pad-like plants ■ tumku Vrevers.
    gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants {{Ex.: tumkuna
makke. We go to gather seaweed/lily-pad-like
plants.}} Noun: tummuk. Cultural info.: used
leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may
have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for
inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure.
Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a
dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water
(unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single
stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear),
eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

lily-pad-like plant ■ tummuk Nrevers.
    seaweed/lily-pad-like plant {{Ex.: mumnihne
haysa tummuksum. They are irritated by the
lily-pad-like plant.}} loanword: paapas; Verb:
tumku. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries
in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal
purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting
water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide
leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that
grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean)
and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the
water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans,
possibly bull kelp.

limb

walk with a limp ■ naayat V go gathering, walk with
a limp {{Ex.: naayat to go around
gathering}} Meanings: meaning very unsure.
[Tentative]

line

be in line ■ Telle V line up, be in line
    {{Ex.: kan
hysane Telle. I'm lining them up. Tellepu
to line oneself up}}

be in a line ■ cotle V be in single file, be in a line
    {{Ex.: sessepuyuT, cotlepuyuT! Arrange
yourself in single file, be in single file!}}
[Attested only once]

line up ■ Telle V line up, be in line
    {{Ex.: kan
hysane Telle. I'm lining them up. Tellepu
to line oneself up}}

line up in single file ■ sesse V arrange/line up in
single file
    {{Ex.: sessepu hysa. They line
themselves up in single file. sesse-ka hysane.
I line them up in single file.}} Grammar: with
-pu or -n(i), people arrange themselves in single file, alone, means one arranges others in single file. Meaning: only of humans, as of children at school, but sometimes (less often) may indicate people being scattered rather than neatly lined up.

**lined up in a row** ■ **Tellehte** (Made from: Telle, -Ste)

**perf** lined up in a row

**lint** ■ **piitak** N lint, fuzz 《{Ex.: piitakse neppe? Is this lint?}》 [Ar + Asc. guess]

**lion**

**mountain lion** ■ **tammala** N mountain lion 《{Ex.: kan eTe tammalahTuK. I am sleeping with the mountain lion.}》

**sea lion** ■ **tomminis** N seal, sea lion [Ar + Asc. guess]

**lip**

**be big/thick-lipped** ■ **sotlo** V be big/thick-lipped 《{Ex.: sotloSmin / sotloya thick lipped person/people sotlo-k hay. His mouth is thick-lipped.}》 Similar: **tuTru**. Pronunciation: pronunciation variable and unsure.

**lips** ■ **Seepel** N lips Similar: **wipsur,** Pronunciation: pronunciation and word unsure. [Attested only once]

■ **wipsur,** N lips Similar: **Seepel.**

**to make noise with the lips** ■ **hustu** V make noise with lips [Attested only once]

**point of the lips** ■ **welwel** N point of the lips

Grammar: may only be used with -min to mean a person with their lips pointed out.

**have big lips** ■ **tuTru** V have big lips 《{Ex.: tuTru wak-hay. His mouth is big-lipped.}》 Similar: **sotlo; Similar: *etlo.** [Attested only once]

**one with protruding lips** ■ **etloSmin** (Made from: *etlo) N person with protruding lips

**have protruding lips** ■ **etlo** V have protruding lips 《{Ex.: etloSmin wak-hay. His lips stick out. etloSmin a person with protruding lips}》 Similar: **tuTru.** Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -ya (person/people with protruding lips).

**listen** ■ **namti** V hear, understand, listen 《{Ex.: koca Tukne makam hiwsen namti. If you all wanted to understand. makam ekwe kannis namti. You all don't hear/understand me. namtisy! Just listen! haysa ekwe namti riicase. They don't understand the language. ussi-k ekwe namti. Why doesn't he understand? kan-mes namtin men aru warka. Then I heard you cry. namitpu kar'i. (It is heard far away.)}》 (Other Pronunc.: **namit** before -pu or -mu)

**listen to attentively/carefully** ■ **Tillu** V listen attentively/carefully, squint at 《{Ex.: Tillusi men kannis. You're listening to me carefully. kan Tillusi. I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).}》 Grammar: may only be used with -si. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. [Tentative]

**listen!** ■ **ke excl look!, listen! 《{Ex.: haysa haysane kuwa-ka ke! Look, I say they like them! neppe cappu, ke! This pricks, listen!}》

Similar: **maaTuh; Similar: mini.** Meaning: may have been used for calling to someone one is not so familiar with, or to someone who is older or respected, or in a more formal situation, as compared to mini or maaTu. Social use: less common by Ascension's time, but still used.

**lit** ■ **kuTTuSte** (Made from: kuTTu, -Ste) perf, lit, on fire Grammar: already lit, already on fire.

**little** ■ **-mis** Suff. (N > N) small, little 《{Ex.: cittenuy men-hitirihmis! Make your top dance! pakkuTmis (little) shinney ball!}》 Similar: **-knis.** Grammar: usually appears as part of the word for various toys (possibly a type of diminutive). Meaning: meaning unsure.

**measure little things** ■ **pare** V measure little things 《{Ex.: kan-was pare. I measure him.}》

Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Tentative]

(Other Pronunc.: **parec** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

**give a small amount** ■ **akiLe** V give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]

**a little while** ■ **hipSun Adv** a little while 《{Ex.: eTTeniy hipSun! Sleep a little while!}》

**a little bit** ■ **kattYit Adv** a little bit 《{Ex.: kattYit roote. There is a little. kattYit haypu. A little bit is visible.}》

**a little** ■ **-tis; Suff. (Adv.)** a little 《{Ex.: minmuytis a little low}》 Grammar: add only to
a direction word (possibly only up or down), usage unsure, rare. [Tentative]

down a little/a little below • minmuYitis (Made from: minmuy, -tis) Adv down a little, a little below

eat a little • ammapu (Made from: amma, -pu) V eat a little Meaning: not literal meaning of -pu.

in a little while • kuutis waate (Idiom composed of: kuutis, waate) Adv shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally 'something comes in a little while'.

be little • kuutis waate (Idiom composed of: kuutis, waate) Adv shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until, same as kuutis waate. Meaning: literally 'something comes in a little while'.

be little • antiwi V be small, be little • {Ex.: koro antitiwin (Someone's) feet are small.} Pronunciation: doesn't fit known verb forms, could also be anti. [Ar only, very unsure]

kuutis V be small/little, be not much • {Ex.: kuutisSmin kan-tavas. My younger sister is small.} Pronunciation: doesn't fit known verb forms, could also be anti. [Ar only, very unsure]

kuutisSmin rukka. a small house / The house is a small one. kuutis-ka iinate. I am a little sick. yuu haysa kuutis siisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water. kuutis waate wak tempenin, sii corkon. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dries. kuutisSmin a small one (can mean a child of 4-5 years old, or can mean a small thing in general).}

Similar: kuutis; loanword: situ. Grammar: can also be used like an adverb.

little bag • hotyoknis (Made from: hotyo, -nisS) N little bag loanword: sakitu. [Attested only once]

little bit/while • kuutis quant little bit/while • {Ex.: kuutis tooTe a little bit of meat yeela-ka ukkisi kuutis! Wait while I drink a little! kuutis taprey a little bit upward / up a little kuutis-ka miSte. I'm a little good. (Can mean: I've gotten a little better from an injury.) kuutis-ka pesyo. I think a little. eTemin-ak kuutis. He slept a little bit. kuutis waate corkon sii. It won't be long before the water dries up (it is coming in a little that the water dries up).} Similar: kuutis. Grammar: includes a little bit of time, a little bit of something, or something being a little (slightly) the case; related to kuutisY but not directly derived from it.

little by little • ceken Adv slowly, little by little Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once]

little finger • kaapiS N little finger, pinky • {Ex.: kuutisYmin kan-kaapiS. My little finger is small.} Similar: raraS.

little load • copson (Made from: coppo, -s-1, -n2) N little load, thing you carry

little old person • hiwhoknis N (little) old person, old one, elder Similar: inTiTe. Grammar: plural is either irregular hiwhoknis or regular hiwhomak.

live • cikri V reside, live • {Ex.: waatena wak cikri. He goes to come (here), and lives.} [Attested only once]

Tawra Vrevers. sit, stay, live • {Ex.: nii-ka Tawra. I live here. irektak wak Tawra. S/he's sitting on a rock. ayun men-Tawras, TakkarpuY! Bring your chair, sit yourself down! kan Tawra mesme. I'm living/staying at your place (with you). TakkarpuY minmuY! Sit down below (on the ground/on your bottom).} Noun: Taawar. (Other Pronunc.: Takkar before -pu (or -mu if possible))

liver • sire N liver, heart, pith • {Ex.: himah'a kansireesum. With all my heart. kaayi-ka kansire, kan wattin, yuu-ka-mes akka. My heart hurts, I'm going, and I'm leaving you. ekwe kan miSte kan-sire. I'm not good in my heart. kan pesyo kan-sireka. I remember in my heart. Tumyu mak-sire. Our hearts are smiling. tultule kan-sire. My heart is pounding. wak-raraS wak-sireka. His finger is on his heart. cisnan wak-sire. The elder tree's pith.)} Similar: rruytYuy. Meaning: usually used of 'heart' as seat of emotions, occasionally as biological heart, literally means the physical liver, but only rarely used for that, also includes the pith or middle (heart) of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: siree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

lizard

catch big yellow lizards • tuhirwi V catch big yellow lizards • {Ex.: tuhirwina makke. We go to catch big yellow lizards.} Noun: tuhirwis.

Meaning: big yellow lizard with white and black spots, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name:
log

possibly Gerrhonotus.

**big yellow lizard** ■ *tuhirwis* N big yellow lizard
*Verb:* *tuhirwi*. Meaning: 1.25-1.5 feet long, eat wild blackberries, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly Gerrhonotus.

**small lizard** ■ *heseelu* Nrevers. small lizard *Verb:* *hesele*. Meaning: small lizard you find running around in the house, probably brown.

**scaly lizard** ■ *mahre* Nrevers. *Verb:* *mahre*. Grammar: appears only with -wa, may relate to the lizard sticking its tongue out (mahre), but not sure. ■ *meherwa* (Made from: *meher, -wa*) N scaly lizard *Verb:* *meherwa*.

catch scaly lizards ■ *meherwa*; V catch scaly lizards ■ *meherwa* to go to catch scaly lizards] ■ **Noun:** *meherwa*. Grammar: probably comes from meherwa 'scaly lizard,' which comes from meher -wa. [Attested only once]

catch small lizards ■ *hesele* Vrevers. catch small lizards ■ *hesele* makke. We go to catch small lizards.) ■ **Noun:** *heseelu*.

**load** ■ *hippun* (Made from: *hippu, -n*) N load
*Similar:* *hippun*. Meaning: a load one carries on one's back, not in the arms. ■ *hippu* (Made from: *hippu, -s*) N load *Similar:* *hippun*. Meaning: a load one carries on one's back, not in the arms. ■ *tikkuy* V load ■ *tikkuy moohel tak!* Load it on (his/her/one's) head!}

**little load** ■ *copson* (Made from: *coppo, -s-, -n*) N little load, thing you carry

**loan** ■ *kammu* V lend, loan ■ *kammu* suukar! Lend me some sugar! *kammu te-kas*. I've lent it to him.")

**loath** ■ *lo'e* (Borrowed from: ?? Soledad) V loath, hate, be disgusted by ■ *lo'enin-ka ammane*. I hate the food. *lo'enin-me*. You were disgusted. *lo' e kannis*. (Someone) loathes me. ■ Grammar: can be followed by -n(i) or used alone, even with the thing one hates marked with -se, with the same meaning. Social use: possibly a Soledad language word rather than Mutsun.

**location of the Kaakun/Sur Tribe** ■ *kaakun* ■ 3
*Person*al people of the South, Sur tribe, location of this tribe ■ *kaakuntakwas* a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe)}

**locative**

**placename locative** ■ *-tak*; Suff. (N > Nplace) **placename locative** ■ *wacrunmak satte karmentak rukkase*. The Wacrun (Castroville) Indians call the Carmel Indians' houses names. *neppe Taares huumuntakwas*. This man is a westerner (is from the West). *huyatak sii*. Agua Caliente (literally: water at the place of light) *pakkatka* placename (literally: at the shoulder blade)} ■ **Similar:**

**Similar:** *rokoostah*. Pronunciation: usually uses the pronunciation -tak regardless of whether word ends in vowel or consonant, unlike -tka/-tak 'at/in/to' (regular locative that means 'at, to, in'), but sometimes uses -tka after vowels, could depend on the dialect spoken at the location of the placename. Grammar: attach to a noun (or possibly rarely a verb) to make a noun meaning the name of a place, can attach to a Spanish borrowing (for ex. karmentak), an animal (for ex. tooyohtak), something symbolizing a feature of the place (for ex. kuluulistik), the name of a direction (for ex. kaakuntak), or a word that is only known as part of the placename (for ex. ulawtak). (Other Pronunc.: -tka after a vowel, but only in some words)

**lock** ■ *kaaca* V handcuff, lock ■ *kaaccay nuk!* Handcuff him! / Lock it! *hokomay mak kaacate*. The ones with sores are shackled. *kacwenas wak*. He got unshackled. *kaacwiy nuk! Unstick it!}

**Pronunciation: possible that kaaca is handcuff and kaaca is lock, but more likely to be the same word.**

**kicca** V close, lock ■ *kicca inu!* Close/lock the door! *kicway!* Unlock (it)! *laakihtu kicca pappeltak*. The key is sitting on top of the book.) ■ **Similar:** *ucu*. Meaning: may only refer to closing with a key, locking.

**lock legs in wrestling** ■ *yuuko* V lock legs in wrestling [Attested only once]
**hollow tree or log**  
- **soomon** *N hole, hollow of a tree or log*  
  {{Ex.: tappur soomonte-k. The tree has a hollow. kitpahte-k soomontak. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.}} Meaning: in a tree or log.

**loincloth**  
- **watkuh** *N loincloth*  
  {{Ex.: watkuh taraahwas loincloth made of willow}} Cultural info.: worn by men, traditionally made of willow twigs or possibly also of sinews, made of cloth in more recent times. Meaning: unclear exactly what piece of clothing this is.

**long**  
- **layTaSte** (Inflected form of: *layTa*, -Ste) *perf long, tall*

**it won’t be long until**  
- **kuutis waate** *(Idiom)*  
  composed of: *kuutis, waate* *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally 'something' comes in a little while'.

**have a long neck**  
- **ranTa** *(Vrevers.)*  
  have a long neck {{Ex.: ranTaSmin long-necked one ranTa-k kaTTak. His neck is long, the nape of (his) neck.}} *Noun: raanaT.*

**be long**  
- ***layTa** *(Vrevers.)*  
  be tall, be long {{Ex.: layTaSmin paarani high hill layTaSte mentiuriS. Your fingernails are long, layTaSte-k. He/She is tall. layTaSte kan-iina. My illness is long (I've been sick a long time). layTaSte Tuuhis. The day is long.}} *Noun: layaaTa; Similar: laTTaya; Noun: layaya.* Grammar: appears only with either -Ste or -Smin. Meaning: long in time or space. *latse* *V be long* {{Ex.: latse men-lasseh. Your tongue is long. (Possibly: You talk a lot.)}} Meaning: probably only of tongues, or of being talkative, but not sure.

**have a long tongue**  
- **lashe** *(V)*  
  have a long tongue {{Ex.: lasheSmin long-tongued one lashemak long-tongued ones}} Similar: *lasse; Noun: lasseh; Similar: *latwe. Meaning: may imply talking a lot, but unclear. [Tentative]

**be long-tongued**  
- **latweTe** *(Made from: *latwe, -Te)* *V be long-tongued*

**have long hair**  
- **malTa** *(V)*  
  have long hair {{Ex.: malTa-me aamane, tereepuy! You truly have long hair, cut it! malTaSmin long-haired/hairy one}} [Ar + Asc. guess] **samursi** *V have long hair* Similar: *urih*. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word is probably incorrect. Meaning: related to hair, but probably a misunderstanding. [Attested only once] *ursi, V* have long/a lot of hair {{Ex.: ursiSmin mukurma a woman with a long of/long hair}} Grammar: may only be used with -Smin and -mak, only to describe people. Meaning: refers to hair on the head, not body hair, can indicate a large hair style ('big hair') or long hair.

**long ago**  
- **okse** *(Adv)* in the past, long ago, used to {{Ex.: hooyo haysane okse amSi haysane amma. (He) used to take them in order to eat them. okse rootes hemec’a Taares numan hemec’a korotka wak okse hinne. There was once a man who walked on one foot. ekwena nii heentikma okse. There were no people here long ago. hann-me okse roote? Where did you used to be?}} Meaning: used for telling stories about long ago, or about how the Mutisuns lived in traditional times, also used for 'used to' or anything a relatively long time ago.

**long neck**  
- **raanaT** *(Nrevers.)*  
  long neck *Verb: ranTa.* [Attested only once]

**long one**  
- **layTaSmin** *(Made from: *layTa, -Smin)*  
  *N long one, tall one Meaning: a person, geographical feature, object, unit of time, or other thing.

**longing**  
- **huuih** *(N)* missing, longing {{Ex.: haTTin-ka huuihsum. I’m dying from missing (someone).}} *Verb: *hushi. Meaning: usually missing a person.

**look**  
- **kama** *(V)*  
  look {{Ex.: kamay, wak hassenin. Look, he got angry.}} *Similar: mehe.* Grammar: might only appear with -y as sa command, but unsure. Social use: uncommon word, much less common than mehe. *mehe* *(V)* look, see {{Ex.: kan-mes}
mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin. I saw you, and I liked you. mehey iTyan! Look back! mehey nuk! Look at it! mehehne-me. / men mehehne. You are being looked at. kan meheesi lupyuse. I'm looking at the burden basket. mehesu-k. He goes to see it.

look back

look away

look at one's reflection

look at

look for a wife

look different

look different

look for

look for a companion

look for/have a wife

look different

look different

look for

look for a companion

look for a companion

look for

look different

look for

look for a companion

look for a companion

look for

look different

look for

look for a companion

look for a companion

look for

look different

look for
look for a wife

look good ▬ cuyerte (Made from: cuye, -Ste) V look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: cuyerte-ka. I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

look out ▬ atta V look out, show oneself {{Ex.: hoTTo attay! Go look out! attan-ka kan mehe wak suurenis. I'm looking out to see (if) it turned into coals. murtey-ak attaspu. At night he guards.}} Meaning: by itself, usually of poking one's head out the door or such to look at something or check something. ▬ maaya V stick one's head out the door, look out, view {{Ex.: maayay! Stick your head out the door (and look out)! maayaspu to stick their heads out the door (of many people)}} Grammar: usually appears with -pu, and as an irregular form maayakpu, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular maayapu.

look tearful ▬ acri V look tearful [Tentative]

look to ▬ atwe V view, watch, look to, plan to {{Ex.: atwes-me kannis? Are you watching me? ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) atwemitt-me kannis koc-ka totyon. You keep correcting me when I stutter.}}

look up ▬ akra V look up {{Ex.: akray! Look up! men akra taprey, minmuy meheepuy! You are looking up above. Look below!}}

look! ▬ hine excl look! {{Ex.: weotre aamane, hine! It is truly large, look!}} [Tentative] ▬ ke excl look!, listen! {{Ex.: haysa haysane kuwas-ka ke! Look, I say they like them! neppe cappu, ke! This pricks, listen!}} Similar: maaTuh, Similar: mini. Meaning: may have been used for calling to someone one is not so familiar with, or to someone who is older or respected, or in a more formal situation, as compared to mini or maaTu. Social use: less common by Ascension's time, but still used.

loose ▬ loktohte (Made from: lokto, -Ste) perf soft, loose Pronunciation: pronunciation lohtokte is also common.

be loose ▬ lokto V be soft, be loose {{Ex.: loktoti kan-sapaatu. My shoes are loose. loktohte ussi ekwe taSri. It's soft, because it's not stiff. loktohte-mes attYa. (It) is only loose on you. (It fits you loosely.) loktohte attYa, eleymin.}}

The goshawk is soft.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation lohto is also very common. Meaning: of a key or bolt fitting loosely in the latch, a shoe, hat, or clothing fitting loosely, a tooth being loose, or something being soft. ▬ Tomto V loosen, be loose {{Ex.: kan-was Tomto. I loosen it. Tomtohte loose}} Meaning: possibly of clothing. [Ar + Asc. guess]

let loose ▬ piTwi (Made from: piTTe, -w-) V untie, let loose Similar: ricwi; Similar: ripwi.

loose earth ▬ mun N loose earth, dust, dirt {{Ex.: tollon wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel. His head is full of a lot of dirt. iccompi-k pireese, muune. He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. tollon-me mun. You have a lot of dirt.}} Similar: wis, lot, pire; Verb: munse. Pronunciation: often pronounced munus in Ar's time, but this pronunciation was lost by Ascension's time. Meaning: usually refers to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can also refer to uncleanliness of the body. (Other Pronunc.: muun before a vowel)

loosen ▬ hoye V loosen {{Ex.: hemmen hoyehte. It's still loosened. kan hoye. I loosen (something). hoyeepu meaning unsure, possibly to loosen oneself, of a thing}} [Other Pronunc.: hoyee before a single consonant and then a vowel] ▬ pelke Vrevers. loosen, stretch {{Ex.: pelkeSte loosened, stretched out}} Noun: peelek. Meaning: meaning rather different from peelek, may be related to loosening soft, silty dirt. ▬ Tomto V loosen, be loose {{Ex.: kan-was Tomto. I loosen it. Tomtohte loosen}} Meaning: possibly of clothing. [Ar + Asc. guess] ▬ yooho V loosen {{Ex.: yoohon wak. It loosened.}} Grammar: unclear whether this takes -n(i). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

loot ▬ haaaTan (Made from: haaTa, -n) N stolen thing, loot

lord ▬ amisan N lord {{Ex.: hatte neppe diyos makke amisan? Who is this God, our lord?}} Social use: used only in translations of Christian materials, unclear whether it is a native Mutsun word or what it meant apart from this use, translated as Señor.

lose ▬ lahpa V lose {{Ex.: lahpanin torow. The soap-root got lost.}} Grammar: probably can only be used with -n(i), meaning 'to get lost', not alone as 'to

lose someone through death  ■ semmomp (Made from: *semmo, -mpi)  V lose someone through death Grammar: non-literal use of -mpi.

lose the way  ■ *lallu  V lose the way, be lost  {{Ex.: lallunin-ka. I got lost. lallumpin-ka. I lost the way.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. ■ lallunpi (Made from: *lallu, -mpi)  V lose the way

lose weight  ■ rinTan (Made from: rinTa, -n)  V get thin, lose weight Meaning: of losing too much weight, becoming skin and bones. (Other Pronunc.: rinTani before another suffix)

lost  ■ tonneSte (Inflected form of: tonne, -Ste) perf' lost

get lost  ■ lahpan (Made from: laha, -n)  V get lost (Other Pronunc.: lahpani before another suffix) ■ lallun (Made from: *lallu, -n)  V get lost (Other Pronunc.: lalluni before another suffix)

be lost  ■ *lallu  V lose the way, be lost  {{Ex.: lallunin-ka. I got lost. lallumpin-ka. I lost the way.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. ■ tonne  V be lost  {{Ex.: tonneSte-k It is lost. tonneSte kan-hawnan. My wife is lost. huttaSmin 'head louse'. I lost my money.}} Similar: tonse. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) meaning 'get/be lost,' with -mpi meaning 'lose something,' or with -Ste meaning 'lost'.

be/get lost  ■ tonnen (Made from: tonne, -n)  V get/be lost (Other Pronunc.: tonneni before a suffix)

lot

get a lot of something  ■ holse (Made from: holle, -s-)  V get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

take a lot  ■ okwe  V take a lot  {{Ex.: okwespu-me aamane. You truly take a lot (for yourself, without asking).}} Grammar: may only appear with -spu. Meaning: to take large amounts, for ex. by the armful, without permission, probably for oneself.

talk a lot  ■ pelso  V talk a lot  {{Ex.: pelsoSmin a big talker}} Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she thought of it as a variant of halsaSmin 'liar' or rictYaSmin 'loud talker'. [Ar only, very unsure]

loud

shout loudly  ■ cirpi  Vrevers. shout loudly  {{Ex.: ekwe-me cirpi! Don't shout! cirpiy nuk! Shout at him!}} Noun: cirip.

talk loudly  ■ kalsi  V make a lot of noise, talk loudly [Tentative]

make/do loudly  ■ *hiTe  V do loudly, make loud  {{Ex.: hiTeepu-k nuski. He blows his nose loudly. hiTeepu men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte. Make your song loud, and I'll dance well. ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu. Don't talk loudly!}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: hiTee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ hiTeepu (Made from: *hiTe, -pu)  V do loudly, make loud

louse

become infested with louse eggs  ■ sakran (Made from: sakra, -n)  V get nits, become infested with nits Meaning: becoming in the state of having nits. (Other Pronunc.: sakrani before another suffix)

collect headlice  ■ kahya  Vrevers. collect headlice  {{Ex.: ereeSiy amsi makam ekwe kahyan! Take a bath, so that you all don't get lice! kan kahyan. I'm getting lice. kahyana makke. We go to get lice. kan yetee-was kahya. I will get lice on/from him.}} Noun: kahhay; Similar: kahyi. Grammar: without -n(i) probably means to collect lice, during the process of delousing or cleaning, not to get lice on one's head, with -n(i) means to get lice on one's head.

de-louse  ■ rahse  V de-louse, remove lice Noun: rah; Similar: rahe. Meaning: rahse is to pick lice off someone, rahe is to collect, hunt, or gather lice.

head/black louse  ■ kahhay Nrevers. head louse, black louse  {{Ex.: kan meheesi kahhay. I'm looking at the head louse. kahyi kan-moohehel, tollon kan kahhay kan-moohelat! Delouse my head, I have a lot of lice on my head!}} Verb: kahya.
white louse □ rah V body louse, white louse Verb: rahe; Verb: raahе.

have/get louse eggs □ sakra Vrevers. have/get nits \{Ex.: sakraSte-k. He has nits. sakra
di\n\n
(He/she) got nits. sakraSmin someone with nits\} Noun: sakra. Meaning: may possibly include collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but primarily means to have nits on the head (be infested with nits).

delouse/remove lice □ kahyi (Made from: kahya, -w-) V de-louse (head), remove lice \{Ex.: kahyi nuk! De-louse him! kahyi kan-moohe, tollon kan kahhay kan-moohektak! Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! kan-was kahyi. I delouse him.\} Similar: kahya. Grammar: probably from kahya plus -w-, meaning remove lice, but unsure.

louse egg □ saakar Nrevers. nlt (louse egg) Verb: sakra; Similar: reTme. Meaning: Asc. said it meant exactly the same thing as reTme. Social use: less common than reesTme for Ascension.

louse eggs □ reTme Nrevers. nlt (louse egg) Verb: reecme; Verb: reTme; Similar: saakar. Grammar: this noun has two verbal forms: reTme for removing nits and reecme for having nits. Meaning: meaning identical to saakar.

love □ hiwse 2 V love, like \{Ex.: hiwse amma tooTese. (S/he) likes to eat meat. ekwe-ka-mes hiwse. I don't like you. haysa hiwse neppese. They like this. moT-me hiwse yuukise? Do you like acorns? hiwsemu haysa. They like each other.\} Grammar: what you like can be a thing (noun) or do something (a verb), usually used with -n(i) but not always. (Other Pronunc.: hiwes before -mu (or -pu if possible)) hiwse (Made from: hiwse, -n) V want, like, love (Other Pronunc.: hiwesn before another suffix)

beloved □ hiwises Nrevers. beloved \{Ex.: kan-
hiwises my beloved\} Verb: hiwse 1. [Attested only once]

be in love □ yosso V flirt, be in love \{Ex.: kan yosso mukumase. I'm in love with the woman. yossonin. (He) fell in love. yossoy kannis! Flirt with me! yossonu haysa. They are flirting with each other.\} Social use: meaning could have shifted from a more negative and blatantly sexual meaning ('have carnal intercourse with') in Ar's time to this positive meaning in Asc.'s time, but that more likely reflects Ar's interpretation than a change in usage by Mutsun people.

fall in love □ yosson (Made from: yosso, -n) V fall in love

low

be low □ *rinsi V be deep, low, hoarse \{Ex.: rinsi kan Taares koc haysa saaca. The men sing low when they sing. rinsi kan wak ricca. He talks low/hoarsly (his voice is deep/hoarse). haypire rinsi, haypire leeweTes. Some (sang) low, some (sang) high.\} Opp.: leeweTe. Grammar: only occurs with -ksi. Meaning: can include voices being confused or chaotic as well as hoarse or just singing at low pitch, often describes singing but can also describe speech. *rinsiki (Made from: *rinsi, -ksi) V be deep, low, hoarse, be deep, low Meaning: of the voice, also includes sounding disordered or chaotic.

be low (tide) □ kaawa V be low (tide), go out (tide) \{Ex.: kaawan (the tide) goes out\} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: of the sea, the tide going out. [Attested only once]


lukewarm

collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but

get/become lukewarm □ petyon (Made from: *petyo, -n) V get/become lukewarm (Other Pronunc.: petyoni before another suffix)

be lukewarm □ *petyo V be lukewarm \{Ex.: petyoTaa Smin sii lukewarm water petyonin. It got lukewarm. petyompiy! Make it lukewarm!\} Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, -n(i), or -mpi (or possibly -Ste).

make lukewarm □ petyompi (Made from: *petyo, -mpi) V make lukewarm

lumpy

be lumpy □ cekle 1 V be uneven, be lumpy \{Ex.: cekleSte It's lumpy. (Also: It doesn't sit flat.)\} Similar: cele.

lunch □ muccuw N breakfast, lunch \{Ex.: accuste muccuw. Breakfast/lunch is ready. kan
mehesii muccwu. I'm just looking at the breakfast/lunch. hooyoy men-muccuw! Get your breakfast/lunch!} Verb: muccu.

eat lunch ■ muccu V eat breakfast/lunch {{Ex.: muccu-pu makke. We are eating breakfast. hiTit makam hiwsen muccu-pu? What do you all want to eat for breakfast/lunch?}}

Noun: muccuw. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, meaning the same thing. (Other Pronunc.: mucuu before -pu) ■ muccu-pu (Made from:

muccu, -pu) V eat breakfast/lunch Meaning: most typical word for 'eat breakfast/lunch,' non-literal use of -pu.

lungs ■ honaS N lungs [Attested only once]

lying ■ lokSoSte (Made from: *lokSo, -Ste) perf lying

lymph

tuberculosis of lymph nodes ■ yuTha N tuberculosis of lymph nodes Meaning: traditionally called scrofula, usually nodes of the neck. [Ar + Asc. guess]

M m

made ■ accuSte (Inflected form of: accu, -Ste) perf finished, made, done, ready

made of ■ -was Suff. (N) from, of {{Ex.: cisnanwas lullup elder tree flute ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas. I am not of this land. piina men-appawas. That is your father's (of your father). hiTTew kaakuntakwas. South wind. kaakuntakwas a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe hemec'awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas...}} Similar: humuntwas; Similar.: Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in humuntwas or kaakuntuwas) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. nii or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

madrone

gather madrone trees ■ yukyu V gather madrone trees Noun: yuukun. Cultural info.: Asc. did not know any medicinal uses of this plant, but fruit is edible. Meaning: probably of gathering the wood, branches, or any useful part. Sci. name: Arbutus menziesii Pursh Jepson p. 744.


maggot ■ omkon N maggot Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

magic

have magic ■ utne Vrevers. have magic {{Ex.: utnen-ka. I have magic. (said by sorcerer)}}

Noun: utten. Meaning: may be limited to having magic right at that moment, during a ceremonial dance. [Attested only once]

magpie ■ aTTaT Nrevers. magpie Verb: aTTa.

Cultural info.: they raised these birds to be tame, and clipped off the end of the tongue, and taught them to speak. Meaning: black and white spotted with a yellow bill. Sci. name: Pica nuttallii, Dawson p. ??78. ■ homoya N magpie [Attested only once]

magpies

catch magpies ■ aTTaT2 V catch magpies {{Ex.: kan yete aTTa. I will catch magpies.}}

Noun: aTTaT.

mail ■ karta (Borrowed from: carta Spanish) N mail, letter {{Ex.: makam hokkempi karta. You all send the letters.}}

make ■ -mpi Suff. (V > V) make, cause, let {{Ex.: men-was murTumpin. You made it black (painted it black). kommempin kan-kawaayuse. I tired out my horse (made it get tired). Taakampi-me kannis rukse. You're bringing me the bowstring (make it arrive). kan-was killempi. I make it shine. hassempiy! Anger him!/Make him be angry! tonnempin-ka kan-liiwruse. I lost my book (made it get...}}
lost). yuu hay'sa kuu'yi siisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water (make it wet). wattimpiy tooTe! Carry the meat! eTnempi-ka neppe siinise. I'm making this baby fall asleep (putting him to sleep). kan-was ansimpin. I hurt him (made him hurt). mehempsis-ka haysane. I made them look. kan-was komyempi. I'm making/letting him rest.} Similar: -si; Grammar: includes make/cause/let someone do something, also to cause a result (make/let something happen, for ex. let something fall), and also makes a verb transitive (do verb to something, without -mpi the verb just happens on its own) (productive causative, lexical causative, and transitivizing suffix), literal 'make someone do something' is least common.

■ -si; Stuff: (V > V) order, make, cause {{Ex.: hista-mes hissesis paaTe? What did the padre have/command you (to) do? kan cileesis. I had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. kan-was ereeSisi. I make him bathe/bathe him. neppe kannis maayisi. This makes me laugh. kan-was lollesi siinise. I make the baby babble. men kannis sukumisi. You make me smoke.}} Similar: -mpi. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make someone do something, or order that something be done (causative), usually literally make someone do something (productive causative), rarely changes meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat = feed/nurse). ■ accu V make, do, finish {{Ex.: kan-was accumpi. I finish it. kan accumin I finished. iTTas-kane accumpin I made it a new one. accuSte muccuw. Breakfast is ready.}} ■ hisselle V make, do {{Ex.: kan yete hisselle kurkahse I will make pinole. hissenni-k tutiyase wak-makkuhse. She is making tortillas for her husband. kan-was hisselle. I make him do (something). hissehete-ka. I've made (it). ekwe-ka hisse hinTise. I don't do anything. hissennin attar. (It) turned into dirt clods. sikar hissennin yookun. The cigar turned to ashes. nuuyatiy men-hissen! Stop what you're doing! nissasum kan hissente. Because of this I have work. misste men-hissen. Your business (work) is good. hissepun-ak oreese. He made himself into a bear. kan hissepu tiwyene. I make myself into an antelope. hissepuy! Do (it) for yourself! hissenses

kahuune box factory}} Similar: puuasi; Similar: hinte.


leather-makers ■ werhosnak (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: werho, -smak) N leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

make a face ■ hutwe V grimace, make a face {{Ex.: hutweSte wak. He has grimaced.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) with similar meaning, but more common without it.

make a fight ■ haemanu (Made from: haema, -nu) V make a fight, pick a fight Meaning: not literal use of -nu: position someone to have a fight means to cause or pick a fight.

make a fire ■ isla V make a fire Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

make a lot of noise ■ kalci V make a lot of noise, talk loudly [Tentative]

make a mistake ■ torpe V make a mistake {{Ex.: torpenin-ka. I made a mistake.}} Grammar: might appear with -n(i) to indicate change to having made a mistake. Meaning: of making a mistake in work one is doing because one does not know how to do it. [Attested only once]

make a nest ■ hesne Vrevers. make a nest {{Ex.: hesenpu-k. He is making himself a nest.}} Noun: hesen. Pronunciation: hesen may be pronounced as hesen before -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: hesen before -pu (or -mu if possible))

make a reverence ■ motolpu (Made from: motlo, -pu) V bow one's head, make a reverence Meaning: non-literal use of -pu, possibly translation of Catholic term.

make a whirlwind ■ pusyu Vrevers. make a whirlwind {{Ex.: uyka pusyus, okse pusyus. Yesterday (it) made a whirlwind, a long time ago (it) made a whirlwind.}} Noun: pusuy.

make acorn bread ■ *setne V make acorn bread {{Ex.: kan yete setnesi. / kan yete hisse setnesi. I will (just) make acorn bread. setnesimit! (Just) make me some acorn}}
bread!} Cultural info.: Asc. ate setne as a child, and said it was very tasty, better than wheat bread, it was baked in a hole in the ground on hot stones, and dough was laid on the grass on hot stones. Grammar: only appears with -si (for to make the bread) or with -n (for the bread itself).  ■ setnesi (Made from: *setne, -si)  
V make acorn bread Grammar: have to say this way, with -si, not as setne by itself.

**make acorn soup**  ■ Taywe  V make acorn soup  
\{Ex.: kan yete Taywesi. I will just make acorn soup.\}

**make bread**  ■ puhTu Vrevers. make bread  
\{Ex.: puhTu wak. He/she is making bread.\}  
Noun: puhTu. Social use: out of use from Ascension's time, could be a different language, replaced by hiSSen puluumase or pulmu. [Ar only, very unsure]

**make cornmeal or acorn mush**  ■ hatlu Vrevers. make mush  
\{Ex.: murtey-ka yete hatlu ussi. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago.\}  
Noun: puluuma. Meaning: same meaning as hiSSe puluumase. [Attested only once]

**make crackling noise**  ■ tokse V rumble, make crackling noise  
\{Ex.: tokseksi sikken. The fart really makes a rumbling sound.\}  
Meaning: of joints making crackling sounds, of a farting noise, possibly of the sound of popping something.

**make dirty**  ■ *siksa V soil, make dirty  
\{Ex.: siksaSte sii. The water is dirty. siksaSte makam issu. You all's hands are dirty. ekwe-me siksan men-amna, men-hiS'a! Don't get your body (or) your things dirty! ekwe-me siksaSmin! You are not/ don't be a dirty person!\}  
Grammar: only appears with -Ste (most often), -Smin, -mpi, or possibly (unsure) -ni(i).

**make dough**  ■ Sacca V knead, make dough  
\{Ex.: Sacca! Knead/make the dough! SaccaTaywe! Make cornmeal dough for me!\}  
Similar: Sacni.  
Meaning: of cornmeal, pinole, or bread, meaning same as Sacni.  
**Sacni** V knead, make dough  
\{Ex.: yu makke yete Sacni. And we're going to make dough.\}  
Similar: Sacca. Meaning: meaning same as Sacca.

**make enter**  ■ akkumpi (Made from: akku, -mpi)  V make enter, bring in Grammar: literally 'make enter,' but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

**make faces**  ■ ute (Made partly from: -spu) V make faces, move like a wasp  
\{Ex.: kata pinnan utespus. to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.\}  
Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

**make fall**  ■ innampi (Made from: inna, -mpi)  V make fall Grammar: cause something to fall, including knocking something out so it falls.

**make fire**  ■ kiTTa V make fire  
\{Ex.: kiTTay! I'm cooking. kiTTay. I'm cooking. tumme. to cook a feast (keep cooking)\}  
Loanword: kusneru. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**make food**  ■ tumme V make food, cook  
\{Ex.: kan tumme. I'm cooking. tummeti to cook a feast\}  
Loanword: kusneru. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**make fun of**  ■ *koco 1 V laugh at, make fun of, tease  
\{Ex.: kannise-k kocoopu. he's making fun of me.\}  
Grammar: appears only with -w- as kocwe or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: koco there before -pu or -mu)

**kocoopu 1** (Made from: *koco, -pu) V laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu).

**make enter**  ■ *urumpi (Made from: *urumpi, -mpi)  V make enter Grammar: literally 'make enter,' but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

**make get well**  ■ TiiTimpi (Made from: TiiTi, -mpi)  V heal, make get well Meaning: to cause someone to
recover from an illness.

**make good** ★ miSSimpi 1 (Made from: miSSI, -mpi)

\[ V \text{ make good, cause to be good} \]  
Meaning: to actively make something be good.

**make holes** ★ Tullu \( V \) make holes, perforate  
\{\{Ex.: TulluSte kan-looya. My pot has holes. Tulluy! Make holes (in it)! Tullunin looya. My pot got holes.\}\}  
Meaning: of small holes in items, not an animal's hole in the ground.

**make jerky** ★ hiiri \( V \) make jerky  
\{\{Ex.: hiiri haysa tooTese. They are making the meat into jerky. hummi kannis neppe tooTe hiirihmin. to give me this meat jerky hiiri yooTe! Make the meat into jerky! hiiri piNi haysa. Maybe they are making jerky.\}\} Grammar: can include or leave out the word tooTe. Meaning: means both cutting or slicing and drying the meat, to make jerky.

**make leather** ★ werho (Borrowed from: cuero)  
\( V \) make leather, tan  
\{\{Ex.: cuyeepu makse. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). kan cuyen. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).\}\}  
Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good.  
(Other Pronunc.: cuye before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**make loud** ★ *hiTe \( V \) do loudly, make loud  
\{\{Ex.: hiTeepu-k nusiki. He blows his nose loudly. hiTeepu men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte. Make your song loud, and I'll dance well. ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu. Don't talk loudly!\}\} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning).  
(Other Pronunc.: hiTe before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)  
**hiTeepu** (Made from: *hiTe, -pu) \( V \) do loudly, make loud

**make noise** ★ ocko \( V \) make noise  
\{\{Ex.: ocko makam. You all are making a lot of noise. ockoyuT! Make noise, you all!\}\}  
**Similar:** ocko,  
Meaning: a lot of noise, often as made by a group of children, may have developed from ocko 'be deaf' as 'make so much noise it makes people deaf (deafening noise)'.  
**puryure \( V \) run around noisily, make noise  
\{\{Ex.: hatte puryure? Who is running around making noise? puryure-ka. I'm running around making noise.\}\}  
Meaning: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

**make noise with lips** ★ hustu \( V \) make noise with lips  
\{\{Ex.: hustu puus -mpi. I made noise with lips\}\}  
[Attested only once]

**make oneself at home** ★ ruksa (Made from: rukka, -s-\( \) \( V \) make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

**make ourselves at home** ★ rukkamuksi (Made from: rukka, -mu, -ksi) \( V \) make ourselves at home Grammar: Me translates as a noun 'village,' but this seems to be a verb '(we) make ourselves very much at home'.

**make posole** ★ poslo (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) \( V \) make posole  
\{\{Ex.: yetee-ka poslo. I will make posole (stew) later. tollompi posloy! Make a lot of posole! ekwe-me kaatis posloy! Don't make a little bit of posole! poslo-ka hitoole. I'm making the beans into posole.\}\}  
**Noun:** posol.  
Meaning: make corn stew or mush.

**make rag dolls** ★ hawispu (Made from: haawi, -spu) \( V \) make rag dolls

**make red-hot** ★ halsimpi (Made from: *halsi, -mpi) \( V \) make red-hot

**make seem bad** ★ iTTempi (Made from: *iTTe, -mpi) \( V \) hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time.

**make shade** ★ hewhe \( V \) Vrevers. shade, make shade  
\{\{Ex.: hewhemit! Give me some shade! hewhen-ak kannis. He shaded me. hewhenaka yuu-ka ye teTten naha. I go to make shade, and later I will sleep there.\}\}  
**Similar:** heweh. Grammar: irregular form hewe before some suffixes. Meaning: means both to cast one's own shadow, and to set something up to make shade, possibly a shelter.  
(Other Pronunc.: hewe before -spis and -spu)

**make small** ★ piSSe \( V \) make small  
\{\{Ex.: piSseksi to make very small\}\}  
Meaning: meaning unsure.  
[Ar + Asc. guess]

**make squirrel hole** ★ isni \( V \) Vrevers. make squirrel hole, burrow \( Noun: \) issin. Meaning: only of a small animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object in general.  
[Ar + Asc. guess]

**make thick mush** ★ pooke \( V \) make thick mush  
\{\{Ex.: kan pooka. I made thick mush. kan
**be a man** ■ **mukne** \( V \) be a man \{ {\text{Ex.: }} muknekiSpu to pretend to be a man \} \} Meaning: word unsure. \([\text{Ar + Asc. guess}]\) ■ **Tarse** \( Vrevers. \) be a man \{ {\text{Ex.: }} TarsekiSpu to pretend to be a man \} \} **Noun:** Taarese. Grammar: may only be used with -kiSpu, about someone who is not a man pretending to be one, and not be used in a more general sense.

**old man** ■ **inTisTe** \( N \) old man \{ {\text{Ex.: }} saaweyuT, inTisTekma! Sing, old men! \} \} **Similar:** hiwhoknis. Meaning: this word seems likely to be an error. \([\text{Attested only once}]\)

**old/elderly man** ■ **yeehu** (Borrowed from: viejo Spanish) \( N \) old man \{ {\text{Ex.: }} mhu yeehu. The old man is there. neppe yeehu annaksi. This old man is really pitiful. \} \}

**man with balls** ■ **sokko** \( \text{Smin} \) (Made from: sokko, -\( \text{Smin} \)) \( N \) man with balls, ballsy person

**many** ■ **quant** much, so many, many, completely, very \{ {\text{Ex.: }} men aman wakkas You have a lot of butt! \} \}

**do to/with many** ■ **-spu** Suff. \( (V > V) \) do to/with many \{ {\text{Ex.: }} itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piiyospu sitse. I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth. kapTaspu wak-issu. He crosses his hands. okwespu to take a lot (by the armful) moT makam attasu. Are you all looking out? murtey-ak attasu? Do you guard? kan riccaspu meese. I'm chatting with you. \} \} Grammar: add to a verb to make a different verb meaning that more than one person does it or that someone does something often, probably historically related to -pu, but no meaning of doing something to oneself. Meaning: meaning very unclear, usually involves either plural subject (more than one does it), plural object (someone does it to more than one), or a repeated action (someone does it multiple times or to a large extent), often of something that could indicate doing the action to or with oneself or a group.
be/have many 

many pass by 

how many? 

many do 

many do not
will remarry later. *moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaari? Will you get married, will you get married?* 

Grammar: only used with -pu, but just means to get married, not to marry oneself (non-literale use of -pu). Meaning: used for either a man or a woman getting married. ■ kasaari', (Borrowed from: casar Spanish) V get married, marry 

■ native: *tulu'; 

■ native: makhu. ■ tullupu (Made from: *tulu, -pu) V marry, get married Meaning: reflexive use of -pu (or get oneself married).

get married ■ makhu Vrevers. get married  

■ {Ex.: moT-me oySo makhu? Will you re-marry? 

■ makhu? Get married!} Noun: makkuh;  

■ Similar: *tulu; loanword: kasaari,. Meaning: of a woman getting married (gaining a husband).

Marta ■ maarta (Borrowed from: Marta Spanish) Npersonal Marta  

■ {Ex.: peTTempi-k maarta pappele. Marta is sticking the papers together.} Pronunciation: long aa before two consonants is not usual in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

mash with the hands ■ kara V mash with the hands  

■ {Ex.: kan-was kara. I mash it with my hands.} Meaning: passing one's hand over stuff on a tray or board, for example popcorn. [Tentative]

mass ■ misnis (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) N mass  

■ {Ex.: misnisway huuys noviembre November began (the first of November)}  

■ Verb: misa. Grammar: misa can sometimes be used as a noun in place of this.

day/time of mass ■ misnisway (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) (Made from: misnis, -way) N Sunday, time/day of mass  

■ Similar: tuminku;  

■ Similar:. 

attend mass ■ miisa (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) V attend mass  


masturbate ■ monoypu (Made from: monyo, -pu) V fool around sexually with oneself, masturbate Meaning: meaning 'masturbate' unsure but likely, often used with plural subject though, has a less serious connotation than monyo itself.

mat ■ tokkoh (Made from: tokko, -h) N mat, bed  


match ■ *tappa, V suit, fit, match  

■ {Ex.: ekwe-mes tappan. It doesn't suit you. ekwe kannis tapan sapaatu. The shoe doesn't fit me.  

■ miSte tapan. It fits well. kan tappanin. I fitted. tappampi kan-wettere. He matches my size (he's the same size as me). tappapuy! Match yourself!} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely). ■ tappan (Made from: *tappa, -n) V fit, suit, match Meaning: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: tappani before a suffix)

matches ■ poosporus (Borrowed from: fosforos Spanish) N matches Pronunciation: only recorded as fosporus, but would most likely be pronounced poosporus in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

maternal uncle ■ ette, N maternal uncle  

■ {Ex.: kan men-ette. I am your maternal uncle. etse my uncle} Verb: ette,. Meaning: maternal.

matter

What does it matter to you? ■ hinTisememee waate meese? (Idiom composed of: hinTis, -se, =me, waate, meese) excl! What does it matter to you?, What do you care?

may (it) not ■ -hnit Suff. (V) before (something) happens, may (it) not, lest  

■ {Ex.: kan-mes tamTahnit. Lest I slap you/before I slap you/May I not slap you. hooyohnit. Lest you take (something)/May you not take (something).} Grammar: add to a verb to add a meaning that the action (usually a bad thing) won't happen, or that one hopes it won't happen (related to a type of subjunctive and may also be historically related to -hne passive, but there is no clear passive meaning). Can possibly be used for 'Do this so that that bad thing won't happen,' but amSi ekwe is more common for that. Social use: almost completely out of use in Asc's time.

maybe ■ epes Adv maybe, perhaps  

■ {Ex.: oySona-me makket epes lalkana. Maybe we will go
goose-hunting again.} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ nan Adv perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: men yuu nan. And you, perhaps.}} ■ Social use: probably only common in Ar's time, more common word is piNi. ■ piNi Adv perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: piNii-ka hippu. Maybe I'll carry it on my back. haysa piNi yuTkin. Maybe they threw it out. yummepu piNii-me. You may be deceiving yourself. tina piNi haysa. They might be there. kan piNii-was hara. I might give it to him/her.}} (Other Pronunc.: piNII before a single consonant and then a vowel within the same word)

**mayor** ■ kalti (Borrowed from: alcalde Spanish) N mayor

**me** ■ kannis Pro me {{Ex.: mehet kannis! Look at me! haayi kannisme! Come over by me! haraamit kannis! Give (it) to me! tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum. He shot me with his bow, with his arrow. amnen kannis yuu-ka malaanin. It rained on me and I got wet. ekwe men kannis hinkayi! Don't say anything to me!}} Similar: =kas, Grammar: 1st person sg. object, either direct or indirect object, full form of -kas. ■ =kas, Pro me {{Ex.: hinkayi-me-kas monse? What do you tell (advise) me? hampise-me hiwsen-ka tyo? Which one do you want me to shoot? hassa-ka eT. I feel like sleeping. cappaltak-kaayi. It hurts me on the shoulderblade (my shoulderblade hurts). ekwe-kas tappan. It doesn't fit me. ekwe-kas akkapu has. The anger won't leave me. nottos-kas wak. He hit me. ekwe-ka me-kerak akkaru has. You don't want to lie to me.}} Similar: kannis. Grammar: 1st person sg. object, either direct or indirect object, eltic form of kannis, attaches to a word, usually to the first word of the sentence or clause, after the subject eltic pronoun if there is one. Social use: more common in Ar's time than Asc's, was probably being replaced by kannis under Spanish influence, also attached in more variable positions (not always sentence-or clause-initial) in Ar's time.

do to me! ■ -t, Suff. (V) do to me! {{Ex.: mehet kannis! Look at me! harat sii! Give me water! monsetyuT! Tell me! (more than one person tells) himmat maksene! Look for us!}}

Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to me/us (1st person object imperative), use instead of -y when the object is me/us, can use together with -yuT.

you all ... me/us! ■ -m Suff. (V) plural command 1st person object {{Ex.: monsem kannis. Tell me, you all! makam kannis muusimpim! Warm me up, you all!}} Grammar: commands more than one person to do something to 'me' or 'us' (pl. imperative 1st person object), rarely used.

**meadowlark** ■ ciiritmin N lark, meadowlark Verb: ciiritmi.

**meal** ■ amman (Made from: amma, -n) N meal, food loanword: laseena. Similar: notson. Grammar: can use ammanamsa instead with similar meaning. ■ laseena (Borrowed from: la cena Spanish) N dinner, meal {{Ex.: ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatka. He has no utensils at his meal.}} native: amman. [Attested only once]

**feast** ■ akkutin-ammaksi (Compound composed of: akku, -ti, -n, amma, -ksi) N feast [Me only]

eat the last meal ■ elwe V eat the last meal/the second table {{Ex.: kan yete elwe. I will eat at the last meal (with the second group to eat). elweemit! Eat at the second table for me (with the second group)! hoTTo elweena! Go eat at the last meal!}} (Other Pronunc.: elwee before one consonant and then another vowel)

**coarse meal** ■ riT N coarse meal {{Ex.: yikka riTse to grind coarse meal arina wak-riT coarse meal of the flour}} Meaning: usually from wheat.

**acorn meal** ■ cannari N acorn meal Meaning: ground up acorns after leaching them out. [Attested only once]

**get meal/grinding trays** ■ simre V get meal/grinding trays {{Ex.: simre-ka. I'm getting meal grinding trays.}} Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.
meal tray ■ simren (Made from: simre, -n) N
meal/grinding tray  Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meat they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.

measles ■ paaTar Nrevers. measles, smallpox

■ {Ex.: iinate-k paaTare. He has measles/smallpox. hiwaanin paaTar. Smallpox came.} Verb: *paTra.

have measles ■ *paaTra Vrevers. have smallpox/measles

■ {Ex.: paTran-ka. I have smallpox. paTraste-k. He/she has smallpox.} Noun: paaTar. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste.

measure ■ taapi V measure

■ {Ex.: kan taapipun kan-layaaTa. I measured my height. taapipun-k. He measures himself. taapiy nuk! Measure him/her/it!} Similar: takke. Grammar: usually but not always used with -pu, for measuring self. Meaning: might only be for measuring a person. ■ takke, V measure

■ {Ex.: neppesum-me okse takkepus. You used to measure yourself with this. takke-ka kan-takkesum. You measure with your measuring instrument.} Similar: taapi.

measure little things ■ pare V measure little things

■ {Ex.: kan-was pare. I measure him.} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: paree before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

measure oneself ■ taapipu (Made from: taapi, -pu)

■ V measure oneself

measuring instrument ■ takkes (Made from: takke, -s) N measuring instrument, ruler Meaning: could probably include a measuring tape, a ruler, etc..

meat ■ ris N meat

■ {Ex.: hooyoy ris, wak tollon sakker! Take (this) meat, it has a lot of fat! ammay ris! Eat the meat! hinTis piina ris? What is that meat?} Similar: tooTe. Meaning: only refers to the meat, not the living animal (as tooTe does), may only refer to partly dried meat, not completely dried like jerky but not fresh. (Other Pronunc.: ris before a vowel in the word) ■ tooTe N meat, flesh, deer

■ {Ex.: piinaway wak-was haran tooTese. Therefore he gave him meat. tooTe riiTok. Deer intestines. kan lawku tooTese. I gulp down the meat.} Similar: ris; Similar: puuKuy; loanword: res.

carry meat ■ koohoi, V carry meat

■ {Ex.: koohoi tooTese! Carry meat! koohoynin. (Someone) came to carry meat.}

cut and dry meat ■ wasse V cut and dry meat

■ {Ex.: yete kan-was wasse tooTese. I will cut and dry the meat (in long slices).} Meaning: may involve slicing the meat into long strips, difference in meaning from other words for drying meat unsure.

got meat ■ toTne V get meat

■ {Ex.: toTnen-ka. I got meat.}

meat carrier ■ hihon N meat carrier

■ {Ex.: hihon-ak waate. The meat carrier comes.} [Attested only once]

meddle ■ olTo V meddle, not mind own business

■ {Ex.: olToSmirse-me? Are you a busybody?}

meddler ■ olToSmin (Made from: olTo, -Smin) N meddler, busybody

medicinal
gather medicinal sunflower ■ sorko Vrevers.

gather medicinal sunflowers

■ {Ex.: sorkona makke. We go to gather medicinal sunflowers.} Noun: soorokwa. Meaning: larger sunflower than kaamer, with stalks 18 inches tall.

medicinal sunflower ■ soorokwa Nrevers.

■ medicinal sunflower Similar: kaamer; Verb: sorko. Meaning: larger than the kaamer, with a stalk 18 inches tall.

medicine ■ huunas (Made from: huuna) N medicine, remedy, cure Grammar: literally thing one uses to cure someone.

medicineman ■ uten Nrevers. doctor, sorcerer, medicineman

■ {Ex.: haywe makke utene. We see the doctor.} Verb: utne; loanword: tootoor. Cultural info.: traditional Mutsum type of doctor, includes both medical and religious functions.

meet ■ kuswi V meet

■ {Ex.: kuswiykun-ka wakse. I went to meet him.} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ nansi
meet | know, recognize, meet \{Ex.: hiske-ka-mes nansi. Let me know you. (get to know you?)
  kan-was nansi. I know/recognize/meet him.
  ekwe-ka nansi. I don't know. kan-was nansi, wak ekwe miSte. I know that he's not good (=not pleased). nansisu-ka haysane. I go to meet them. kan nansi men-riccane. I recognize/know your speech (your voice).\} Meaning: usually means 'know' or 'recognize,' can also mean 'meet'.

melt | suuyuSte \(\text{Ste}\) | melt, wear out, use up \{Ex.: hottoh ma suuyuSte. The shoes are truly worn out. suuyunin. (It) wore out/became used up. suuyumpi wak. He uses it up/consumes it. suuyuSte-k. It's melted. kan-was suuyumpi. I melt it.\} Meaning: meaning shifted from 'wear out, use up, consume' in Ar's time to 'melt' in Asc.'s time, melt meaning is of fat in a pan, ice cream, etc.

melon | sunyiSte | something, melt something (cause it to melt).

melting | suuyumpi | use up, consume, melt Grammar: use something up, consume something (cause it to melt).

memory | hinnus | Nrevers. knowledge, memory, wisdom \{Ex.: wetcSte wak-hinnus. His knowledge is great.\} Verb: hinsu.

mend | aTwa | mend \{Ex.: kan-was yete aTwa. I am going to fix it. aTwanin-ak. It became fixed.\} \text{Ste} | mend, fix \{Ex.: ottoSte-\text{k}. It's mended. It's fixed. kan-was otto. I'm fixing it. ottoy men-\text{Shen}! Mend your blanket! hemec'a otto. one scrap (for mending something with) otton-ka ruusum. I fixed it with saliva.\} Meaning: usually of fixing by sewing, but not always.

men's dance | maamaS | N a men's dance \{Ex.: citte hayasa maamaSe. They are dancing the maamaS (men's dance).\} Meaning: can also be danced by women, is danced loosely.

menstruate | *payne | V be bloody, menstruate \{Ex.: payneSte-\text{k}. He is bloody. payneSte pire. The earth is bloody. ney'a-k paynen. She's got her period (is menstruating) now. aNNis siman kan paynenis. I had my period last week.\} Similar: pattYan. Grammar: appears only with -\text{i} or -\text{Ste}. Meaning: often refers to menstruation, but can also refer to being blood-covered from violence.

Mend your | ottos | mend, fix \{Ex.: ottoy eshen, uskey neppese! Mend the blanket, mend this!\} Meaning: meaning similar to otto.

Merced River tribe | kiTaci | N Merced River tribe Cultural info.: a tribe along the Merced River below the mountains, in the valley. Social use: Ascension's maternal grandmother was from this tribe, which spoke Mutsun, her own father's language, rather than this one.

messenger | hoowos | Nrevers. servant, messenger Verb: howso. \text{Ste} | monsesmak \{Ex.: monse, -\text{Smak}\} N messenger

mid-day | horpen-Tuuhis | Compound composed of: horpe, -\text{Tuuhis} N noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'gets to be in the middle of the day'.

middle
in the middle ■ horpe N between, in the middle

{{Ex.: yete murtey horpeywas eTse. They will be sleeping in the middle of the night.

wackihne horpey sippes. The feather is split in the middle. horpeytaum-ka waate. I come from the middle. horpeywas muruT the middle of the night (midnight)}}} Verb: horpe. Grammar: sometimes like an adverb, but can appear with -was or -tum like a noun; inherent locative (can mean 'in the middle of' without -tak, can appear with -tum without -tak).

be in the middle ■ horpe V be between, be in the middle {{Ex.: horpenin. (It) got to be in the middle. horpeSte (Something) is in the middle. kan-was horpempi. I put it in the middle (caused it to be in the middle). hiye makke horpena nuppi paaranise. We are taking a trip, to go be in the middle of that hill.}} Noun: horpe. ■ Tamma V be in the middle, be half {{Ex.: Tammanin. It came to the middle. Tammantak on the side/on the other side/on half ekwe accuSte Tammantak. It isn't finished on one half/side. Tammantak paaranitka. On the other side of the hill. Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. Tammantak runnetka the other side of the river}} Grammar: usually used with -n to make a noun, verb form may only occur with -n(i). Meaning: the thing made from the middle is the side. [Attested only once]

middle of the day ■ horpen-Tuhiis (Compound composed of: horpe, -n, Tuhiis) N noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.

midget

be a midget ■ Tayla V be short, be a midget {{Ex.: TaylaSte short (as a midget) Taylamak midgets/short people}} Meaning: only of a person, probably includes medical condition of being a midget or dwarf.

midst

put oneself in the midst of ■ loopopu (Made from: *loopo, -pu) V put oneself in between, put oneself in the midst of, put oneself among

in the midst of ■ loopophe (Inflected form of:

*loopo, -Ste) perf in between, among, in the midst of

put in the midst of ■ *loopo V put in between, put among, put in the midst of {{Ex.: loopopu! Put yourself in the midst of the others! loopophe-k. It's in between (among) the others.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte.

might ■ -t2 Suff. (Pro > Adv) if it were, if only, if, might {{Ex.: kat hara. Were I to give, that I give, yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa. Even if you don't believe me already. met hara. Were you to give, that you give.}} Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making kat, met, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words kat, met, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

milk ■ leeci (Borrowed from: leche Spanish) V milk

{{Ex.: penyek mutta leecise. The cat is licking up the milk. yuTkin-ak leecise. He spilled the milk. hutsu-k leecise. He's sipping milk (possibly a nursing baby).}} Similar: mutuk-a-musu. ■ Tinwi V milk {{Ex.: Tinwi Hayesa. They are milking.}} Meaning: meaning/context unsure. [Tentative]

bread and milk ■ mutuk-a-musu (Saying composed of: mus) N bread and milk Similar: leeci; Similar: mus. Grammar: probably composed of other words, such as mutu-ka muese, but it is unknown which words are included. Meaning: meaning very unsure and probably incorrect. [Attested only once]

milkweed ■ siska, N milkweed Meaning: broadleaf variety. [Attested only once]

Milkwed Place ■ siska2 Nplace Milkwed Place [Attested only once]

Milky Way ■ acima N many small stars, Milky Way [Me only]
**mill** | mirhwi | mill, grind | {Ex.: mirhwimpi to cause to grind} | Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure (-rh- is normally impossible). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] | **yikka** | V | grind, mill | {Ex.: yikkay metaaitika! Grind it in the metate! kawrahite kan-yikkan kurkahse. I finished grinding roasted corn.} | Meaning: in a mortar, mill, etc..

**miller** | yikkasmak | (Made from: yikka, -smak) | N | grinder, miller | Meaning: someone who grinds (grain) regularly, possibly as a profession.

**mirror** | espehu | (Borrowed from: espejo Spanish) | N | mirror | {Ex.: hewespu makke mak-hiine espehutka. We look at our faces in a mirror.} | Cultural info.: they put water in a tray in the sun to use as a mirror. [Attested only once]

**miscarry** | tiru | V | miscarry, abort | {Ex.: tirumpin-ak. She miscarried/aborted (the fetus).} | Grammar: may only be used with -mpi (to mean the woman's body causes the fetus to be miscarried). Meaning: includes both spontaneous miscarriage and intentional abortion (if that was possible).

**mischievous** | patmuSte | (Made from: *patmu, -Ste) | perf | mischievous

**be mischievous** | *patmu | V | be mischievous

{Ex.: patmuSte-me, patmuSmin-me ricca. You are mischievous, you talk mischievously. kataka-ekwe patmuSte. As if you were not mischievous.} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -Smin. | **selpe** | Vrevers. | get high, be mischievous, be half-crazzy | {Ex.: selpekiSpu-k aamane. He's truly pretending to be high on tobacco. selpeSmin someone who is high on tobacco/a half-crazzy person} | Noun: seelep. Meaning: meaning of getting high is of getting high on tobacco, relation of meaning to seelep unclear. Social use: meaning may have changed from 'get high on tobacco' in Ar's time to 'be half-crazzy' (silly, mischievous) in Asc's time, it was not a negative word for Asc.

**miss** | *harsu | V | lack, miss | {Ex.: harsuhte kannis. I'm missing (something, a little piece, possibly teeth). harsuSte-k. He is lacking something (possibly teeth).} Grammar: only with -hte/-Ste (unclear which) (lacking, missing), not clear whether the person lacking something is object or subject. Meaning: possible that there are two similar-sounding words, one meaning to lack teeth an the other to lack things in general, but not clear. | **hushi** | V | miss | {Ex.: hushin makke-mes. We miss you. kan-mes hushin. I missed you.} | Noun: hushih. Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: be sad for someone who is not there. **waya** | V | miss | {Ex.: kan-was wayampis. I missed it.} uyka kan wayampis uThina. Yesterday I missed twice. ekwe-ka wayampi. I don't miss. kan-Temoh wayaanin. My arrow missed. wayaanin. It missed.} Grammar: with -mpi means to miss something (a shot, a target), with -n(i) means something missed on its own, only used with -mpi, -n(i), or possibly -Ste. Meaning: of missing the mark, missing a target, might be able to be used for making a mistake in general, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: wayaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) | **hushin** | (Made from: *hushi, -n(i)) | V | miss (Other Pronunc.: hushini before another suffix) | **enne** | V | miss | {Ex.: nennepu to miss} | Grammar: meaning similar with or without -pu. Meaning: probably to miss a person. [Tentative] | **wayampi** | (Made from: *waya, -mpi) | V | miss Grammar: to miss something. Meaning: of missing the mark or a target, usually with an arrow. **wayan** | (Made from: *waya, -n(i)) | V | miss Grammar: something misses on its own. Meaning: of something (often an arrow) missing the mark/target. (Other Pronunc.: wayaan before a suffix) | **ukmi** | V | be missing a hand or foot | Grammar: may only appear with -hnte. | Ar + Asc. guess

**missing** | harsuhte | (Inflected form of: *harsu, -Ste) | perf | lacking, missing | Meaning: possibly of teeth, possibly general. | **hushih** | N | missing, longing | {Ex.: haTTin-ka hushihsum. I'm dying from missing (someone).} Verb: *hushi. Meaning: usually missing a person.

**be missing a piece** | yaamuue | V | be missing a piece Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, rare word for something like harsuhte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**mission** | miSon | (Borrowed from: misión Spanish) | N | mission | {Ex.: kan mokkonin miSon. I was born at the Mission. miisana makke miSon. We go to mass at the Mission.}
mix (liquids with flours) ■ hikwe V mix, stir (liquids with flours) {{Ex.: hikwe'y! Mix the liquid and flour/meal together!}} Similar: kiTra. Meaning: only used for mixing flour or meal with liquid when you first put the dry ingredients into the wet or the other way around, when cooking or baking, probably for mixing things into cold liquid, not stirring the boiling mush over the fire. [Attested only once]
mole (on skin) ■ puuyic Nrevers. mole (on skin) {Ex.: kan meheesi men-puuyicse. I just see your mole.} Verb: puuyi.

moles

have moles ■ puuyi Vrevers. have moles {Ex.: puuyiSi min a person with moles, moley one} Noun: puuyic. Meaning: on skin (not of the animal).

Monday ■ huyin tawah (Compound composed of: huyi, -n, tawah) $N$ Monday loanword: luunis. ■ luunis (Borrowed from: lunes Spanish) $N$ Monday native: huyin tawah. [Attested only once]

money ■ hineeru (Borrowed from: dinero Spanish) $N$ money {Ex.: hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran? How much money did you give me?} native: irek 2. ■ irek 2 Nrevers. money {Ex.: ekwenaka irek. I don't have any money;} Synonym: ereT; loanword: hineeru. Meaning: this meaning is very rare, and not sure. ■ kickaT (Borrowed from: probably from another Indian language, from the Sierras, beyond Madera) $N$ money native: ruk; native: ereT. Social use: this word probably was not used in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

■ peso (Borrowed from: pesos Spanish) $N$ money, dollar, peso {Ex.: waatena uhSi miniyun peso. The money came to increase.} [Attested only once] ■ ruk N money loanword: kickaT; loanword: riyal. Social use: may be another tribe's word rather than a Mutsun word, but seems more likely to be Mutsun. [Attested only once]

100 dollars/pesos ■ Sempeesus (Borrowed from: cien pesos Spanish) $N$ 100 dollars/pesos {Ex.: wak-hineeru Sempeesus. His money is $100,} [Attested only once]

piece of money ■ ereT $N$ piece of money {Ex.: hemecc'a ereT men yisme. You owe one piece of money;} Synonym: irek 2; loanword: riyal; loanword: kickaT. Social use: this word was replaced by 'riyaali' by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have money ■ irke 1 Vrevers. have money {Ex.: kan irke. I have money.}

unit of money ■ riyal (Borrowed from: real Spanish) $N$ real, unit of money {Ex.: hemecc'a riyal, ThIn riyal one real, two reals hemecc'a ereTrivial men kannis teewe, ekwe-me kannis

iTka. You owe me one real of money, (but) you won't pay me.} native: ereT; native: ruk.

Monterey ■ aacistak (Made from: *aacis, -taks) N place Monterey

month ■ Tar $N$ moon, month {Ex.: rukkate-k Tar / Tar rukkate. The moon has a house (is having a house). Tar iTTas new moon mitTeSte Tar full moon pumeSte-k-Tar second half of moon/nearly full moon kawranin Tar. The moon finished (left, prob. right before new moon). aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas. Tomorrow the new moon will put itself (there, will come out). ores amma Taare. A bear is eating the moon. (said during eclipse) hemecc'a Tar one month;} Verb: Tare. (Other Pronunc.: Taar before a suffix starting with a vowel)

mood

be in a bad mood ■ cisre $V$ be in a bad mood {Ex.: cisrenin. He got in a bad mood.}

mooloy dance ■ mooloy Nrevers. women's dance, mooloy dance {Ex.: citte haysa mooloye. They are dancing the mooloy. Taayati-ka mooloye. I'm watching the mooloy dance.} Verb: molyo.

moon ■ Tar $N$ moon, month {Ex.: rukkate-k Tar / Tar rukkate. The moon has a house (is having a house). Tar iTTas new moon mitTeSte Tar full moon pumeSte-k-Tar second half of moon/nearly full moon kawranin Tar. The moon finished (left, prob. right before new moon). aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas. Tomorrow the new moon will put itself (there, will come out). ores amma Taare. A bear is eating the moon. (said during eclipse) hemecc'a Tar one month;} Verb: Tare. (Other Pronunc.: Taar before a suffix starting with a vowel)

moon in second half ■ pumeSte-k-Tar (Compound composed of: pume, -Ste, =ak, Tar) $N$ moon in second half Meaning: just past the full moon, probably only of the waning gibbous moon, not waning crescent, meaning unsure.

more ■ uti $V$ more, would rather Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: usage in sentence unsure, but can probably be used to indicate preference for one thing more than another, probably usually an adverb, but can be used with verbal suffix -si. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]
be more extreme/more so ■ yekre $V$ be more extreme/more so/worse {{Ex.: yekretkun. (You) would be more so. yekre wak hasseSmín. He's being angrier. yekre. He's worse (more extreme). yekren-ka. I'm getting worse (more extreme).}} Synonym: enwe, yiswa 1; Similar: ekTe. Grammar: may be used similar to a comparative (more __, __er). Meaning: to be even more the way one was, but if that is negative, means to be worse.
give more ■ aari $V$ give more {{Ex.: aariy nuk! Give him more! aariimit! Give me more!}} (Other Pronunc.: aarii before a single consonant and then a vowel)
become more ■ *harke $V$ increase {{Ex.: harkenin por kan-tokkohiit. The fleas have increased in my bed.}} Grammar: appears only with -ni (same meaning). ■ harken (Made from: *harke, -n) $V$ increase Similar: hawhi. (Other Pronunc.: harkeni before a suffix)
gotten more than others ■ yewkoSte (Inflfected form of: *yewko, -Ste) $V$ perf gotten more than others Meaning: someone has gotten more than others have, exact meaning unclear.
be more ■ yiswa 2 $V$ be more, be too much {{Ex.: haasin-ka yiswa. I am more afraid. Tallan-ka yiswa. I am getting hotter. sinni yiswa. (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without -ni(i). Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to yekre.
get more than others ■ *yewko $V$ get more than others Similar:. Grammar: only occurs with -Ste. Meaning: probably includes being longer, usually emphasizes getting more of something (including abstract, such as getting more love), similar to yekre, but must involve getting something.
get more extreme/more so ■ yekren (Made from: yekre, -n) $V$ get more so/more extreme, get worse (Other Pronunc.: yekreni before a suffix)

morning ■ aruh'a (Made partly from: -*a) $V$ Adv morning, (early) in the morning, early {{Ex.: itmay aruh'a! Get up (early) in the morning! ekwe-k itma aruh'a, eeTe-k. He doesn't get up early, he sleeps.}}

late in the morning ■ TuhyiSte (Inflfected form of: *Tuhyi, -Ste) $V$ perf high up (sun), late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.
get late in the morning ■ *Tuhyi $V$ get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: TuhyiSte. It's well into the day/late morning. TuhyiSte pire / hismen. The sun is high up in the sky. Tuhyin. It's getting well into the morning. maksen Tuhyinin oySo. The sun got high on us again.}} Noun: Tuhibis. Grammar: only used with -ni(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon. ■ Tuhyin (Made from: *Tuhyi, -ni) $V$ get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: Tuhyini before a suffix)

(early) in the morning ■ aruh'a (Made partly from: -*a) Adv morning, (early) in the morning, early {{Ex.: itmay aruh'a! Get up (early) in the morning! ekwe-k itma aruh'a, eeTe-k. He doesn't get up early, he sleeps.}}

morning star ■ aawe $N$ morning star {{Ex.: iccon aawe The morning star came out.}} Similar: awesna.
mortar ■ metaati (Borrowed from: metate Spanish) $N$ mortar {{Ex.: yikkay metaattita kurbahse, amSi makke amma. Grind the roasted corn in the mortar, so we can eat!}} Meaning: as a mortar and pestle. ■ urkan $N$ mortar {{Ex.: urkanak wak hutnahne. It is ground up in the mortar. Tiipe makse urkanam. We're threshing grain with a mortar. ayun niSSa urkan! Give me this mortar!}} Cultural info.: probably a portable, stone mortar.
mosquito ■ kaSsup $N$ mosquito Similar: palaka. [Attested only once] ■ palaka $N$ mosquito Similar: kaSsup. Social use: might be Esselen rather than Mutsun. [Attested only once]
moss ■ hilok $N$ algae, moss Meaning: includes green scum on water. ■ sassuwe $N$ moss {{Ex.
moss

sassuwe mokkohte irektak. The moss sprouted on the rock.) Pronunciation: the u in the middle syllable is short, and sounds like half a syllable. Meaning: small moss that grows on rocks.

mother ■ aanan N mother { {Ex.: ekwena-k aanan. He doesn’t have a mother. muusi-k sinni wak-aanan. The baby nurses at his mother’s (breast). watinin wak-aanan. His mother went. amSi-ka haywena kan-aanan. So I (can) go see my mother. kan-aanantis. My late (deceased) mother. so I (can) go see my mother. kan-aanantis. My late (deceased) mother. }
Grammar: 1st person sg. possessive (‘my mother’) can be either irregular ansa or regular kan-aanan, there is probably an irregular form anaa for calling out or addressing ‘mother!’, but somewhat unsure.

stepmother ■ annaknis (Made from: aanan, -kniS) N aunt, stepmother { {Ex.: kan-annaknis my aunt]}

be a godmother ■ hiwsi V be a godparent/father/mother { {Ex.: hiwsi kan-mes, humri. I will be a godparent to you, baptize you. } Noun: hiwsi. [Attested only once]}

godmother ■ hiwis N god-father/mother/parent { {Ex.: kan-hiivismak my godparents (godmother and godfather) hiwis kan meese. I am a godmother to you.} loanword: kumapTe; loanword: kumaTe; Verb: hiwsi. Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well. ■ kumaTe (Borrowed from: comadre Spanish) N godmother native: hiwsi. [Attested only once]

my mother ■ ansa, (Made from: aanan, -s-) N my mother { {Ex.: kan-ansa / kan-aanan My aunt]}

mother! ■ anaa (Inflected form of: aanan) N mother! { {Ex.: ay, anaa, haayi! Oh mother, come! anaa, kan wattin kan hukaarina. Mother, I am going (somewhere) to play. } Grammar: irregular form for calling out to one’s mother (vocative).


motor-mouth ■ ricwaSmin (Made from: ricca, -w-, -Smin) N big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

be a motor-mouth ■ ricwa (Made from: ricca, -w-) V be talkative, be a motor-mouth Grammar: probably includes -w- ‘outward’ in the sense of talking outward at others all the time, may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: used of someone who talks all day long continuously, but not necessarily gossiping or in a bad way, might imply talking at people rather than to them.

moultling chick ■ miitTis N moultling chick { {Ex.: ekwe-me paTTis miitTise. You didn’t grab the moultling chick.} Meaning: a pre-fledgling, just starting to grow feathers, unable to fly.

mount ■ hope V climb, mount { {Ex.: hopey tina tappurtak! Climb up in that tree! hopey kawaayus! Mount the horse! hope hismen taprey. The sun is climbing up. hopee-ka. I’m climbing. hopsena a climber hopsena to go to climb over and over (or many people climb))} (Other Pronunc.: hopee before one consonant and then another vowel)

mountain ■ huttYa N mountain { {Ex.: huttYaTka-k tonnenin. He got lost on the mountain. tollon-ak huttYa. It has many mountains. minmuy, minmuy huttYaTaka, rammay huttYaTaka. Below, below the mountain, inside the mountain.} Similar: paarani. ■ paarani N hill, mountain { {Ex.: paarani kuutYsmin hill Tammantak paaranitka on the other side of the hill paaranitka haysa Tawa. They live in the hills. hiye makke, makke meheena paaranise. We’re going to take a trip, we go to see the hills.} Verb: para; Similar: huttYa.}

Eagle mountains ■ cepil siwkker (Compound composed of: *cepil, siwkker) N place Eagle Mountains [Attested only once]

Santa Cruz Mountains ■ makSare (Borrowed from: probable borrowing donor language unknown) N place Santa Cruz Mountains [Ar + Asc. guess]

High East Sierra Mountains ■ wappin yopohtak (Compound composed of: *wappin,
yopok, -tak) Nplace High East Sierra Mountains

mountain lion ■ tamuddenly N mountain lion {{Ex.: kan eTe tammaalatuk. I am sleeping with the mountain lion.}}

mountains ■ sabum N mountains {{Ex.: layTaSmin sabum many (tall) mountains (possibly: mountain chain)}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

catch mourning doves ■ hununu V catch mourning doves {{Ex.: kan yete hununu. I will catch mourning doves.}} Noun: hununu. Social use: Ascension kept them as pets in a cage, released them to the wild later. Sci. name: Zenaidura macroura.

mouse ■ riina N mouse {{Ex.: riina amman tina. A mouse ate there. (indicating gnawed place on a tray)}} Verb: riina. Meaning: fieldmouse, small brown mouse with black belly and tail (but not much fur on belly), nice fur, about 3 inches long, is born in and usually lives in the grass and brush, doesn’t often come in houses. ■ Sollona makke. {{Ex.: pina Sollona sukintak. The mouse is there in the corner. hiskan Sollona semsonin, tuurisum hayu sa semmonin. Poor things, the mice died (many of them), they died of the cold.}} Verb: Sollo. Grammar: may be composed of Sollo plus -n (nominalizer). Meaning: small white mouse, house mouse or mouse that lives outdoors in the grass. Social use: may have originally been used for outdoor mouse, then extended to indoor pest mouse.

hunt mice ■ Sollo V hunt mice {{Ex.: kan yete Sollo. I will hunt mice. Sollona makke. We go to hunt mice.}} Noun: Sollon.
catch mice ■ riina V catch mice {{Ex.: riina na makke. We go to catch mice. kan riina yete. I will catch mice.}} Noun: riina. Meaning: small brown fieldmouse with some black on belly and tail, about 3 inches long.

mouth ■ hay N mouth {{Ex.: crosso-ka hay. My mouth hurts (burns). kan-haytak kannis iccon pattyan. I bled in (from) my mouth. pitTey wak-hay! Tie up its (the sack’s) mouth! sacarpuy men-haaye! Open your mouth! ussi-me ekwe ricca haayum? Why don’t you speak with your mouth?}} loanword: wos. Meaning: can imply ‘voice’ as well, especially as ‘close your mouth/stop your voice,’ but primarily means the physical mouth. (Other Pronunc.: haay before a vowel in the same word)

rinse the mouth ■ muuku V rinse the mouth {{Ex.: muukupuy men-hay! Rinse out your mouth!}}

roof of mouth ■ tankar N roof of mouth, palate {{Ex.: kan meheesi tankar. I’m looking at his palate. innate kan-tankar. I’m sick in the roof of my mouth.}}
close one’s mouth/be close-mouthed ■ mupTu V be closed-mouthed, close one’s mouth {{Ex.: muptuy-me hay! / muppuTuy hay! Close your mouth!}} (Other Pronunc.: muppuT before -pu or -mu)

have a big mouth ■ *weyro V have a big mouth {{Ex.: weyrothte wak-hay. His mouth is big. weyromak big-mouthed ones}} Similar: *weelo. Grammar: only used with -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: probably of people, but possibly also of large-mouthed bags/sacks.

open the mouth ■ sacra V open the mouth {{Ex.: sacra hucekniS. The dog barks. sacray men-hay! / sacarpuy! Open your mouth!}} Similar: sacra. (Other Pronunc.: sacar before -pu (and -mu if possible))

motor mouth ■ ricwaSmin (Made from: ricca, -w-, -Smin) N big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

be a motor-mouth ■ ricwa (Made from: ricca, -w-) V be talkative, be a motor-mouth Grammar: probably includes -w- 'outward' in the sense of talking outward at others all the time, may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: used of someone who talks all day long continuously, but not necessarily gossiping or in a bad way, might imply talking at people rather than to them.

big-mouthed one ■ haytYeSmin (Made from: hay, -Smin) N big-mouthed one Social use: Ascension changed her mind about whether this was used, or meyloSmin instead. [Attested only once]
big mouthed one ■ weyroSmin (Made from: *weyro, -Smin) N big mouthed one Meaning: probably of people, but possibly of wide-mouthed bags/sacks.
dust get in the mouth ■ kakra V dust get in the mouth Meaning: meaning very unclear. [Attested only once]
be big-mouthed ■ *weclo V be big-mouthed
Similar: *weyro. Grammar: may only appear with -hte. Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket (large opening), can also be of a person.
close the mouth ■ muupi V close the mouth {Ex.: kan-was yete muupi wak-haaye neppe Taarese. I will close this man's mouth. (I will fight this man.) muupipuy / muupiy men-hay! Close your mouth!}
big mouthed ■ weclohte (Inflected form of: *weclo, -Ste) perf big mouthed Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket, but can also be of a person.
move ■ *merke V move {Ex.: yetteeka merken.
I will move (to a different house). kan haysane merkenpe. I am helping them move (causing them to move to another house). merkepu to move (oneself to a different house)}
Similar: *rekee. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (to move), -pu (to move oneself), or -mpi (to help someone else move). Meaning: to move to a different house/residence. ■ helle (Borrowed from: ?? probably Awsayma) V move, go, go away {Ex.: yeela haysa helsepu! Let them go! hellepu makke aNNis rukkatka. I am moving them to another house (for ex. with my truck.)} Similar: *merke. Grammar: of oneself, can use with or without -pu with similar meaning. Meaning: of moving to a different house, changing residence/address.
move aside ■ yuTTu V cancel, move/put aside
■ merkepu move {Ex.: yuTTun kan-wattin. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) yuTTun-ka. I cancelled (something). neppe yuTTunin. This (thing) moved to one side.)} Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.
moves farther away ■ huSu V move farther away, retreat {Ex.: huSumpiy! Move it further away! kan wattin huSun. I go and retreat. / I go further away.)} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -n, or -mpi, part of speech unclear. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.
moving in a group ■ moyle V run/move in a group
■ merkepu move {Ex.: moylehte sinnikma. The children run along in a group. Taarese waate moylehte. The men come (walking) in a group.)} Similar: moyle.
move like a wasp  ■  ute (Made partly from: -spu)  V
  make faces, move like a wasp  { {Ex.: kata pinnan utespu. to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.} }  Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

move little things around  ■  helleksi (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -ksi)  V
  move little things around Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -ksi, so there is no native equivalent.

move oneself  ■  hellepu (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -pu)  V
  move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent.

move out of the way  ■  tarki  V
  put aside, move out of the way  { {Ex.: tarkin-ka. I put it aside (for ex. a chair, so I could get by).} }  { {Attested only once} }

move to one side  ■  yuTTu  V
  cancel, move/put aside  { {Ex.: yuTTun kan-wattin. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.)} yuTTun-ka. I cancelled (something). neppe yuTTuin. This (thing) moved to one side.} }  Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

much  ■  aman  quant  much, so many, many,
  completely, very  { {Ex.: men aman wakkas You have a lot of butt!} }  ■  tiiru (Borrowed from: al tiro California Spanish)  quant  very, much, really  { {Ex.: tiiru-ka-mes hiwsen. I like you very much. wak tiiru kuutYiSmin. He's a very small one (for ex. of a baby). ammen kannis yuu-ka malanin, tiiru-ka malanin. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet.} }  Grammar: often used similarly to an adverb, but is actually a verb, almost always takes -n(i) and is then used with another verb or a noun, but rarely can take other verb suffixes like -mpi, -n, -Ste, -Smin instead. ■ waSSa
  quant  much  { {Ex.: kan meheesi waSSase. I see a lot (of things).} waSSa ama pappel hiwampi. (Someone) brings a lot of paper now.} }

be not much  ■  kuutYi  V
  be small/little, be not much  { {Ex.: kuutYiSmin kan-tawses. My younger sister is small. kuutYiSmin rukka. a small house / The house is a small one. kuutYi-ka iinate. I am a little sick. yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water. kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii corkon. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dries. kuutYiSmin a small one (can mean a child of 4-5 years old, or can mean a small thing in general) } }  Similar: kuutis; loanword: sittu.
  Grammar: can also be used like an adverb.

be/have much  ■  *tollo  V
  be/have much/many  { {Ex.: tollon-ak hineeu. He has much money. hitwuy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca! Scold him, so he won't talk much! iccon-ka tollon pattYan. A lot of blood is coming out. tollon makke yete citte! We will dance a lot! tollon Taares / tolloSmin Taares many men ekwe-mek tollon haran, ussi ekwe tollon. Don't give much, because there isn't much. kan meheesi tollonmakse. I'm looking at a lot (of things). tollonin. It got to be many /because a lot. calaan-ak tollohte-k. He pees a lot (of a baby). tollompi posloy! Make a lot of posole!} }  Grammar: often used similarly to an adverb, but is actually a verb, almost always takes -n(i) and is then used with another verb or a noun, but rarely can take other verb suffixes like -mpi, -n, -Ste, -Smin instead. ■ tollon (Made from: *tollo, -n)  V
  be/have much/many (Other Pronunc.: tolloni before a suffix) how much

one who talks a lot/too much  ■  rictaSmin (Made from: ricca, -TY-)  N
  one who talks a lot/too much
much

Cultural info.: was used sometimes as an insult, in fighting. Pronunciation: pronounced rictaSmin, not rictYaSmin as would be expected. Grammar: plural rictamak. Meaning: may imply a gossip, or may just imply talking too much.

very much ♦ tompe quant very much Grammar: could be a verb, usage unsure. [Attested only once]

be too much ♦ yiswa 2 V be more, be too much

have mucus, be snotty

how much? ♦ hinhan Q how much/many?

mucous ♦ mahlu Vrevers. have phlegm, have mucus

mucus ♦ hunnuh Nrevers. mucus, snot

mud ♦ attar N clod of dirt, mud

mucous ♦ lot N mud

tollon lot. There is much mud. luuhunin lottak. (Someone) got stuck in the mud.} Similar: wis, mun, pire, Similar: lotse. Pronunciation: similar to Spanish 'lodo,' but Ha states that it is native Mutusun, not borrowed from Spanish.

muddy ♦ TiTTahe (Inflected form of: TiTTa, -Ste) perf muddy

be muddy ♦ lotse V be muddy


catch/hunt mudhens ♦ yura; V catch/hunt mudhens/coots

catch/hunt mudhens/baskets ♦ rukSu V get mush baskets

mush

thick mush ♦ poknis N thick mush Similar: hatul; Verb: pooke; Similar: -knis. Meaning: corn or acorn mush, thick enough you cut it with a knife.

gather small mush bowls ♦ walhi V gather small mush bowls

make thick mush ♦ pooke V make thick mush

get mush baskets ♦ rukSu V get mush baskets

mush
make cornmeal/acorn mush ■ hatlu Vrevers.
make mush {Ex.: murtey-ka yete hatlu ussi.}
Because I will make acorn mush at night. ney-a-ka hatlu, okse-ka hatlus. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago.} Noun: hatlu. Meaning: acorn or cornmeal mush.

mush (cornmeal or acorn mush) ■ hatul
(Borrowed from: atol Spanish) Nrevers. mush {Ex.: woppehte hatul. The atole has boiled. putteSte hatul. The mush is thick. hatuule-k letko. He eats the mush with his hands. moT-me ampihite tooTese amSi makke amma hatuulum. Have you roasted the meat so we can eat it with mush?} Similar: poknis; Similar: Taywen; Verb: hatlu. Meaning: of cornmeal or acorn mush, atole, probably medium-thick mush, thick enough to eat with the hands, thinner than polenta, sometimes thin enough to drink. (Other Pronunc.: hatul) before another vowel

mush basket ■ rukSun (Made from: rukSu, -n) N mush/soup basket, bowl Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

mushroom ■ aasakwa N mushroom

music

play music ■ tukka, (Borrowed from: tocar Spanish) V play music, ring (bell) {Ex.: tukkay! Play music! tukkan-ak kaphane. He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). kan tukkasas. I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). tukkahte hileeSa. The church bell has rung.} Meaning: tocar borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

mussed

be mussed ■ roco Vrevers. be blary, be mussed {Ex.: rocoSmin someone with mussed up hair (from sleeping) rockonin-ka. I got bleary-eyed.} Noun: roocok. Meaning: probably refers to someone being half-asleep, with bleary eyes (not seeing well), mussed up, tangled hair, and sleepy.

mussed up one ■ roocok Nrevers. bleary person, mussed up one Verb: roco. Meaning: probably of someone who is bleary-eyed or has mussed up hair from being half-asleep. [Attested only once]

mussel

get black clams/mussels ■ hakwa Vrevers. get mussels/clams {Ex.: inyus-ak hakwaykus. He went along the road to get mussels. hakwanka-ka. I'm going to get clams.} Noun: hakkaw. Meaning: see hakkaw for types of shellfish.

freshwater mussel ■ Siyal N freshwater mussel Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

black saltwater mussel ■ hakkaw Vrevers.
mussel, clam {Ex.: hakkawe wak horkon. He swallowed the black clam.} Verb: hakwa. Meaning: black saltwater mussel is most reliable meaning, may also be black clam, and sometimes extends to mollusks and abalones.

must ■ marku V have to, must {Ex.: marku-me am hillipu. You have to put on a headband now. (meaning unsure).} Noun: meaning extremely unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

Mutsun ■ mutsun N Mutsun {Ex.: tummen mutsun, mutsun pahSine, tummemis. The Mutsuns, the Mutsuns cook for the Pahsins.} Grammar: unclear whether one said mutsuntakwas to mean a person of the tribe. Meaning: name of the tribe, possibly also used for a particular village, but primarily the name of the tribe.

a Mutsun speaking tribe ■ tooholo N another Mutsun speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural toohokma. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak.

Muwekma people ■ muwekma N Muwekma people Social use: tribal name, Ascension doesn't seem to have known it, at least not as a tribal name. [Attested only once]

my ■ -s-, Suff. (N > N) my Similar: taasa; Similar: tarekse. Grammar: kinship first person possessive. Meaning: only used on words for family members or relatives (kinship terms). ■ kan= Pro my {Ex.: kaayi-ka kan-sire. I ache in my heart. (My heart aches.) kan namti kan-oocosum. I hear with my ears. akkuy kan-rukkatka! Come into my house! kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon. I shot him
with my left hand. kan-huuyis hiswin. My first birth. inhanin kan-tawses kuTuYiSmin. My small younger brother got sick.} Grammar: attaches to the beginning of a word, attaches to the thing one possesses, if it attaches to a 2-word compound it probably attaches to the first word (proclitic 1st person sg. possessive).

**my mistress** ■ hawnaksa (Made from: hawna, -ksa)  
N my wife, my mistress Meaning: usually means one's wife, but can clearly mean a married man's mistress as well.

**my spouse** ■ -ksa Suff. (?? > N) my spouse  
{{Ex.: waate kan-hawnaksa. My wife is coming. makkhuhsa my husband}} Pronunciation: pronunciation as -sa after consonants is unsure. Grammar: unclear whether it attaches to verbs or nouns or either. Meaning: add to a word to make the word for one's spouse (my wife, my husband), could suggest affection as well (diminutive). [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: -sa after a consonant)

**nail** ■ cappe V nail  
{{Ex.: kan cappe neppe tappure. I am nailing this wood.}} ■ klaawu  
(Borrowed from: clavo Spanish) N nail  
{{Ex.: yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutka, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa. My shirt got snagged on a nail, and I tore my shirt.}} Pronunciation: kl- cannot start a word in Mutsun, but it's unclear how speakers might have made this word more Mutsun-like. [Attested only once]

**fingernail** ■ tuuriS N fingernail  
{{Ex.: layTaSte men-tuuriS. Your fingernails are (have become) long. moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS? Do your fingernails hurt? kan teren kan-tuuriSe. I'm cutting my fingernail (one). kan tersen kan-tuuriSe. I'm cutting my fingernails. tereepuy-me / tersey men-tuuriS! Cut your fingernails!}} Meaning: may also include toenails.

**naked one** ■ amaaya (Made from: ama, ya) N naked/nude one Grammar: Asc. reports it is only used with -pu. Meaning: to name oneself something, not to call to someone, can include braging/boasting if one calls oneself something positive. ■ raakat N name  
{{Ex.: hinkayi-men-raakat? What's your name? kan-raakat hwan. My name is Juan. ekwe-ka hinsu wak-raakatse. I don't know his name. kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum. I call him by his name.}}

**ekwena-k raakat. He doesn't have a name. ekwe kannis hiwan raakat, hinkayi-k raakat hi'S'a neppe ricasum. The name doesn't come to me, what the thing's name is in this language.}} Verb: rakke. ■ rakke V name, call  
{{Ex.: kan rakkehnis hwan. I was named Juan. makke-was rakke kapitan. We call him captain. kan-was rakke kan-cuucuse oreese. I'm naming my dog "bear." kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum. I call him by his name.}}

**uTnin-ak haysane rakke. He announces them (in church) the second time.}} Noun: raakat. Meaning: to name something (a name), call by name, not to call out to someone or call someone to you.

**call someone names** ■ satte V call someone names  
{{Ex.: satte-k kannis. He is calling me names.}} Meaning: a way of teasing someone.

**part of a tribe name** ■ hoya Npersonal part of a tribe name  
{{Ex.: hoyakma (possibly hoyayma) the Hoyakma Tribe, a San Joaquin Valley tribe}} Grammar: might have an irregular plural hoyayma. [Attested only once]

**nap** ■ popre V nod off, take a nap  
{{Ex.: poprey kuutis! Nod off a little!}} Meaning: meaning unsure, but implies sleeping a short time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**nape of the neck** ■ kaTTak N nape of the neck  
{{Ex.: kommeSte kan-kaTTak. The nape of my neck is tired.}} Meaning: back part of the neck, the nape.
narrow n huysuhte (Made from: *huysu, -Ste)

perf narrow, wrinkled

be narrow n *huysu V be narrow, be wrinkled

{Ex.: huysuhte innu. The road is narrow. wak-timmah huysuhte. His forehead is narrow/wrinkled.} Grammar: only appears with -tte. Meaning: of forehead, mouth, road, or other things.■ kuyna V be narrow {Ex.: kuynanin. (It) got narrow. kuynaSmin. a narrow one.} Similar: kuywu. ■ minwa V be narrow {Ex.: Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte. The road to heaven is narrow.} Meaning: possibly only of roads, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

■ warci V be narrow {Ex.: warciSmin innu a narrow (difficult) road} Native: tawahite. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: may include being difficult, but may only apply to roads or such. [Ar only, very unsure]

narrowleaf mule-ear plant n kaamer Nrevers.

(roots of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant Verb: kamre; Similar: soorokwa. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as carmer (to describe this plant). Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia.

nave n lopco Nrevers. nave, belly button {Ex.: lopcoSte having a belly button} ■ lopcoSte having a belly button

Meaning: may sometimes imply having a ruptured or very noticeable navel.■ polco, Nrevers. have a belly button/navel {Ex.: polcoSmin person with a (big) belly button}■ polcoSmin person with a (big) belly button

Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -mak.

near n amatYka Adv near, very nearby Grammar: could be made of ama 'body' plus -tka, meaning literally 'at one's body'.■ Saanay Adv near, nearby {Ex.: haayi Saanay! Come near! Saanay rukkatka near the house}■ Saanay'a (Made from: Saanay, -a) Adv near, nearby Meaning: rare, meaning probably similar to Saanay itself.

near a person n -me, Suff. (N) with/near/alongside a person {Ex.: haayi makam men-paapame! Come here all of you to your grandfather! tollon-ka eshen kannisme. I have a lot of blankets on me. kan Taakan iTyam makamme. I arrive behind you all. mot-me hiwsen wattin maksemi? Do you want to go with us? muusik sinni wak-aananne. The baby is nursing with his mother. akku makse paaTeme. We enter the Padre's (house.)}■ Grammar: the person one is near is usually in the object form (for ex. kannisme), but not always (for ex. paaTeme); attaches to noun or pronoun, (personal locative). Meaning: only near a person, not a thing, meaning similar to -Tuk, but more specifically a location near or next to the person, not necessarily doing an activity together with the person.

nearby n amatYka Adv near, very nearby Grammar: could be made of ama 'body' plus -tka, meaning literally 'at one's body'.■ Saanay Adv near, nearby {Ex.: haayi Saanay! Come near! Saanay rukkatka near the house}■ Saanay'a (Made from: Saanay, -a) Adv near, nearby Meaning: rare, meaning probably similar to Saanay itself.

very nearby n amatYka Adv near, very nearby Grammar: could be made of ama 'body' plus -tka, meaning literally 'at one's body'.

nearly n yete Ste (Made from: yete, -Ste) perf be about to, nearly, shortly Grammar: -Ste adds onto yete even though yete is normally an adverb.
neck

long neck ■ raanTa Nrevers. long neck Verb: ranTa. [Attested only once]

have sores on the neck ■ *toklo Vrevers. have neck sores {Ex.: tokloSmin, toklomak person with sores on neck, people with sores on neck tokloSte having sores on neck}. Similar: tokro;

Noun: tollol. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken open, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

have a long neck ■ ranTa Vrevers. have a long neck {Ex.: ranTaSmin long-necked one ranTa-k kaTTak. His neck is long, the nape of (his) neck.} Noun: raanTa.

nape of the neck ■ kaTTak N nape of the neck {Ex.: kommeSte kan-kaTTak. The nape of my neck is tired.} Meaning: back part of the neck, the nape.

sores on the neck ■ toolol Nrevers. sores on the neck {Ex.: saruSte toolol. The sores on the neck are ruptured (broken open).} Verb: *toklo. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken out, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

necklace ■ masse N necklace Meaning: possibly made of shells. ■ ricrirsi N ornament, necklace {Ex.: ricrirsi aamane neppe. This is truly an ornament (a pretty one that is put at a woman's throat).} Similar: rTTeni.

Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, may be the same word as rTTeni. Meaning: means the ornament, not a string like a necklace, women's ornament put at throat, pretty. [Ar + Asc. guess]

need ■ huysi, V need {Ex.: kan-was huysi haawa. I need to call him.} Meaning: may be the same as huysi 'to hurry, go ahead' but sometimes means to mean clearly 'need'.

needle

small needle ■ ucirmin (Made partly from: -min) N small needle Grammar: stem ucir unknown.

neighbor ■ onyen (Made from: onye, -n) N companion, friend, neighbor, relative Grammar: plural is onyemak. Meaning: usually means companion in general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally relative.

nephew ■ hapaapaTa N nephew, grandson {Ex.: kan-mes hapaapata I am your nephew. kannisle hapaapaTa. You are my grandson.} Meaning: usually means nephew, only use as grandson is from Arroyo, who used it for both, it may mean generally any boy in the family who isn't your own son, or may specifically mean one's sister's or brother's son, but it is less general than meeres.

■ meeres N nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law {Ex.: ammay, meeres Eat, nephew! kan mehees kan-meereese. I see my son-in-law. akkuy meeres rukkatka! Come in the house, grandson!} Pronunciation: the pronunciation meeres is used almost as often as meeres, meeres may mean brother/son-in-law while meres means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson).

■ sitsus N nephew {Ex.: hinTis-me hiwsen, sitsus? What do you want, nephew? kan-mes sitsus. I am your nephew/stepchild. sitsus-me kannis. You are my nephew/stepchild.} Meaning: may also mean stepchild, but at least by Asc.'s time, it only meant nephew.

nerve ■ hurek N nerve, sinew, ligament {Ex.: ayun kannis hurekwas ruk! Bring me the cord made of sinew!} Verb: turke.

nest ■ heesen, Nrevers. nest {Ex.: kaknuh wak-heesentak. the chicken hawk's nest. muuSek heesen. a bird's nest.} Verb: hesene.

make a nest ■ hesene Vrevers. make a nest {Ex.: hesenpu-k. He is making himself a nest.} Noun: heesen, Pronunciation: hesen may be pronounced as hesem before -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: hesen before -pu (or -mu if possible))

net ■ uris N weapon, tool, net {Ex.: kan uris. I have a weapon. hanniku roote-was uris. Where is it, the weapon of his? kan-mes yete hTTa kan-urisum. I will hit you with my weapon. ekwes makam huynina urisum? Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?)} Verb: urise.

Cultural info.: the net meaning is probably a swing-net fishtrap. Meaning: usually a weapon, a stick or anything you could use to defend yourself in your home, not a gun; but also means an instrument or tool or fish trap/net. (Other Pronunc.: uris before a vowel
**new**

**be new**  
*V* be new  
{Ex.:  *kan iTsampi.* I am making it new.  
*iTsanin pire.* The land became new (was renewed).
}

*Similar: iTsanya; Noun: iTTas.*  
*Grammar:* means 'to be new' by itself, with -n(i) means to become new, with -mpi means to make something new.

**become new**  
*iTs*n (Made from: *iTsa, -n*)  
*V* become new, be renewed  
(Other Pronunc.:  *iTsan* before another suffix)

**make new**  
*iTsampi* (Made from:  *iTsa, -mpi*)  
*V* make new, renew

**new one**  
*iTTas*  
*N* new one  
{Ex.:  *aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas.* Tomorrow the new moon will put itself in place.  
*neppe iTTas puT wak ruutan.* He gathered these new feathers.
}

*Similar: iTTas; Verb: iTsa.*  
*Grammar:* used with another noun in a compound to mean 'new,' by itself to mean 'a new one'.

**newborn**  
*hiswaSmin* (Made from:  *hiswa, -Smin*)  
*N* baby, newborn  
(Attested only once)

**be newborn**  
*hiswa*  
*V* be newborn  
{Ex.:  *hiswaSmin kuutYiSmin, sitti.* The newborn one is small, a small one.
}

*Similar: hiswii.*  
(Attested only once)

**new one**  
*iTTas*  
*N* new one  
{Ex.:  *puuTuSte wak.* He's newly born.
}

(Attested only once)

**next**  
*aNNis*  
*N* other one, another, other, next, last  
{Ex.:  *aNNistak-ka Tawra.* I live somewhere else.  
*aNNis piretka aNNistak-ka Tawra.* I live somewhere else.
}

*Similar: aNNi; Verb: anci; Similar: uSuwas.*

**next to**  
*kawetYka*  
*Adv* at the edge, next to, by  
{Ex.:  *sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe.* I sleep at the edge of the fire.  
*heentikma hayxa Tawra kawetYka kale.* The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.
}

*Similar: -tak; Similar: kaw.*
night  N night  {{Ex.: himah’a murtey kan iinate. I am sick all night. yete murtey horpeywas eTse. (Someone) will sleep in the middle of the night.}}  Similar: murtey,  ■  muruT Nrevvers. darkness, night  {{Ex.: miSmin muruT! Good night! horpey muruT / horpeywas muruT the middle of the night (midnight) neppe muruT kannis yete kaayi moohel. Tonight my head will ache.}}  Verb: murTu.

tonight  ■  neppe muruT (Compound composed of: neppe, muruT)  N tonight

last night  ■  uyka murtey (Compound composed of: uyka, murtey)  Adv last night

at night  ■  murtey, Adv at night  {{Ex.: murtey-me hinne. You walk at night. murtey yete islin. It will sleet at night.}}  Similar: murtey;  ■  *mure.

stay up all night  ■  welaari (Borrowed from: desvelar Spanish)  V stay up all night  {{Ex.: makam welaarin? Did you all stay up all night?}}  Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be 'go to bed'. [Attested only once]

nighthawk  ■  kawlepat N tapacamo owl, nighthawk  Verb: kawlepa. Cultural info.: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

catch nighthawks  ■  kawlepa  V catch nighthawks  {{Ex.: kawlepana to go to catch nighthawks}}  Noun: kawlepat. Meaning: tapacamo owls, see kawlepat.

nine  ■  pakki num nine Social use: there is probably an alternative word for 'nine,' watsu or something similar, that could be a different dialect.  ■  watsu num nine Social use: pakki is more common word for 9, this is rare, mostly out of use by Asc.'s time.

ninth  ■  pakkiwas (Inflected form of: pakki, -was)  num ninth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

nits  ■  reTme  Nrevvers. nit (louse egg)  Verb: reTme;  ■  Similars: sakar, saakar. Grammar: this noun has two verbal forms: reTme for removing nits and recme for having nits. Meaning: meaning identical to saakar.  ■  sakkar  Nrevvers. nit (louse egg)  Verb: sakra;  ■  Similars: reTme. Meaning: Asc. said it meant exactly the same thing as reTme. Social use: less common than reTme for Ascension.

have nits  ■  recme  Vrevvers. have nits  {{Ex.: recmeSmin, recmemak one who has nits, people with nits}}  Noun: recTem;  ■  Similars: reTme.

become infested with nits  ■  sakran (Made from: sakra, -n)  V get nits, become infested with nits Meaning: becoming in the state of having nits. (Other Pronunc.: sakrani before another suffix)

remove nits  ■  reTme  Vrevvers. remove nits  {{Ex.: reTmena to go to remove nits}}  Similar: recme;  Noun: reTme. Meaning: remove louse eggs, de-nit.

have/get nits  ■  sakra  Vrevvers. have/get nits  {{Ex.: sakraSmin. He has nits. sakraSmin someone with nits}}  Noun: sakar. Meaning: may possibly include collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but primarily means to have nits on the head (be infested with nits).

no  ■  aTi Adv without, no  {{Ex.: aTi makkuhmin widow (without a husband) aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos. She was born without sins.}}  ■  ekwe Adv not, no  {{Ex.: ekwe-k-was hiwesenin. He did not like him. ekwe-me kannis ruuse! Don't spit on me! hiiwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca! Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urthse ekwe-ka pesyonum. I didn't cut your hair without thinking about it (by accident).}}  Opp.: he'e. Grammar: said by itself as answer to a question ('no'), or as part of a sentence ('not').  ■  epSe excl no, don't!  {{Ex.: epSe-me monsen! Don't tell! epSe-me! Don't do it!/Don't go and do what you might do! epSe makam haslin! Don't be afraid, you all!}}

signal 'no' with nose/eye wink  ■  Tunku  V signal 'no' with nose/eye wink  {{Ex.: Tunkun-ka yete. I will signal 'no' with my nose. Tunkut kannis! Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink!
I'm running around making noise.\} Module: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

**make noise with lips** \[\textbf{hustu} \] \(V\) make noise with lips [Attested only once]

**make a lot of noise** \[\textbf{kali} \] \(V\) make a lot of noise, talk loudly [Tentative]

**noisily**
run around noisily \[\textbf{puryure} \] \(V\) run around noisily, make noise \{\{Ex.: \textit{hature puryure}? Who is running around making noise? \textit{puryure-ka}. I'm running around making noise.\}\} Module: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

**nominalizer** \[\textbf{-h} \] \(\textbf{Suff.} (V > N)\) nominalizer \{\{Ex.: \textit{nii-ka} kan-tokcontinent. I'm here in my bed/on my mat. \textit{citimay men-hitihitems! Make your top dance!}\}\} Module: makes a noun that means the thing that the verb gets done to, often that produces something, may only go with a few verbs (to make belt, clothes, bangs, bed, toy top), much less common than \(-n.\) \[\textbf{-msa} \] \(\textbf{Suff.} (V > N)\) nominalizer \{\{Ex.: \textit{ennemsa} thing used for writing (including pens) \textit{wak-sennemsa} its stinger \textit{huupumsatka} at the market / in the store \textit{nahin witimsatka} wasau}. The trash is there in the trash can (the throwing away place). \textit{hiSSemsma kahuan} box factory (place for making boxes) \textit{piramsa} cemetery / burial ground\}\} Module: add to a verb to make a noun meaning the thing you use to do the verb, or the place where you do the verb (locative or intrumenal nominalizer). Meaning: means both things you use to do the activity and places where you do it. \[\textbf{-n2} \] \(\textbf{Suff.} (V > N)\) nominalizer \{\{Ex.: \textit{hiSSe-ka} ammna. I make the meal/food. \textit{hemec'a} hippen one load (carried thing) \textit{ekwena-ka} onyen. I don't have a companion.\}\}

**nuTTun kan-wattin. My trip was canceled.\**

\textit{kan-ritTen} [my weaving \textit{muummiSmin} watti\textit{ppin} himah'a hay\textit{sya} mu\textit{mum}. The bettors carried all the things that they bet.]\}\} Module: add to verb stems, makes a noun meaning 'the thing something is done to' or 'the thing that results from the doing it' (often a patient nominalizer). \[\textbf{-spis} \] \(\textbf{Suff.} (V > N)\) nominalizer \{\{Ex.: \textit{hani} kan-\textit{heyespis}? Where is my shaving kit?

\textit{TunnukpaN} someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time\}\} Module: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

**make noise** \[\textbf{ocko} \] \(V\) make noise \{\{Ex.: \textit{ocko makam}. You all are making a lot of noise. \textit{ockoyuT}. Make noise, you all!\}\} Similar: \textit{ocko}. Meaning: a lot of noise, often as made by a group of children, may have developed from \textit{ocko} 'be deaf' as 'make so much noise it makes people deaf' (deafening noise). \[\textbf{puryure} \] \(V\) run around noisily, make noise \{\{Ex.: \textit{hatte puryure}? Who is running around making noise? \textit{puryure-ka}.\}\}
haawapismak waate. The callers come. ayun men-hittokpis! Bring me your napkin! kanse neppe hewespis? Is this my reflection? nii sukmuspis. Here is the cigarette. attaspismak miSte. The watchtowers are good.

Pronunciation: Ar and Ha both show -(s)pis, not -(spus). Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning (possibly) thing you use to do it, uncommon, can only be added to a few verbs, probably not used widely on most verbs, can be used as -pis or -spis with no clear meaning difference, may come historically from -pu/-spu plus -s, but usually does not include a suffix.

difference from -s nominalizer and exact meaning not clear. (Other Pronunc.: -pis after consonants, also alternative form after vowels) ■-s1 Suff. (V > N) plural nominalizer {{Ex.: hikTihte wak-horkostak. (He's) scarred on his throat. ekwena men hitwis. You don't have a towel. kan meheesi hikise. I see the string. tooTunin wak-sippos. Its wings stiffened. kan-kaayis my pain nii wak-waates. Here are his footprints. kan meheesi neppe hummumrise. I see this airplane. sinni Tawra luuyestak. The child is sitting in the swing.}} Similar: -Tolis; Similar: takuTpis; Similar: hiyiis; Similar: cTina-puwatis.

Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning the thing you use to do the verb (instrumental nominalizer).

nominalizer (plural) ■-ya1 Suff. (V > N) those who are X {{Ex.: cupkaya white ones sittiy/a irek small stones}} Similar: -Smin; Similar: -mak1; Similar: iTaya; Similar: laTTaya; Similar: ciweya. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning more than one person/thing who is the verb (plural version of -Smin, same as -mak) (plural nominalizer, probably only with descriptive verbs).

noon ■ horpen-Tuuhis (Compound composed of: horpe, -nu, Tuuhis) N noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.

north ■ akkas N north {{Ex.: akkastak haysa Tawra. They live in the north.}} Similar: yakmun, rammaya, awar. ■ awar N north Similar: akkas, yakmun, rammaya. [Attested only once]

North star ■ lukeemin N North star, Evening star Similar: -min. [Attested only once]

North wind ■ wakni N North wind {{Ex.: paaci wakni. The North Wind is icy cold.}} Verb: wakna.


nose ■ hus N nose, nostrils {{Ex.: satlahte / satlaSmin wak-hus. His nose is flat.}}

huunhpuy men-hus! Blow your nose! hayasa wak-riccan huusum. Their speech is through their nostrils.} Similar: uuse. Pronunciation: sounds slightly long, not as long as husu. (Other Pronunc.: huus before a vowel in the word)
be flat-nosed ■ muTna V be flat-nosed {{Ex.: muTnahle flat-nosed muTnaSmin a flat-nosed person}} Similar: nukci. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, muTna, maTnu almost equally common. ■ Tatlu V be flat-nosed {{Ex.: TatluSmin. / TatluSmin hus. (He's) a flat-nosed person.}} Grammar: might only occur with -Smin.

be blunt-nosed ■ TuTware V be blunt-nosed Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

signal 'no' with nose/eye wink ■ Tunku V signal 'no' with nose/eye wink {{Ex.: Tunkun-ka yete. I will signal 'no' with my nose. Tunkut kannis! Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink! TunnukpaN someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time}} Meaning: to make a facial gesture signifying something negative (can occasionally be something positive, but normally negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunc.: Tunnuk before -paN (and -pu and -mu if possible))

be big-nosed ■ nukci V be big-nosed {{Ex.: nukcimak people with big noses}} Similar: muTna; Similar: satla.

tickle in the nose ■ muSuru V tickle in the nose {{Ex.: muSurunin-ka. I had a tickle in my nose.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). [Attested only once]

blow one's nose ■ hunhu 1 Vrevers. blow one's nose {{Ex.: hunnuhpuy men-hus! / hunnuhpuy! Blow your nose! kan-was yete hunhu. I will blow his nose. men-hunnuhpumsa your handkerchief}} Noun: hunnuh. (Other Pronunc.: hunnuh before -pu (or -mu if possible))

blow nose ■ nuski V blow nose {{Ex.: muskiy! Blow your nose! hiTeepu-k nuski. He blows his nose loudly.}}

nostrils ■ hus N nose, nostrils {{Ex.: satlahte / satlaSmin wak-hus. His nose is flat. hunnuhpuy men-hus! Blow your nose! hay'sa wak-riccan huusum. Their speech is through their nostrils.}} Similar: uuse. Pronunciation: sounds slightly long, not as long as huus. (Other Pronunc.: huus before a vowel in the word)

tease someone with the nostrils ■ ihke V tease someone with the nostrils {{Ex.: ekwes makam uyka ihken? Didn't you all tease (someone) with your nostrils yesterday?}} Meaning: it's clear that it's a way to tease someone, but details are not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

not ■ ekwe Adv not, no {{Ex.: ekwe-k-was hiwsenin. He did not like him. ekwe-me kannis ruuse! Don't spit on me! hitway nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca! Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin mern-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum. I didn't cut your hair without thinking about it (by accident).}} Opp.: he'e. Grammar: said by itself as answer to a question ('no'), or as part of a sentence ('not').

be not much ■ kuutYi V be small/little, be not much {{Ex.: kuutYiSmin kan-tawses. My younger sister is small. kuutYiSmin rukka. a small house / The house is a small one. kuutYi-ka iinate. I am a little sick. yu haysa kuutYi sisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water. kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii corkon. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dried. kuutYiSmin a small one (can mean a child of 4-5 years old, or can mean a small thing in general)}} Similar: kuutis; loanword: sitlu. Grammar: can also be used like an adverb.

always not ■ ekwe hiimi (Compound composed of: ekwe, hiimi) Adv never ever, always not Meaning: means something always does not happen, not that something does not always happen.

so as not to ■ kanné conj before, so as not to {{Ex.: niipat kannis, kanné-ka hassen. Teach me before I get angry! okeypuy kanné-me semmon. Confess yourself before you die! hittYe makke rukkatka, kanné-me ammen. Let's go in the house, before you get rained on! kanné makke maTTer kawran. Before our tobacco runs out. kanné-ke ekwe amne. So you don't get rained on/before you get rained on.}} Similar: kanné, Grammar: usually used without ekwe, but rarely with, with the same meaning of 'so that something doesn't
not be ■ ekwena 1 (Made from: ekwe) V not be, there isn't '{Ex.: ekwena petse. There is no sugar.

ni ekwena hinTis. There is nothing here.
ekwena hatte. There is nobody.}

Grammar: with just one noun, means 'there isn't any' of the noun.

not be able to wait ■ *yatse V be eager, not be able to wait '{Ex.: yatsen-ka hisSSe. I am eager (in a hurry) to do (it). yatse-ka-ku. I couldn't wait.}

Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: conveys strongly wanting to do something right away (as in "I can't wait!"). not just being in a rush for time. ■ yatsen (Made from: *yatse, -n(i)) V be eager, not be able to wait (Other Pronunc.: yatseni before a suffix).

not have ■ ekwena 2 (Made from: ekwe) V not have '{Ex.: ekwena-ku aanan. He doesn't have a mother. ekwena-ka suukar I don't have any sugar.}

Grammar: with two nouns, means someone doesn't have any of something.

not know about ■ menSe V be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest '{Ex.: hiS'a kannis menSehne something that I don't know about}

Grammar: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

not let ■ wehe V not let, stop, prevent '{Ex.: wehey nuk! Stop him (from doing something)! wehe-ka-was. I'm stopping him.}

Similar: keewe;

Similar: warisi. Meaning: stop someone from doing something.

not look at ■ oolo V look away, not look at '{Ex.: kan-was oolon. I look away from oolohne-me. You are looked away from.}

Meaning: to avoid looking at someone or something.

not mind your own business ■ olTo V meddle, not mind own business '{Ex.: olToSminse-me? Are you a busybody?}

nothing ■ hinTis 2 Pro anything nothing '{Ex.: ekwe haysa hinTise rickan. They didn't say anything. moT-me hinTise liikin? Did you kill anything?}

Grammar: has this meaning when used together with a negative (usually ekwe) or question moT.

it's nothing! ■ ice excl it's nothing! '{Ex.: kata ice as if it were nothing ice! That's nothing! (I'm not afraid of it.)}

Grammar: has this meaning when used together with a negative (usually ekwe) or question moT.

Social use: an expression to use to say you're not afraid of something, to dismiss something.

November ■ noviembre (Borrowed from: noviembre Spanish) N November '{Ex.: misnisway huuyis noviembre Sunday, the 1st of November}

Grammar: Pronunciation: only given in the data as noviembre, using p instead of b is a more Mutsun-like pronunciation, but the -mpr- and the sound v are also impossible in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

now ■ ama1 Adv now '{Ex.: rokse ama. It is dusty now (from wind). itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka pityospu sitse. I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth.}

Similar: ney'a. Meaning: rare word with similar meaning to ney'a. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: amaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

now ■ amaa2 Adv now '{Ex.: rokse ama. It is dusty now (from wind). It is now clear. haysa cen waate. They are coming now.}

Grammar: Pronunciation: only given in the data as noviembre, using p instead of b is a more Mutsun-like pronunciation, but the -mpr- and the sound v are also impossible in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

now ■ amaa2 Adv now '{Ex.: rokse ama. It is dusty now (from wind). It is now clear. haysa cen waate. They are coming now.}

Similar: amaa. Grammar: could come from neppe with -'a. Meaning: of something that just happened just now, or of something happening right now.

just now ■ ney'a (Made partly from: -'a) Adv now, just now '{Ex.: ney'a-ka hiswin. She has given birth just now. ney'a-ka amma. I'm eating now. ney'a-ka eTTenin. I went to bed just now. ney'a amne. Now it's raining.}

Similar: amaa. Grammar: could come from neppe with -'a. Meaning: of something that just happened just now, or of something happening right now.

unti now ■ hapuh'a (Made partly from: -'a) Adv never, until now '{Ex.: hapuh'a-ka nanman kurkahse. I never tried roasted corn. hapuh'a-ka niipapun. He never taught.}

Grammar: meaning somewhat unsure, could indicate something has never happened yet, never happened in the past.

happened/before something happens'. Meaning: usually in the sense of 'do this before this bad thing happens,' so 'do this so that that bad thing won't happen'; might also mean 'before' in time or 'in front of' in space, but unlikely.
right/just now ■ itSa Adv just now, right now

{{Ex.: itSa-me itman. You just now got up. itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piyospu sitse. I just now ate meat, then I clean my teeth.}} Similar: iYan. Grammar: almost always with verb having recent past tense -n. Meaning: of events that have just happened.

nude one ■ amaaya (Made from: ama, ya) N naked/nude one Grammar: -ya probably comes historically from ya 'and/also/too,' but is now just part of this word.

number

by (numbers) ■ -si, Suff. (num > Adv) by (number) {{Ex.: hemecesi by ones/one by one uThisi by twos kaphasi by threes uuTitsi by fours parwesi by fives tansasi by tens}} Grammar: add to a number or possibly a verb form of a number word (usually ending in a vowel) to make a word meaning '___ by ___' or 'by ___s,' like 'two by two' or 'by fours'. (Other Pronunc.: --i after a number ending in s (parwes))

number of times ■ -na, Suff. (num > num) number of times {{Ex.: uyka kan wayampis uThina. Yesterday I made it miss twice. hemec'ana kan-wayampis. I missed (a shot) once.}} Grammar: add to a number word to make a word meaning how many times.

nun ■ muuhas (Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) N virgin, nun, young woman {{Ex.: monyoSmin muuhas. promiscuous girl mismin muuhas. a pretty girl.}} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

nurse ■ muusi V nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts {{Ex.: kan muusinu kan-sinnise. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. muusi-k sinni wak-ananme. The baby is nursing at its mother('s breast). moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusisTe? Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large (swollen)? alaaSu muusi-k. The baby, he is nursing. muusit kannis! Nurse from me!}} Noun: mus. Grammar: usually without suffixes means the baby nurses, but may also mean the mother nurses the baby, clearly means that as muusinu or muusimi or possibly muusisi. Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are swollen from nursing or pregnancy. ■ muusinu (Made from: muusi, -nu) V nurse, breastfeed Meaning: literally 'to put (the baby) in position to nurse,' but can be used to mean 'to nurse the baby, to cause the baby to nurse'.

nursing one ■ muusiSmin (Made from: muusi, -Smin) N nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

nut

gather hazelnuts ■ sirka Vrevers. gather hazelnuts


pinenut ■ sak N pinecone, pinenut, pine Similar: bireeni; Verb: saake. Cultural info.: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: Pinus coulteri or possibly P. sabiniana.

gather pinenuts ■ saake V gather pinenuts {{Ex.: saaKen to go to gather pinenuts}} Noun: sak. Cultural info.: pinenuts of this type edible and very good, grew further away from San Juan than the hireeni, both high and low in the San Juan mountains. Meaning: larger pine tree, with larger cones and nuts, than hireeni (but some confusion about size), sak means the tree as well as the pinecones and pinenuts, but gathering would probably be of the edible pinenuts. Sci. name: Pinus coulteri or possibly P. sabiniana.

hazelnut ■ sirka Nrevers. hazelnut Verb: sirka. Cultural info.: a lot grew in the mountains near
Nutnunu Tribe/people ■ nutnunu Npersonal

Nutnunu Tribe/people, Tulareños {{Ex.: nutnunu haysa waate. The Tulareños, they are}} coming.}} Cultural info.: Mutuans considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

O o

oak ■ arkeh N white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: rutaana makke arkehse. We go to collect oak.}} Similar: arikay. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak. ■ tuhe N oak {{Ex.: kan meheesi tuhese. I see the oak.}} Meaning: small oak that grows in Monterey, with small acorns.

white oak ■ arkeh N white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: rutaana makke arkehse. We go to collect oak.}} Similar: arikay. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak.

small oak tree/acorns ■ rappak Nrevers. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns Verb: rapka. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglas fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: Pseudotsuga mucronata or P. sabiniana, or entirely different trees.

valley oak tree/acorn ■ arikay N valley oak tree, acorn Similar: arkeh. Sci. name: Q. lobata. [Me only]

black oak ■ arkeh N white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: rutaana makke arkehse. We go to collect oak.}} Similar: arikay. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak.

poison oak ■ nisis N poison oak [Attested only once]

obey ■ naha, V pay attention to, obey {{Ex.: ekwe-k naha wak-aanane. He doesn't obey his mother.}}

objective ■ -se Suff. (N) objective {{Ex.: men assa men-urilese. You part your hair. moT-me tonsehte irekse? Have you found stones?}}

komhe paaTese. I confess to the father. ekwe-me hiTorpu men-haaye! Don't stretch your mouth! hatte-mes huupuyuin men-ampine? Who came to buy your roast? hattena ayuna sottowe! Who goes to bring the fire? kan-was meheesi miSte Taarese. I'm looking at the good man.}} Grammar: add to the word that is the object of the sentence, the person or thing that something happens to (direct or indirect object). (Other Pronunc.: -e after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S)

observe ■ hinwi V remember, observe {{Ex.: wak-was hinwimi. He remembers him. hinwiy miSSimpi! Remember well!}} Meaning: primarily means 'to remember,' may also mean 'to think'.

ocean ■ kalle1 N sea, ocean {{Ex.: kalletka kan wattin. I am going to the sea. kalletka akkun, yu-k luppupun. He went to the sea and ducked his head under the water. kwetYka kalle the edge of the sea}} Pronunciation: sometimes has a true final h (kalle), so that one says kallehtak, but kalletka (no final h, kalle) is slightly more common.

ochre

red ochre ■ kureh Nrevers. red ochre, red paint {{Ex.: ennehe-k kurehsum. It is painted with red ochre.}} Verb: kure. Cultural info.: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

odor ■ Takkir Nrevers. smell, odor {{Ex.: wak-Takkir its smell}} Verb: Tawri. Meaning: not clear whether this is a good or bad smell, or either.

of ■ -was Suff. (N) from, of {{Ex.: cisnanwas lullup elder tree flute ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas. I am not of this land. piina men-appawas. That is your father's (of your father).}}
hiTTew kaakuntakwas. South wind. kaakuntakwas a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe hemec’awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas... ] } Similar: huumuntwas; Similar.: Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in huumuntwas or kaakuntuwas) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. nii or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

off

get off ■ apyari (Borrowed from: apearse Spanish) V get off, get out { } } [Attested only once]

offend ■ eTSes V offend { {Ex.: kan-mes eTSes diyos ekeTsum. I offended you, God, with sin. } } Cultural info.: traditional cultural meaning unknown. Social use: only used in Catholic prayers, out of use by Asc.’s time. [Ar only, very unsure]

offended

be offended ■ *waysi V be offended, take offense { {Ex.: ussi-me waysisp? Why are you offended?} Grammar: only used with -pu (with same meaning) and -paN. Meaning: half-anxiously, probably offended. (Other Pronunc.: waysis before -pu, -paN, and -mu (if possible)) ■ waysispu (Made from: *waysi, -pu) V be offended Grammar: non-literall use of -pu.

offended person ■ wayispan (Made from: *waysi, -paN) N offended/irritable person Meaning: of someone who is offended often or easily.

offense

take offense ■ *waysi V be offended, take offense { {Ex.: ussi-me waysisp? Why are you offended?} Grammar: only used with -pu (with same meaning) and -paN. Meaning: half-anxiously, probably offended. (Other Pronunc.: waysis before -pu, -paN, and -mu (if possible))

offer ■ hummiti (Made from: hummi, -ti) V treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally ‘keep giving,’ but usually used for ‘invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone’. ■ ukca V offer { {Ex.: ukcaSmin-me, harwaSte-me. You are an offerer, you are generous. tukne-me-was ukca. If you would offer to him. } } ■ offerer ■ ukcaSmin (Made from: ukca, -smin) perf generous one, offerer Meaning: someone who likes to offer things to others.

often

person who does X often ■ -smak Suff. (V > N) one who does X often { {Ex.: hiSSesmak kahuune. Box maker. kan ya cittesmak. I’m a dancer too. hassapusmak someone who scratches himself often sirkasmak hellepu. The hazelnut gatherers are going away.} Grammar: can refer to either one or plural, add to a verb to make a noun meaning a person who does the verb often, regularly, can include people who do it as a profession and people who just do something often for other reasons (habitual agentive nominalizer).

oh! ■ ay, excl oh! { {Ex.: ay anaa, haayi! Oh mother, come!} } [Tentative]

oh, my! ■ keese excl oh, my! { {Ex.: keese aman! Oh my! keese, moT keese? Oh my, oh my?} } ■ oil ■ issir N grease, oil, dirt { {Ex.: issir-k men. You’re dirty (on your body). issir men-issu. Your hands are dirty. } } Similar: issir. Meaning: dirt or grease/oil only on one’s body, not generally in one’s hair, as opposed to isisir.

ointment ■ likas (Made from: lika, -s) N ointment, spread, gel Meaning: paste-like substance one can smear onto something, meaning ‘ointment’ unsure (not necessarily medicinal).

old ■ hiwhoSte (Inflected form of: hiwho, -ste) perf old Meaning: of a person or possibly an animal, not of clothing or inanimate objects.

an older person ■ hiwhos (Made from: hiwho, -s) N an older person { {Ex.: kan hiwhos. I am an older person.} } Grammar: relation to hiwho and -s instead of an unknown huyus not completely sure.

be old ■ hiwho V be old { {Ex.: hiwhokisp-ku. He is acting old. hiwhosikma / hiwhoyikma /
hiwhokniS (little) old person, old one, elder

Grammar: plural is either irregular hiwhosikma or regular hiwhomak.

old woman ■ mukyuSma (Made from: mukyu, -mak) N old woman

Grammar: irregular plural of mukyukiSma and possibly also mukeSma.

old person ■ hiwhokiS

Grammar: plural is either irregular hiwhosikma or regular hiwhomak.

old ones ■ hiwhosikma (Made from: hiwho, -mak)

N old ones, old people Grammar: irregular plural of nominalized hiwho, but hiwhomak can also be used.

old people ■ hiwhosikma (Made from: hiwho, -mak)

N old ones, old people Grammar: irregular plural of nominalized hiwho, but hiwhomak can also be used.
kan-taanane. I saw her, my older sister. kan-taanamakt my older sisters} Similar: taa.
Meaning: same meaning as taa, both used often.

**on** -tak, Suff. (N) at, in, to, on {{Ex.: kaknuh wak-heesentak in the chicken hawk’s nest waate-ka irektak tum. I’m coming from the rock. innate-k horkostak. He’s sick in his throat. peTTen muumuri pappeltak. The flies stick to the paper. kan watti kan-rukturatka. I’m going to my house-going home,}} Similar: kawetYka. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: -tka after a vowel)

stomp on

**on top of** laakihte (Made from: laaki, -Ste) perf on top of **taprey** Adv up, above, top {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hiwsen waate taprey tiivistak. I don’t like coming (walking) on top of flowers. taprey Tarahtak up in the sky halsay pina taprey! Lift it up there! taprestum-ka Taakanin. I came from up above,}} loanword: rini. Grammar: irregular form taprestum with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunc.: tapres before -tum)

**once** **hemecepu** (Made from: hemec, -pu) num first time, once, one time Similar: hemec’a. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu.

do/be once **hemece** Vrevers. do once, be once

{{Ex.: hemesi haysa waate They come one by one. hemecpu one time (to be once?)}}

Noun: hemec’a. Grammar: may only appear with -pu or -si, unsure, might be an alternate form of hemec’a instead. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: hemec before -pu, -mu)

**one** **hemece** (Made from: hemec, -‘a) num one, a

{{Ex.: hemec’a yowen. One is left (remains). hooyon-ak hemec’a. He took one. hemec’a Sumekpus one/a kiss atten-in-ka hemec’a kan-sit. I broke one (of) my teeth (a tooth). hemec’a toroowis one/a soaproot hemec’ataka haysa humming. They gather in one place. hiswin-ak mukurma hemec’a Taarese. The woman gave birth to one boy,}} Similar: hemecepu; Verb: hemec. Grammar: can be marked with -se or -tka like a noun, and possibly with -si like a verb, and can be used either with numerical ‘one’ meaning or article meaning ‘a’.

**one time** **hemecepu** (Made from: hemec, -pu) num first time, once, one time Similar: hemec’a. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu.

**one who does/is X** -Smin Suff. (V > N) one who does/is X {{Ex.: hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise! Let’s go, go to see the hot springs! ekwe-ka ockoSmin. I am not deaf/not a deaf person. men-ama cayciSmin. Your body is strong. etloSmin wak-hay. His mouth has protruding lips. sawreSmin tooTe. fatty meat miSmin men-moohel. Your head (memory) is good. mismin himah’a. They are all pretty,}} Similar: -ya; Similar: hunnuSmin; Similar: tirasmin. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means someone/something who does the verb or is the verb (nominalizer), often used together with a noun and translated as an adjective in English (for ex. sawreSmin tooTe ‘fatty meat’). (Other Pronunc.: -kmin with the verb cutsu (irregular form), -min with miSSi and missi)

**one who recently gave birth** **hisiw** Nrevers. one who recently gave birth {{Ex.: pina-k waate mukurma hisiw. Here comes the woman who recently gave birth. pina waate woreeku hisiw, hisiw woreeku. Here comes a ewe (sheep) that recently gave birth, the ewe recently gave birth. kan meheesi hisiwi. I’m looking at the woman who just gave birth.}} Verb: hisiw. Meaning: can also mean a woman who is giving birth. (Other Pronunc.: hisiwiw before a vowel)

**one-eyed one** **halkaSmin** (Made from: *halka, -Smin) N one-eyed one

**oneself**


to oneself -pu Suff. (V > V) to oneself {{Ex.: peloopuy! Shave your head! uttuupuy men-
sapaatu! Put on your shoes! kan komeypu. I'm resting (myself). men kannis tollon kocoopun. You hurt me a lot. hemec'a Sumekpus one kiss ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu! Don't talk loudly! ekwe-me nossopu kannisum. Don't sigh for me. kan-was hiraacpu. I am scolding him.} Pronunciation: many verbs use a special pronunciation with final consonant and vowel reversed before -pu. Grammar: add to verb, sometimes adds meaning of 'do verb to oneself' (reflexive), but often has non-literal meanings not related to 'self,' sometimes having to do with one's own body (for ex. 'sit down/set yourself down'), sometimes no relation to 'oneself' at all (reflexive, but often idiomatic).

**onion** □ sewooya (Borrowed from: cebolla Spanish)

N onion {{Ex.: tiwsi sewooya. The onion is blooming.}} [Attested only once]

**gather wild onions** □ unre V revers. gather wild onions {{Ex.: unrena makke. We go to gather wild onions.}} Noun: uuner.

**wild onion** □ uuner N revers. wild onion Verb: unre. Meaning: small onion that grows in the countryside, has pretty rose-colored flowers, looks like a cultivated onion.

**only** □ -Sa Suff. (Pro > Pro) alone, by oneself, only {{Ex.: menSa ricca. You alone speak. menSa namti. Only you hear. / You alone hear. kansa I alone wakSa he/she alone.}} □ attYa quant only, just {{Ex.: attYa-ka-mes hayweyni. I only come to see you. Tawrana makke attYa. We are just going (there) to live.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

**just** □ at Adv shortly, already, just {{Ex.: ussi-ka at naayate. Because I only limp. riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is just pure. hemmen at waate. (He) is still coming shortly. koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the past rest ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time.

if only □ =tukne Adv would, if only {{Ex.: koctukne men halsaSmink, kantukne-mes taah. If you were a liar, I would question you. oksetkun kan-was akkan. I would have left him behind much earlier. moTukne-ka-mes piinase kanna? How could I refuse it to you? muySintukne-ka-mes. If I liked you... hinkayitkun-me-was? What would you say to him?}} Grammar: add to adverb or other word types to add meaning that something has not happened (or will not), but one wishes it strongly, can rarely be used as an independent word, starting the sentence. (Other Pronunc. =tukn after a vowel)

be only □ *aymu V be pure, be completely, be only {{Ex.: riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is pure. aymuhte tiiwismak. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).}} Grammar: only appears with -hte.

open □ -w- Suff. (V > V) undo, release {{Ex.: ueweht-ka hin. I've opened my eyes. cunwi! Unfold it! rutwi! Untie it! kicway! Unlock it! paTwiy nuk! Let it go! piTwinin. (It) came untied. wattin makke huswina. We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). piTwiy cuucu! Untie the dog! noswe-k. He's breathing (out). rocwenin. It came untangled. cuukin hellewisi. She moved herself outward bent over.}} Similar: ahuwe; Similar: puTke; Similar: inwi; Similar: ripwi; Similar: Sacwe; Similar: cakwi; Similar: iTw-i; Similar: helwe; Similar: oswe; Similar: holwe. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. uuci -> ucwi), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. rocyo -> rocwe, cunnu -> cuwi), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. ricca -> ricwa), but often becomes e or i (for ex. rocwe, cuwi, also piTTe -> piTwi), in Ar's time -wi was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. close -> open, lock -> unlock). (Other Pronunc.: -wi with certain words) □ kicwa (Made from: kicca, -w-) V
open, unlock Meaning: probably to unlock with a key.

■ mahwi (Made from: maahí, -w-) V open, uncover Meaning: to open a container or vessel, probably by uncovering it. ■ Sacwe V open}{\{Ex.: Sacwen. (It) opened.\}} Similar: -w-. Grammar: only of something opening on its own, not of opening something by hand, and is not followed by -n(i). Meaning: cannot be used for a door, but can be used for a gate or a stream course. ■ ucwi (Made from: uucí, -w-) V open

break open (sores) ■ saru V be ruptured, break open

{\{Ex.: saruSte tookol.\}} The sores on the neck have ruptured. saruunin. (They) became ruptured.\}} Similar: -w-. Grammar: only of something opening on its own, not of opening something by hand, and is not followed by -n(i).

Meaning: cannot be used for a door, but can be used for a gate or a stream course.

■ open hole ■ cekre V tear open

{\{Ex.: neppe caklusi cekreSte.\}} This is bent over and torn open.\} [Ar + Asc. guess]

open hole ■ ruitis Nrevers. open hole [Ar + Asc. guess]

open legs ■ hayki V open legs

{\{Ex.: haykiSte wak-koro.\}} His/her legs are open. haykiy! Open your legs!\}} Synonym: saTla. [Tentative] ■ saTla V open legs


Pronunciation: unclear why this is so similar to sacra 'open the mouth,' possible confusion of the words. (Other Pronunc.: saTTal before -pu or -mu)

■ open the mouth ■ sacra V open the mouth

{\{Ex.: sacra hucekniS.\}} The dog barks. sacray menhay! / sacarpuy! Open your mouth!\}} Similar: saTla. (Other Pronunc.: sacar before -pu (and -mu if possible))

open-weave basket ■ kora (Borrowed from: cora Spanish) N basket (open weave)

open-weave washing basket ■ caayə N open-weave washing basket Cultural info.: up to 2 feet across by 1 foot tall, made of twigs, used for carrying or hanging clean laundry and for washing beans or seeds. [Attested only once]

or
either...or ■ yuta conj either...or

{\{Ex.: yuta mennen, yuta ette.\}} Either the grandmother or the uncle. yuta neppe, yuta nepe. Either this one, or this one.\}} Similar: yuu. Grammar: repeated in a pattern of yuta X, yuta Y to mean either X or Y. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but this probably is the correct way to say this. [Ar only, very unsure]

orator ■ rawik Nrevers. dance caller, orator Verb: rawki. Cultural info.: the person who calls out shouts during a dance, or gives a sermon-like speech to the people at a dance.

order ■ -si2 Suff. (V > V) order, make, cause

{\{Ex.: hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?\}} What did the padre have/command you (to) do? kan cileesis. I had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. kan-was ereeSisi. I make him bathe/bathe him. neppe kannis maayisi. This makes me laugh. kan-was lollesi sinnise. I make the baby babble. men kannis sukmust. You make me smoke.\}} Similar: -mpi. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make someone do something, or order that something be done (causative), usually literally make someone do something (productive causative), rarely changes meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat = feed/nurse). ■ howso, Vrevers. order, command

{\{Ex.: makkese howsokst.\}} He commands us. howsohne-me. You are ordered. wak hiSSe himah'ase wak howsohne. He does everything he's ordered to. hinTise-ka-mes howson? What did I order you to do? howsomsa commandments amSi makkese hiSSese howwospu. 

So that we do the shouting (convey (God's message).\}} Noun: howwos. Meaning: with -pu, may have a metaphorical meaning of spreading God's word, evangelizing. (Other Pronunc.: howwos before -pu (or -mu if possible))
in order that ■ amu conj so that, in order that

\{\{Ex.: hinkanin-me amu-me muSun What did you do to make your molars ache? moT-me paayeSte, amu-me muusiSte? Are you pregnant, so that you have big breasts?\}\} (Other Pronunc.: amuu before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

in order to ■ amSi conj so that, in order to \{\{Ex.: amSi yulke, yuu-ka puuTe. So that (the fire) burns, I am blowing (at it). miSSimiy puuTey amSi yule sottom! Blow well so that the fire will burn! hiwwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon riceca! Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! hann-i yete hooyo hineeruse, amSi-ka huuupi? Where will I get money, so that I (can) buy?\}\}

oriole

get/catch orioles ■ soksokya V get/catch orioles

\{\{Ex.: soksokyana to go to catch orioles\}\}


Bullock's oriole ■ soksokyan 1 N Bullock's oriole

Verb: soksokya. Meaning: may include hooded oriole as well, might (less likely) be used for mockingbird. Sci. name: Icterus bullockii.

ornament ■ ricrirsi N ornament, necklace \{\{Ex.: ricrirsi aamane neppe. This is truly an ornament (a pretty one that is put at a woman's throat).\}\} Similar: riTTeni.

Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, may be the same word as riTTeni. Meaning: means the ornament, not a string like a necklace, women's ornament put at throat, pretty. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ riTTeni N ornament

Verb: riTTe; Similar: ricrirsi. Meaning: for a woman, could be a woven ornament because of similarity to riTTe, but may be any type of women's ornament, this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

handheld feather ornament ■ soohoy N handheld feather ornament Cultural info.: hand-held feather ornament held while dancing, very elegant and pretty.

ornament of conch shell ■ haakaT N ornament of conch shell, conch \{\{Ex.: miSmin haakaT, haSSan ya a good conch shell ornament, abalone shell also\}\} [Ar + Asc. guess]

orphan colt/calf ■ lepe N orphan colt/calf Meaning: can be used of humans, but only as a teasing comparison to a colt/calf. [Attested only once]

Oso Canyon ■ orestak (Made from: ores, -tak.)

Nplace Oso Canyon Meaning: Canada de los Osos, near Gilroy.

other ■ aNNis N other one, another, other, next, last

\{\{Ex.: aNNistak-ka Tawra. I live somewhere else. aNNis piretka to the other world aNNis siman last week\}\} Verb: aye; Similar: uSuwas.

each other ■ -mu Suff. (V > V) each other \{\{Ex.: hiwwoy naysa. They are quarreling. (They are scolding each other.) ekwe maka amkukeyemui! Don't you all elbow each other! makse kappalmu. We hug each other.\}\}

Pronunciation: many verbs change the last consonant-vowel around (to vowel-consonant) before -mu, and sometimes change the length of a vowel or consonant as well (ex.: kapla, kappalmu). Grammar: add to a verb to add the meaning 'do verb to each other', (reciprocal).

other one ■ aNNis N other one, another, other, next, last

\{\{Ex.: aNNistak-ka Tawra. I live somewhere else. aNNis piretka to the other world aNNis siman last week\}\} Verb: aye; Similar: uSuwas.

other place ■ *aaTey Nrevers. different/other place


other side ■ Tamman (Made from: Tamma, -n) N other side, side, half Similar: kiwersi.

otter

sea otter ■ SuuyuT N sea otter [Ar + Asc. guess]

our ■ makke Pro our \{\{Ex.: moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-amma? Do our souls die or do our bodies die? kann me makke maTTer kawran before our tobacco runs out makke rukka our house\}\} Grammar: may be only for 2 people (something belonging to 2 people), 1st person dual (or possibly plural) possessive pronoun, full word form. ■ makke Pro our \{\{Ex.: makse rukka our houses yuu makse hippun toowowe makse haccaltak. And we carry the soaproot on our backs. itman makse wih timmahtaktum. Our hair stood up from the foreheads. nuhu roote makse notson. Our food
is there. makse hucekniS our dog!} Grammar: 1st person plural possessive, possibly only of 3 or more people's possession. ■ mak─ Pro our {Ex.: moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon makama? Do our souls die or do our bodies die? Tumyu mak-sire. Our hearts smile.} Grammar: 1st pers. pl. poss. clitic form, attach to the beginning of the thing that's ours.

over

get out ■ apyari (Borrowed from: apearse Spanish) V get off, get out {Ex.: licyemuy maakina hivsen-ka apyari! Stop the car, I want to get out!} [Attested only once]

come out ■ iccon (Made from: icco, -n) V come out Grammar: to come out on its own, often of blood, water, saliva, stars, or other inanimate object. (Other Pronunc.: icconi before a suffix)

out of sight ■ enenum Adv out of sight, secretly {Ex.: enenumse amane sukmu? Are (you) truly smoking tobacco secretly?} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

outdoors ■ kariy Adv outside, outdoors {Ex.: kan-was iccompi kariy. I'm taking/bringing it outside. hoTTo kariy! / wattiniy kariy! Go outside! kariy hiTwiy men-saraape! Hang your sarape up outside! kariy tursi pire. It's cold outside. kan kariy. I'm outside. kariy tum-ka waate. I come from outside.}

outie

be an outie ■ yopno V stick out, protrude, be an outie {Ex.: yopnohte-k loppoc. His belly button is an outie.} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the navel (for a belly-button to be an "outie"). [Ar + Asc. guess]

outside ■ kariy Adv outside, outdoors {Ex.: kan-was iccompi kariy. I'm taking/bringing it outside. hoTTo kariy! / wattiniy kariy! Go outside! kariy hiTwiy men-saraape! Hang your sarape up outside! kariy tursi pire. It's cold outside. kan kariy. I'm outside. kariy tum-ka waate. I come from outside.}

over

knock over ■ harki V knock over/down {Ex.: kan harki. I knock (it) over. harki pu wak, wakSa liikipun. She knocked herself over, she killed herself alone.} Synonym: upki. Meaning: with -pu, knock oneself over might also refer to suicide, when applied to objects can mean scoop into piles also. (Other Pronunc.: harik before -pu (and -mu if possible))

knock oneself over ■ harki pu (Made from: harki, -pu) V knock oneself over, commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative]

overcast

be overcast ■ sokro V be dark/overcast {Ex.: sokroSte pire. The world (the day) is dark (cloudy, overcast).} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste and possibly -n(i). Meaning: of the weather being dark, overcast, cloudy, not bright, not of darkness at night.

overdo

one who overdoes ■ -paN Suff. (V > N) one who overdoes {Ex.: yummepaN liar poslopaN posole-maker kussapaN laundress kussapaN laundress hiiwopaN a scold (someone who always scolds) men sikkepaN. You are a farther. maherpaN One who always sticks out the tongue yossopaN a flirt/lady's man}

Similar: wilopaN. Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning a person who does the verb all the time, usually too much (habitual or excessive nominalizer), often takes the vowel-consonant-at-end form of verbs before it (like -pu). Meaning: usually of things that are bad to do too much (sex, lying, spying on others), sometimes of something done as a profession (laundress), but -Smin is usually used for that, -paN indicates doing something all the time and usually too much.

overeat ■ awTu V be sweet-toothed, overeat {Ex.: awTuSminse-me amane? Are you really a sweet-toothed one?} Similar: awtsi.

over-eat ■ *kahla V be bloated, over-eat {Ex.: kahlanin haysa. They got bloated (from over-eating).} Grammar: only appears with -n(i).
Meaning: probably having one's stomach too full from eating too much, and feeling drowsy after over-eating.

**khalan** (Made from: *kaha*, -n*) V get bloated, over-eat (Other Pronunc.: khalani before another suffix)

**overflow** ■ wakku V drown, overflow { {Ex.: kan yete wakkun. I will drown, yete wakkun. It will overflow. haysa wakkuSte. They've drowned. wakkuSte-k. It's overflowed. koc-me talku rummese, wakku-me yete. If you cross the river, you will drown/be washed away. himah'a wakkunis. They all drowned.

wakkuSmin tappur drowned wood}}

Similar: waksi. Similar: uki, melso. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste or rarely with -Smin, means drowned if a person is the subject, overflow or flood if "it" or nothing is the subject, meaning same with -n(i).

Meaning: includes being washed away by flooding water without drowning, does not include a small amount of water flowing (waksi). ■ wakkun (Made from: wakku, -n*) V drown, overflow (Other Pronunc.: wakkuni before a suffix)

**overstay one's welcome** ■ ruksa (Made from:

rukka, -s-) V make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

**overwhelm** ■ katsi V overwhelm, leave dumbstruck, deafen { {Ex.: katsi kan-ooco. My ears are overwhelmed with noise. katsin-ka. I'm overwhelmed (by noise) / I'm dumbstruck (with surprise?). men kannis katsi. You leave me dumbstruck. tollon ricca hiTeepu yuu-ka katsin, katsin-ka kan-moohel. They talk loudly a lot, so I am deafened, my head is overwhelmed by noise.}}

Meaning: meaning unclear, but probably includes being overwhelmed or deafened by too much noise, and shocking or surprising someone into speechlessness.

**owe** ■ teewe (Borrowed from: debe Spanish) V owe { {Ex.: ekwe-ka-mes hinTise teewe. I don't owe you anything.}} native: yisme. Pronunciation: only used in the data with the pronunciations deve and deewe, but a Mutusnized pronunciation would be teewe. [Tentative] ■ yisme V owe { {Ex.: ekwe-ka-mes hinTise yisme. I don't owe you anything.

iTkamit numan-me kannis yisme! Pay me what you owe me! hemec'a ereT men yisme. You owe one piece of money.}}

Loanword: teewe. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: this word dropped out of use completely by Asc.'s time, was replaced by teewe (deve). [Ar + Asc. guess]

**owl** ■ wallen N owl Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: variety unknown. [Tentative]

**great horned owl** ■ huumisi N

great horned owl Verb: humsi. Cultural info.: if it flew by one's house and stopped, it was considered a sign, and these and barn owls were considered bad animals, and were not eaten. Sci. name: Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin.

**tapacamino owl** ■ kawlepatis N tapacamino owl, nighthawk Verb: kawlepasi. Cultural info.: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

**cry of a ground owl** ■ tuku excl cry of a ground owl Similar: weecici. Meaning: probably the cry of the weecici owl. [Attested only once]

**burrowing owl** ■ weecici N burrowing owl Similar: tuku. Cultural info.: if a person nods/salutes with the head, they are said to be like this type of owl. Meaning: small or even tiny ground owls that live in holes made by ground squirrels, nod with head (like a salute), make a call that sounds like 'tuku,' many lived toward San Joaquin Valley.

**barn owl** ■ caahi N barn owl Verb: cahi. Meaning: hornless.

**catch barn owls** ■ cahi V catch barn owls Noun: caahi. (Other Pronunc.: cahii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**catch great horned owls** ■ huumisi V catch great horned owls { {Ex.: humsina makke. We go to catch great horned owls.}} Noun: huumisi. Sci. name: Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin.

**screech owl** ■ kutwetus N Screech owl [Attested only once]

**owner** ■ wuutTa1 N relative, owner, patron { {Ex.: wattinin-ak nahu wak-wuutTakmate. He went there, near his relatives.}} Verb: wuutTa; Verb: *uTTa. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, sometimes uuTa. Grammar: distantly related to very common uTTasi 'take care of,' also has direct verb form wuutTa 'be a relative' and suffixed form wuufati 'be a relative,' both rare. Meaning: includes a variety of people who are well-known to you but not a close family member, such as owner of one's house, relatives,
boss, friends etc., there is confusion over the meaning, but it seems to be general.

**ox** ■ **weeye** (Borrowed from: buey Spanish) *N* ox

{ {Ex.: *kan piTTe neppe weeyeysë.* I'm tying up this ox.} } *Similar: wyeeru.* ■ **wey** (Borrowed from: buey Spanish) *N* ox *Similar: wyeeru.* Cultural info.: even though the word is from Spanish, Ha implies the Indians had had oxen for some time, using them for the functions of horses, including plowing and pulling carts.

**ox driver** ■ **weyeeru** (Borrowed from: bueyero Spanish) *N* ox driver *Similar: weseeru; Similar: wey; Similar: weeye.*

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**Pacheco** ■ ***Seecoh** (Borrowed from: Pacheco? Spanish?) *N* place

*Pacheco Grammar:* only appears with -tak, could consist of Seeco 'to stick' and -h nominalizer, 'the one that sticks,' so that Pacheco Peak Seecohtak means 'place where something sticks,' or it could be a shortened form of the Spanish word.  
[Attested only once]

**Pacheco Peak** ■ **Seecohtak** (Made from: *Seecoh, -tak*) *N* place

**pack basket** ■ **lupyu** *N* burden basket, packbasket  
{ {Ex.: *kan meheesi lupyuse.* I'm looking at the burden basket.} } *Verb: lupyu.* Cultural info.: cornucopia-shaped, with a pointed end.

**packed**

**be tightly packed** ■ **cina** *V* be tightly packed  
{ {Ex.: *cinaksihte amane.* Truly you are tightly packed (into your clothes?).} } *Similar: Tinna.* Meaning: of a person in a corset or apples in a jar, for example.

**pad**

**gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants** ■ **tumku**

*Vrevers.* gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants  
{ {Ex.: *tumkuuma makke.* We go to gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants.} } *Noun: tummuk.* Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

**lily-pad-like plant** ■ **tummuk** *N* revers.

seaweed/lily-pad-like plant  
{ {Ex.: *munlihne haysa tummuksum.* They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.} } *loanword: paapas; Verb: tumku.* Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

**paddle**

**stirring paddle** ■ **kiTras** (Made from: kiTra, *-s*) *N* stirring paddle, spoon *loanword: kuccar.* Cultural info.: Ha says at one point that this isn't a true spoon, but a stirring stick or paddle, but at another point he says it's just like a spoon, and was made of strawberry wood. Meaning: for stirring mush or other boiling liquids over a fire.

**seed paddle** ■ **simirin** *N* seed basket/paddle *Similar: siowy.* Cultural info.: either a basket with a small handle for seeds (Ar), or a paddle (Me) or possibly thick tray (Ha) for seeds, perhaps for stirring, specific meaning unsure.

**Padre** ■ **paaTe** (Borrowed from: Padre Spanish) *N* priest  
{ {Ex.: *aNNis paaTe humrin sinnise.* The other priest baptized the baby. paatKëma haysa eshen the priests' robes paaTe haysane Tarki. The padre told on them. hista-mes hiSSësis paaTe? What did the Father have you do?} }

**pagan** ■ **hentil** (Borrowed from: Gentil Spanish) *N* pagan  
{ {Ex.: *makam ney'a ekwe hentilmak*} }
pagan

*kata okse. You (pl) are not pagans now as you were before.}

pahSin tribe

pahSin N Paise/pahSin tribe

{Ex.: numan makse umaaya pahSin. Who are our compatriots, the pahSins. *pahSin riica The pahSin language.} Meaning: tribe of San Benito county, near Tres Pinos, close by to San Juan Bautista.

pain

kaayis (Made from: kaayi, -si) N pain

have a pain (in neck) raanu V have a cramp/pain

(in neck) {Ex.: raannin-ka. I got a cramp in my neck.} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: for example from sleeping in a bad position.

have pain in the throat kihTi V have pain in the throat

{Ex.: kihTiksi kan-horkos. My throat hurts badly.} Grammar: unsure whether horkos is always used in the sentence or can be left out, usually used with -ksi. Meaning: only for pain in the throat.

have pain in the stomach/butt yanu V have pain in stomach/butt

{Ex.: yamuunin-ka. I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. *kan yanun. My butt hurts.} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: *yanuu

before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) yanun (Made from: *yanu, -nu) V have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: yanuuni before a suffix)

have pain in ear/ have earache tamha V have an earache

{Ex.: tamha kan-ooco. My ear hurts/I have an earache. *tamhanin-ka. I had an earache.} [Ar + Asc. guess]

burn with pain cosso V hurt, burn with pain

{Ex.: cosso kannis. It hurts me (burning pain). *cosso-ka hay. My mouth hurts me. (burning pain) hemmen kannis cosso kan-amnis. My wound still hurts me.} Grammar: the person who hurts can be subject or object, the body-part that hurts is a subject. Meaning: usually a burning kind of pain, can also be ears hurting and making noise, and can refer to a specific illness that probably causes burning sores in the mouth.

pain stops Tattun (Made from: *Tattu, -n) V stop hurting, pain stops (Other Pronunc.: *Tattuni before a suffix)

paint ansa2 V paint

{Ex.: ekwe piNi yete ansan. Maybe (someone) won't paint later.} [Attested only once] enne V write, paint

{Ex.: pappel ennemsa writing paper kommeSte-ka kan enne. I'm tired of/from writing. *hiimi men enne. You're always writing. *moT-me miSImpi ennen? Did you paint/write well? *ennethe-k kurehsum. It is painted with red paint. *kan uuru ennese. I give the pen (as a gift). *tuppumpi wak-ennene. He is finishing his writing.} loanword: kiriwire. kurhe Vrevers. paint white, paint

{Ex.: *kan-was kurhe. I paint it (white).} Noun: kurhe. Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so meaning may be unclear. [Attested only once] poolo V paint

{Ex.: *poooloy TaskuSnumin! Paint it with red paint!} [Ar + Asc. guess]

red paint kureh Vrevers. red ochre, red paint

{Ex.: ennethe-k kurehsum. It is painted with red ochre.} Verb: kurhe. Cultural info.: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

black paint lakka N black paint [Me only]

paint two colors cihre V paint two colors

{Ex.: cihreSte-k. (Someone) painted it two colors.} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

paint white kurhe Vrevers. paint white, paint

{Ex.: *kan-was kurhe. I paint it (white).} Noun: kurhe. Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so meaning may be unclear. [Attested only once]

painted

be painted k siti V be painted, be patterned

Grammar: appears only with -ksi. Meaning: with a detailed pattern, for ex. like the patterned fabric of a dress. kitsiki (Made from: *kitti, -ksi) V be painted, be spotted, be patterned loanword: pintu.

be half painted tamci V be half painted

{Ex.: tamcihte neppe eshen. This blanket is half-painted.} Meaning: of something being painted on
half and not on the other half.

**painted and striped**  
* rursu V painted and striped  
{{Ex.: rursuk ciiri. The horn is well painted and striped.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**painting**  
* ennen (Made from: enne, -n) N writing, painting

**Paisin tribe**  
* pahsin N Paisin/pahSin tribe  
{{Ex.: numan makse umaaya pahSin. Who are our compatriots, the pahSins. pahSin riica The pahSin language.}} Meaning: tribe of San Benito county, near Tres Pinos, close by to San Juan Bautista.

**Paiute Indians**  
* payuuci Npersonal Paiute Indians  
Cultural info.: lived on the other side of the Piquiun Indians, who lived North of Madera.

**pal**  
* tare N young person, buddy, kiddo  
{{Ex.: hannika, tare, saawen? Where do I go to sing, sister? hiTTapuy, tare! Wash yourself, young lady!}} Similar: tarekse. Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

**palate**  
* tankar N roof of mouth, palate  
{{Ex.: kan meheesi wak-tankare. I'm looking at his palate. iinate kan-tankar. I'm sick in the roof of my mouth.}}

**pale**  

**be pale**  
* losko V be pale, be white  
{{Ex.: loskosmin. white-skinned/pale-haired person. men losko. You are pale (of skin or hair).}} Meaning: only of a person's skin or hair, for example of a child looking pale, not meaning European people. [Attested only once]

**palm**  
* hatta1 N palm, sole Meaning: of hand or foot. [Attested only once]

**hold palms out**  
* talTu V hold palms out  
{{Ex.: talTuy! Hold your hands out palm upward!}} Meaning: to hold the hands out with the palms upward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**palpitate**  
* tultule V palpitate, pound, beat hard  
{{Ex.: tultule kan-sire. My heart is pounding.}} Similar: pulpule. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, repeated tul-tul sounds like heartbeat (reduplication), this may be correct instead of pulpule, or both may be possible. Meaning: of the heart.

**pant**  
* nussa V suffocate, gasp for breath, pant  
{{Ex.: nussanin makke. We gasped for breath. nussan-ka yete. I will suffocate.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. **nussan** (Made from: *nussa, -n) V suffocate, gasp for breath, pant

**pants**  
* kalsu (Borrowed from: calzon? Spanish?) N pants  
{{Ex.: yeela wak uttupu wak-kalsuse! Let him put on his pants!}}

**paper**  
* pappel (Borrowed from: papel Spanish) N paper, book  
{{Ex.: pappel ennemsa writing paper. pettempi-k maarta pappele. Marta, she's sticking the papers together (like with glue). hooyoy pappel amSi-me enne! Take paper so you (can) write!}} Meaning: main meaning is paper, but could also mean book. Social use: meaning 'book' more common in Arroyo's time.

**toilet paper**  
* hitkos (Made from: hitko, -s) N toilet paper, bottom-wiper  
{{Ex.: wak-hitkos his toilet paper}} Cultural info.: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTkas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hiTTa.

**paper wasp**  
* poocruk N paper wasp Pronunciation: unusual form (long vowel followed by two consonants). Meaning: makes nests that look like paper and hang in trees. [Attested only once]

**parched**  

**be parched**  
* wahya V be parched, dehydrated  
{{Ex.: wahyan-ka aksun. I am dry with thirst. wahyan makke. We were parched (dehydrated). wahyanis makse mutrey uyka. We were dehydrated yesterday night.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning, but -Ste might be possible. **wahyan** (Made from: *wahya, -n) V be parched/dehydrated (Other Pronunc.: wahyani before a suffix)

**pardon**  
* anna1 V forgive, pardon  
{{Ex.: annanit kannis Forgive me!}} Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, sometimes with -p or -spu with similar meaning, rarely used by itself.

**parent**  

**godparent**  
* hiiwis N god-father/mother/parent  
{{Ex.: kan-hiiwismak my godparents}}
(godmother and godfather) hiwis kan meese. I am a godmother to you.)} loanword: kumpaTe; loanword: kumaTe; Verb: hiwsi.
Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well.

**be a godparent**  
**hiwsi**  
*V* to be a godparent/father/mother {{Ex.: hiwsi kan-mes, humri. I will be a godparent to you, baptize you.}}*Noun: hiwsi.* [Attested only once]

**part**

**right part**  
**samma**  
*N* right hand/side/part {{Ex.: sammasum with the right hand sammatka on/to the right}} Opp.: awiS; Similar: atita.

**part of a placename**  
**wacrun** N *Personal*  
Castrovile Indian {{Ex.: wacrunmak, wacruntak Castrovile Indians, Castrovile}}

**part the hair**  
**assa** V *Part*  
hair down {{Ex.: assahte men-urih. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. assahnis makse ammaniy wakse. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun! Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!}} Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain).

**pass**  
**lakwa** V *Shift*  
shift from one hand to another, pass {{Ex.: kan-was lakwa. I shift it from one hand to the other.}} {{Ar + Asc. guess}} **Tohoro** V *Pass*  
{{Ex.: Tohoroninse sii? Did the water pass by?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning unclear. Social use: unknown by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

**many pass by**  
**epse** (Made from: eepe, -s*) V *Many*  
many pass by

**pass by**  
**eepe** V *Pass*  
{{Ex.: epse mukurmakma. The women are passing by. Taaresmak eepen saaveti. The men passed by singing, eepe-ka rummese. I'm passing by the river.}}

**passive**  
**-hne** Suff. (V) passive {{Ex.: makse wattimphina. We are being carried. riccahne-me yete. You will be spoken to. Takki warahne. The fruit tree is being cut. ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne. It's not easy for her to be hugged. (She's not easy to hug.) hinwa ritTehne? When will it be woven??}} Similar: -stap, Similar: -hnis. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "be ___-ed", past tense is -hnis or -stap.

**passive (past)**  
**-hnis** Suff. (V) passive (past) {{Ex.: paTTihnis-ka I was seized. uyka-me nottomhins. Yesterday you were hit. hiwampihnis tollon pappel. A lot of paper was brought. hiswihnis alaaSu The baby was born. moT-me Sumekpuhnis? Did you get kissed?}} Similar: -hne. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ___-ed?" present tense is -hne, similar to -stap and -stapse. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. **-stap** Suff. (V) passive (past) {{Ex.: matlanustap-ak. He was put face down. hemec'a rukka irekwas, hiSestap rukta irekwas. A house of rock, a house was made of rock. rammay-ka haywetap. I was seen inside. hannitum ennestap? Where was it written from?}} Similar: -hne. Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ___-ed,' similar to -stap and -stapse, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. **-stapse** Suff. (V) passive (past) {{Ex.: harastapse (Something) was given.}} Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ___-ed,' similar to -hnis and -stap, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

**past**  
**=kus** Adv past {{Ex.: ekwekus-ka hinsu. I didn't know. hinwakus-ka mes yismes. When did I owe to you? moTkus-mes-ak hoppot? Did he give you water?}} Grammar: can be used either as a suffix or as a word, often appears in unusual sentences. Social use: more common in Arroyo's time.

**in the past**  
**okse** Adv in the past, long ago, used to {{Ex.: hooyo haysane okse amSi haysane amma. (He) used to take them in order to eat them. okse roots hemec'a Taares numan hemec'a korotka wak okse hinne. There was
once a man who walked on one foot. ekwena nii heentikma okse. There were no people here long ago. hann-me okse roote? Where did you used to be?} {Meaning: used for telling stories about long ago, or about how the Mutsums lived in traditional times, also used for 'used to' or anything a relatively long time ago.
past tense (recent) -n, Suff. (V) past tense {Ex.: attendin nepppe. This broke. Taaresmak eepen sawweti. The men passed by singing. moT-me taahen? Did you ask?} {Similar: -s. Grammar: add to end of a verb to make past meaning (English -ed), only for the recent past, from approximately one day before (yesterday) through just before now (longer ago is -s) (recent past).
past tense (remote) -s, Suff. (V) past tense {Ex.: haslinis-ka okse. I got scared long ago. ara-k takkunis. Then he choked. uyka Sollespus makse rammay. Yesterday we were sad (talking sadly) indoors. kan-mes mehes. I saw you.} {Similar: -n, Grammar: add to a verb to make it mean it happened in the past, only for the past longer ago than -n, from long, long ago through approximately one day before (yesterday), (remote past).
past time wisi Adv past time {Ex.: histakus-ka wisi haSmun? Why was I ashamed in the past, the past?} {Similar: -n, Grammar: add to a verb to make it mean it happened in the past, only for the past longer ago than -n, from long, long ago through approximately one day before (yesterday), (remote past).

patio paatyu (Borrowed from: patio Spanish) N patio {Ex.: paatyutka in/on the patio} {Meaning: could mean a yard, can be enclosed.
patron wuuta, N relative, owner, patron {Ex.: wattinin-ak nuhu wak-wuutakname. He went there, near his relatives.} {Verb: wuuta; Verb: *wuTa. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, sometimes uuTa. Grammar: distantly related to very common uTTasi 'take care of,' also has direct verb form wuuta 'be a relative' and suffix form wuutati 'be a relative,' both rare. Meaning: includes a variety of people who are well-known to you but not a close family member, such as owner of one's house, relatives, boss, friends etc., there is confusion over the meaning, but it seems to be general.

patron

blackberry patch reTeeTih N blackberry bramble/bush/patch {Ex.: reTeeTihmak blackberry brambles} {Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.
paternal aunt cinnin N paternal aunt {Ex.: kan-mes cinnamon. I have you as a paternal aunt.} {Similar: ciri, N paternal aunt {Ex.: he’e ciri pina. Yes, that’s my (paternal) aunt. cirs my aunt} {Similar: cinnin.

pay attention to
pay in kind ■ taapa \( V \) turn the tables, pay in kind
{\{Ex.: taapapuy! \ Turn the tables (on someone)\}} Grammar: use of -pu seems to be not literal (probably turn the tables on someone else, not oneself). Meaning: meaning unsure, probably to do back to someone else what they did to you (give what you get). \[\text{Ar + Asc. guess}\]

payment ■ iTTak \( N \) reverse. payment \( V \) [Attested only once]

peak
Fremont/Gavilan Peak ■ tooyohtak (Made from: tooyoh, -tak.) \( N \) place. Fremont Peak Meaning: literally 'bee place/at the bees'.
Pacheco Peak ■ Seeocohtak (Made from: *Seeoh, -tak.) \( N \) Pacheco Peak
Las Viboras Peak ■ ippihtak (Made from: ippih, -tak.) \( N \) Las Viboras Peak Meaning: literally the rattlesnake place, and the Spanish name is a translation of the Mutsun word.

pear ■ peeras (Borrowed from: peras Spanish) \( N \) pear [Attested only once]

pee ■ cala \( N \) urine, pee, piss {\{Ex.: ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise. I don't want piss, I want cold water! (Probably about the quality of the drink offered.)\}} \( V \) urinate, pee {\{Ex.: hoTTo calaayis! Go to urinate! calamsa penis calaana-ka. I go to pee. ekwe-ka holle cala. I can't pee.\}} \( N \) one who pees a lot ■ calYaSmin (Made from: cala, -tY-, -Smin) \( N \) one who pees a lot, pisser Pronunciation: sometimes pronounced caltaSmin.

pee a lot ■ calYa (Made from: cala, -tY-) \( V \) pee a lot, urinate often

peel ■ holwe \( V \) peel, shell {\{Ex.: holwemit! Peel it for me! holwey yuukis! Shell the acorns!\}} \( N \) peel, scrape \{\{Ex.: mihranin wak-hin. His face peeled. mihranin, (He) got scraped,\}} Meaning: skin peels off because it is dry or chapped from work or cold, usually from the face or hands, or one's skin gets scraped by an abrasion.

pelt ■ weeru (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) \( N \) leather, hide, pelt {\{Ex.: marahte neppre weeru. This hide has fur, yeteken mes wara men-weeruse. I will cut your leather, piina weeru koyroSte. That pelt is stiff.\}} \( V \) werho.

pen ■ ennemsa (Made from: enne, -msa) \( N \) writing instrument, pen, pencil Meaning: may include things related to paper in general (for ex. a blotter on a desk) as well. ■ ennes (Made from: enne, -s) \( N \) pen Meaning: included a feather (plume) pen for writing, but means pens in general.

pencil ■ ennemsa (Made from: enne, -msa) \( N \) writing instrument, pen, pencil Meaning: may include things related to paper in general (for ex. a blotter on a desk) as well. ■ laapis (Borrowed from: lapiz Spanish) \( N \) pencil {\{Ex.: ekweme akka laapise nii lamesatka, sinnikma hooyo! Don't leave the pencil here on the table, the children will get it!\}}

penis ■ calamsa (Made from: cala, -msa) \( N \) penis Similar: piliw; pt: riikeh. ■ piliw \( N \) penis {\{Ex.: kan meheesi piliiwe. I'm just looking at the penis.\}} Similar: calamsa; Similar: riikeh. (Other Pronunc.: piliiw immediately before a vowel in the same word)

hurt in the penis ■ oTpe \( V \) hurt in the penis {\{Ex.: ussi men calan sostowe oTpen-me. Because you peed on the fire, you have a pain in your penis.\}}

people ■ ama, 2 \( N \) person, people {\{Ex.: men miSmin ama. You are a good person. pina waate amakma. Here come (some) people.\}} (Other Pronunc.: amaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ heenti (Borrowed from: gente Spanish) \( N \) people {\{Ex.: yuu wak-appa yu wak-aanaan icconis haysa, yu aNNis heenti hiwaanin. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. heenti akkan hileeSatka. The people entered the church. ekwena nii heentikma oksae. There were no people here long ago.\}} Pronunciation: more often pronounced heente, but heenti is the more Mutsunized pronunciation. Meaning: means people either with or without -kma. ■
Tawrasmak (Made from: Tawra, -smak) N people
Social use: used in translating Christian texts, not clear if it could be used with this meaning otherwise or how it differs from amakma.

Awsayma people
Huumuntwas tribe/people ■ huumuntwas
(Inflated form of: huumun, -tak, -was)
Npersonal Huumuntwas Tribe/people Similar: -was.
Cultural info.: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

Hills people ■ paaranitkawas (Made from: paarani, -tak, -was) Npersonal Castroville Indians, hill people Meaning: also people from the Sierra mountains.

Nutnunu people ■ nutnunu Npersonal Nutnunu Tribe/people, Tulareños {{Ex.: nutnunu haysa waate. The Tulareños, they are coming.}}
Cultural info.: Mutsuns considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

Rumsien people ■ karmeleNu (Borrowed from: Carmelino Spanish) Npersonal Rumsien Tribe/people {{Ex.: waate karmeleNukma, waate haysa karmentakwas. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.}}

Tammariwas people ■ tammariwas (Inflated form of: tammarí, -was) Npersonal Tammariwas Tribe/people Meaning: people from the tammarí compass direction (which direction unknown).

Yokuts/Tulareño people ■ yakSun N Tulareño (Yokuts) people, Indian {{Ex.: yakSun hiwampis hoowose. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes (possibly seeds). yakSun Sotyohte. The Tulareños have their hair tied up in ponytails, yakSuSikma waate. The Tulareños are coming.}}
Cultural info.: possibly from Salt Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a general term for various Indian tribes (probably except Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other

Pronunc.: yakSuSi before plural suffix -kma)


Watch people ■ sukispu (Made from: suksi, -pu) V watch people, snoop Grammar: meaning of -pu not literal (not 'self'), can also be sukismu. Meaning: negative meaning, keep an eye on someone you're suspicious of, or watch someone to collect gossip to tell about them.

People of the South ■ kaakun 3 Npersonal people of the South, Sur tribe, location of this tribe {{Ex.: kaakunktakwas a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe}}

Pepper
Chile pepper ■ cil (Borrowed from: chile Spanish) N chile {{Ex.: kaayiSmin cil. The chile is painful (so hot it hurts). terpeSte neppe cil. This chile is hot.}} (Other Pronunc.: cil before a vowel in the same word)

Peppergrass ■ cakira N sweet alyssum, peppergrass Meaning: koniga maritima, alyssum maritimum. [Attested only once]

Perceptive
Be perceptive ■ pahca 1 V be knowledgeable/smart
{{Ex.: pahcaSmin wak-moohel, amSi wak holle ricca miSSimi. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. pahcamak knowledgeable people pahacpu makam sire. You all know your own hearts.}}
Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. (Other Pronunc.: pahac before -pu or -mu)

Perfective ■ -Ste Suff. (V) perfective {{Ex.: semmoSte-k. He has died./He is dead. kan wiithte. I have thrown (it) away. corkoSte-k. It's dry/It has dried up. layTaSte men-tuuriS. Your fingernails are long. sunneSte-ka. I'm hungry. moylehte sinnikma. The children have run in a group. piTTehte-k. It's tied up. wak hiSSen miSte innuse. He made a good road.}}
Similar: heskohte. Pronunciation: -Ste and -hte may be
perfective

variable pronunciations with no difference, -hte may be more frequent for verbs with an intentional action and -Ste more common for verbs describing things, but it is variable and unclear, -ste is also common but probably just a variable pronunciation of -Ste. Grammar: add to a verb to mean that the action has been completed, can be translated as 'has ___ ed' or often as the adjective describing the state that the thing comes out in ('dry' is the state something Winds up in when it has dried').

(Other Pronunc.: -hte unclear, -te with miSsi and misi)

perseverate ■ Tullu V make holes, perforate
{{Ex.: TulluSte kan-looya. My pot has holes. Tullay! Make holes (in it)! Tullunin looya. My pot got holes.}}
Meaning: of small holes in items, not an animal's hole in the ground.

perhaps ■ epes Adv maybe, perhaps
{{Ex.: oySona-me makket epes lalkana. Maybe we will go goose-hunting again.}}
Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ nan Adv perhaps, maybe
{{Ex.: men youn nan. And you, perhaps.}}
Social use: probably only common in Ar's time, more common word is pNi. ■ pNi Adv perhaps, maybe
{{Ex.: pNiNi-ka hippu. Maybe I'll carry it on my back. haySa pNiNi yuTkin. Maybe they threw it out. yummepu pNiNi-me. You may be deceiving yourself. tina pNiNi haysa. They might be there. kan pNiNi-was hara. I might give it to him/her.}}
(Other Pronunc.: pNiNi before a single consonant and then a vowel with the same word)

period

have one's period ■ *payne V be bloody, menstruate
{{Ex.: payneSte-k. He is bloody. payneSte pire. The earth is bloody. ney'a-k paynen. She's got her period (is menstruating) now. aNNis siman kan paynenis. I had my period last week.}}
Similar: pattYan. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: often refers to menstruation, but can also refer to being blood-covered from violence.

permission

ask permission ■ *nesse V ask permission
{{Ex.: ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun. I will not let you ask me permission. nessepu-ka-mes. I'm asking your permission. makse nessepuynin. We came to ask permission.}}

Grammar: only appears with -pu (possibly because one asks permission for oneself to do something); can specify the person from whom one asks permission or leave it out. ■ nessepu (Made from: *nesse, -pu) V ask permission

permit ■ akka 3 V let, allow, leave (as is), permit
{{Ex.: akka kan nuswe! Let me rest! akky sottowtak! Leave it on the fire!}} ■ unni, V let, allow, permit
{{Ex.: ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun. I will not let you ask permission. ekwe-ka unnesspu. I (will) not allow (it). ekwe unnesspu kawaayu uucihite. Don't let yourself be closed in by the horses! ekwe-ka-mes yuTkin. I won't let you.}}
Grammar: often used with -spu (even if not plural) or -si, with same meaning. Meaning: may also include a meaning of 'leave something alone' or 'leave it be', but unsure, there is confusion between this word and unni 'want'.

not permit ■ warsi V refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit
{{Ex.: kan-mes ekwe warsi. / kan-mes warsi. I won't let you.}}
Refuse (someone)!
warispuy!
(From: warsi, -pu) V refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to warsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself. (Other Pronunc.: waris before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ warsipu
(Made from: warsi, -pu) V refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to warsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with ekwe with this same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: warsi before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ warsipu
(Made from: warsi, -pu) V refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to warsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself.

person ■ ama, 2 N person, people
{{Ex.: men miSmin ama. You are a good person. pina waate amakma. Here come (some) people.}}
(Other Pronunc.: ama before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

suksanci Indians ■ suksanci Npersonal suksanci
Indians Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

dark person ■ natkaSmin (Made from: *natka, -Smin) N dark person Grammar: plural natkamak.
Meaning: of skin color or part of the body, can be a euphemism for a black person.

**Castroville Indian person** ■ wacrun **N** personal
Castroville Indian {{Ex.: wacrunmak, wacruntak Castroville Indians, Castroville}}

**one-eyed one** ■ halkaSmin (Made from: *halka, -Smin) **N** one-eyed one

**Muwekma person** ■ muwekma **N** Muwekma

people Social use: tribal name, Ascension doesn't seem to have known it, at least not as a tribal name. [Attested only once]

**young person** ■ tare **N** young person, buddy, kiddo

Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

**Cruzeño person** ■ kurseNu (Borrowed from: cruzeño Spanish) **N** place Cruzeño tribe/person
Meaning: of Carmel, of Santa Cruz.

**that person** ■ maaTuh **N** dear person

{{Ex.: maaTuh wak yete Taakan? Friend, will he arrive? maaTuhmak dear ones}} Similar: ke.

Meaning: used to address a familiar person, one's close friend, spouse, or close family member, otherwise it is very impolite to use this word. Social use: meaning of addressing only an intimately known person was not clear in Ascension's time, but very clear in Arroyo's time.

**White/Spanish/European person** ■ mooniS

**N** revers. white person, colonialist, Spanish person

{{Ex.: mooniS riicasum in the Spanish language (in the white person's language)

mooniSmak hayra riica, mooniS riica. language of the White people,

European/Spanish language}} Verb: monSi.

Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

**skillful person** ■ porSeSmin (Made from: *porSe, -Smin) **N** skillful person

Meaning: a skilled person who can do all sorts of unusual things, possibly a person who has trained to do things.

**Awsayma person** ■ awsayma **N** Awsayma Indian

Cultural info.: this tribe lived between San Juan Bautista and Watsonville, south of the road between them. Grammar: has an irregular plural

**an older person** ■ hiwhos (Made from: hiwho, -s) **N** an older person

{{Ex.: kan hiwhos. I am an older person.}} Grammar: relation to hiwho and -s instead of an unknown huyus not completely sure.

**Piquiun person** ■ pikyun **N** personal Piquiun Indians Cultural info.: lived north of Madera, on the other side of Yosemite, away in the Sierra Nevada.

**Tohoolo person** ■ toholo **N** another Mutsun speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural
tohokma. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak.

**Wenyeren person** ■ wenyeren **N** personal

Wenyeren Tribe/people Cultural info.: some thought this was the Rumsiens (Carmeleno Tribe), but Asc. was sure the Wenyeren were from very near San Juan Bautista, a type of Mutsun people.

**dead person** ■ lihuntu (Borrowed from: difunto Spanish) **N** dead person

{{Ex.: lihuntukma ama a dead body}}

**Paiute person** ■ payuuci **N** personal Paiute Indians

Cultural info.: lived on the other side of the Piquiun Indians, who lived North of Madera.

**American person** ■ mirkanu (Borrowed from: americano Spanish) **N** American person

{{Ex.: mirkanu Taakanis kari'a hayra neppe piretka. The Americans, they came far to this land.}}

**crazy/foolish person** ■ mamhaSmin (Made from: mamha, -Smin) **N** crazy person, foolish person

**person characterized by** ■ ■ic **Suff.** (N > N) person characterized by

{{Ex.: men waraakic. You're a person who cries a lot (a crybaby). irookicmak ones who shit a lot (said of babies or small children) yuu-k tiiru iinac, wak yirahnis. And she is very sick, she was kicked.}}

Pronunciation: the pronunciation as just -ic after vowels is very unsure. Grammar: attaches to a noun, makes a noun meaning person who does the action the noun is associated with a lot. (Other Pronunc.: -c after a vowel)
person characterized by

- **-min** Suff. \((N > N)\) one characterized by \{Ex.: pina waate situnmin.\} There comes the one who has children. moT-me makkuhmin? Are you someone who has a husband? Tummin \{Ex.: tirasmin; Similar: lukecmin; Similar: tumwimin; Similar: kiricmin.\}

Grammar: attaches to nouns to mean someone or something characterized by the noun, or known as having the noun.

**person from** - **-was** Suff. \((N)\) from, of \{Ex.: cisnanwas lullup elder tree flute ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas.\} I am not of this land, piina men-appawas. That is your father's (of your father). hiTlew kaakuntakwas. South wind. kaakuntakwas a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakan tribe heme'awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas...} Similar: huumuntwas; Similar: Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in huumuntwas or kaakuntuwas) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. nii or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

**person having a husband** - **makkuhmin** (Made from: makkuh, -min) N person having a husband Opp.: aTi-makkuhmin.

**person who does X often** - **-smak** Suff. \((V > N)\) one who does X often \{Ex.: hiSSesmak kahuune. Box maker. kan ya cittesmak. I'm a dancer too. hassapusmak someone who scratches himself often sirkasmak hellepu. The hazelnut gatherers are going away.\} Grammar: can refer to either one or plural, add to a verb to make a noun meaning a person who does the verb often, regularly, can include people who do it as a profession and people who just do something often for other reasons (habitual agentive nominalizer).

**person who overdoes** - **-paN** Suff. \((V > N)\) one who overdoes \{Ex.: yummpenaN liat postopaN posole-maker kussapaN laundress kussapaN laundress hiiwopaN a scold (someone who always scolds) men sikkepaN. You are a farter. maherpaN One who always sticks out the tongue yossopaN a flirt/lady's man\} Similar: wilopaN. Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning a person who does the verb all the time, usually too much (habitual or excessive nominalizer), often takes the vowel-consonant-at-end form of verbs before it (like -nu). Meaning: usually of things that are bad to do too much (sex, lying, spying on others), sometimes of something done as a profession (laundress), but -paN is usually used for that, -paN indicates doing something all the time and usually too much.

**person with large buttocks/rear/backside** - **tirSaSmin** (Made from: tirsa, -Smin) N person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use tiirSaSmin (tiiraS -min) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

**peso** - **peso** (Borrowed from: peso Spanish) N money, dollar, peso \{Ex.: waatena uhSiniy kun peso. The money came to increase.\} [Attested only once]

100 dollars/pesos - **Sempesuy** (Borrowed from: cien pesos Spanish) N 100 dollars/pesos \{Ex.: wak-hineeru Sempesuy. His money is $100.\} [Attested only once]

**pet** - **hukyin** N pet Meaning: the part of the grinder you use with your hand, made of stone.

**pet** - **hiica'mis** 2 (Made partly from: -mis) N beast, pet, domestic animal \{Ex.: men-hica'mis heksen. Your pet is a quail.\} Grammar: could be used as hiicaSmin instead, possibly as hiica (with no suffix), but hiica'mis is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.

**petticoat** - **haliya** (Borrowed from: faldilla Spanish) N underskirt, petticoat, slip native: Sanhan; Similar: naawas.

**phlegm** - **maahul** Nrevers. phlegm \{Ex.: men-maahul lehTe. Your phlegm is stringy.\} Verb: maahul. Meaning: of thick, greenish phlegm from coughing.

**have phlegm** - **maahul** Nrevers. have phlegm, have mucous \{Ex.: maahulSmin mucously one\}

Noun: maahul. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. [Attested only once]

**phone** - **anSa-riccas** (New word made from: anSa, ricca, -s) N telephone, phone

**pick** - **aayi** V remove, take off, take, pick, harvest \{Ex.: wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse. He took his hat from me. haya aayi yuukise.\}
They pick acorns.} } ■ piiyo V pick, poke {Ex.: itSa-ka amman tooTese, ama-ka piyospu sitse. I just ate meat, (so) now I'm picking my teeth. ene men hinTisum piyospu? And with what do you pick your teeth? kan piiyo kan-sitse. I'm picking my teeth. hasta-me kannis aamane piyospu? Why have you truly poked me? } } Grammar: usually takes -spu because one has many teeth, and picks one's own teeth.

Meaning: usually only to pick one's teeth, but can probably mean poke in general. ■ ruta V gather, pick, harvest {Ex.: ruta makse tiriikuse. We gather wheat. rutaana makke yuukise. We go to gather acorns. yuu makam rutaana makam, rutaykun, rutaayis makam himah'a ammane! And you all go to gather, went to gather, you all go gather all the food! ruta-ka. I'm gathering/harvesting (something). } } Meaning: includes cutting as of flowers (things you gather by cutting). (Other Pronunc.: rutaan before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ rutki V pull out/up, pick {Ex.: ekwe-ka rutkin Sakaatise. I didn't pull out the grass. rutkiy naaru! Pull up the turnip! rutkiy eenena! Pick blackberries! } } Similar: iwke. Meaning: usually means to pull a plant up by the roots, but may also mean to pick fruit off the plant (usually ruta), iwke is to pull out plants leaving the roots in the ground.

toothpick ■ piyospis (Made from: piiyo, -spis) N toothpick

pick a fight ■ haacmanu (Made from: haacma, -nu) V make a fight, pick a fight Meaning: not literal use of -nu: position someone to have a fight means to cause or pick a fight.

pick grapes ■ huwsa (Borrowed from: uvas Spanish) Vrevers. pick grapes {Ex.: huwsana to go to pick grapes} Noun: huwasa. Grammar: formed from huwas by changing order of final sounds even though this word is borrowed from Spanish.

pick one's teeth ■ piyospu (Made from: piiyo, -spu) V pick one's teeth Meaning: only of one's own teeth.

pick up ■ oTTo V pick up, gather {Ex.: oTToy tuSir! Pick up garbage! oTona-ka yuukise. I go to pick up acorns. kan-was oTTohte. I've picked it up. } } Meaning: usually of small things, like grains or seeds. ■ pepena (Borrowed from: pepenar Spanish) V pick up ■ puhí V pick up {Ex.: puhii-ka saapahse. I'm picking up pil (dark seeds). puhí wak-situn. Her child is picking up (food?). } } Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear, can include literally picking up small seeds, may also include a mother bird (for ex. chicken) picking up food to give to the young. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: puhí before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

Pico Blanca ■ pahkala cepíl (Borrowed from: ?? likely to be borrowed from another CA language) (Compound composed of: *cepíl, *pahkala) N place Pico Blanca [Attested only once]

pie ■ pastel (Borrowed from: pastel Spanish) N pastry, pie {Ex.: hiSSey pastel! Make the pies!}

piece ■ appendedes (Borrowed from: a pedazos 'in pieces' Spanish) N piece [Attested only once] ■ pesasos (Borrowed from: pedazos Spanish) N piece {Ex.: hummit heme'ca pesasos! Give me one piece! } } Grammar: at least can be singular 'piece' despite being borrowed from Spanish plural. [Attested only once]

torn to pieces ■ yaTmeSte (Inflected form of: yaTme, -Ste) perf torn to pieces, shredded

fall to pieces ■ yatmen (Made from: yaTme, -n, -n) V fall to pieces, become shredded Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

be missing a piece ■ yaamuce V be missing a piece Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, rare word for something like harsuhte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tear to pieces ■ yaTme V tear to pieces, shred {Ex.: yaTmenin. it got torn to pieces. } } Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), or possibly -mpi.

be in pieces ■ yerse V be torn, tattered/in pieces {Ex.: makke uThin yerseksi eshen. Both our blankets are really torn up. yerseni. It got torn. yerseksi men-kotnoh. Your shirt is really tattered. kan-was yersempin. I tore it. } } Similar: -s-, Similar: yeere. Grammar: possibly developed from yeere with -s- but does not reflect those meanings directly. Meaning: probably only of cloth and clothing. ■ yerseksi
piece

(Made from: verse, -ksi) V be very torn/tattered/in pieces

piece of money  ■ ereT N piece of money {{Ex.: hemec’a ereT men yisme. You owe one piece of money.}} Synonym: irek 2; loanword: riyal; loanword: kickaT. Social use: this word was replaced by ‘riyaal’ by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pieces
tear to pieces  ■ tomo V tear to pieces {{Ex.: haayi! tomo-me. Come here! You tear something to pieces (with your teeth).}} Grammar: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably with the teeth. Social use: out of use by Asc.’s time. [Attested only once] ■ TiTsu (Made from: TiTk, -s-). V shred, tear to pieces Meaning: tear into many pieces, not just tear once.

pieces of trash  ■ tuSiir N kindling, pieces of trash {{Ex.: humnit tuSiir; kan hutte! Give me kindling, I’ll stoke a fire! oTToy tuSiir! Pick up pieces of trash! kan meheesi tuSiire. I'm looking at the kindling/trash.}} Grammar: might be possible to use as a verb ‘collect kindling’ with -na, but unsure. Meaning: small pieces of trash could be used as kindling, but does not have to mean that. (Other Pronoun.: tuSiir before a vowel in the same word)

pig  ■ kooci (Borrowed from: cochino, coche Spanish) N swine, pig, hog {{Ex.: liikiy kooci, amSi makke amma tooTese! Kill a pig, so that we can eat meat! paytana makke kooceise. We go to hunt pigs.}}

pigeon
band-tailed pigeon  ■ harawu1 N band-tailed pigeon Verb: harawu2. Cultural info.: a type that came down out of the mountains in the fall, and ate acorns; people ate them but they were bitter because of the acorns. Sci. name: Colomba fasciata and/or Chloroenas fasciata.

catch band-tailed pigeons  ■ harawu2 V catch band-tailed pigeons {{Ex.: harawuna-ka. I'm going to catch band-tailed pigeons.}} Noun: harawu1. Sci. name: Colomba fasciata and/or Chloroenas fasciata fasciata.

pigeon berry  ■ puruuriS N berries/fruit. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry Verb: purSu. Cultural info.: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: Rhamnus californica Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

piggyback
carry piggyback  ■ huccu V carry piggyback, carry on back {{Ex.: huccuy! Carry (him) on your back! huccun-ak wak-sinnise. She carried her child on her back. huccuSte-k. She has carried (someone) on her back. huccut kannis! Carry me on your back!}} Similar: hippu. Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men.

gather pil  ■ sapha V gather pil {{Ex.: saphana makke. We go to gather pil seeds.}} Noun: saapah. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: the plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird, this probably means to gather the seeds rather than the plant, since the seeds were used in food.

pil plant  ■ saapah N plant with dark seed, pil plant {{Ex.: puhii-ka saapahse. I gather up pil saapahmak pil plants.}} Verb: sapha. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird.

pile
humble V pile, stack, gather up {{Ex.: haysa hummenin. They piled up. (something piles up on its own) hummenin-ak tappur stisum. The wood piled up (because of) the water. hummeSte-k. It's piled up. hummey men-eshen, amSi ekwe malan. Gather up your clothes, so they don't get wet.}} Grammar: by itself, it means to pile or stack something, with -n(i) it means something piles up on its own, with -Ste it means piled up in a pile.

pile up  ■ hummen (Made from: humme, -ni) V pile up, collect, gather Grammar: something piles up on its own, like wood by a river or dust in a corner. (Other Pronoun.: hummen before another suffix) ■ montu (Borrowed from: amontonar Spanish) V pile up, stack {{Ex.: montohte tappur. The wood is stacked. kan-was yete montu. I will stack it.
pinch. It piled up (on its own).} Grammar: by itself to pile something up, with -n(i) something piles up on its own. ■ paktu V pile up {{Ex.: puktu. It piled up.} {Tentative} ■ rekTe V gather, collect, pile up {{Ex.: rekTeTe gathered}} Similar: moyce. Grammar: might only appear with -hte. Meaning: of things or people being gathered together in a group or bunch or pile, forming a pile or crowd, not of gathering something to harvest it. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ yoro V pile up {{Ex.: yoron tappur. The wood piles up (for ex. in the river). kan yoro tappure. I'm piling up the wood. yoroon-ak. It piles up.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means something piles up on its own, without, means to pile something up. (Other Pronunc.: yoro before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) ■ yoron (Made from: yoro, -n) V pile up pillow ■ haani N pillow {{Ex.: men-haani your pillow}} ■ utih N pillow {{Ex.: ayun utih! Bring me a pillow! cekle wak-utih. His pillow is tall/thick.}}

pimple ■ raaTam Nrevers. boil, pimple {{Ex.: hemec'a raa Tam one boil}} ■ utih N pillow {{Ex.: ayun utih! Bring me a pillow! cekle wak-utih. His pillow is tall/thick.}} have pimples ■ raTma Vrevers. have boils/pimples {{Ex.: raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama. His body has boils all over.}} Noun: raTma. Meaning: specific type of sore unknown.

pin

hairpin ■ leppe N hairpin {{Ex.: lepehte-k. He has a hairpin (in his hair). leppehmak hairpins}}

pin down ■ Tette V crush, pin down {{Ex.: Tettey nuk! Crush it! Tetteh-te-k. It's crushed. Tettehu haysa. They're crushing each other. kan-mes Tettesti. I'm pinning you down.}} Meaning: either pin someone down while wrestling, or crush.

pinch ■ pistu V pinch {{Ex.: ekwe-mes-was pistu kan-haaye! Don't pinch me on my mouth! pistay (nuk)! Pinch him! wak kannis pistan. He pinched me. pistumu to pinch each other}} Similar: pitu.

play by pinching ■ kele V play by pinching {{Ex.: keleemu haysa sinnikma. The children are pinching each other.}} Meaning: as in a game.
pinecone

San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: Pinus coulteri or possibly P. sabiniana.

pinenut ■ sak N pinecone, pinenut, pine Similar: hireeni; Verb: saake. Cultural info.: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: Pinus coulteri or possibly P. sabiniana.

gather pinenuts ■ saake V gather pinenuts {{Ex.: saakena to go to gather pinenuts}} Noun: sak. Cultural info.: pinenuts of this type edible and very good, grew further away from San Juan than the hireeni, both high and low in the San Juan Mountains. Meaning: larger tree pine, with larger cones and nuts, than hireeni (but some confusion about size), sak means the tree as well as the pinecones and pinenuts, but gathering would probably be of the edible pinenuts. Sci. name: Pinus coulteri or possibly P. sabiniana.

pink

be pink below ■ Tesele V be pink below Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

be pink ■ patka V be pink {{Ex.: patkaSmin polpolsi. a pink spotted one}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension’s time.

pinky finger ■ kaapiS N little finger, pinky {{Ex.: kuutihmin kan-kaapiS. My little finger is small.}} Similar: raraS.

Pinnacles

the Pinnacles ■ piknachi N place the Pinnacles {{Ex.: piknachihtak at the Pinnacles piknachihtmak Pinnacles (more than one, the two peaks)}} Social use: Ha doubted this was from Spanish Picacho.

pinole ■ kurkah N roasted corn, pinole {{Ex.: amSi-ka hiSSe kan-kurkahse. In order to make my pinole. hooyona-ka kurkahse. I go to bring roasted corn. muttYey kurkah! Eat roasted corn dry! kurkahmak roasted corn (more than one)}}

pipe ■ aacic N pipe Synonym: toreepa. [Attested only once] ■ sukum N relevers. cigarette, cigar, pipe {{Ex.: hummit sukum! Give (me) a cigarette! sukmu-ka hemec’a sukuume. I’m smoking one cigarette. cisnanwas sukum cigarette of alder}} Verb: sukmu; loanword: sikar; Similar: sukumspis. Cultural info.: cigarettes could be made of alder, and pipes of reeds. Meaning: includes anything smoked (cigarette, cigar, pipe). (Other Pronunc.: sukum before a vowel in the same word) ■

toreepa N pipe {{Ex.: humminmu haysa toreepase. They are offering each other the pipe. kan toreepate. I have a pipe.}} Synonym: aacic. Cultural info.: traditional Indian pipe, not the recently arrived cigarettes or American style pipe. Social use: Spanish may have borrowed toreepa from Mutsun or a related language.

piquant

be piquant ■ terpe V be hot/spicy/piquant {{Ex.: terpen men-cil yete terpen, terpen-ak. Your chile is hot, it will be hot, it’s hot. terpeSte neppe cil. This chile is hot/spicy. terpenin-ka. My (mouth) got hot (from spicy food). men-maTTer terpeSmin. Your tobacco is piquant.}} Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

piquant thing ■ terpeSmin (Made from: terpe, -Smin) N hot thing, spicy thing, piquant thing Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

Piquiuin Indians ■ pikyun N personal Piquiuin Indians Cultural info.: lived north of Madera, on the other side of Yosemite, away in the Sierra Nevada.

piss ■ cala, N urine, pee, piss {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hiwosen callaease, hiwosen-ka TahsaSmin siise. I don’t want piss, I want cold water! (Probably about the quality of the drink offered.)}} Verb: cala. (Other Pronunc.: callaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)
pisser [caltYaSmin] (Made from: cala-, -tY-, -Smin)

N one who pees a lot, pisser Pronunciation: sometimes pronounced caltaSmin.

pitaya

gather pitaya cactus [saawana] V gather pitaya cacti, gather small agave Noun: saawana. Meaning: type of plant unsure, could also be a gooseberry bush, it is prickly and grows in thickets, not tall trees, and has small, ball-shaped edible fruits.

pitaya cactus [saawana] N pitaya cactus, small agave Verb: saawana. Cultural info.: fruit shaped like a small ball is edible. Meaning: may refer to a gooseberry plant instead, but some type of small agave or cactus is more likely, grows in thickets, not as tall trees, is prickly.

pitch

low-pitched [heeresi] (Made partly from: -si) Adj


pith [sire] N liver, heart, pith \{Ex.: himah’a kan-sireesum. With all my heart. kaayi-ka kan-sire, kan wattein, yuu-ka-mes akka. My heart hurts, I'm going, and I'm leaving you. ekwe kan miSte kan-sire. I'm not good in my heart. kan pesyo kan-siretka. I remember in my heart. Tumyu mak-sire. Our hearts are smiling. tultule kan-sire. My heart is pounding. wak-raraS wak-siretka. His finger is on his heart. cisnan wak-sire. The elder tree's pith.\}

Similar: ruutYuy. Meaning: usually used 'heart' as seat of emotions, occasionally as biological heart, literally means the physical liver, but only rarely used for that, also includes the pith or middle (heart) of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: siree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

pitiful

be pitiful [anna 2] V be pitiful \{Ex.: annapu-k. He is pitiful. neppe yeehu annaksi. This old man is really pitiful.\}

pity [anna 3] V pity \{Ex.: kan-was annan. I pity him. annapu-k. He pities himself.\} ■ annapu (Made from: anna, -pu) V pity, forgive ■ hile V pity, feel sorry for \{Ex.: ekwes-me hilepu? Don't you pity yourself?\} Meaning:

part of a placename ■ *aacis Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: aacisitak Aacistak (a place, Carmel)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. ■ *awkis Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: awkistik Awistik (placename)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once] ■ *cepil Nplace part of a placename Similar:.

Grammar: possibly related to cple, only appears in compound placenames. Meaning: may have to do with mountains. ■ *haSar Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: haSartak placename haSartak}} Grammar: only appears with -tak (forming a placename). [Attested only once] ■ *huris Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: huristik the huristik grant, near Gilroy}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once] ■ *karmen (Borrowed from: Carmel Spanish) Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: karmen Sii. I'm from Carmel. / I'm a Carmel person. / I'm a Rumsien person.}} Grammar: only appears with -tak to mean Carmel. ■ *lappe Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: lappetka placename}} Grammar: only occurs with -tka. [Attested only once] ■ *milya Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: milyakiStak placename}} Grammar: only occurs with -kniStak. [Attested only once] ■ *pakkala (Borrowed from: ?? probably from another CA language) Nplace part of a placename Grammar: only occurs as part of a compound. [Attested only once] ■ *poselmin Nplace part of a placename Grammar: only occurs with -tak. ■ *sasa Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: sasatka sasatka (a place)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tka. [Attested only once] ■ *Se Nplace part of a placename Grammar: only occurs with -tak. ■ *taypaysas Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: taypaysastak a place called taypaysastak}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once] ■ *tok Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: toktak placename}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. ■ *wappin Nplace part of a placename Grammar: only occurs in compound. ■ *warnapa Nplace part of a placename {{Ex.: warnapatka placename}} Grammar: only occurs with -tka.

At the wormwood ■ hiinistak (Made from: hiinis, -tak) Nplace At the wormwood (village name) Meaning: can also mean literally 'in the wormwood' (not the place).

huristak Rancheria ■ huristik (Made from: *huris, -tak) Nplace huristik Rancheria a large San Juan rancheria ■ unyihayma Nplace a large San Juan rancheria [Attested only once]

Milkweed Place ■ siska2 Nplace Milkweed Place [Attested only once]

placename locative ■ -tak2 Suff. (N > Nplace) placename locative {{Ex.: waqrunkmak satte karmentak rukkase. The Wacrun (Castroville) Indians call the Carmel Indians' houses names. neppe Taares huumuntakwas. This man is a westerner (is from the West). huyatak sii. Agua Caliente (literally: water at the place of light) pakkatka placename (literally: at the shoulder blade)) Similar:; Similar: rokoostah. Pronunciation: usually uses the pronunciation -tak regardless of whether word ends in vowel or consonant, unlike -tka/-tak 'at/ in/to' (regular locative that means 'at, to, in'), but sometimes uses -tka after vowels, could depend on the dialect spoken at the location of the placename. Grammar: attach to a noun (or possibly rarely a verb) to make a noun meaning the name of a place, can attach to a Spanish borrowing (for ex. karmentak), an animal (for ex. tooyohtak), something symbolizing a feature of the place (for ex. kululistik), the name of a direction (for ex. kaakuntak), or a word that is only known as part of the placename (for ex. ulawtak). (Other Pronunc.: -tka after a vowel, but only in some words)

placenta ■ sinni-rukka (Compound composed of: sinni, rukka) N placenta Meaning: literally the
plan to do plant type narrowleaf mule-ear plant

\textit{plan} \textit{N} \textit{TaaTak N} \textit{Vevers}. \textit{plan, valley} \{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{wattin-ka TaaTak}. I'm going to the valley/plain. \textit{itSa humsun tollon ene haypire hinse TaaTak}. They fly a lot right now, and some wander the plain. \textit{TaaTaktak} on the plain/in the valley\} \text{\{Verb: TaTka.\}}

go to a plain \textit{TaTka Vevers}. go to a plain \{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{hoTTo, TaTkayis! Go, go to go to a plain!}\}\text{\{Noun: TaaTak. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.\}}

plan to do \textit{atwe V} \textit{view, watch, look to, plan to} \{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{atwes-me kannis? Are you watching me? ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan atwes-me kannis? You keep correcting me when I stutter.}\}\}

\textit{plan to do} \textit{liSSeni V} \textit{plan to do, do work} \{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{kannis I plan to do it.}\}\text{\{Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure.\}} \text{\{Tentative\}}

\textit{plant} \textit{N} \textit{simra V} \textit{plant, sow} \{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{simra-ka. I'm planting (seeds). simray! Plant (something)!}\}\}

\textit{type of plant} \textit{lumwimin N} \textit{herb, type of plant}
\text{\textit{Similar: -min. [Ar + Asc. guess]}\}

\textit{narrowleaf mule-ear plant} \textit{kaamer N} \textit{Vevers.}
\text{\textit{(seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant} \text{\{Verb: kamre; \textit{Similar: soorokwa. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as camere (to describe this plant). Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia.}}\}

\textit{gather plant type} \textit{Tuske V} \textit{gather plant type}
\{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{Tuskena makke. We go to gather (this type of) herb.}\}\text{\{Noun: Tuskes. Cultural info.: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.\}}

\textit{holy weed} \textit{pukuti N} \textit{holy weed plant}
\text{\textit{Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called yerba santa in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly Eriodictyon californicum or other Eriodictyon species. [Attested only once]}\}

\textit{quercus agrifolia} \textit{Suututuk N} \textit{poisonous plant}
\{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{Suututuk wetremak big poisonous plants}\}\text{\{Meaning: type unknown, meaning unsure. \{Ar + Asc. guess\}}\}

\textit{lily-pad-like plant} \textit{tummuk Vevers.}
\text{\textit{seaweed/lily-pad-like plant} \{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{munuhne haysa tummuksun. They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.}\}\textit{ loanword: paapas; \textit{Verb: tumku. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.}}\}

\textit{straw-like plant} \textit{Tappis N} \textit{straw-like plant}
\{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{Tappis nuhu roote. The straw-like plants are there.}\}\text{\{Meaning: a plant that just has a thin, short stalk, nothing branching off to sides, could be a type of reed, grass, or straw.}}\}

\textit{gather dock (edible plant) lopto Vevers.}
\text{\textit{gather dock} \{\{\textit{Ex.}: \textit{loptona makke. We go to gather dock.}\}\textit{ Noun: loopotok. Cultural info.: stalks, leaves, and seeds used as food, stalks cooked as a pie. Meaning: curly dock, called cow's tongue (lengua de vaca) in Spanish. Sci. name: Rumex crispus L..}}\}

\textit{type of herb/plant} \textit{Tuskes N} \textit{herb/plant}
\text{\textit{Verb: Tuske. Cultural info.: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.}}\}
dock (edible plant) ▪ loopotok Nrevers. dock (an edible plant) Verb: lopto. Cultural info.: people made a pie of the stalks, also cooked and ate the leaves, and it tasted very good, the seeds were also eaten. Meaning: called lengua de vaca 'cow's tongue' in Spanish. Sci. name: Rumex crispus L.

gather mommoh plants ▪ momho Vrevers. gather mommoh plants {{Ex.: momhona makke. We go to gather mommoh plants.}} Noun: mommoh. Meaning: may refer to gathering the seeds rather than the plants.

plant like bulrush ▪ pakkir N plant like bulrush [Ar + Asc. guess]

plant with dark seed/pil plant ▪ saapah N plant with dark seed, pil plant {{Ex.: puhii-ka saapahse. I gather up pil. saapahmak pil plants}} Verb: sapha. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird.

plantain ▪ Too Tolwa N plantain {{Ex.: hoTTo hoooyoyis Too Tolwa! Go, go to get plantain!}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun form, and pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

plants

break off plants ▪ iwke V break off plants {{Ex.: iwke-ka. I break (it) off (at the ground).}} Similar: rustik. Meaning: probably to break the plant off above the ground, not pulling out the roots but leaving them in the ground (but unsure), rustik is to pull up with the roots.

plateau

Taylor's pine plateau ▪ waayastak (Made from: waayas, -tak;) N place Taylor's pine plateau Meaning: literally 'at/in the enemy'.

platter ▪ Satlen N platter, tray loanword: wanteecha. [Tentative]

play ▪ *amSe V play {{Ex.: ameSpu-ka coore'Sa. I'm playing alone. neppes-ka ameSpu. I'm playing this.}} loanword: hukaari; Similar: roroSp. Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: ameSe before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ▪ *humSe V play, joke around {{Ex.: pinaa-me humeSpu. You are joking around there.}} Grammar: probably appears only with -pu and does not have a clear meaning by itself. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: humeSe before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ▪ ameSpu (Made from: *amSe, -pu) V play Similar: haSpu. ▪ haSpu V play {{Ex.: ekwe-me haSpu. Don't play!}} Similar: ameSpu. Meaning: of children, not adults. [Attested only once]

hukaari (Borrowed from: jugar Spanish) V play {{Ex.: anaa, kan wattin kan hukaarina. Mom, I'm going to go play. kan-aanan ekwe hiwsen kan wattin hukaarina. My mother doesn't want me to go to play. kan hukaari roroSum. I'm playing with the toy.}} native: roroSp; native: *amSe. ▪ humeSpu (Made from: *humeSe, -pu) V play, joke around ▪ roroSp (Made from: roroSp, -pu) V play ▪ roroSp V play, amuse {{Ex.: ekwe makam roroSpu, kan ekwe yete roroSp! You all don't play, I won't play! ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma! Don't play like children! haysa roroSpu. They're playing.}} loanword: hukaari; Similar: *amSe. Grammar: almost always used with -pu, and Asc. sometimes said it could not appear without it, can mean to amuse oneself, but -pu is not literal, roroSpu just means 'to play'. (Other Pronunc.: roroSp before -pu (or -mu if used))

play 10-stick game ▪ Talki Vrevers. play Tallik, play the 10-stick game {{Ex.: Talkina makke. We go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}} Noun: Tallik. Cultural info.: a game played with 10 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

play a flute ▪ huske V blow a whistle, play the flute {{Ex.: huske-k. He's playing the flute. huskey! Blow the whistle!!}} Noun: huske. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i), and husken and huske seem to mean the same thing. Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with just one's mouth.

play a game ▪ halle V play a game {{Ex.: halleti makke. We're playing hide and seek (or another game).}} Grammar: almost always appears with -ti, Ascension said it had to be with -ti, but one time she used it without. Meaning: could be for playing a game peon, hide-and-seek, or other games. ▪ huuTi V play a game {{Ex.: huuTi makke. We're playing hide and seek.}} Noun: huuT. Meaning: includes playing a game called peon in Spanish (pawn), which may be a game involving hiding something and gambling, may also include playing hide-and-seek, and possibly playing games in general.
play ball ■ pakTu Vrevers. play ball {{Ex.: pakTuna makke. We go to play ball}} Noun: pakkuT. Cultural info.: a game played with a ball that is thrown and hit with a stick and flies far, and both men and women played it, similar to baseball. Social use: Spanish pachon might be borrowed from this, Ascension's mother had never seen it played but knew about the game.

play by pinching ■ kele V play by pinching {{Ex.: keleemu haysa sinnikma. The children are pinching each other.}} Meaning: as in a game. (Other Pronunc.: kelee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

play dead ■ semmokiSpu (Made from: *semmo, -kiSpu) V play dead, pretend to be dead

play music ■ tukka, (Borrowed from: tocarr Spanish) V play music, ring (bell) {{Ex.: tukkay! Play music! tukkan-ak kaphane. He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). kan tukkasis. I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). tukkahte hileeSa. The church bell has rung.}} Meaning: tocarr borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

play Tallik ■ Talki Vrevers. play Tallik, play the 10-stick game {{Ex.: Talkina makke. We go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}} Noun: Tallik. Cultural info.: a game played with 10 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

play the flute ■ lulpu Vrevers. play the flute {{Ex.: lulpuy nuk! Play the flute!}} Noun: lulup.

play the hand game ■ issu; V play the hand game {{Ex.: issuumu to play the hand game with each other issu-ka. I play the hand game.}} Noun: issu.

play the splitstick ■ salki V play the splitstick {{Ex.: salki-ka. I play the splitstick instrument.}} Similar: Salki. Noun: sallik. Meaning: to play a splitstick instrument (sallik).

playful

be playful ■ waSwe V be playful {{Ex.: waSwenme aamane, roroSpu. You are playful, truly you play.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

playing card ■ waraaha (Borrowed from: baraja Spanish) N playing card {{Ex.: hemec'a waraaha one playing card}} Meaning: probably either a single card or a pack of cards. [Attested only once]

pleat ■ mucra V pleat, be pleated {{Ex.: mucrahte pleated mucray! Pleat (it)!}}

pleated

be pleated ■ mucra V pleat, be pleated {{Ex.: mucrahte pleated mucray! Pleat (it)!}}

plot of land ■ milpa (Borrowed from: milpa Spanish) N crop, plot of land {{Ex.: mokkohte kan-milpa. My crop has sprouted.}} [Attested only once]

pluck ■ pooTo V pluck, pull out hair {{Ex.: yeela-ka-mes pooTo. Wait while I pull out your hair. pooTohte-k. It's plucked (of a chicken).}} Noun: put. Meaning: probably usually used of pulling out a human's hair, by large handfuls, reason for this unclear, but can also be used of plucking a chicken.

plug ■ maakis (Made from: maaki, -s) N cap, cork, plug Meaning: cap of a container with a small opening, like a bottle or a car radiator.

plural ■ -mak, Suff. (N) plural {{Ex.: kantsinunmak my children miSte makke haran neppe Taaresmakse Tippekma. It's good that we give these men knives. nepkam Taaresmak kaytismak. These men are like those. hattekma citte? Who are dancing? riccayuT, waras, atSayikma! Talk, for God's sake, girls! kan ekwe hiwsen neppe penyumase rammay rukkata. I don't want these cats inside the house.}} Grammar: add to a noun, makes meaning 'more than one,' -mak after a consonant, -kma after a vowel, -ma after the word penyek and possibly some other words ending in k, irregular form -yikma for several words like atSa/atSaKniS 'girl', as atSayikma. (Other Pronunc.: -kma after a vowel, -ma after some words ending in k, -kwa only after a few specific words)

plural (more than one) ■ -kin Suff. (Q) plural Grammar: only used in the word hattekma. Meaning: more than one. Social use: probably an old form out of use by Asc.'s time.

plural nominalizer ■ -mak, Suff. (V > N) plural nominalizer {{Ex.: makam ekwe hassamak. You all are not angry ones. koc Tura, haslin}}
plural nominalizer

When it thunders, the bad ones are afraid. *ekwe haysa akku, miTTemak.* They, the grown ones (adults) don't enter. *hiwhoSikma hutna urkantak.* The old people are grinding in the mortar.} Similar: -ya. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means people (more than one) who do the verb or are the verb, plural version of -Smin, unlike regular plural -kma/-mak, is normally used as -mak after both vowels and consonants. (Other Pronunc.: -Sikma on some words referring to people, specific to the particular word) -ya, Suff. *(V > N)*

those who are X  
{{Ex.: *cupkaya* white ones *sittiya irek* small stones}}

Similar: -Smin; -mak; Similar: *iTaya*; Similar: *laTTaya*; *Sikma;* *ciiweya.* Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning more than one person/thing who is the verb (plural version of -Smin, same as -mak) (plural nominalizer, probably only with descriptive verbs).

de pockmarked

be pockmarked ■ *cokre* V be pockmarked  
{{Ex.: *cokrehte* pockmarked cheeks}} Similar: *coprore* 2;类似的 *cohisi.* [Attested only once] Similar: *coprore* 2

V be pockmarked Similar: *cokre;* Similar: *cohisi.*

pointy face ■ *cohisi* N pointy face

{{Ex.: *cohisi Tammus* pockmarked cheeks}}

Similar: *cokre;* Similar: *coprore* 2. [Attested only once]

point ■ *tuuis* Nuress. tip, point  
{{Ex.: *wakaatuhis* its tip *paarani tuuis* the tip (peak) of the mountain}}

Verb: *tuuis.* Meaning: for ex. of a tree-top, mountain, stick, etc...

have a point ■ *tuhsii* Vrevers. be pointy  
{{Ex.: *tuhsiiSte paaranii.* The mountain (range) is pointy.}}

Noun: *tuuis.*

arrow point ■ *uutiS* N arrow-point  
{{Ex.: *suupihte uutis, suupihte hiruhmin.* The arrow point is tied on, all are tied on.}}

point of the lips ■ *welwel* N point of the lips

Grammar: may only be used with -min to mean a person with their lips pointed out.

pointy ■ *tuhsiiSte* (Made from: *tuhsii, -Ste*) perf

pointy Meaning: like a mountain range with sharp peaks.

be pointy ■ *heThe* V be leafless, be pointy, be sharp  
{{Ex.: *heTheSminum yete kan-mes rippa.* I'm going to jab you with a sharp-pointed thing. (may have a taboo or sexual meaning)

*heTheSte tappur.* The tree is leafless.}}

Meaning: Ascension said it can have a bad meaning, at least in the sentence with rippa. ■ *tuhsi* Vrevers. be pointy  
{{Ex.: *tuhsiSte paaranii.* The mountain (range) is pointy.}}

Noun: *tuusii.*

poison

witchcraft poison ■ *sookon* N witchcraft poison

poison oak ■ *nisis* N poison oak [Attested only once]

poisonous plant ■ *Suututuk* N poisonous plant  
{{Ex.: *Suututuk wettemak* big poisonous plants}}

Meaning: type unknown, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

poke ■ *cappu* V prick, poke  

hiTe V poke, prick, jab  
{{Ex.: *hiTe nuk tappurm!* Prick it with a stick! *kan-was hiTe.* I'm poking him.}}

Pronunciation: might be pronounced hiTee if followed by one consonant and then a vowel, but unsure because there are no examples. ■ *piiyoo* V pick, poke  
{{Ex.: *itSa-ka amman tooTese, ama-ka piiyospu sitse.* I just ate meat, (so) now I'm picking my teeth. *ene men hinTisum piiyospu.* And with what do you pick your teeth? *kan piiyoo kan-sitse.* I'm picking my teeth. *hista-me kannis aamane piiyosoTe?* Why have you truly poked me?}}

Grammar: usually takes -spu because one has many teeth, and picks one's own teeth. Meaning: usually only to pick one's teeth, but can probably mean poke in general.

poke in the eye ■ *Tuppu* V poke in the eye  
{{Ex.: *TuppuSmin-ka.* I got pricked in the eye. *kan-was Tuppumpin.* I poked him in the eye. *kan TuppuSte.* I've gotten poked in the eye.}}

Grammar: only used with -n(i) (get poked in eye), -mpi (poke someone in eye), -Ste (have been poked in eye), or possibly -pu (poke self in eye). Meaning: by accident, not intentional attack on eye.

poker ■ *kiceras* N poker Meaning: for working on the fire. [Attested only once] ■ *siTTes* (Made from: *siTTe, -s*) N poker, fire-stirring stick
pole ■ laayeni N pole {{Ex.: laayeni tappur layTaSmin. The wooden pole is a tall one.}}

Cultural info.: a pole on top of a hill was used in a specific ceremony. Meaning: may include flagpoles or masts.

game of throwing pole ■ wannis N game of throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

wooden pole ■ tappur Nrevers. tree, wood {{Ex.: tappur tersehin cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) hopey tina tappurtak! Go up (in) that tree! sottow tappur / hutte tappur! (kindling wood?) akkumpiy tappur! Put the wood (stick) in! kan cappe neppe tappure. I'm nailing this wood.}} Verb: tapru. Meaning: basic meaning is tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object.

pole (for throwing game) ■ wannis N game of throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

ponytail

tie hair in ponytail ■ Sotyo V tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up {{Ex.: Sotyo men-urih! / Sotyo puruy! Put your hair up! kan Sotyo men-urihse. I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. yakSun Sotyohe. The Tularenos have their hair put up.}} Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

poor thing! ■ hiskan excl poor thing! {{Ex.: hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurism hayasa semmonin. The poor mice died, they died from the cold. hiskan piina Taires, ekwena-k hineeru. That poor man, he has no money. hiskan kan! Poor me!}} Pronunciation: hiskane is also a very common pronunciation.

pop ■ *pome V pop {{Ex.: pomehte saTniS. The corn is popped. kan-was pomempi. I pop it. pomeenin. It popped.}} Cultural info.: they popped corn or wheat in hot sand. Grammar: only appears with -Ste/-hte, -mpi, or -n(i). Meaning: of popcorn, popped wheat, etc., in cooking. (Other Pronunc.: pomeec before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ pomempi (Made from: *pome, -mpi) V pop Grammar: someone pops something (the popcorn or other grain), not for it to pop on its own. ■ pomen (Made from: *pome, -n(i)) V pop Grammar: to pop on its own (the corn pops), not to pop something.

Meaning: of popcorn or other grain. (Other Pronunc.: pomeeni before another suffix) ■ tokle V pop, burst, crack open {{Ex.: tokley! Pop/burst (it)! toklehte-k. It's popped/burst. toklenin. (It) popped/burst.}} Grammar: pop or burst something. Meaning: possibly also to make a popping noise. ■ toklen (Made from: tokle, -n(i)) V pop, burst, crack open Grammar: to pop/burst/crack open on its own. (Other Pronunc.: tokleni before a suffix) ■ Tilli V burst, break apart, pop {{Ex.: Tillinin. It broke apart (for ex. a rock). TilliSte wak-hin. His/her eye has burst. Tilli-ka neppe poore. I'm bursting (popping) this flea. kahhaye Tilisi to pop lice (repeatedly, or many people) Tilliy! Burst (it)!/Break (it) apart!}} Grammar: means to pop/burst something if used by itself, means something pops/bursts on its own if used with -n(i). ■ Tillin (Made from: Tilli, -n(i)) V burst, break apart, pop Grammar: only for things bursting, breaking up on their own. (Other Pronunc.: Tillini before a suffix)

popcorn ■ saTniS (Made from: *saT, -kniS) N popcorn, popped grain Cultural info.: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn.

Pope ■ lopesan (Borrowed from: probably not Mutsun) N Pope {{Ex.: hattena neppe lopesan? Who is this Pope (caregiver/teacher)?}} Social use: used in Mission times, explained as a teacher or caregiver, origin of word unclear.

popped ■ pomeSte (Inflected form of: *pome, -Ste) perf popped Meaning: of popcorn or other popped grain.

popped grain ■ saTniS (Made from: *saT, -kniS) N popcorn, popped grain Cultural info.: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn.

porcupine ■ cocheespina (Borrowed from: cuche espin(a)? < puercos espin Spanish) N porcupine Meaning: with quills that are gray at the top and red at the base. [Attested only once]

posole ■ posol (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) Nrevers. posole (corn stew) {{Ex.: hiTTahne posol homrontak. The posole (stew) is...}}
is being washed in the big strainer. *itSa posol hiwan*. The posole just arrived. *kan meheesi posole*. I'm looking at the posole.]} \verb|Verb: poslo. (Other Pronunc.: posool before a vowel in the same word)|

**make posole** → **poslo** (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) \verb|Vrevers. make posole|  
\{\{Ex.: *yetee-ka poslo*. I will make posole (stew) later. *tollompi posloy!* Make a lot of posole! *ekwe-me kautis posloy!* Don't make a little bit of posole! *poslo-ka hihoole*. I'm making the beans into posole.\}\} \verb|Noun: posol. Meaning: make corn stow or mush.|

**posole-maker** → **poslopaN** (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) \verb|Made from: poslo, -paN|  
\N posole-maker \verb|loanword: posoleeru.||posoleeru|  
\{\{Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish\}\} \verb|Native: poslopaN.|

**possible** → **aykic** \verb|Adv possible, can, be able|  
\{\{Ex.: *aykic-ka holle hooyo It's possible, I can get it.\}\} \verb|Pronunciation: sometimes aykici when it's a word by itself, but not always. Grammar: might be either adverb or verb.|

**possibly** → **piNii** \verb|Adv perhaps, maybe|  
\{\{Ex.: *piNii-ka hippu*. Maybe I'll carry it on my back. *haysa piNii yuTkin*. Maybe they threw it out. *yummepu piNii-me*. You may be deceiving yourself. *tina piNii haysa*. They might be there. *kan piNii-was hara*. I might give it to him/her.\}\} \verb|Other Pronunc.: piNii before a single consonant and then a vowel within the same word.|

**pot** → **looya** (Borrowed from: la olla Spanish) \verb|N pot, kettle|  
\{\{Ex.: *maahiy looya amSi woppe sii!* Cover the pot so the water will boil! *Tullunin looya*. The pot got full of holes.\}\} \verb|Meaning: for cooking.||walti| (Borrowed from: balde Spanish) \verb|N pot, bucket|  
\{\{Ex.: *TulluSte-k walti*. The bucket has holes in it.\}\} \verb|Attested only once|}

**be pot-bellied** → **katTu** \verb|V be pot-bellied|  
\{\{Ex.: *katTuhte pot-bellied katTuSmin pot-bellied person\}\} \verb|Similar: puslu. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: may be a different dialect, puslu is the more usual Mutsun word. [Ar + Asc. guess]|  
\verb|\{Ex.: *mitis ussi lukTiSte*. a moultling chick because it's pot-bellied\}\} \verb|Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: probably only for small, cute things, like chicks.||pitko| \verb|V be pot-bellied|  
\{\{Ex.: *pitkoSmin, pitkomak pot-bellied one, pot-bellied ones\}\} \verb|Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she said this and related items were ugly words. [Ar only, very unsure]|
to get them was 40 miles from San Juan Bautista. Meaning: roots like sweet potato but 1.5 inches diameter, very fine and fragrant, thin leaves, referred to as little potatoes of the countryside or Indian potatoes.

gather wild potatoes ■ tense V gather wild potatoes {{Ex.: tensena makke. We go to gather wild potatoes.}} Noun: teena. Cultural info.: grow in high mountains, nearest place to get them was 40 miles from San Juan Bautista. Meaning: roots like sweet potato but 1.5 inches diameter, very fine and fragrant, thin leaves, referred to as little potatoes of the countryside or Indian potatoes.

potato bug ■ picina N Jerusalem cricket, potato bug {{Ex.: taprey kata picina like a Jerusalem cricket on top}} Verb: picna.

pox

have potholes ■ hocorsi V have potholes Similar: hocol. [Attested only once]

pound ■ tultule V palpitate, pound, beat hard {{Ex.: tultule kan-sire. My heart is pounding.}} Similar: pulpule. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, repeated tul-tul sounds like heartbeat (reduplication), this may be correct instead of pulpule, verb form, repeated tul-tul sounds like heartbeat

pour ■ yumma V fall (a lot), pour {{Ex.: yummanin sii. A lot of water (rain) fell.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of water falling as rain, probably indicates heavy rain but unsure.

powder

throw powder ■ maka V throw powder {{Ex.: ekwe-me unnspu men makahne! Don't let yourself get dirt thrown at you! kan-mes maka. I am throwing dirt at you. makay nuk! Throw dirt on him! makaa-ka-was. I'm throwing dirt at him. makahnis-me yookonum. You get ashes thrown at you.}} Similar: maaka. Meaning: to throw something loose and powdery, usually dirt, at someone, for example of children throwing dirt at each other, also of throwing sand, flour, or ashes. Ascension states meaning is different from maaka. (Other Pronunc.: makaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

pox

have smallpox ■ *paTra Vrevers. have smallpox/measles {{Ex.: paTran-ka. I have smallpox. paTrSte-k. He/she has smallpox.}} Noun: paaTar. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste.

smallpox ■ paaTar Nrevers. measles, smallpox {{Ex.: iinate-k paaTare. He has measles/smallpox. hiwaanin paaTar. Smallpox came.}} Verb: *paTra.

having smallpox ■ paTraSte (Made from: *paTra, -Ste) perf having smallpox

prairie falcon ■ kaknuh N chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon {{Ex.: kaknu wak-heesentak The chicken hawk's nest}} Similar: siwkker; Verb: kaknu. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

praise ■ *itsi V praise {{Ex.: itsiSpu-ka wak, itsiSpu wak. I brag to him, he pretends to praise (brags). hiimi-me itsiSpu. You always brag.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -kiSpu. Meaning: not clear whether this can be used to mean 'praise someone else (legitimately)' rather than 'brag'. (Other Pronunc.: itis before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ caaye V praise {{Ex.: kan caaye neppe Taarese. I praise this man. hiimi-me at caayeSpu. You are always praising yourself, shortly.}}

pray ■ saare (Borrowed from: rezar Spanish) V pray {{Ex.: tikkorpuyuTaSi makam saare! Kneel, you all, in order to pray! saareena-ka kannukkatka. I go (I am on my way) to pray in my house.}}

pray for someone ■ saaremi (Made from: saare, -mi V administer extreme unction, pray for someone

preach ■ Tansi V preach, give a sermon {{Ex.: kan makamse Tansimi. I preach for you.}}

preacher ■ ciweya N shouter, dance-caller, preacher {{Ex.: kan ussi-ka ciweya. I, because I am the dance-shouter.}} Similar: ciweya; Similar: -ya,

pregnant ■ paayeSte (Made from: paaye, -Ste) perf pregnant

gerget pregnant ■ rutsu V conceive child, get pregnant {{Ex.: rutsuSpu wak. She got pregnant.}}

Similar: tunnu, usete, paaye. Grammar: may only
appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunci.: rutus before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ tunnu V conceive, get pregnant {{Ex.: tunnuhte, wak paayes. She conceived, she was pregnant.}} Similar: rutus, use of, paaye. Meaning: probably only of the stage of conception itself. ■ use of V conceive, get pregnant Similar: tunnu, rutus, use of. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Social use: might be a different language. [Ar only, very unsure]

be pregnant ■ paaye V be pregnant {{Ex.: paayeSte-k. She's pregnant. paayenin. (She) got pregnant. kan-was paayempin. I got her pregnant. moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte? Are you pregnant, so that your breasts are swollen?}} Similar: payse; ■ tunnu, rutus, use of. ■ payse V be pregnant {{Ex.: payse-nak. She got pregnant.}} Similar: paaye. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) as 'get pregnant'. Meaning: difference from paaye unclear, this is less common. [Tentative]

get/become pregnant ■ paayen V get/become pregnant

pregnant one ■ paayenSmin (Made from: paaye, -Smin) N pregnant one

preschool children ■ sittiya (Made from: *sitti, -ya) N small ones, preschool children Similar: kurtiSmin. Grammar: plural only, must use kurtiSmin for singular. Meaning: of children about age 4-5 (boy or girl), but also of small things in general (rocks, sticks).

present ■ miraSmin (Made from: mira, -Smin) N gift, present Meaning: specific type of gift one gives to one's girlfriend.

presidio ■ pirsityu (Borrowed from: presidio Spanish) N presidio {{Ex.: wattin-ka pirsityutka. I'm going to the presidio.}} Pronunciation: Ha wrote this with eth (th-sound) in place of t, but this is the closest Mutsun pronunciation.

pretend ■ kiSpu Suff. (V > V) pretend, act like {{Ex.: selpekiSpu to pretend to be high (on tobacco) mukrukiSpu to pretend to be a woman (an adult) atSakiSpu-k. She's pretending to be a girl (younger than she is).}} Similar: hekoSpu. Grammar: might be able to attach to nouns as well as verbs. ■ hekoSpu (Made from: heko, -Spu) V pretend {{Ex.: hekoSpu-k. He/she is pretending. (For ex., if she is working and then gets distracted, and keeps pretending to be working.)}} Similar: -kiSpu. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu. [Attested only once]

pretend to be dead ■ semmokuSpu (Made from: *semmo, -kiSpu) V play dead, pretend to be dead

pretty ■ miste (Inflected form of: missi, -Ste) perf pretty Pronunciation: shortened form of missiSte, pronounced as miste.

be pretty ■ missi V be pretty {{Ex.: nepkam mukurmakma missimak. These women are pretty ones. missiya hinyu. All are pretty ones. misim hihm/ah. All are pretty. mistime uri. Your hair is pretty. tiiru miste tiwis. This flower is very pretty.}} Similar: miSsi. (Other Pronunci.: mis before -Ste/-te, -Smin/-min) ■ rihTi V be pretty {{Ex.: rihTi wak-hin. His eyes are pretty. rihTiSmin a pretty one}} Social use: rare word for more common missi.

pretty one ■ misim N (Made from: missi, -Smin) N pretty one Pronunciation: irregular shortened form of missiSmin.

pretty ones ■ missimak (Made from: missi, -mak) N pretty ones ■ misiya (Made from: missi, -ya) N pretty ones Pronunciation: can also be shortened to misya, both pronunciations are possible.

prevent ■ wehe V not let, stop, prevent {{Ex.: wehey nuk! Stop him (from doing something)! wehe-ka-was. I'm stopping him.}} Similar: keewe; ■ warsi. Meaning: stop someone from doing something.

prick ■ cappu V prick, poke {{Ex.: kan cappunin I got pricked. cappuSmin raama thorny branch moT-me cappun kan-seepesek. Am I prickng you with my beard? cappu men-seepok. Your beard pricks. Sakaati kannis cappumpin. The grass pricked me.}} Similar: citmo. ■ hiTe V poke, prick, jab {{Ex.: hiTey nuk tappurum! Prick it with a stick! kan-was hiTe. I'm poking him.}} Pronunciation: might be pronounced hiTee if followed by one consonant and then a vowel, but unsure because there are no examples. ■ rippu V dig (up), prick {{Ex.: yuu makse rippun tollon toroowe. And we dug up...}}
Priest. My hand got pricked. rippuSte makke. We are/get pricked. kan-mes rippun. I prick you.} Similar: rippa. Grammar: can use rippu by itself for digging something up, but for pricking someone, have to use rippun (cannot say kan-was rippu). Meaning: includes both pricking someone (lightly sticking/jabbing it, lighter than rippu) and digging something up by jabbing at the earth. ■ rippun (Made from: rippu, -mpi) V prick Grammar: of someone pricking someone, probably on purpose.

got pricked

pricked

got pricked ■ *takku V choke, get pricked {{Ex.: takkunin-ak. He got pricked/He choked.
takkunin-ak eeYe. He was about to choke.
takkunin-ak tooTesum. He choked on meat.
takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak. He got pricked in the throat by fish bones (choked on them). huuyi kannis takkumpin. The (piece of) fish made me choke.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) meaning 'choke on something, get pricked in the throat' or with -mpi meaning 'choke someone, cause someone to choke'. Meaning: probably only of choking on food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food (for ex. small bones). ■ rippun (Made from: rippu, -n) V get pricked Grammar: of someone just getting pricked on their own, possibly by brushing by something sharp. (Other Pronunc.: rippun before another suffix) ■ takkun (Made from: *takku, -n,) V choke, get pricked Meaning: only of choking on one's food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food such as fish bones. (Other Pronunc.: takkuni before a suffix)

prickly one ■ cappuSmin (Made from: cappu, -Smin) N prickly/thorny one Synonym: caapuna. Grammar: both this and caapuna are possible, may mean the same thing.

prickly thing ■ caapuna (Made from: cappu) N prickly thing, thorn Synonym: cappuSmin.

priest ■ paaTe (Borrowed from: Padre Spanish) N priest {{Ex.: aNNis paaTe humrin sinnise. The other priest baptized the baby. paaTekma hay sa eshen the priests' robes paaTe haysane Tarki. The padre told on them. hisa-mes hisSesis paaTe? What did the Father have you do?}}

prod ■ roc N cattleprod, prod {{Ex.: kan-was rippa yeste rocsum. I will prick it with a cattleprod.}} Meaning: stick used to prick, prod, or goad oxen or cattle.

proffer ■ uuru V receive, give, proffer {{Ex.: kan uuru ennese. I give you a pen (holding it out with both hands). kan-was yeste uuru meese, yu-yu-mes was hara uThin issumus. I will receive it (from) you, and you give it with both hands.}} Meaning: giving or receiving gifts in a traditional manner, holding out and receiving with both hands, probably includes both giving and receiving, or may refer only to giving.

prolific

be prolific ■ sushe V have many children, be prolific {{Ex.: susheyuT sinnikma! You two/You all have lots of kids!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

promiscuity ■ monyo Nrevers. promiscuity {{Ex.: caaye-ka wak-monoye. I praise her promiscuity.}} Verb: monyo; Similar: moonoy. Meaning: sexual promiscuity, may be related to drinking datura alcohol, possibly when not allowed. [Attested only once]

promiscuous

be promiscuous ■ monyoN, Vrevers. be promiscuous, sleep around {{Ex.: kan ekwe yeste hinne monyo kata hay sa. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. nuuya-ka monyoSmin. I am stopping being a promiscuous person. monyonin. (Someone) became promiscuous. ekwe makam monyoypu! Don't you all fool around (sexually) with yourselves!}} Noun: monyo. Grammar: as monyo it means to be promiscuous with others, as monyoypu it may mean to masturbate. Meaning: said of either a man or a woman, the meaning is primarily sexual, but could have some relationship to datura alcohol. (Other
promiscuous Pronunc.: monoy before -pu or -mu

promiscuous one ■ monoyoSmin (Made from: monyo, -Smin) • promiscuous one, whose Meaning: of either a man or a woman.

prompt ■ pocohte (Inflected form of: poco, -Ste) perf quick, efficient, prompt

be prompt ■ poco V be quick/efficient

proper

put in proper place ■ kenne V put in proper place

{ {Ex. kenne-ka-was. I'm putting it in its proper place.} } [Tentative]

prostitute ■ somtYeSmin (Made from: sommo, -Smin) • prostitute, one who has sex too much, lewd one Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: being composed of sommo -Ye- -Smin unsure. Meaning: may only refer to negative sexual acts, probably can refer to either men or women, but usually for women.

protrude ■ yopno V stick out, protrude, be an outie

{ {Ex. yopnohte-k lopoc. His belly button is an outie.} } Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the navel (for a belly-button to be an 'outie'). [Ar + Asc. guess]

one with protruding lips ■ etloSmin (Made from: *etto) • person with protruding lips

protrude (eyes) ■ pohlo V bulge, protrude (eyes)

{ {Ex. pohloSmin someone with bulging eyes pohlo wak-hin. His eyes bulge out.} } Similar: pulTu. Meaning: of eyes that bulge out. ■ pulTu V protrude (eyes)

{ {Ex. pulTuSmin person with protruding/bulging eyes pulTuSmin people with protruding/bulging eyes} } Similar: pohlo.

puff up ■ cupyu V puff up, blow up

{ {Ex. men-eshen cupyuhte. Your clothes are puffed up (with the wind). kan-was cupyu. I blow it up.} }

pull ■ hiTro V pull, drag, stretch

{ {Ex. hiTro wak-oose. They pull his ear. hiTroste. (It’s) pulled/dragged. hiTronin. (It) pulled out/stretched (on its own). hiTorpu

men-kuTrah! Pull your belt (tight)!) hiTronin ak-was kariy. He pulled it out.} } Pronunciation: Ha was very unsure whether this should be hiTro or hiTro, but hiTro seems most likely. Meaning: can be used for throwing/dragging someone out of a place, for pulling clothing tight, for stretching something out, etc. (Other Pronunc.: hiTor before -pu (or -mu if possible))

pull apart ■ kacwe (Made from: kaaca, -w-) V unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together.

pull back ■ yenne V withdraw { {Ex. yennepu to withdraw oneself} } Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pull hair ■ puTk V pull hair

{ {Ex. kan-was puTkinin-kar. I pulled his hair. puTkipun-kar. / puTkinin-kar. I pulled my hair;} } Cultural info.: part of violent fighting, included pulling out hair by the fistful and using sharpened animal bones to cut the stomach or eyes, between women or men or both. Grammar: can appear with -n(i) or -mpi or no suffix, but usage unclear. Meaning: probably only as part of fighting.

pull out ■ atki V divide, crack, break, pull out, share

{ {Ex. atki-ka yuu-ka haraana. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).} } Similar: wacki. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people.

pull out hair ■ pooTo V pluck, pull out hair

{ {Ex. yeela-ka-mes pooTo. Wait while I pull out your hair. pooTohte-k. It's plucked (of a chicken).} } Noun: puT. Meaning: probably usually used of pulling out a human's hair, by large handfuls, reason for this unclear, but can also be used of plucking a chicken.

pull out/up ■ rutki V pull out/up, pick

{ {Ex. ekweka rutkin Sakaatise. I didn't pull out the grass. rutkiy naaru! Pull up the turnip! rutkiy eenena! Pick blackberries!} } Similar: iwke. Meaning: usually means to pull a plant up by the roots, but may also mean to pick fruit off the plant (usually ruta), iwke is to pull out plants leaving the roots in the ground.

pulse ■ pulpule V beat (heart), pulse

{ {Ex. pulpule wak-sire His heart is beating.} } Similar: tultule.

punch ■ nooto V slap, hit

{ {Ex. nootoy nuk! Hit him! nootoys! Go hit (him)!

nootoy hayas. They are hitting each other. nooto kannise, kan Taares! Hit me, I'm a man!} } Similar: notto. Meaning: repeatedly (must be
more than one hit, otherwise it is 'notto'), usually or only on the mouth. ■ notto V slap, hit, punch
■ (Ex.: kan-was notto. I am hitting him (on the mouth). nottos kannis wak-issusum. He hit me with his hand. nottoy nuk hintak! Hit him in the face! notton-ak oocotka. He hit (someone) on the ear. koc-me kannis halasp, notto-ka-mes. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. hittYe makke wattiin, amSi makke ekwe nottohne! Let's go so that we don't get slapped!) 
Similar: haTTa; Similar: nooto. Meaning: a single hit (multiple hits is nooto), somewhere on the head, usually in the mouth but can be around the ears, face, etc..

pup
cyote pup ■ riisuy N coyote pup \{Ex.: kan meheesi neppe riisuye. I'm looking at that coyote pup.\} Similar: wakSiSi.

pupil ■ saapah hin (Compound composed of: saapah, hin) N pupil Meaning: of the eye, literally 'dark seed of the eye,' this phrase somewhat unsure.
Purcu ■ purcu Npersonal Purcu \{Ex.: purcu wak-rukka Purcu's house\} Social use: Asc. wasn't sure of this name. [Tentative]

pure ■ aymuhte (Inflected form of: *aymu, -Ste) perf pure, entirely
be pure ■ *aymu V be pure, be completely, be only
\{Ex.: riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is pure. aymuhte tiwismak. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).\} Grammar: only appears with -hete.

purpose
not on purpose ■ ekwe pesyonum (Saying composed of: ekwe, pesyo, -n-, -sum) Adv by accident, not on purpose, without thinking Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.
purr ■ ruunu V purr, complain \{Ex.: ruunu-k penyek. The cat is purring. (It's purring, the cat.) inate-k, wak ruunu. He's sick, he's complaining. ruunu-k. He's complaining!\} Similar: tiyye; Similar: roono. Meaning: meaning of 'complain' is usually of a sick person complaining but can probably be used for complaining in general too, meaning of cat purring is not negative.

pus ■ huupama Npus \{Ex.: wak hitwipu wak-huupama. He's cleaning himself of his pus. iccon-mes huupama. Pus is coming out of you. tollon wak-huupama. He has a lot of pus.\}
pus bursts ■ pihho V burst (pus) \{Ex.: pihhonin-mes huupama. Pus burst onto you.\} Grammar: may only appear with -i(i), meaning pus bursts. Meaning: pus bursts out of a wound or such, possibly onto someone. [Ar only, very unsure]
push ■ cutwa V push, shake \{Ex.: cutway, oneeya, kuutyi waate! Push, my friend, it won't be long! (possibly during childbirth) cutwa-ka innuse. I push the door. cutway! Push it!/Shake it! (for ex. shake the bedstead)\} Meaning: may sometimes be used for pushing during childbirth, but not exclusively.
push in a swing ■ luuye V swing, push in a swing
\{Ex.: kan-mes luuye. I'm pushing you (as in a swing). luuye! Swing me! (Push me on the swing!) sinni Tawra luuyestak. The child is sitting on the swing. luuyepu-ki. He's swinging (himself), parki men koc-ka-mes luuye. You're heavy when I push you on the swing.\} Synonym: eeyo.
push over ■ halki V stretch, lift, push over \{Ex.: halki kan-tokkoh! Stretch out my mat! halki tokkoh. He lifts the bed (spreading it out).\} Meaning: into a stretched out flat position, most often about a bed/mat, but can be other things. ■ yiwik V fall/push over \{Ex.: yiwikin. (Someone) fell over, yiwikin-mes kannis. You pushed me over.\} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (fall over) or -mpi (push over), or possibly -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ yiwikomi (Made from: yiwi, -mpi) V push over \{Ar + Asc. guess\}

put ■ uttu V put (away), store \{Ex.: uttuyisyuT! You all go to put (it somewhere)! uttuy horpey! Put it in the middle! uttuy iretak! Put it on the rock! he'e, uttupu-ka. Yes, I'm putting it on. uttuyken-ka siise. I went to put away the water.\} Meaning: usually just 'put somewhere,' but can be used for putting something away to store it.

put a headband on ■ hilli V wrap head, put headband on \{Ex.: uttupuy men-paaNu yuu hillipuy!
put a headband on

Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! hillipuy! Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) hilliyw! Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) hillipute-k. He’s got his head wrapped. hillis headband) Meaning: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth around the head.

put an arrow in the bow ■ Temho Vrevers. put an arrow in the bow (Ex.: Temhoy nuk! I dressed him. monnotiyuT! You all keep dressing me!) Opp.: Sonwe. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (possibly moono). Meaning: possibly only to dress someone else, not self. [Ar + Asc. guess]

put clothes on ■ monno V dress, put clothes on (Ex.: huyiy sinni! Put a diaper on the baby!) Synonym: uttu hakkis. Social use: out of use by Ascension’s time, or could be a different dialect, use 'uttu hakkis' instead. [Attested only once]

put face downward ■ mommo V put/lie face downward (Ex.: mommo-ka. I am putting (myself/someone) face downward. mommoSte face downward) Grammar: seems to be used for both put oneself face downward, be face downward, and put someone else face downward, but too rare to be sure.

put face up ■ tsaylanu (Made from: tsyla, -nu) V put/lay face up Meaning: for example of laying a baby on its back to sleep.

put feathers on ■ sippo V put feathers on (Ex.: sippo men-tiyos! Feather your arrow! miSSimpi wak sippos. He feathered (it) well. kan-Temoh sippohte-k. My arrow, it is well feathered. huppehte sippos. The feathers are smooth. kan-was wackin piinase sippose. I split that feather (down the middle). yuu haysa hooyo sippose, amSi haysa sipposum hara hiTTewe. And they take a feather, so that they can give wind (fan the flames) with the feather. wak-sippos it's wing/feathers) Noun: sippos. Grammar: with -hte means someone has put feathers on well (well-feathered).

put belt on oneself ■ kuTarpu (Made from: kuTra, -pu) V put belt on oneself

put diapers on ■ huwi V put diapers on (Ex.: huyiy sinni! Put a diaper on the baby!) Synonym: uttu hakkis. Social use: out of use by Ascension’s time, or could be a different dialect, use 'uttu hakkis' instead. [Attested only once]

put down ■ mommo V put/lie face downward (Ex.: mommo-ka. I am putting (myself/someone) face downward. mommoSte face downward) Grammar: seems to be used for both put oneself face downward, be face downward, and put someone else face downward, but too rare to be sure.

put face up ■ tsaylanu (Made from: tsyla, -nu) V put/lay face up Meaning: for example of laying a baby on its back to sleep.

put feathers on ■ sippo V put feathers on (Ex.: sippo men-tiyos! Feather your arrow! miSSimpi wak sippos. He feathered (it) well. kan-Temoh sippohte-k. My arrow, it is well feathered. huppehte sippos. The feathers are smooth. kan-was wackin piinase sippose. I split that feather (down the middle). yuu haysa hooyo sippose, amSi haysa sipposum hara hiTTewe. And they take a feather, so that they can give wind (fan the flames) with the feather. wak-sippos it's wing/feathers) Noun: sippos. Grammar: with -hte means someone has put feathers on well (well-feathered).

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put face up ■ tsaylanu (Made from: tsyla, -nu) V put/lay face up Meaning: for example of laying a baby on its back to sleep.
a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

**put head through** ■ sarpa *V* put head through, put on cape {{Ex.: sarpaSte men-eshen. You've put your blanket on over your head. sarpapuy! Put it on over your head!}} Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.

**put in** ■ Tiki *V* put in, insert {{Ex.: Tikiy wolsatka! Put it in the bag! Tikippu to put oneself into (something))} (Other Pronunc.: Tikii before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

**put in a bag/box** ■ huTTa *V* put in a bag/box {{Ex.: huTTahte paapas huTTastak. (Someone) has put in a bag, the potatoes are in the bag. huTTa-ka. I put (it) in a bag/box.)}

**put in between/among/in the midst of** ■ *loopo* *V* put in between, put among, put in the midst of {{Ex.: looopopuy! Put yourself in the midst of the others! loopohite-k. It's in between (among) the others.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte.

**put in position** ■ -nu Suff. (*V* > *V*) put in position {{Ex.: matlanun kannis. (He) put me face down. kan muusinu. I nurse (the baby). (I position the baby so it can suckle.) hinnemuy! Carry it! (Literally: Put it in position to walk.) licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari! Stop the car (put it in a standing position), I want to get out! cittenuy men-hitrinhis! Make your top dance (put it in a dancing position)! itmanuy kan-hiS'a! Lift up my stuff! (Put it in a getting up position.) hacmanun-ak. He made a fight (with someone). (positioned someone to have a fight) tsaylanuy! Lay him face up! kan-was mipTinu. I'm putting it (the hen) in brooding position.}} Grammar: add to end of a verb, adds a meaning of 'put someone/something in a position to do the verb' (positional causative).

**put in proper place** ■ kenne *V* put in proper place {{Ex.: kenne-ka-was. I'm putting it in its proper place.}} [Tentative]

**put in salt** ■ toTro *V* put in salt, salt down {{Ex.: toTron-me aru. You preserved it in salt then.}} Meaning: to preserve by packing in salt, for example of meat. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**put off** ■ yuTTu *V* cancel, move/put aside {{Ex.: yuTTun kan-wattin. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) yuTTun-ka. I cancelled (something). neppe yuTTunin. This (thing) moved to one side.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

**put on** ■ uttupu (Made from: utu, -pu) *V* put on, dress Meaning: literally 'put something on oneself,' but usually of any type of clothing.

**put on belt** ■ kuTra *V* put on belt {{Ex.: moT-me holle kuTra? Can you put on a belt? kuTrahte-k. She's got a belt on. kaatYi kayTin kan-mes men-kuTrahte. I tighten your belt like this. kan kuTarpu kan-eshe. I belted myself with my blanket. kuTarpu! Put your belt on! kuTrahtak belts}} (Other Pronunc.: kuTar before -pu (or -mu if possible))

**put on cape** ■ sarpa *V* put head through, put on cape {{Ex.: sarpaSte men-eshen. You've put your blanket on over your head. sarpapuy! Put it on over your head!}} Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.

**put on clothes** ■ esse *V* dress, cover {{Ex.: essepuy Dress yourself! essehte eshe. It is covered with a blanket. eswey nuk! Undress/uncover him!}} Noun: eshe. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing.

**put on earrings** ■ huTle *V* earrings. put on earrings {{Ex.: huTlen-ak. He put on feather earrings.}} Noun: huTle. Social use: feather earrings (Ar) or round ring earrings (Asc.).

**put on regalia** ■ tillo *V* put on regalia {{Ex.: tillohte haysa, cittesmak. They've put on regalia, the dancers. tillo-ka. I put on dancing regalia.}} Meaning: put on special clothing for dances. [Ar + Asc. guess]
put on shawl ■ totwe $V$ put on shawl \{\{Ex.: totwepu! Put on your shawl!\}\} Meaning: meaning very unsure, might mean to take the shawl off. [Ar + Asc. guess]

put on shoes ■ hothe Vrevers. put on shoes \{\{Ex.: kan-was hothe. I'm putting shoes on him. hothepu to put one's shoes on\}\} Noun: hothe. (Other Pronunc.: hothoh before -pu (or -mu))

put on sickle ■ calku $V$ have a sickle, put on sickle \{\{Ex.: calkuSte-k. He's got a sickle. (or possibly something on the neck that resembles a sickle)\}\} Meaning: may refer to the harvesting tool sickle, or to some sort of lumps that grow on the neck, meaning very unclear.

put on to boil ■ woppenu (Made from: woppe, -nu) $V$ put on to boil Grammar: literally 'put in a position to boil'.

put on top of ■ laaki $V$ put on top of \{\{Ex.: tina laakiy! Put it right here on top! laakihte-k pappeltak. It's on top of the paper. (It's been put on top.) laaki-ka. I put (something) on top.\}\}

put oneself in between/among/in the midst of ■ loopopu (Made from: *loopo, -pu) $V$ put oneself in between, put oneself in the midst of, put oneself among

put out ■ maana $V$ extinguish, put out \{\{Ex.: maanaSte-k sottow. The fire is out. maanay sottow! Put out the fire! yete-k maanaan. It will go out. kan-was yete maana. I will put it out. men maanasis. You caused (the fire) to go out.\}\} Similar: haamu. Meaning: of a fire, a wick, or possibly a lamp or any light, could be used for 'turn off' an electric light.

put tar on ■ hikna Vrevers. tar, put tar on \{\{Ex.: hiknaSte-k innu. The road is tarred. kan-was hiknampin. I tarred it.\}\} Noun: hikkan.

put to one side ■ yuTTumpi (Made from: yuTTu, -mpi) $V$ put to one side, put aside

put to sleep ■ eTnemp! (Made from: eTne, -mpi) $V$ put to sleep Meaning: usually used of putting/getting a baby to sleep.

Q q

quail

Valley quail ■ heksen N Valley quail \{\{Ex.: menhiica'mis heksen. Your pet is a quail. wak-hawnan, heksen hawnan his wife, the quail's wife (female quail)\}\} Verb: heksa. Sci. name: Lophortyx californica californica.

catch quail ■ heksena V catch quail \{\{Ex.: heksena makke. We go to catch quail.\}\} Noun: heksen. Sci. name: Lophortyx californica californica.

quarrel ■ atte $V$ insult \{\{Ex.: attetit! Keep insulting me!\}\} [Attested only once]

Grammar: attach to any word (usually verb, noun, adverb, or ekwe) to make the sentence a question, usually attaches to first word of sentence unless the sentence begins with a question word. Social use: common in Ar's time, rare in Ha's time. (Other Pronunc.: -se after a consonant)

Grammar: first word of sentence or clause, makes the sentence a question.

quick ■ pocohteh (Inflected form of: poco, -Ste) perf quick, efficient, prompt

be quick ■ poco $V$ be quick/efficient

(be) quick ■ kecwiSi $V$ (be) quick, (do) soon, at once \{\{Ex.: kecwiSiy ammay! Eat at once! kecwiSi-k hinne. He's going soon. waatey kecwiSi! Come quickly! Taakan-me kecwiSi. You arrive quickly. kecwiSiyuT! You all do
(it) quickly!} Pronunciation: may come historically from koc and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either kecwSi or kecwSiy can be used with the other verb taking -y. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

quickly ■ heSSem’a (Made partly from: ‘a) Adv quickly {{Ex.: hayse eTTen heSSem’a. They fall asleep quickly.}}

go quickly ■ elme V go quickly {{Ex.: elmespu to go quickly}} Grammar: allomorph elm is very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: elm probably before -pu or -mu)

quiet ■ hunsi V quiet {{Ex.: kan-was hunsipina. I go to quiet him. hunsipiny nuk! Make him be quiet! kan-was hunsi. I quiet him.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure or variable. Grammar: meaning similar with -mpi or alone, to quiet someone, make someone be quiet.

keep/ be quiet ■ henseksi (Made from: *hense, -ksi) V keep/be quiet, keep/be still

be quiet! ■ attYa 2 Command stop talking!, be quiet! {{Ex.: attYa men-hay! Quiet your mouth! attYaYuT hiruhmin! Everyone be quiet!}} Grammar: usually used as a command by itself, but rarely used as a regular verb. Meaning: said to someone who is talking too much or greening irritating by making noise, often to children.

be quiet ■ *hense V be quiet, be still {{Ex.: henseksiyuT makam riccapu! Quiet your talking, you all! henseksiy, Tawray! Keep quiet, sit down! hinka ekwe halak henseksi! Why won’t the blind person be quiet?}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi (same meaning, somewhat emphasized). ■ carki V be quiet {{Ex.: paaTe makamse carki. The priest quiets all of you.}} [Attested only once] ■ hemtso V be silent, be quiet {{Ex.: hemtso pire. The earth is silent. hemtsoSmin quiet one}}

quietly ■ emhe Adv softly, quietly, barely audible {{Ex.: hinTis pina emhe? What is that thing that is barely visible? emhe makse-me rakken. You name us softly.}} Meaning: barely able to be heard, rarely barely able to be seen.

go quietly ■ taye V go quietly {{Ex.: tayey! Go quietly! tayee-ka. I’m going quietly.}} Meaning: may include tiptoeing. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: tayee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

quiver for arrows ■ apuk N quiver (for arrows) [Me only]

r rabbit ■ weeren Nrevers. rabbit {{Ex.: weerene-ka liikin. I killed a rabbit. hoomohne weeren. The rabbit gets skinned.}} Verb: wenre; Similar: yuuren; Verb: weere. Meaning: small, dark brush-rabbit, with no white tail (yuuren).

cottontail rabbit ■ yuuren N cottontail rabbit Verb: yuure; Similar: yuthe; Similar: weeren. Meaning: rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: Lepus auduboni.


hunt cottontail rabbits ■ yuure V hunt cottontail rabbits {{Ex.: yuurena makke. We go to hunt cottontail rabbits.}} Noun: yuuren. Meaning:
rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: Lepus auduboni.

**hunt jackrabbits** ■ ceyse Vrevers. hunt jackrabbits

**young rabbit** ■ polyen N young rabbit [Ar + Asc. guess]

**hunt rabbits** ■ weere V hunt brush rabbits

**rabbitskin blanket** ■ riiTay N rabbitskin blanket

**raccoon** ■ SaSran N raccoon Verb: SaSra. Grammar: possibly from SaSra -n (nominalizer). Meaning: raccoon that catches fish in the river and steals humans' food.

**radio** ■ anSa-namti (New word made from: anSa, namti, -si) N radio

**rag** ■ hellemo N cloth, rag

**make rag dolls** ■ hawispu (Made from: haawi, -spu) V make rag dolls

**rag doll** ■ haawis (Made from: haawi, -si) N rag doll

**ranbow** ■ tuuyeni N rainbow [Ar + Asc. guess]

**rainy season** ■ ammaniway (Made from: ammani, -way) N rainy season
raise • ele V raise, lift { {Ex.: makam ele kan-
tipSine. You all raise my basket.} } [Ar only, very unsure] • halsan (Borrowed from: alzar Spanish) V lift, raise { {Ex.: taprey halsay Lift it up! kan-was halsan taprey rukkatka, taprey-
kas yete halsan. I lifted (it) up on the house, I will lift it up.} } Meaning: general lift meaning. Social use: not sure it comes from Spanish, could be native. • itmanu (Made from: itma, -nu) V lift, raise • miTTTempi (Made from: *miTTTe, -mpi) V raise, cause to grow Meaning: to raise a child. • uuhe V raise, put away, lift { {Ex.: uuhey nuk! Raise it (to put it away)! miSSimpi uuhey! Put it away well! kan uuhe tooTese. I'm putting the meat away (by raising it). uuheykun-ka neppese. I went to put this away. kan uuhespu. I raise myself up (for God). uhwiw nuk! Get it out! (something which has been put away) uuhenin. It got put away (on its own).} } Meaning: may also include putting things away to hide them, but primarily raising things up to put them away. • wimurwikku V lift, raise { {Ex.: wimurwikkun-ka attYa. I lifted (it) with only one hand.} } Pronunciation: probably made up of two words, wimur wikku, possibly related to issu ("hand"), but unclear, this word is very unsure. Meaning: probably with one hand. [Attested only once]

raised bed frame • tapeeste (Borrowed from: tapeiste Spanish) N raised bed frame { {Ex.: kantapeeste my raised bedframe} } Meaning: as opposed to a traditional bed mat (tokkoh).

rake • hatta, V rake, sweep, clean { {Ex.: kan-was hatta. I'm sweeping it (the ground) clean. hattaSte-k pire, ekwena-k hinTis. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing on it). hattaSte swept, clean, raked hattaSmin raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground).} } Similar: wareeri. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors.

raker • hattasmak (Made from: hatta, -smak) N raker, grader Meaning: for ex. someone who rakes the fields to grade them correctly so the irrigation will work.

ramada • ramaata (Borrowed from: ramada Spanish) N ramada { {Ex.: lippapun wak-
ramaatatka. (He) hid himself in his ramada.} }

ranch

Sargent's ranch • tapper N place Sargent's ranch Meaning: a place in Carmel Valley. [Attested only once]

rancheria

a large San Juan rancheria • unyihayma N place a large San Juan rancheria [Attested only once]

rape • sommo V fuck, rape { {Ex.: kan-was sommo. I fuck her. sommot kannis! Fuck me! sommohne to be fucked} } Meaning: only for negative sexual acts, not consensual, positive sex, probably includes forcible sex (rape).

rash • paakar N rash [Ar + Asc. guess] • roomos Nrevers. rash, sore, blotch { {Ex.: roomoste-k. He has a rash/sores.} } Verb: romso. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger.

have a rash • romso Nrevers. be blotchy, have a rash { {Ex.: romsoSmin blotchy one, person with a rash} } Noun: roomos. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger. [Tentative]

rat

woodrat • hireh Nrevers. woodrat { {Ex.: men-
seepek kata hireh. Your whiskers (beard) are like a rat's. hireh, hirehmak woodrat, woodrats} } Verb: hirehe.

hunt woodrats • hirhe Nrevers. hunt woodrats { {Ex.: hirhena to go to hunt woodrats} } Noun: hireh.

catch river/kangaroo rats • tacci V catch kangaroo/river rats { {Ex.: tacciina makke. We go to catch kangaroo rats} } Noun: taccin. Pronunciation: form taccii (as in tacciina) somewhat unusual for Mutsun, might be tacci. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. (Other Pronunc.: tacci before a suffix starting with a single consonant then a vowel)

river/kangaroo rat • taacin N river rat, kangaroo rat Verb: tacci. Cultural info.: used to be common along
rat

rather ■ enohek Adv but, rather, instead {{Ex.: ekwe waksaSte diyos, enohek harwati. God is not stingy, rather he is generous.}} [Attested only once]

would rather ■ uti V more, would rather
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: usage in sentence unsure, but can probably be used to indicate preference for one thing more than another, probably usually an adverb, but can be used with verbal suffix -si. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ration ■ ratSun (Borrowed from: racion Spanish) N ration {{Ex.: hayaS hara makinse ratSune. They gave us our ration (of food).}} Meaning: probably of food. [Attested only once]

rattle

snake's rattle/tail ■ haakan N snake's rattle/tail
{{Ex.: ippih wak-haakan / ippih haakan rattlesnake's rattle}}

cocoon rattle ■ hotokros N cocoon rattle Cultural info.: a rattle for making music, with three or four pods on a stick.

rattlesnake ■ ippih N reference. rattlesnake {{Ex.: ippih nii iccin. The snake bit here. iccin kannis ippih. The rattlesnake bit me. tippithe ippih. The rattlesnake is curled up.}} Verb: iphi. Social use: can only be used with snake suffix -wa as ippihwa in a different dialect.

catch rattlesnakes ■ iphi N reference. catch rattlesnakes {{Ex.: iphina makke. We're going to catch rattlesnakes.}} Noun: ippih.


catch ravens ■ kakra N reference. catch ravens {{Ex.: kakrana makke. We go to catch ravens.}} Noun: kaakari. Sci. name: Corvus corax sinuatus (Wagler).

raw ■ assuSte (Inflected form of: assu, -Ste) perf raw, undone

rub until raw ■ liisu V rub until raw {{Ex.: liisunin kan-tiiraS. My behind got rubbed raw.}} Similar: *liisu., Grammar: means 'get rubbed raw' with -n(i), may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: a body part, for ex. one's buttocks from horseback riding, may be related to liisu 'toothless' as meaning raw flesh.

be raw ■ assu V be raw, be undone {{Ex.: hikkumpiy miSSimpi, amSi ekwe assun, yete-k assunin! Cook it well, so it won't come out (become) raw, it came out (became) raw! assuSte raw}} ■ kelSe V be raw {{Ex.: kelSeSmin raw stuff (raw one, raw material)}} [Tentative]

rawhide rope ■ liya N rawhide rope [Me only]

ray ■ rahhopa N ray {{Ex.: rahhopa, SuSpininka. (There are) rays of light, I was dazzled.}} Meaning: of light, probably from the sun. [Ar + Asc. guess]

reach the end ■ suuka V reach, run into {{Ex.: kan-was suukan nahan. I met him there. yuu-kas suukan innutka, kan-was iccompi wak-rukkatka. And I met him on the road, (and) I made him come out of his house. suukay! Meet him/her!}} Meaning: command form suuka may mean 'go to an ending place' instead of 'meet him,' but unclear, run into meaning is as in running into (meeting) someone unexpectedly.

reach to ■ tunne, V come to, end, reach to {{Ex.: nuhu tunne cupkaSmin. The white part (paint) goes to there. nii-mes tunne. It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. ni-k tunne. It comes to here.}} Noun: tunne.; Similar: tunne. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time.

ready ■ accuSte (Inflected form of: accu, -Ste) perf finished, made, done, ready

real (money) ■ riyal (Borrowed from: real Spanish) N real, unit of money {{Ex.: hemec'a riyal, uThin riyal one real, two reals hemec'a ereT riyal men kannis teeve, ekwe-me kannis iTKa. You owe me one real of money, (but) you won't pay me.}} native: ereT; native: ruk.
realize ■ hinusu ■ (Made from: hinus, -pu) V feel, realize Meaning: not literal use of -pu (does not mean 'to know oneself'), usually means 'feel' but may also mean 'realize'.

really ■ -tYe- Suff. (V > V) very, really, extremely { {Ex.: muhtYeSte okse paaTe. The priest used to be really suspicious. rictaSmin-me. You're a big talker. nii haysa hintYeSmin. They are here, the wanderers. moT-me calTyaSmin? Are you someone who pees a lot? ekwe-k hintYeSmin, miSmin Taares. He's not a vagabond, he's a good man. amniYaSmin big eater (glutton))} Grammar: intensive infix, -tYe added as suffix if on a single-syllable word, used in verbs but often also with a suffix that makes them into nouns. (Other Pronunc.: -tYe after a single-syllable word) ■ aamane Adv truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely { {Ex.: hasli-ka aamane. I am really afraid.} } Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time.

asa'a (Made partly from: -a) Adv truly, really, true, truth { {Ex.: moT piNi asa'a? Might it be true? asa'a-mes monsen. You told him truly. moT-me asa'a ricca? Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? istu-ka ekwe asa'a I dream, but it isn't true.} } Grammar: may also be used as a noun. ■ ereS Adv so, really, truly { {Ex.: ereS-ka hinsu. I really know. moT ereS wak? Is it really him?} } ■ ma Adv truly, really { {Ex.: hottoh ma suyuSte. The shoes are truly worn out. layTaSte ma ney'a pire. Now the world (days) are truly long.} } Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ Sokwe Adv really, great!, wow! { {Ex.: SuucuShne Sokwe miSte pan. The bread is really good when heated (warm)! Sokwe-k! It's great! Wow! neppe Sokwe waska. It's really streaked.} } Grammar: can be used as an adverb in a sentence or as an exclamation by itself. Meaning: used for example to exclaim when you're amazed by how well someone can do something. ■ tiiru (Borrowed from: al tiro California Spanish) quant very, much, really { {Ex.: tiiru-ka-mes hiwisen. I like you very much. wak tiiru kutiTyiSmin. He's a very small one (for ex. of a baby). amnen kannis yuu-ka malanin, tiiru-ka malaanin. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. tiiru-kas hiwisen. I like him/her/it a lot. sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiinin. I'm full, I got very full. men tiiru halsaSmin. You're very much (really) a liar. tiiru-k warka. He cries a lot (for ex. of a cat).} } Social use: probably an early borrowing, Ha does not note it being borrowed, and it may not have been used in Mutsun yet in Ar's time.

intensive

really (emphasis) ■ -ksi Suff. (V > V) really, keep ...ing { {Ex.: moT-ak haasin, wak raySuksi? Is he afraid, (so that) he is shivering? cehseksi wak-hin, kata penyek. His eyes really shine, like a cats. henseksiyuT, makam riccapu! Be quiet you all, you're talking! ekwe makse pakkaksi. We don't keep looking (for it).} } Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes meaning stronger, emphatic ("really"), or continuing for a long time ("keep doing"), primarily stronger/emphatic, rarely continuing action (intensive, continuing).

really clean ■ hapuksi (Made from: *hapu, -ksi) V (really) clean Meaning: may mean to really clean something hard or to keep on cleaning, but not clear.

really? ■ hokko Adv really? { {Ex.: ciirine hokko? It's really this horn, isn't it?} } [Attested only once]

reaper ■ oos (Borrowed from: hoz Spanish) N tool for cutting grain, reaper { {Ex.: ruuta makse tirikuse oosum. We collect wheat with a reaper.} } [Attested only once]

rear ■ tiiraS Nrevers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks { {Ex.: miTeSte wak-tiiraS. His rear has grown. kan meheesi tiiraSe. I'm looking at (his) butt.} } Similar: wakkas; Verb: tirSa. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

have large rear ■ tirSa Vrevers. have large buttocks/rear/backside Noun: tirSa. Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.
person with large rear ■ tirSaSmin (Made from: tirSa, -Smin) N person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use tiiraSmin (tiiraS -min) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

reason
for that reason ■ piinasum (Made from: piina, -sum) Adv because of that, for that reason
with good reason ■ nennema Adv with good reason Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

reasonable
be reasonable ■ monSi Vrevers. be reasonable, be a Spaniard, be White {{Ex.: men sukmu, monSikiSpu. You smoke, pretending to be a Spaniard.}} Noun: moonS. Meaning: primarily means to be a European colonialist (a Spaniard, a White person), but may also mean to be a person who uses reason (the Spanish phrase for a European colonialist) separately from that.

receive ■ umSe V welcome, receive, host {{Ex.: kan-was umSe. I'm welcoming him.}} Meaning: of welcoming/hosting a visitor/guest. ■ uuru V receive, give, proffer {{Ex.: kan uuru ennese. I give you a pen (holding it out with both hands). kan-was yete uuru meese, yuu-me-was hara uThin issusum. I will receive it (from) you, and you give it with both hands.}} Meaning: giving or receiving gifts in a traditional manner, holding out and receiving with both hands, probably includes both giving and receiving, or may refer only to giving. ■ uusu V receive {{Ex.: uusu haysa hiSase. They receive something. uusus haysa rukkatka. They received (many small bits of cloth) at the ranch.}} Meaning: of receiving a lot, or many small things.

recognize ■ nansi V know, recognize, meet {{Ex.: hiske-ka-mes nansi. Let me know you. (get to know you?) kan-was nansi. I know/recognize/meet him. ekwe-ka nansi. I don't know. kan-was nansi, wak ekwe miSe. I know that he's not good (=not pleased). nansisu-ka haysane. I go to meet them. kan nansi men-riccane. I recognize/know your speech (your voice).}} Meaning: usually means 'know' or 'recognize,' can also mean 'meet'.

recover ■ TiiTin (Made from: TiiTi, -n) V get well/better, recover (Other Pronunc.: TiiTini before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)
recover from a serious illness ■ *ahsi, V recover from a serious illness, come to {{Ex.: ahsin. He/She recovered from a serious illness. kan yete ahsin. I will recover.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■ ahsin (Made from: *ahsi, -n) V recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: ahsini before another suffix)

red
be dull red ■ tuhsu V be dull red colored Meaning: meaning and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]
catch red fire ants ■ oTwo Vrevers. catch red fire ants {{Ex.: oTwona makke. We go to catch red fire ants.}} Noun: oTTow. Cultural info.: made by using a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine. Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

red fire ant ■ oTTow Nrevers. red fire ant Verb: oTwo. Cultural info.: they used a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine. Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

red ochre ■ kureh Nrevers. red ochre, red paint {{Ex.: enneh-te-k kurehsu. It is painted with red ochre.}} Verb: kurhe. Cultural info.: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

red paint ■ kureh Nrevers. red ochre, red paint {{Ex.: enneh-te-k kurehsu. It is painted with red ochre.}} Verb: kurhe. Cultural info.: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

redeem
be redeemed ■ rehwe V be redeemed {{Ex.: rehwempi to cause someone to be redeemed (redeem someone)}} Meaning: native meaning and usage somewhat unsure, only occurs in Christian prayer. [Ar + Asc. guess]
red-hot \(|\text{halsiSte}\) (Inflected form of: *halsi, -Ste)\)


make red-hot \(|\text{halsimpi}\) (Made from: *halsi, -mpi) \(V\) make red-hot

be red-hot \(|\text{*halsi}\) \(V\) be red-hot \{{Ex.: kan halsimpi irekse. I made the stone red-hot. halsiSte red-hot}\} Grammar: appears with -mpi (make red-hot), -n(i) (get red rot), or -Ste (red-hot).

get/become red-hot \(|\text{halsin}\) (Made from: *halsi, -n) \(V\) get red-hot (Other Pronunc.: halsini before a suffix)

red-tailed hawk \(|\text{kaknu}\) \(N\) chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon \{{Ex.: kaknu wak-heesentak The chicken hawk's nest\}} Similar: swikker; Verb: kaknu. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

red-winged blackbird \(|\text{kulyan}\) \(N\) red-winged blackbird, brewer blackbird \{{Ex.: kan meheesi kulyane. I see the blackbird. kulyan wak-sippos Taskuhnin. The blackbird's red feathers.\}} Similar: poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN. Meaning: may refer to a red-winged blackbird or a brewer blackbird (which has a purple head but no red wings), or may refer to any type of blackbird.

redwood

gather redwood \(|\text{hoope}\) \(V\) gather redwood \{{Ex.: hoopena makke. We go to gather redwoods.\}} Noun: hop.

redwood tree \(|\text{hop}\) \(N\) redwood tree Verb: hoope. Sci. name: Sequoia sempervirens.

reed \(|\text{kariisu}\) (Borrowed from: carrizo Spanish) \(N\) reed \{{Ex.: ilon kecwiSi kariisu. The reeds burn fast.\}} Meaning: reed plants. [Attested only once]

honeydew from reed \(|\text{TiTi}\) \(N\) honeydew from reed Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

reflection \(|\text{hewespis}\) (Made from: hewhe, -spis) \(N\) reflection, shadow \{{Ex.: kanse neppe hewespis? Is this my reflection/shadow?\}} Similar: heweepas. Meaning: literal reflection or shadow of something, not ghost.

look at one's reflection \(|\text{hewespu}\) (Made from: hewhe, -spu) \(V\) look at one's reflection \{{Ex.: yeela makke hewespu uThinya. Let's look at ourselves in the mirror twice!\}} Pronunciation: Possibly an irregular form of hewhe. Meaning: in a mirror or in water, meaning is related to hewhe (to shade something or make shade), but not directly.

refreshed

be refreshed \(|\text{hirsi}\) \(V\) be refreshed \{{Ex.: hirsin-ka. I got refreshed.\}} Meaning: may refer both to cooling off or warming up, but seems to indicate a change of temperature. [Attested only once]

refuse \(|\text{kanna}\) \(V\) refuse \{{Ex.: piinase-ka-mes kanna. I refuse you that. moTiukne-ka-mes piinase kanna? How could I refuse you that?\}} [Tentative] \(|\text{warsi}\) \(V\) refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit \{{Ex.: kan-mes ekwearsi. / kan-mesarsi. I won't let you. warispuy! Refuse (someone)! warispuy-me wakse. You are refusing (to meet) him.\}} Similar: wehe. Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet) him. [Attested only once]

regain consciousness \(|\text{*ahsi}\) \(V\) recover from a serious illness, come to \{{Ex.: ahssin-ka. He/She recovered from a serious illness. kan yahesin. I will recover.\}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. \(|\text{ahsini}\) \(V\) recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: ahssini before another suffix)

regalia

put on regalia \(|\text{tillo}\) \(V\) put on regalia \{{Ex.: tillohe haysa, cittesmak. They've put on regalia, the dancers. tillo-ka. I put on dancing regalia.\}} Meaning: put on special clothing for dances. [Ar + Asc. guess]
release ■ -w- Suff. \(V > V\) undo, release \{\{Ex.: ucwihte-ka hin. I’ve opened my eyes. cunwi! Unfold it! rutwi! Untie it! kicway! Unlock it! paTwiy nuk! Let it go! piTwinin. (It) came untied. wattin makke huswiwa. We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). piTwiy cuucu! Untie the dog! noswe-k. He’s breathing (out). rocwenin. It came untangled. cuukin hellewis. She moved herself outward bent over.\} \{Similar: ayhuwe; Similar: puTke; Similar: inwi; Similar: ripwi; Similar: Sacwe; Similar: cakwi; Similar: Tiwi; Similar: helwe; Similar: oswe; Similar: holwe. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. ucci -> ucwi), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. rocyo -> rocwe, cunnu -> cunwi), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. ricca -> ricwa), but often becomes e or i (for ex. rocwe, cunwi, also piTTe -> piTwii), in Ar’s time -wi was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha’s time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. close -> open, lock -> unlock). (Other Pronunc.: -wi with certain words) ■ hetwe (Made from: hette, -w-) \(V\) free, untrap, release Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap. ■ hokke \(V\) send, release, let go \{\{Ex.: hokkelte-ka mukurmase. I have sent a woman. hokkeniyuT karta! Send the letters! mismin nossow-mes hokke hosefa. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.)\}\} Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one’s thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person. ■ tusuwi \(V\) release \{\{Ex.: ene hinka diyos innis tusuwi makkes, Tarsepus! And why did God the Son release us, making himself a man?\}\} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure and not typical for Mutsun verbs, might be tusuwi. [Ar only, very unsure] remain ■ *yowe \(V\) remain, be left \{\{Ex.: parwes makke yoweenin. We 5 remained. yoweenin amman. Food was left over. hemecc’a yowen. There is one left. hemmen-ak yowen. He’s still there.\}\} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: yowee before a single consonant and then a
vowel in the word) n henno V stop, stay, remain { {Ex.: hiTTew hennonin. The wind stopped.} }
[Tentative] ■ yown (Made from: *yowe, -n) V remain, be left (Other Pronunc.: yoween before a vowel in the word)

remedy ■ huunas (Made from: huuna) N medicine, remedy, cure Grammar: literally thing one uses to cure someone.

remember ■ hinwi V remember, observe { {Ex.: wak-was hinwimi. He remembers him. hinwiy misSiimi! Remember well!} } Meaning:
primarily means 'to remember,' may also mean 'to think'. ■ pesyo V think, remember { {Ex.: yeela-ka pesyo. Wait while I think. ekwe pesyo men-Soolese. Don't think about your sadness. kan pesyo kan-siretka. I remember in my heart. koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka. When I remember, I weep. ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum. I don't cut your hair without thinking (by accident). wak-pesyon his thoughts pesoypu-ka. I think about myself. yeela, minii-ka pesoypu! Hey wait, I'm thinking!} } (Other Pronunc.: pesoy before -pu or -mu)

remember a person ■ hinwimi (Made from: hinwi, -mi) V remember a person, remember for someone Meaning: usually remembering a person, but sometimes means remembering a thing for someone.

remember for someone ■ hinwimi (Made from: hinwi, -mi) V remember a person, remember for someone Meaning: usually remembering a person, but sometimes means remembering a thing for someone.

remote past tense ■ -s; Suff. (V) past tense { {Ex.: haslinis-ka okse. I got scared long ago. ara-k takkunis. Then he choked. uyka Sollespus makse rammay. Yesterday we were sad (talking sadly) indoors. kan-mes mehes. I saw you.} } Similar: -ns. Grammar: add to a verb to make it mean it happened in the past, only for the past longer ago than -n, from long, long ago through approximately one day before (yesterday), (remote past).

remove ■ -w- Suff. (V > V) undo, release { {Ex.: ucwihte-ka hin. I've opened my eyes. cuwinski! Unfold it! rutwiy! Untie it! kicway! Unlock it! paTwiy nuk! Let it go! piTwinn. It came untied. wattin makke huswina. We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). piTwiy cuucu! Untie the dog! noswe-k. He's breathing (out). rocwemini. It came untangled. cuukin hellewisi. She moved herself outward bent over.} } Similar: ayhwe; Similar: puTke; Similar: inwi; Similar: ripwi; Similar: Sace; Similar: cakwi; Similar: iTwi; Similar: helwe; Similar: oswe; Similar: holwe. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. uuci -> ucwi), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. rocwe -> rocwe, cunnu -> cuwini), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. ricca -> ricwa), but often becomes e or i (for ex. rocwe, cuwini, also piTTe -> piTwii), in Ar's time -wi was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. close -> open, lock -> unlock). (Other Pronunc.: -wi with certain words) ■ aayi V remove, take off, take, pick, harvest { {Ex.: wak kannis aayin wak-sommeruse. He took his hat from me. haysa aayi yuukise. They pick acorns.} } ■ hatki V remove, separate { {Ex.: hatkipuy! Remove yourself (for example from their presence). hatkin haysa Tammantak. They separated from each other on the hill (took different ways).} } Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: remove oneself from others' presence, part ways with someone else, split up, go the other way from someone.

remove fleas ■ porse (Made from: poore, -s-) V remove fleas, de-flea Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: to de-flea a person or animal or thing, as opposed to just catching fleas (poore).

remove lice ■ kahyi (Made from: kahya, -s-) V de-louse (head), remove lice { {Ex.: kahyi nuk! De-louse him! kahyi k munnohil, tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak! Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! kan-was kahyi. I delouse him.} } Similar: kahya. Grammar: probably from kahya plus -w-, meaning remove lice, but unsure. ■ rahse V de-louse, remove lice Noun: rah; Similar: raha. Meaning: rase is to pick lice off someone, raha is to collect, hunt, or
remove lice

remove nits ■ reTme Vrevers. remove nits {{Ex.: reTmena to go to remove nits}} Similar: reem; Noun: reTem. Meaning: remove louse eggs, de-nit.

remove the hide ■ Suuhe Vskin, remove the hide {{Ex.: kan-was Suuhe. He skins it (for ex. a cow). Suheyy nuk! Skin it! yettee-ka-mes Suuhe. I will skin you later.}} Synonym: helyen. Meaning: usually of skinning an animal for its leather, but may be used of skinning a person as well.

renew ■ iTsampi (Made from: iTsa, -mpi) V make new, renew

be renewed ■ iTsan (Made from: iTsa, -n) V become new, be renewed (Other Pronunc.: iTSan before another suffix)

repeat ■ oySo V do again, repeat {{Ex.: yete oySo latsun. It's going to drip again. oySoyis! Go again! hummit oySo! Give me more! oySona wak hiSSe. He goes to do it again. oySoy makke amma. We're eating again. oySoy-me ricca! Speak again!}} Similar: iTshine, Grammar: can be used by itself, or with another verb to just mean 'again,' can take suffixes like a regular verb, but most suffixes go on the other verb.

do repeatedly ■ -s- Suff. (V > V) do repeatedly, many do {{Ex.: corseenin-me. You were alone a lot. hiskan Sollon semsonin. The poor mice died! men hinseSmin. You're a wanderer. insan-me urih. Your hair is falling out. kan tersen kan-tuuriSse. I cut my fingernails.}} Similar: ye. Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

reply ■ oshe V respond, answer, reply {{Ex.: kan-mes oshe. I respond to you.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

reside ■ cikri V reside, live {{Ex.: waatena wak cikrin. He goes to come (here), and lives.}} [Attested only once]

respond ■ oshe V respond, answer, reply {{Ex.: kan-mes oshe. I respond to you.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

■ uuni; V answer, respond {{Ex.: uuni-me kan-mes haawa. You respond (when) I call you.}} Meaning: respond or pay attention or notice, for ex.

when someone calls, possibly overlapping with unni 'allow'.

rest ■ hiswen2 (Made from: hiswe, -n) V rest (Other Pronunc.: hisweni before another suffix) ■ hiswe1 V rest {{Ex.: hiswen haysa. They are resting.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste. [Tentative] ■ hitti V rest {{Ex.: hittipun wak. He rested himself.}} Social use: this word is very unsure, not clear whether it was still in use by Ascension's time, and it was rare even in Ar's time. [Tentative] ■ komye I V rest {{Ex.: kan komye kan-kawaayuse. I'm resting my horse. kan komeypu. I rest (myself).}} (Other Pronunc.: komey before -pu or -mu) ■ nuswe V rest {{Ex.: akkat kan nuswe! Let me rest!}} Meaning: less common word for komeypu, hiswen. [Tentative]

rest oneself ■ komeypu (Made from: komye, -pu) V rest oneself

resting place ■ keeteh N resting place {{Ex.: keetehetak wak Tawra. He is sitting in the resting place, wattin-ka keetehetak. I'm going to the resting place.}} Meaning: a sheltered place to take a rest, like a place protected from the wind, possibly a place one can lean one's back against.

resurrect ■ pusse V resurrect, revive {{Ex.: kan-was yete pusse. I will resurrect him.}} [Attested only once]

retreat ■ *huSu V move farther away, retreat {{Ex.: huSumpiy! Move it further away! kan wattin huSun. I go and retreat. / I go further away.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -n, or -mpi, part of speech unclear. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

return a favor ■ hoowe V return a favor {{Ex.: hoowet kannis! Return a favor to me!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

return and go from place to place ■ putu V return and go from place to place Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

revive ■ pusse V resurrect, revive {{Ex.: kan-was yete pusse. I will resurrect him.}} [Attested only once]

revolve ■ tippe V walk around, turn, wander {{Ex.: tippe-k. It's turning (in circles). tippe-k wak-rukkase. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. tippe kan-lom. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.}}
Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

**rheumatism** | **lapaT** | N rheumatism, arthritis [Attested only once]
---|---|---
**rib** | **kustiya** | (Borrowed from: costilla Spanish) N rib
Native: **takke,** [Attested only once] | **takke,** N rib
{Ex.: *nepe haypu takke.* This person's ribs are visible.} | loanword: kustiya.

**rice** | **aros** | (Borrowed from: arroz Spanish) N rice
{Ex.: *takkampiy aros!* Heat up the rice!} | (Other Pronunc.: aroos before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word.)

**rich one** | **irekmin** | (Made from: irek, -min) N rich one, wealthy one | *Similar:* irkeSmin. | **irkeSmin** (Made from: irek, -min) N rich one, wealthy one

**ridicule** | **koco** | V laugh at, make fun of, tease
{Ex.: *kannise-k kocoopu.* he's making fun of me.} | Grammar: appears only with -w- as kocwe or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: koccoo before -pu or -mu)

**right** | **summa,** N right hand/side/part | {Ex.: *summasum* with the right hand sammatka on/to the right} | Opp.: awiS; Similar: atita.

**right** | **atita** | V be right | Similar: summa;

**be right** | **sammatka** | V be right-handed
{Ex.: *sammanin.* (He) became right-handed.}

**right hand/side/part** | **ayma** | N right hand/side/part
Meaning: this word is very unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, summa used instead. [Attested only once]

**right now** | **itSa** | Adv just now, right now
{Ex.: *itSa-me itman.* You just now got up. *itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piiyospu sitse.* I just now ate meat, then I clean my teeth.} | Similar: iTyan. Grammar: almost always with verb having recent past tense -n. Meaning: of events that have just happened.

**right there** | **tina,** Adv here, there
{Ex.: *moT tina sinni?* Is the baby there? *pitTe v tina!* Tie it there! *itmay tinaatum!* Get up from there!}

**hinka-me hiSSe men tina coore'Sa rammay muruTak?** What are you doing there alone in the dark? *tinaa-ka roote kan-TIT.* My destiny is here.} | Similar: *pina.* Meaning: probably an intermediate distance away from the speaker, probably close to the listener, unclear how it is different from pina. (Other Pronunc.: tinaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word.)

**right-handed person** | **sammasmin** | (Made from: samma, -min) N right-handed person Opp.: awiSmin.

**rigid** | **towtost** | (Inflected form of: *towTo, -Ste*)

**be rigid** | **towton** | V be stiff, be rigid
{Ex.: *towTon kan-koro. / towTost k mauSek.* The bird is stiff with cold. *towTosiy-me!* Make yourself rigid (by tensing a muscle).} | Noun: towToT.

**be/get rigid** | **towTon** | (Made from: *towTo, -n*) V be stiff/rigid, get stiff/rigid
Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting still too long, etc., (Other Pronunc.: towToni before a suffix)

**ring** | **rung** | V play music, ring (bell)
{Ex.: *tukkay!* Play music! *tukkan-ak kaphane.* He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). *kan tukkasis.* I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). *tukkahi hileeSaa.* The church bell has rung.} | Meaning: tocar borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.
ring a bell  ■ cile V ring (a bell) {Ex.: cileesis-ka kampanase. I had the bell rung, namti-ka cile kampanase. I am listening to the bell ringing. ciles ringer of a bell (small piece that swings back and forth)} (Other Pronunc.: cile before one consonant and a vowel in the same word)

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ring of buckskin  ■ tikrimis (Made partly from: -mis) N ring of buckskin Similar: tikla. Cultural info.: 2-3 inch diameter ring of buckskin used in the pole throwing game (wannees). Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be tiklamis, with tikla 'be round,' but unsure. [Attested only once]

ringer on a bell  ■ ciles (Made from: cile, -si) N ringer on a bell

rinse the mouth  ■ muuku V rinse the mouth {Ex.: muukupuy men-hay! Rinse out your mouth!}

ripe  ■ hikkuste (Inflected form of: hikku, -Ste) perf cooked, ripe

be ripe  ■ hikku V be ripe {Ex.: hikkunin mansana. The apples got ripe. hikkuSte ripe (has ripened)}

ripen  ■ hikkun (Made from: hikku, -nu) V ripen Meaning: might also be able to mean 'it cooks' (it's boiling there, not that someone cooks something). (Other Pronunc.: hikkun before another suffix)

rise  ■ laake V rise {Ex.: waatena laakenin hismen. The sun is about to rise (will have risen soon)}. Meaning: of the sun.

rise (hair on back of dog)  ■ tuke V stand up (hair on back of dog) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

twist (river)  ■ rumme N river {Ex.: Tammantak rummetka. On the other side of the river. hoTTo hayweyis rummetka! Go look, at the river! eepe-ka rummese. I pass by the river. ereeSina haeya okse rummetka aruha marTu pire. They used to bathe in the river long ago, when the earth was dark (before dawn)}.}

stream/current  ■ waakis Nrevers. current, stream {Ex.: iccoSte waakis. The stream has come out of its banks. iccon yete waakis. The current/stream will overflow. kaakuntak waakistak Sur Stream (the river in the South)} Verb: waksi. Meaning: can also be used for 'river,' especially in names of rivers.

Carmel river  ■ wacosta Nplace Carmel River [Attested only once]

catch river rats  ■ tacci V catch kangaroo/river rats {Ex.: tacciina makke. We go to catch kangaroo rats.} Noun: tacci. Pronunciation: form tacci (as in tacciina) somewhat unusual for Mutsun, might be tacci. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. (Other Pronunc.: taccii before a suffix starting with a single consonant then a vowel)

catch river rats  ■ taacin N river rat, kangaroo rat Verb: tacci. Cultural info.: used to be common along the San Benito River in Asc.'s childhood, boys would chase them on horseback along banks of the river, but the rats were faster, may still have lived in the Rammond Mountains by 1930. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. Sci. name: Dipodomys or Peromyscus.

river silt  ■ peelek Nrevers. soft soil, river silt Verb: peleke. Cultural info.: can be found on riverbanks, and was good to bring to gardens for gardening in. Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without pebbles in it.

twist (river)  ■ innu N road, door {Ex.: uciwiy men-innu! Open your door! arkiny innutkatum! Step to the side of the road! huytsuhte innu. The road is narrow. neppe innu kiroomhe. This road is twisted. kan tonnempin kan-inmuse. I lost my way (my road). tiwisum inmuse hiSSen-ak. He made a road out of flowers. cooholsi inmutka. It's full of holes in the road (there are lots of potholes). kiTiiTe innu. The door is creaking. uucis innu/Close the door! kan yete uciwi innuse. I will open the door.} Synonym: uucis.

roadrunner  ■ uttYuy Nrevers. roadrunner Verb: utYuy. Meaning: runs fast along the ground, occasionally flies a little above the ground, eats all sorts of animals including poisonous ones without ill effect, predator of rattlesnakes. Sci. name: Geococcyx
catch roadrunners ■ utYYu Vrevers. catch roadrunners {{Ex.: utYYuna makke. We go to catch roadrunners.}} Noun: utYYu. Meaning: runs fast along the ground, occasionally flies a little above the ground, eats all sorts of animals including poisonous ones without ill effect, predator of rattlesnakes. Sci. name: Geococcyx californicus (Dawson p. 1137).

roast ■ ampi V roast {{Ex.: ampi-ka tooTese! I'm roasting meat. ampihmin huayi. roasted fish ampis roasting spit ampimsa roasting spit}}{{Similar: miTTi. ■ miTTi V roast {{Ex.: miTTiy! Roast (it)!}} Similar: teeeye, Similar: ampi. Meaning: might only apply to how one roasts potatoes and fish, but unsure, ampi is more common and possibly more general. [Attested only once]}}

unbury from a roasting pit ■ huswi (Made from: hussu, -w-) V dig up, unbury from a roasting pit Meaning: remove food from the pit after roasting it in an underground roasting pit.

bury and roast ■ hussu V bury and roast {{Ex.: hussu toroowe. (Someone) buried and roasted soaproot. hussuna-ka. I go to bury and roast (something). kan-was yete huswi toroowe. I will unbury (dig up) the soaproot (from the roasting pit).}} Cultural info.: people would dig a roasting pit in the ground, fill with dry wood and particular types of grass, bury soaproot or meat in it, cover it over, and roast it in an underground closed pit, and the soaproot was very good this way.

roast on a spit ■ teeye V roast on a spit {{Ex.: teeeye-ka. I'm roasting something on a spit.}} Similar: miTTi.

roasted corn ■ kurkah N roasted corn, pinole {{Ex.: amSi-ka hiSSe kan-kurkahse. In order to make my pinole. hooyona-ka kurkahse. I go to bring roasted corn. muttYey kurkah! Eat roasted corn dry! kurkahmak roasted corn (more than one)}}

roasted one ■ ampihmin (Made from: ampi, -Smin) N roasted one


rob ■ *hacku V steal, rob {{Ex.: hackuSmin-ak. He is a thief. hackumak haysa. They are thieves.}} Synonym: haaTa, hotYo. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -mak (robber(s)). ■ haaTa V steal, rob {{Ex.: haaTastap. (It) was stolen. epSe-me haaTa hiSS'ase! Don't steal things! hummit kannis, men-haaTan! Give me the thing you stole! ekwe-ka tollon haaTan. I didn't steal much. amSi-me ekwe haaTahne. So you don't get robbed. haaTaspaN thief;}} Synonym: *hacku, hotYo; many objects: hatsu; loanword: piyaari. ■ hatsu (Made from: haaTa, -s-) V steal, rob {{Ex.: ekwe-me hatsu! Don't go around stealing! kan-mes yete hatsu. I am going to rob you.}} one object: haaTa; loanword: piyaari. Pronunciation: would expect haTsa, but it seems to be most often hatsu. Meaning: probably taking many things, or stealing often. ■ milka V rob, steal {{Ex.: paaTe makkese milkan. The priest robbed us.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ piyaari (Borrowed from: pillar Spanish) V steal, rob {{Ex.: paaTe makkese piyaari, otmo. The priest steals from us, steals.}} native: otmo 1, native: hatsu; native: haaTa. Social use: there are many Mutsun words for this one that is borrowed from Spanish. [Attested only once]

robber ■ haaTaspaN (Made from: haaTa, -s-, -paN) N thief, robber ■ hackuSmin (Made from: *hacku, -Smin) N thief, robber

robbers ■ hackumak (Made from: *hacku, -mak) N thieves, robbers

robin ■ TapTap N robin [Attested only once]

rock ■ irek 1 Nrevers. stone, rock {{Ex.: waate-ka irektaktum. I come from the rock. irek wetreSmin big rock haysa ekwe corkompi irektak. They don't dry (them) on the rocks. hemec'a rukka irekwas, hiSSestap rukka irekwas. one house made of stone, a house was made of stone;}} Similar: ireks; Verb: irek 2.

throw rocks ■ cassa V throw rocks {{Ex.: cassa-ka-mes. I'm throwing rocks at you. cassat
ireksum. Throw rocks at me!\{\}

**get/gather rocks** ■ irek 2 Vrevers. get/gather rocks

\{\{Ex.: kan irkenin. I gathered rocks.\}\} **Noun:**

irek 1. Meaning: less common meaning.

**roll** ■ *upru* V roll \{\{Ex.: paaranikatum haysa uprunin. They rolled down from the hill. upruni! Roll (something)!\}\} **Similar:** liiyo.

Grammar: only used with either -n(i), -mpi, or rarely -si (or possibly -Ste).

**aski 2** V roll \{\{Ex.: askinika eeye. I was about to roll.\}\} **Meaning:** This meaning is probably wrong, and only occurs once.

**liiyo** V roll \{\{Ex.: tina makse liiyosis okse, uprasis. There we rolled in the past, rolled down.\}\} **Similar:** *upru*.

Grammar: meaning: possibly down a hill, meaning unclear, upru is a better known word of similar meaning. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**uprumpi** (Made from: *upru, -mpi*) V roll Grammar: to roll something, usually down a hill or such, not to roll on one's own. **uprun** (Made from: *upru, -n*) V roll

Grammar: roll (usually down a hill or such) on its own, not to roll something down. (Other Pronunci.: upruni before a suffix)

**roll in the dirt** ■ miila V roll in the dirt \{\{Ex.: yetee-ka miilan. I'm will roll in the dirt. miTTon puhuT, miilan. The bread falls, (and) rolls in the dirt.\}\} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i).

**roko** V roll in the dirt \{\{Ex.: rookopuy! Roll yourself in the dirt!\}\} **Meaning:** May include rolling in ash to cover oneself in ash, may be rolling on the ground as a child plays. [Tentative]

**roll over** ■ hatu V roll over, gather \{\{Ex.: hatuhte por. The fleas have gathered. hatuhte rolled (gathered up?) hatuupu-ka. I am rolling (myself) over.\}\} **Meaning:** Meaning: meaning unsure, roll could be like gather up, meaning may have changed between Arroyo's and Ascension's time. [Tentative]

(Other Pronunci.: hatuu before one consonant and then a vowel)

**roll up** ■ cunnu V fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap

\{Ex.: ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih. His hair is not tied up. cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.\} **loanword:** toplari. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.

**ilku** V roll/fold up, shake out

\{Ex.: ilkun-ak eshen, kitroh. He rolled up his clothes, clothes. ilkuy! Roll up (your

pantlegs)! (when one crosses a stream)\} **Meaning:** To roll up one's pant legs or skirt, like to keep them out of water when wading, or to shake the stuff out of a rag when cleaning. ■ kucru V double over, roll up

\{\{Ex.: hiske-ka kucru kan-sikaare. Let me roll my cigar.\}\} Grammar: the form kucrupi does not seem to be used normally, but was possible. (Other Pronunci.: kucur before -pu) ■ tanu V lift, roll/fold up

\{Ex.: tanhuute-k. It's rolled up. tanmuy nuk! Fold/roll that up! tanmupuy! Roll your (sleeves etc.) up!\} **Meaning:** Meaning: of rolling or folding the bottom edge of sleeves, skirts, or other clothing (pant legs) up, includes just lifting the skirt a little by hand (to get it out of the way), possibly also includes sewing the clothing up rather than just folding it.

**roof of mouth** ■ tankar N roof of mouth, palate

\{\{Ex.: kan mehees wak-tankare. I'm looking at his palate. iinate kan-tankar: I'm sick in the roof of my mouth.\}\}

**root** ■ hiikoT 2 N root Social use: meaning was pine in Ar's time, root (any type, not specifically a pine root) in Asc.'s time.

**gather soaproot** ■ torke Vrevers. gather soaproot

\{\{Ex.: torkena makke. We go to gather soaproots. torkena makke amSi makke kussa eshene. We are going to gather soaproot so that we (can) wash clothes. kan-torken kan tonnempin. I lost the soaproots I gathered. torkemit kannis! Gather soaproot for me!\}\} **Noun:** toroowis; **Noun:** torow. Pronunciation: k/w relationship in torke/torow pair. Meaning: possibly only of gathering the edible variety (toroowis), but more likely general for both that and the washing variety (torow).

**wild ginger root** ■ kuuTis Nrevers. wild ginger root, angelica **Verb:** kuTis. Cultural info.: used for food, cooked like mustard greens, Ascension did not know any medicinal uses.

**gather cutgrass roots** ■ hihu V gather cutgrass roots

\{Ex.: hihuna to go to gather cutgrass roots\} **Noun:** huyhuy. Cultural info.: roots were used in basketweaving. [Attested only once]

**bulrush/tule** ■ Sipruna N bulrush/tule root \{Ex.: Sipruna summunSmis spoiled bulrush root Siprunakma bulrush roots\} **Verb:** Sipru;

**Similar:** rookos. Cultural info.: a good food. Meaning:
root of the rookos bulrush.

**gather bulrush/tule root** ■ **Sipru** V gather 
bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: **Sipruna** makke. We go to gather bulrush roots. **Sipru** makke. We're gathering bulrush roots.}} Similar: rookos; 
Noun: **Sipruna**. Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the root of the rookos plant.

**black edible root** ■ **tammet** N black edible root 
Meaning: an edible black root plant that grows in swamps and rivers.

**edible soaproot** ■ **torowis** N edible soaproot 
{{Ex.: **kan** meheesi torowis. I see the edible soaproot.}} Verb: **torke**; Similar: torow.
Cultural info.: used as food, takes about a week to prepare, brown/pink in color when cooked, eaten with milk, smell and taste similar to mescal. Grammar: might include a variant of -kniS to indicate smaller soaproot, but unsure. Meaning: smaller, edible variety.

**gather wild ginger root** ■ **kuTs** Vrevers. gather 
wild ginger root {{Ex.: **kuTsina** makke. We go to gather wild ginger root.}} Noun: **kuuTis**.
Meaning: possibly angelica plant instead of wild ginger root.

**soaproot** ■ **torow** Nrevers. soaproot {{Ex.: **lahpanin** torow. The soap-root got lost. makse tensen tollon torow. We found a lot of soaproot. makke aruta kussa torowoowum. We will wash laundry tomorrow with soaproot. yuuk makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak. And we carried soaproot on our backs.}} Similar: torowis; Verb: **torke**. Cultural info.: used for washing and making things out of, not edible, usable for washing immediately after gathering without much preparation. Meaning: larger type. 
(Other Pronunc.: **torow** before a vowel in the same word)

**rope** ■ **lasaari** (Borrowed from: lazar Spanish) V 
lasso, rope {{Ex.: **kan-was** lasaar. I lassoed it.}} Grammar: to rope or lasso something. [Attested only once] ■ **piTTeMs** (Made from: piTTe, -msa) N rope

**horsehair rope** ■ **kapre** (Borrowed from: cabre > cabestro Spanish) N horsehair rope
native: **ruk**. Pronunciation: pronounced with a v in kavresto, H noted it was not a w, closest Musun pronunciation would be kapresto. [Attested only once]

**rawhide rope** ■ **liy** N rawhide rope [Me only]

**rope trap** ■ **hettes** (Made from: hette, -s) N rope trap 
Similar: tuuyus. Grammar: thing you use to trap something.

**rosary** ■ **rosaaryo** (Borrowed from: rosario Spanish) 
N rosary {{Ex.: **ekwes**-me makhene hummi rosaaryose? Won't you give us rosaries?}}

**rose** 
**wild rose** ■ **mamawkwa** (Borrowed from: possibly a borrowing possibly Chochenyo) N 
wild rose Pronunciation: -kwkw- not normally possible in Mutsun, and this may be from another language. 
[Attested only once] ■ **muumuci** N wild rose, type of flower Meaning: exact type of flower very unsure, possibly not wild rose, the plant had small, pretty flowers, but also had strong thorns.

**rot** ■ *seswe V decay, rot, fall apart {{Ex.: **riiTay** sesweSte. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. sesweSte mmuy. It's rotted below (on the bottom).}} Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. ■ **pothe** V rot, decay {{Ex.: **potheSte** rotten pothenin. (It) rotted.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: for example of rotten wood. ■ **summu** V decay, rot, go bad {{Ex.: **yete-k** summuSte riiTay. The rabbitskin clothes have decayed.}} Grammar: can apply to rushes/reeds, clothing/blankets, food, body parts (from illness), etc.. ■ **yuummu** V rot, decay, spoil {{Ex.: **hemec'a** yuummuSmuin tappur one rotten piece of wood ekwe-k yete yuummu. It won't rot. yuummuin. (It) rotted.}} Meaning: used of food gone bad, of wood, possibly also of body parts (with unsure exact meaning).

**rotate** ■ **tiplile** V spin, turn {{Ex.: **kan-was** tiplilehte. I make it spin. tiplilehte spun around}} Grammar: like a top or a whirlwind. ■

**tippe** V walk around, turn, wander {{Ex.: **tippe-k**. It's turning (in circles). **tippe-k** wak-rukkase. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. **tippe kan-lom**. My brains (mind) are...}
rotated ■ sesseSte (Made from: *sesse, -Ste) perf decayed, rotted, fallen apart

rough ■ putteste (Inflected form of: *putte, -Ste) perf rough, thick Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea.

grind roughly ■ yassa V crush, grind roughly

Meaning: of grain or corn, crush roughly before grinding finely in a mortar, to prepare for grinding.

[ Tentative]

get/become rough ■ putten (Made from: *putte, -n) V get thick, get rough Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea. (Other Pronunc.: putteni before another suffix)

be rough ■ *putte V be thick, be rough { {Ex.: putteSte hatul. The mush is thick. puttenin. (It) got thick/rough.} } Grammar: only appears with -Ste (meaning rough/thick), -n(i) (meaning get/become rough/thick), or -mpi (make rough/thick). Meaning: thick of mush, or rough of water in a river or sea.

round ■ tiklahte (Made from: tikla, -Ste) perf round, circular Meaning: flat and round like a hoop, not spherical like a ball. ■ tiplahte (Made from: *tipla, -Ste) perf round

be round ■ *tipla V be round Grammar: may only appear with -hite. ■ tikla V be round/circular

Similar: tikrimis. Grammar: might only be used with -hite, but unsure. Meaning: round and flat like a hoop, not spherical like a ball. ■ upla V be round/spherical Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: round like a ball (sphere), not a hoop (circle).

round one ■ uplaSmin (Made from: upla, -Smin) N round one, ball loanword: woola.

roundhouse ■ tuupen N sweathouse, roundhouse

{ {Ex.: Kan namtisi Taarese tuupentak. I just listen to the man in the sweathouse. Taaresemak watin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu. The men go to the sweathouse so they'll sweat.} }
the action lelTe all the time.

**ruler**  ■ **takkes** (Made from: takke, -s) **N measuring instrument, ruler** Meaning: could probably include a measuring tape, a ruler, etc.

**rumble**  ■ **kolyole** **V rumble, grumble** \{Ex.: kolyole kan-huttu, riiTok. My stomach is rumbling, (my) intestines.\} Pronunciation: does not match the usual Mutsun verb forms. Meaning: of one's stomach, for example when empty, or intestines. ■ **tokse** **V rumble, make crackling noise** \{Ex.: tokseksi sikken. My stomach is growling.\} Pronunciation: not a typical verb form for Mutsun, the word could reflect the sound the stomach makes. Meaning: of the stomach growling.

**Rumsien people**  ■ **karmeleNu** (Borrowed from: Carmeleño Spanish) **Npersonal Rumsien Tribe/people** \{Ex.: waate karmeleNukma, waate hayxa karmentakwas. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.\}

**Rumsien Tribe**  ■ **karmeleNu** (Borrowed from: Carmeleño Spanish) **Npersonal Rumsien Tribe/people** \{Ex.: waate karmeleNukma, waate hayxa karmentakwas. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.\}

**run**  ■ ***Tokke** **V run** \{Ex.: wak Tokkenis haysane. He ran away from them. yete-k Tokken. He will run. sitka numan kuutis soro, numan Tokken sit. in the water that flows a little bit, where the water runs wak-in Tokken. His tears run (flow). TokteSmin good runner\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), to indicate motion, or rarely with -Smin. Meaning: both literally run with one's feet, and for water or tears to run, but less usual for that than words for 'flow.' ■ **paya** **V run** \{Ex.: paya, aateytak wak paya. Run, he runs everywhere.\} Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat unsure. ■ **Tokken** (Made from: *Tokke, -n) **V run** (Other Pronunc.: Tokkeni before a suffix) ■ **yuu, Command run!, go!** \{Ex.: yuu caluy! Go jump! yuu, hoTTo eereSiy! Go take a bath! yuu, hoTTo! Go, get out of here! yuuyu! You all go!\} Grammar: forms a command by itself without -y, but can add -yuT to command more than one person.

**be good at running**  ■ **paysa** (Made from: paya, -s-) **V be good at running** \{Ex.: paysaSmin, paysamak good runner, good runners\} **Noun:** paaya. Cultural info.: there may have been men who were always the runners. Meaning: probably means literally 'run repeatedly, run a lot,' and may refer to the men whose job it was to run.

**run around noisily**  ■ **puruye** **V run around noisily, make noise** \{Ex.: hatte puruye? Who is running around making noise? puruye-ka. I'm running around making noise.\} Meaning: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

**run away**  ■ ***uuwi** (Borrowed from: huir? Spanish?) **V run away, flee** \{Ex.: uuwinin makse. We fled. kan-mes uuwin. I'm running away from you. uuwin-ak kalletka. He runs away to the sea.\} native: haahen 1. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), with same meaning (because it's a verb of motion), person you run from marked with -se/-e, place you run to marked with -tak/-tka, can have an object with -se/-e even though it has -n(i). ■ **haahen** 1 **V run away** \{Ex.: huksi makse haahenin. We just ran away. hitTeyuT makke haahen! Come on, let's flee!\} Loanword: *uuwi. ■ **huuye** **V flee, run away** \{Ex.: huuyeSte-k. He/she has run away.\} [Attested only once] ■ **uuwin** (Made from: *uuwi, -n) **V run away, flee** (Other Pronunc.: uuwinin before a suffix)

**run in a group**  ■ **moyle** **V run/move in a group** \{Ex.: moylehte sinnikma. The children run along in a group. Taares waate moylehte. The men come (walking) in a group.\} **Similar:** moyce.

**run into**  ■ ***suksa** **V run into** Similar: sukta. Grammar: only appears with -mu. Meaning: only of more than one person running into each other (compare to sukta). (Other Pronunc.: sukas before -mu (or -pu if possible)) ■ **sukta** **V run/bump into** \{Ex.: kan suktanin. I bumped into (something, for ex. the table).\} **Similar:** *suksa. Meaning: a person
run into a thing (sukasmu is for people running into each other). [Attested only once]

run into each other | sukasmu (Made from: *suksa, -mu) V run into each other Meaning: 2+ people run into each other.

run out | *huTu V run out, be gone { {Ex.: huuTun yete iTThine. It will run out again.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: there's no more left of something. ■ *sihhu V run out, dissipate, go away { {Ex.: sikhunin kan-ak. My thirst went away. sikhunin kaarees. The smoke has dissipated. sikhunin eenena. The blackberries ran out (at end of season).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: to be used up, gone, disappeared, evaporated. ■ huuTun (Made from: *huTu, -n) V run out, be gone (Other Pronunc.: huuTuni before another suffix) ■ kattu V run out, finish { {Ex.: kattunin. (It) finished.}} Similar: kawra. Social use: the more common word is kawra. [Attested only once] ■ kawra (Borrowed from: acabar?? (Spanish??) V finish, end, run out { {Ex.: nahu kwaran Taskuhmin. The red one ends there. kawran-ka wak-hiSSene. I'm running out of breath. kawran kan-cavic. My strength is running out. kawran-ak wak-hiSSene. He finished his work. kawrahte-ka amman. I've finished eating. kawraSte sii. The water ran out. (there stopped being any) kann makke maTTer kwaran before our tobacco runs out kawraSte himah'a. All gone. koc waate kan kawran TiT. When my life is coming to an end.}} Similar: kattu. Grammar: by itself, means to finish something, with -n(i), means something runs out/end on its own. Meaning: run out in the sense of being used up or gone, not literally flow out. Social use: may only be a chance similarity to Spanish acabar, not borrowed. ■ kawran (Made from: kawra, -n) V run out, end Grammar: run out or end on its own. (Other Pronunc.: kawrani before another suffix) ■ sikhun (Made from: *sihhu, -n) V run out, dissipate, go away (Other Pronunc.: sikhuni before another suffix) ■ yuTkIn (Made from: yuTki, -n) V spill, run out Grammar: something spills out of a container on its own. Meaning: usually of a liquid, sometimes solids. (Other Pronunc.: yuTkIni before a suffix)

gaider | *Sipruna (Made from: *Tokke, -Y-, -Smin) N good runner

to ruptured | saru V be ruptured, break open { {Ex.: saruSte tookol. The sores on the neck have ruptured. sariinun. (They) became ruptured.}} Meaning: of sores. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: saru before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

rush | bulrush ■ rookos Nrevers. bulrush { {Ex.: tokko rookos-was a bed made of bulrushes mukurmakma yete hippun rookose. The women will carry bulrushes on their backs.}} Similar: Sipru; Similar: rokoosta; Similar: Sipruna; Verb: rokso. Cultural info.: used for repairing roofs and was very long-lasting, also used for making sleeping mats/beds. Meaning: a large, round bulrush (tule), grew in Watsonville around the edge of a lake, probably the most common type, Sipruna is the root of this plant.

thin bulrush | kaamun N thin bulrush Similar: luppe; haale; rapansa; Verb: kaamu. Cultural info.: very thin and tough, grew to two feet high, Italians and vegetable sellers used it to tie bunches of vegetables, and people used it to tie other tule onto the roofs of houses (thatch roof), because this type doesn't rot as other types do. Meaning: referred to as tuno, tule, or tulito.


gather thin bulrush | kaamun V gather thin bulrush { {Ex.: kaamunaka makke. We go to gather thin bulrush.}} Noun: kaamun.

plant like bulrush | pakkir N plant like bulrush [Ar + Asc. guess]

gather bulrush | rokso Vrevers. gather bulrush { {Ex.: roksa makke. We go to gather bulrush.}} Noun: rokos. Meaning: can involve pulling the bulrush out by the roots.

gather bulrush/tule root | Sipru V gather bulrush/tule root { {Ex.: Sipru makke. We go to gather bulrush roots. Sipru makke. We're
gathering bulrush roots.}} Similar: rookos;  
Noun: Spirula. Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the root of the rookos plant.

S s

sack ■ huTTas (Made from: huTTa, -si) N sack, bag  
loanword: sakitu; loanword: saaku. Meaning: literally thing you use to put something into a bag. ■ saaku  
(Borrowed from: saco Spanish) N sack, bag  
{{Ex.: uttuy neppe kurkah hemec’a saakutka! Put this roasted corn in a sack! kan akkumpi kan-issuse saakutka. I’m putting my hand in a sack.}} Similar: sakitu; native: huTTas. ■ wolsa  
(Borrowed from: bolsa Spanish) N bag, sack  
{{Ex.: hottyon-ak yu-k uttupun wolsatka. He stole it and put it in a bag. hiSSemit hemec’a wolsase! Make one bag for me! Tikiy wolsatka! Put (it) in a bag!}}

little sack ■ sakitu (Borrowed from: saquito  
Spanish) N little sack, little bag  
{{Ex.: wattimpi wakTure hemec’a sakitutka. He carries his tobacco in a small sack.}} native: huTTas;  
Similar: saaku; native: hotyoknis. [Attested only once]

sacred stick ■ iyot N sacred stick [Attested only once]

sad

be/get sad ■ corokpu (Made from: *corko, -pu) V  
be sad, get sad, be disappointed

get/become sad ■ *corko; V get sad, be 
disappointed  
{{Ex.: corokpu makse koc amne.}}  
We're sad when it rains. kan corokpu, ussi-ka ekwe holle ricca wakTuk. I'm sad because I can't talk with her.}  
Synonym: cakwi, cakku.  
Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). Meaning: ‘be disappointed’ is not completely sure. (Other Pronunc.: corok before -pu (and -mu if possible))

become/get sad ■ cakkun (Made from: cakku, -n)  
V get/become sad

sadness ■ Soole N sadness  
{{Ex.: ekwe pesyo men-Soolese! Don't think about your sadness! hinkahte-ka Soolesum? How am I with sadness?}}  
Verb: *Sole. Grammar: Sollen can also be used for this (Sollen with -n nominalizer), but Soole more common.

safe ■ salwatu (Borrowed from: salvado Spanish)  
Adv safe Grammar: part of speech unclear, may not have been used widely in sentences in Mutsum.  
[Attested only once]

saint ■ santi (Borrowed from: santo Spanish) N holy  
one, saint  
{{Ex.: wak-raakat mariya santi. Her name is Holy Maria. hiruhmin santukma Tarahtakwas All the saints of heaven}}  
Similar: santisima. Grammar: usage partly depends on usage of the Spanish word, may be santu when used as a noun.

sake

for someone's sake ■ -mi Suff. (V > V) for  
someone's sake  
{{Ex.: hSSemi-k tutiyase wak-makkhuhe. She is making tortillas for her husband. lalkamit kannis! Bring me geese! haraamit kannis! Give it to me! wak-was hinwimi. He remembers him (for him). kan-mes ennemi. I am writing for you. huttemit}}
sottomo! Stoke the fire for me!

Similar:
heerenmi. Grammar: attach to end of verb to mean 'to do something for someone else', (benefactive).

salamander • weleeli N salamander Meaning: species unsure. [Attested only once]

Salinas Tribe • ensen (Made from: ense, -n) Npersonal Salinas tribe Meaning: name for this tribe means 'blackberrying place' literally. [Tentative]

saliva • rus N saliva, spit, drool {Ex.: koc tollon iccon rus, turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, one has a sore throat. oton-ka ruusum. I mended it with saliva.} Verb: ruse. (Other Pronunc.: ruus before a vowel in the same word)

wet the body with saliva • male V wet the body with saliva {Ex.: yeela-ka maleepe. Let me wet my body with saliva! maley nuk! Wet his body with saliva! malee-ka. I rub (someone) with saliva.} Meaning: possibly an impolite word. (Other Pronunc.: malee before a single consonant and then a vowel)

salmon • huuraka Nrevers. salmon Verb: hurka.

Cultural info.: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

fish for salmon • hurka Vrevers. fish for salmon {Ex.: huraka makke. We go salmon fishing.} Noun: huuraka. Cultural info.: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

salt • akkes Nrevers. salt {Ex.: akkeste. It has salt. tollon-ak akkes. It (has) a lot of salt.} Verb: awse. • awse V salt {Ex.: kan awse tooTese. I'm salting the meat. awse amSi Tummate! Salt it so it will taste good!} Similar: awli; Noun: akkes.

put in salt • toTro V put in salt, salt down {Ex.: toTron-me aru. You preserved it in salt the... then.} Meaning: to preserve by packing in salt, for example of meat. [Ar + Asc. guess]

culture

Salt it so it will taste good!

Meaning: to preserve by packing in salt, for example of meat. [Ar + Asc. guess]

saltgrass • hintel N saltgrass {Ex.: akkes hintelwas salt from saltgrass} [Attested only once]

sample • namma V try, sample {Ex.: namman kurkahse. [Someone] tried the roasted corn. hiskeyuT, namma makam piina! You all go try that! (especially of food) nansiy! Try it!} Similar: naani. Meaning: of trying a little of something to see how it is, often food but can be other things (not try to do something).

San Felipe Valley • poytokiS Nplace San Felipe Valley Cultural info.: Indians gathered there to dance, the priests made a chapel and cemetery there to use when someone's body could not be brought across the river because of high water. Meaning: at the lower part, by the lake, can also refer to the large rancheria there, includes the plain past the Jim Salter bridge.

San Joaquin Valley tribe • cawsayla Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] • kapca N a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] • kiTTatay (Made partly from: -tak) Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: could come from kiTTa 'make a fire' and -tak, meaning 'fire-making place,' but this isn't clear. [Attested only once] • kukunu Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe, their location [Attested only once] • napTinTay N a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] • notuwaliT Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] • saybilamnay Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] • walkemnay N a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] • wowal Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: probably also refers to the location of the tribe (placename). [Attested only once]

San Juan • sanhwan (Borrowed from: San Juan Spanish) Nplace San Juan {Ex.: sanhwantakwas person from San Juan}

a large San Juan rancheria • uniyhayma Nplace a large San Juan rancheria [Attested only once]

village near San Juan mission • terentak (Made from: teren, -tak) Nplace village near San Juan mission Meaning: literally at the spring, more often used to discuss the spring than the village at it.
sand - wis N sand { {Ex.: wistik wak luppupu sitka. He ducks his head in the sand, in the water.} } Similar: mun, lot, pire.
sandhill
cry of a sandhill crane - tuu excl cry of a sandhill crane Noun: tures. Pronunciation: regular words do not end in long vowel, but this word imitates the sound of the bird. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. [Attested only once]
sandhill crane - tures Nrevers. crane, sandhill crane Verb: tuu; Verb: turse. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.
Santa Cruz - santa krus 1 (Borrowed from: Santa Cruz Spanish) Nplace Santa Cruz. { {Ex.: wistik makke santa krus. We're going to Santa Cruz. kan miTtenin santa krus. I grew up in Santa Cruz.} } Pronunciation: kr pronunciation not possible in native Mutsun words. (Other Pronunc.: santa kruus before a vowel in the same word)
Santa Cruz Indians - akwaswas Npersonal Santa Cruz Indians, Akwaswas Tribe - haryan Npersonal Santa Cruz Indians [Attested only once]
Santa Cruz Mountains - makSare (Borrowed from: probable borrowing donor language unknown) Nplace Santa Cruz Mountains [Ar + Asc. guess]
sarape - saraape (Borrowed from: sarape Spanish) N sarape blanket { {Ex.: yihwiy men-saraape! Shake out your sarape! kariy hiTwiy men-saraape! Hang your blanket up outside!} } native: eshen.
satisfy *pussa V satiate, fill, satisfy { {Ex.: pussaSte-ka. I'm full/satisfied. kan pussanin. I got full. sepyenis haysa, pussaSmin haysa. They got satiated, they are satiated ones.} } Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, and -Ste. Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. ■ sepye V satiate, get full { {Ex.: haysa piNi sepyenin. Maybe they got satiated.} } Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by sunyi. [Ar only, very unsure]
satiated *pussaSte (Made from: *pussa, -Ste perf full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things.
be satiated *wane, V be full, be satiated { {Ex.: kan waneSte. I am satiated/full. ekwe-me ama hinsu wanen. You do not know how to get full. kan waneenin. I got full.} } Grammar: may only be used with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: probably includes sexual meaning, probably also includes full from eating. (Other Pronunc.: wane before a single consonant and then a vowel)
get satiated *pussan (Made from: *pussa, -n,) perf get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: pussani before another suffix)
satisfied *pussaSte (Made from: *pussa, -Ste perf full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: pussani before another suffix)
satisfy *pussa V satiate, fill, satisfy { {Ex.: pussaSte-ka. I'm full/satisfied. kan pussanin. I got full. sepyenis haysa, pussaSmin haysa. They got satiated, they are satiated ones.} } Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, and -Ste. Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. ■ sepye V satiate, get full { {Ex.: haysa piNi sepyenin. Maybe they got satiated.} } Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by sunyi. [Ar only, very unsure]
be satiated *wane, V be full, be satiated { {Ex.: kan waneSte. I am satiated/full. ekwe-me ama hinsu wanen. You do not know how to get full. kan waneenin. I got full.} } Grammar: may only be used with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: probably includes sexual meaning, probably also includes full from eating. (Other Pronunc.: wane before a single consonant and then a vowel)
get satiated *pussan (Made from: *pussa, -n,) perf get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: pussani before another suffix)
satisfied *pussaSte (Made from: *pussa, -Ste perf full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: pussani before another suffix)

Saturday - saawatu (Borrowed from: sabado Spanish) N Saturday
savor food  ■  Tummaspu  (Made from: Tumsa, -pu)  

V  enjoy oneself, savor food  

Meaning: may mean both to enjoy oneself and to enjoy food or for food to be tasty, unclear meaning.

say  ■  kuwa  V  say, tell  

{Ex.: kuwa-k. He says. kuwahne nuk. It is said. haysa uThinya saawe kuwa-ka. I say the two of them sing together. kaatYi kuwahne wak-riccan. This is how his speech is said. wak kannis kuwan, ara kan-was kuwan. He told me, and then I told him. wak kannis kuwa kan-aanam semmonin, yuu-ka corokpu kan-aananum. He tells me my mother died, and I'm sad about my mother. }

Grammar: rarely.

say what?  ■  hinkayi  Q  say what?  

{Ex.: hinkayi wak-raakat? What is his name? hinkayi-me-kas monse? What are you saying to me? hinkaihnes-me? What were you told?}  

Grammar: can be used as a verb (with verb suffixes) rarely.

say 'yes' with the eyes  ■  wilō  V  say 'yes' with the eyes  

{Ex.: wilot kannis! Say 'yes' to me with your eyes! wilō wak, Tunku wak. He signals yes with his eyes, he signals no with his nose.}  

Pronunciation: could be huylo, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: to make a gesture with the eyes/face agreeing or confirming (similar to nodding). [Ar only, very unsure]

scalp dirt/grease  ■  iisir  N  dandruff, hair dirt/grease  

{Ex.: men-moohel tollon-ak iisir. Your head is full of dandruff. iisirte-k moo heltak. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}  

Verb: isi;  

Similar: iisir. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

scaly

catch scaly lizards  ■  meherwa,  V  catch scaly lizards  

{Ex.: meherwana to go to catch scaly lizards}  

Noun: meherwa. Grammar: probably comes from meherwa 'scaly lizard,' which comes from meher -wa. [Attested only once]

scaly lizard  ■  *meher  Nrevers.  scaly lizard  

Verb: mahre. Grammar: appears only with -wa, may relate to the lizard sticking its tongue out (mahre), but not sure.

■  meherwa  (Made from: *meher, -wa)  N  scaly lizard  

Verb: meherwa-

scar  ■  hikiT  Nrevers.  scar  

{Ex.: wak hikiTte. He has a scar.}  

Verb: *hikiT. Pronunciation: Ascension thought it might be hiTik instead, but decided on this, and hikiT is more likely. [Tentative]

have a scar  ■  *hikTi  Vrevers.  have a scar  

{Ex.: hikTihte wak-horkostak. He is scared on his throat. hikTihte horkos. a scared throat hikTiSmin a scared person}  

Noun: hikiT.  

Grammar: only appears with -Smin (scarred one) and -hte (scarred).

scare  ■  *orko  V  frighten, scare  

{Ex.: pina waate paaTe, orkonin-ka yaasir. There comes the priest, I was very scared. orkopun-me. You scared yourself, orkostap-ka. I was frightened (by someone/something). orkoSte makke. We are scared.}  

Similar: koypo;  

Similar: *poyko.  

Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -Ste, -pu, or -stap, not used as 'I scare him' but as 'I am/got/was scared'.  

Meaning: stronger fright than koypo/poyko.  

■  *poyko  V  frighten, scare, startle  

{Ex.: poykoninka. I was got scared. kan-was poykompi. I frightened him.}  

Similar: *orko;  

Synonym: koypompi;  

Similar: pitsi. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: possibly a sudden scare.  

■  koypompi  (Made from: koypo, -mpi)  V  scare, startle  

Synonym: *poyko. Meaning: to mildly...
scare or startle someone. ■ **poykompi** (Made from: *poyko, -mpi) V scare, frighten, startle
Grammar: to scare someone, not to be scared.

**be scared** ■ **poykon** (Made from: *poyko, -n) V be frightened, be scared, be startled
Grammar: to be or get or become scared. (Other Pronunc.: **poykoni**
before another suffix)

**scarred** ■ **orkoSte** (Made from: *orko, -Ste) perf
scarred, frightened

**be scared** ■ **hasli** V fear, be afraid, be scared
{|Ex.: haslinis-ka okse. I was afraid a long time ago.
koc Tura, haslin ekTemak. When it thunders, bad people are afraid. hasli-ka amane. I am truly afraid. hasliSmin fearful one ekwe makam piNi haslin paaTese? Aren't you all perhaps afraid of the padre?{}}

**Synonym:**
*haasi*. Grammar: almost always followed by -nl/-n with similar meaning, but not always.
**orkon** (Made from: *orko, -n) V be scared, be frightened Grammar: to just feel scared, not to scare someone or to be specifically scared by someone. (Other Pronunc.: **orkoni** before another suffix)

**pitsi** V be frightened
{|Ex.: pitsimpi to frighten someone}{}}
**Similar:**
*koypo*; **Similar:** *poyko*
Grammar: may only appear with -mpi (frightened someone). Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, koypo/poyko are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**scarred** ■ **hikTihte** (Made from: *hikTi, -Ste) perf
scarred

**scarred one** ■ **hikTiSmin** (Made from: *hikTi, -Smin) N scarred one, scarred person

**scent** ■ **Tumma**, N flavor, taste, scent
{|Ex.: awsey amSi Tummate! Salt (it) so (it) will have flavor! miStewak-Tumma. Its flavor is good. ekwe Tummate. It's not tasty/doesn't have flavor. ekwena petsen, suukar, Tummamin. There is no sugar, sugar, flavorful thing (sugar).}{}}
**Similar:** *tsumma*; **Verb:** Tumma. Grammar: almost always used with -min or -te, but can be used alone. Meaning: flavorful but usually not sweet (tsumma).

**scissors** ■ **tihhir** (Borrowed from: tijera Spanish) N scissors
{|Ex.: innan tihhir: The scissors fell. kan meheesi tihhire. I see the scissors.}{}}

**Similar:** tihi; **Similar:** TiTki. Grammar: could be related to tihi 'cut hide into strips,' but more likely a Spanish borrowing that is similar by chance.

**cut with scissors** ■ **TiTki** V cut with scissors
{|Ex.: TiTkipu-ka kan-urihsen kan-timmahtak. I'm cutting my hair with scissors on my forehead.}{}}
**Similar:** tihhir; **Similar:** SuuSa.
Meaning: cut the hair with scissors, instead of singing it to cut it. [Attested only once]

**scold** ■ **hirca** V scold
{|Ex.: okse-me kannis hiracpua. A long time ago you scolded me. hiracpuaN amane truly a scolder hiracpuhne-m. You are being scolded.}{}}
**Grammar:**
usually only occurs with -pu (same meaning), but may be possible with -paN (a scold) also. Social use: form hiracpua 'scolder' was out of use by Ascension's time, and only hiracpu 'to scold' was used. (Other Pronunc.: hirac before -pu)

**hiwvo V** scold, criticize
{|Ex.: haysa kannis hiiwon. They scolded me. hiiwonaN-ka. I was scolded. hiiwonaN-ak amane. He is truly a scolder (one who scolds too much).}{}}
**Similar:**
**hiracpu** (Made from: *hirca, -pu) V scold Meaning: not literal use of -pu, does not mean to scold oneself, just means to scold someone.

**scolden** ■ **hiwopaN** (Made from: hiwvo, -paN) N scolder Meaning: someone who scolds others too much.

**scorch** ■ **posyo** V scorch, singe
{|Ex.: kan-mes posyo. I'm scorching your hair. posyon-me. Your hair is getting singed. posyohte hiwaanis. It arrived scorched.}{}}
**Similar:**
**puuSa**; **Similar:** puuSapu; **Similar:** puuSe. Cultural info.: to cut the hair by singing it off at the cut point. Meaning: usually only of hair.
**puuSe**, V scorch
{|Ex.: yeela-ka-mes puuSe. I will scorch you. puuSe. It got scorched. kan puuSe. I scorched it (made it get scorched).}{}}
**Similar:**
**posyo**; **Similar:** puuSa. Meaning: probably with a burning stick, grasses, or firebrand.
**puuSa** V scorch, singe
{|Ex.: puuSapu-ka. I scorch myself. puuSapu. It got scorched. puuSapu-ka. He singed his hair. puuSe. It's scorched. puuSe. The bread got scorched.}{}}
**Similar:**
**posyo**; **Similar:** SuuSa; **Similar:** puuSe. Meaning: often of hair (possibly to cut it), can also be of bread getting overdone, and can probably be used generally.
scorched

puuSaSte (Inflected form of: puuSa, -Ste) perf scorched, singed. Meaning: of hair, bread, and possibly other things in general.

cowl ■ kelTe V scowl, frown {Ex.: kelTe-me hin. Your eyes are scowling (you are scowling with your eyes/face). kelTehne-me. You are scowled at. kelTe-me kannis. You scowl at me.} Meaning: could also include having cloudy eyes, but unsure.

scrape ■ cirko V scrape {Ex.: cirkoSte men-hintak. You have scraped your face. cirkonin-ak, wak innanin, yu-u cirkonin. He got scraped, he fell, and he got scraped.} ■ hacwe V scrape, scratch {Ex.: kan hacwe. I scrape/scratch. hacwenin. (He) scraped/scratched.} Grammar: may contain the -w- opening infix and mean scrape upward/outward, but unclear. ■ mihra V peel, scrape {Ex.: mihranin wak-hin. His face peeled. mihraSte-k. His (skin) is peeling/peeled off. mihrannis. (He) got scraped.} Meaning: skin peels off because it is dry or chapped from work or cold, usually from the face or hands, or one's skin gets scraped by an abrasion.

stick for scraping skin off ■ wassupis (Made from: wassu, -spis) N stick for scraping one's skin off. Meaning: probably as part of bathing, not as an attack.

scrape skin ■ wassu V scrape skin {Ex.: wassu-ka-mes. I'm scraping you off (with a stick). wassum-me? Did you scrape off your skin? wassuhnine hemec' a Tippesum. (It) is scraped off by a knife.} Meaning: of scraping along the skin with a small stick or knife on purpose, possibly while washing oneself or someone else (as part of bathing, not of combat), probably of scraping water, soap, and dirt off the skin, not of scratching the skin off the body.

scratch ■ hacwe V scrape, scratch {Ex.: kan hacwe. I scrape/scratch. hacwenin. (He) scraped/scratched.} Grammar: may contain the -w- opening infix and mean scrape upward/outward, but unclear. ■ hasku V tickle, itch, scratch {Ex.: haskutiy! Tickle him! hasku-ka ama. My body itches. ekwes-mes hasku? Doesn't this tickle you?} Synonym: Sukru. ■ hassa V scratch {Ex.: haskay nuk wak-moohel! Scratch his head! haayi hassat! Come here and scratch me! hassas scratcher (tool for scratching) hassapu-ka. I scratch myself.} Cultural info.: the scratching tool was a sort of stick made with corncobs. Pronunciation: the variant haSwa could be a correct separate word with the same meaning, but Ascension used hassa more often, and no difference in meaning is clear. ■ waaha V scratch {Ex.: waahay nuk! Scratch him! waahamu hayasa. They're scratching each other.} Similar: wakci, wissa. Cultural info.: traditional way of scratching as a means of fighting/combat. ■ wakci V scratch {Ex.: wakciy nuk! Scratch it!} Similar: wissa, waaha. Meaning: like a cat.

scratch in dirt ■ wissa V scratch in dirt {Ex.: wissa-k pirka. It's scratching on the ground.} Meaning: as a chicken does. [Tentative]

scratch up ■ pirka V dig/scratch up {Ex.: pirka! Dig (it) up!} Grammar: could be related to pira 'bury' with -k- instead of -w- for 'undo'. Meaning: as a dog digs up a bone or a bird scratches something under the surface of the ground up.

screech owl ■ kutwetu N screech owl [Attested only once]

screen

glass lantern screen ■ pantala (Borrowed from: pantalla Spanish) N glass lantern screen {Ex.: hihornin pantala. The screen slipped.} [Attested only once]

scerotum ■ sokrena N scerotum Pronunciation: pronunciation might be Sokrena instead.

scrub ■ liTwa V scrub {Ex.: kan-was liTwa. I scrub it. liTwahte ama. a well-scrubbed body!} Meaning: to wash by rubbing, of clothing or one's body, possibly more general.

sea ■ kalle, N sea, ocean {Ex.: kalletka kan wattin. I am going to the sea. kalletka akkun, yu-u luppupun. He went to the sea and ducked his head under the water. kawetYka kalle the edge of the sea!} Pronunciation: sometimes has a true final h (kalleh), so that one says kallehtak, but kalletka (no final h, kalle) is slightly more common.

sea lion ■ tomminis N seal, sea lion [Ar + Asc. guess]

sea otter ■ SuuyuT N sea otter [Ar + Asc. guess]

seal ■ tomminis N seal, sea lion [Ar + Asc. guess]

search ■ himma V search, look for {Ex.: himmat maksene! Look for us! kan-was himmana. I go
to look for it. *himmatkun-ka ekwe halsa Smin.* If I were trying not to be a liar. (seeking not to be a liar) *himmatkun-me, amsi men-was hara.* If you looked for (it), so that you could give it to him. *himma-ka wak-hawnane.* He's looking for his wife.}  

**seashore**  

**kaw N** seashore {{Ex.: sessonin-ka kawtak. I was shivering on the seashore.}}  

**Similar:** kawetYka. Pronunciation: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

**season**  

**rainy season**  

**ammaniyaw** (Made from: ammani, -way) N rainy season

**seat**  

**Taawar Nrevers.** chair, seat {{Ex.: Tawray men-Taawartak! Sit in your chair! innan Taawar. The chair falls over. wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas. He went in his car, it doesn't have a seat, his butt will hurt later.}}  

**Verb:** Tawra. Cultural info.: rich people (more often Spanish than Indian, but both) used whale bones as chairs. Grammar: can also use Tawras (literally think one uses to sit).

**turn seat around**  

**yimku V** turn seat around  

{{Ex.: yimkunin. The chair turned around.}}  

Meaning: meaning and usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**seaweed**  

**tummuk Nrevers.** seaweed/lily-pad-like plant {{Ex.: mumlihne haysa tummuksum. They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.}}  

**loanword:** paapas; **Verb:** tumku. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

**gather seaweed**  

**tumku Vrevers.** gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants {{Ex.: tumkuna makke. We go to gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants.}}  

**Noun:** tummuk. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

**second**  

**iTaya num** second **Similar:** iTsa; **Similar:** -ya. Grammar: may come from 'new ones' (iTaya), but not clear. [Tentative] **uThinwas** (Inflected form of: uThin, -was) num second **Social use:** out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

**moon in second half**  

**pumeSte-k-Tar**  

(Compound composed of: pume, -Ste, =ak, Tar) N moon in second half **Meaning:** just past the full moon, probably only of the waning gibbous moon, not waning crescent, meaning unsure.

**secret**  

**speak secretly**  

**Sahhu VS** speak secretly, whisper  

{{Ex.: Sahhuru haysa. They are whispering with each other. Sahhukst riccay oocotka! Whisper very quietly to me in my ear!}}  

**Similar:** wekSo. Grammar: may be used only or usually with -mu. Meaning: to speak quietly with each other so others do not hear.

**secretly**  

**enenum AdV** out of sight, secretly  

{{Ex.: enenumse amane sukmu? Are (you) truly smoking tobacco secretly?}}  

**Similar:** meho. Social use: out of use by Ascension’s time. [Ar only, very unsure]

**secure fire**  

**paske V** secure fire {{Ex.: paskey sottow! Secure the fire!}}  

Meaning: with flint and steel. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**see**  

**haywe VS** see {{Ex.: kan-mes hayweyin. I have come to see you. meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehe. It has sunk, it is not seen. haywespuyuT! Watch out (take care) for yourselves! ekwe-k haywepu. It’s not in sight/can’t be seen. haywemun makke. We saw each other.}}  

**Synonym:** mehe. **mehe VS** look, see {{Ex.: kan-mes meheen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin. I saw you, and I liked you. meheY nuk! Look at it! mehehne-me. / men mehehne. You are being looked at. kan meheesi luyuse. I'm looking at the burden**
basket. meheesu-k. He goes to see it.} Similarly: kama; Synonym: haywe; Synonym: taSSu. Grammar: most often used with -si, but meaning similar. Meaning: most common word for 'see'. (Other Pronunc.: mehee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) meheesi (Made from: mehe, -si) V look at, see, watch Meaning: seeing similar to mehe alone, unclear how it is different, this is the most common use of mehe. saasa V see {{Ex.: saasahne pire.
The land is seen.}} Social use: could be a borrowing from Tulareno sasa 'eye,' but unclear, not used in Mutsun at all in Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be see-through *Takru V be translucent/see-through/filmy {{Ex.: TakruTe eshen. The blanket is see-through. TakruSmin a translucent thing}} Grammar: used with -Te (same meaning), -Smin, or -mpi, and possibly other suffixes. Meaning: of mosquito netting, a thin curtain, etc.

try and see naani V try and see {{Ex.: naaniy amman! Try the food! maayay naani, hattenna pina heesentah hineyku} Look and see who went walking behind there! hiske naani! Let's try it!}} Similar: namma. Meaning: of trying food, trying doing something, etc.

let's see hepeS Adv let's see {{Ex.: hepeS-ka holle hiSse. Let me see if I can do it. histo wak hepeS ricca? Let's see, what is he saying?}}

be hard to see makka V be hard to see Meaning: to be just barely visible. [Ar + Asc. guess]

see oneself haypu (Made from: haywe, -pu) V be visible, see oneself {{Ex.: ekwe-me haypu. You don't see yourself. harpaSte wak, ekwe haypu. It has sunk, it is not visible. neppe haypu takke. This one's ribs are visible.}} Pronunciation: irregular -pu form of haywe. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. meheepu (Made from: mehe, -pu) V see oneself

see skin opne V see skin {{Ex.: kan-mes opnen. I saw your skin (some part normally covered). kan opne men-muuse. I see your breasts.}} Meaning: to see a part of the body normally covered, like thighs or breasts, for example through a tear in clothing.

see something/someone dead Tomme V see something/someone dead {{Ex.: Tommena makam.

You all are going to see a dead animal (look for it). TonmeSte men-aanan. (One sees that) your mother died (some time ago).} Meaning: can probably mean to see that a person or animal is dead, or to see a dead person/animal.

seed ■ ama, 3 N fruit, seed {{Ex.: parki-was amaasum It's heavy with fruit.}} Meaning: of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: amaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) hur N seed Meaning: unknown what kind. [Tentative] itu N seed {{Ex.: helhelte sitka itu. The seed is floating on the water.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] simra V plant, sow {{Ex.: simra-ka. I'm planting (seeds). simray! Plant (something)!}}

conical seed basket ■ siwwey Nrevers. conical seed basket {{Ex.: hiSse-k siwwey. He's making a conical seed basket.}} Similarly: simirin; Verb: siwye. Meaning: cone-shaped basket about 1.5 feet in diameter at the top and pointed at the bottom, for gathering wild seeds.

gather/collection/seeds ■ ama, V gather seeds, collect seeds, harvest seeds Noun: ama, 1. (Other Pronunc.: amaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

get conical seed baskets ■ siwwey Vrevers. get conical seed baskets {{Ex.: siwwey-ka. I'm getting conical seed baskets (siwwey baskets).}} Noun: siwwey.

a tasty seed ■ puutik Nrevers. a tasty seed Verb: putki. Cultural info.: probably a traditional food. Meaning: neither Spanish nor scientific name known. [Attested only once]

small type of seed ■ mommoh Nrevers. small type of seed {{Ex.: mommohmak small seeds}} Verb: momho. Cultural info.: these seeds were made into a very fine, smooth mush that was savory or salty. Meaning: a specific plant's seeds, name unknown (neither Barbara nor Ascension knew what plant it was).

small seeds ■ amakniS (Made from: ama, -niS) N seeds

plant with dark seed ■ saapah N plant with dark seed, pil plant {{Ex.: puhii-ka saapahse. I gather up pil. saapahmak pil plants}} Verb: sapha. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pineole. Meaning: plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red
flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird.

give seeds ■ uswi $V$ give seeds  
Ex.: uswimit!
Give me seeds!} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: only appears with -mi, but may be used more broadly. [Tentative]
gather pil seed ■ sapha $V$ gather pil  
Ex.: saphana makke. We go to gather pil seeds.} 
Noun: saapah. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: the plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird, this probably means to gather the seeds rather than the plant, since the seeds were used in food.

gather puutik seeds ■ putki $V$revers. gather puutik seeds  
Ex.: putki-ka. I'm gathering puutik seeds.} 
Ex.: putkiyis! Go gather puutik seeds!} 

seed basket/paddle ■ simirin $N$ seed basket/paddle
Similar: siiwey. Cultural info.: either a basket with a small handle for seeds (Ar), or a paddle (Me) or possibly thick tray (Ha) for seeds, perhaps for stirring, specific meaning unsure.

seeds of dwarf sunflower ■ kaamer $N$revers.
(seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant
Verb: kamre; Similar: soorokwa. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as camer (to describe this plant). Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia.

seek ■ pakka, $V$ seek, look for  
Ex.: kan-was pakka. I look for him/her/it. pakkasi makensi koc makke Tawra. (They) just look for us when we're sitting down.} Social use: more common in Arroyo's time, not really in use by Ascension's time.

look for ■ himma $V$ search, look for  
Ex.: himmat makensi! Look for us! kan-was himmana. I go to look for it. himmatkun-ka ekwe halsaSmin. If I were trying not to be a liar. (seeking not to be a liar) himmatkun-me, amsi men-was hara. If you looked for (it), so that you could give it to him. himma-k wak- hawnane. He's looking for his wife.} Meaning: can mean try in the sense of seek to do something, seek not to do something, usually means more simply look for.

seem ■ ama, $V$ appear, seem  
Ex.: amanin-ka kata sittuSte. I appeared as if I were small.} [Attested only once]

seem bad ■ *iTTe, $V$ seem bad  
Ex.: ekwe-ka yete iTTepi. I will not make (it) look bad. / I will not hate (it). kan-mes iTTepi. I hate you.} Grammar: only appears with -mpi, usually meaning 'hate,' or possibly with -min. [Attested only once]

seem like ■ kata conj like, as, as if, seem  
Ex.: ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma! Don't play around like children! men-seepak kata hireh. Your beard is like a woodrat. hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. kataa-me ekwe patmuSte. It seems like you are not mischievous.} Similar: katYmi; Similar: katYaI. (Other Pronunc.: kataa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

seize ■ huTki $V$ seize [Ar only, very unsure]

get/grab ■ hooyo $V$ get, grab, take  
Ex.: hooyon-ak-was. S/he grabbed him. hooyohte-k. It has been grabbed. hooyomu. They hold each other. kan hooyona kurkahse. I go to bring roasted corn.} Pronunciation: hooyoyni 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to hooyni. Grammar: with -na, -yni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing.

catch/grasp ■ paTTi $V$ hold, catch, grasp  
Ex.: paTTihnis-ka. I was seized. paTTiv piina muuSek! Grab that bird! ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse. I didn't catch a single goose! ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yete paTTihne! Don't walk at night, because you'll
get grabbed! paTwiy nuk! Let it go! paTTi-ka kan-onespun. I'm holding my daughter.)} 
Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead.

select ■ hisse V choose, select, separate out {{Ex.: hissey laalak! Choose a goose! hissena-ka sitluhminse. I'm going to separate the small ones. sawremak hissestap. The fatty ones were chosen/separated (from the rest).}} loanword: skohe.

self
to oneself ■ -pu Suff. (V > V) to oneself {{Ex.: peloopuy! Shave your head! uttupuy men-sapaatu! Put on your shoes! kan komeypu. I'm resting (myself). men kannis tollon kocoopun. You hurt me a lot. hemec'a Sumekpus one kiss ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu! Don't talk loudly! ekwe-me nossopu kannisum. Don't sigh for me.}} Pronunciation: many verbs use a special pronunciation with final consonant and vowel reversed before -pu. Grammar: add to verb, sometimes adds meaning of 'do verb to oneself' (reflexive), but often has non-literal meanings not related to 'self,' sometimes having to do with one's own body (for ex. 'sit down/set yourself down'), sometimes no relation to 'oneself' at all (reflexive, but often idiomatic).

sell ■ huupuspu (Made from: huupu, -spu) V sell 
 Meaning: non-literally use of -spu. ■ wenteri 
 (Borrowed from: vender Spanish) V sell {{Ex.: kan huupu yuu kan wenteri. I buy and I sell. kan wenterin. I sold (it).}} native: huupu. Meaning: only for selling, not also for buying, as huupu.

send ■ hokke V send, release, let go {{Ex.: hokkeh-te-ka mukurmase. I have sent a woman. hokkeniyuT karta! Send the letters! mISmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.)}} Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person. ■ oce V send {{Ex.: kan was ocwe. I send him outward (possibly to do something).}} Grammar: may appear only with -w-, but more likely that may be chance of what was not recorded. Meaning: less common word for hokke, or more specific (for sending a person to do something). [Ar + Asc. guess]

separate ■ hiswe, V clean, winnow, separate {{Ex.: hiswey! Clean (the grain)! hisweht-te-k. It is cleaned (of grain or beans).}} Meaning: clean grain or beans by separating bad parts, like chaff, out, could include threshing grain.

put away separately ■ uTsu V put away separately {{Ex.: uTsuy nahan wak-tawahtak, wak-tawahtikat. Put (it) away there separately, at his work, at his work.}}

separate (from each other) ■ hatki V remove, separate {{Ex.: hatkipuy! Remove yourself (for example from their presence). hatkinin hasa Tammantak. They separated from each other on the hill (took different ways).}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: remove oneself from others' presence, part ways with someone else, split up, go the other way from someone.

separate out ■ hisse V choose, select, separate out {{Ex.: hissey laalak! Choose a goose! hissena-ka sitluhminse. I'm going to separate the small ones. sawremak hissestap. The fatty ones were chosen/separated (from the rest).}} loanword: skohe.

September ■ setempre (Borrowed from: septiembre Spanish) V September {{Ex.: hasa terse maTere setempretka. They cut (harvest) tobacco in September.}} Pronunciation: only appears as setembre, but a partially Mutsun pronunciation would be setempre.

sergeant ■ sarcen (Borrowed from: sargento or sergeant Spanish or English) V sergeant [Attested only once]

serious

be serious ■ tapTa V be serious {{Ex.: men tapTa. You are serious.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

sermon
give a sermon ■ Tansi V preach, give a sermon {{Ex.: kan makamse Tansimi. I preach for
sex

set of ten • tanats num (set of) ten • {Ex.: hinhan piNí waate tanats? How many tens might be coming? nanne haysa; hinhan ya piNí tanats? They’re counting, how many sets of ten might there also be? hemec’a tanats, uThin tanats, kaphan tanats, tansahte tanats 10 (one set of ten), 20 (two tens), 30 (three tens), 100 (10 tens) •} meaning: used for counting things out by sets of ten, also for higher numbers.

set on fire • kuTTu V light, set on fire • {Ex.: kan-was yete kuTTu. I will light it. kuTTunin-ak sottow. The fire lit. kuTTuSte-k. It's lit. puuTey sottow, amSi-k kuTTu sottow. Blow on the fire, so that the fire lights. •} simplest form of: kuTTu

seventh • Takci num seven

seven • Takciwas (Inflected form of: Takci, -was) num seventh social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once] simplest form of: takci

sew • hiTya V sew • {Ex.: hiTyaay nu(a)k! Sew it! hiTway nuk! Unsew it! kan-was yete hiTya. I will sew it. haSmun-ka kata hiTyah-te hay. I'm embarrassed, as if my mouth were sewn shut. •} simplest form of: hiTja

unsew • hiTwak (Made from: hiTya, -u-) V unsew simplest form of: hiTja

sew onto • suupi V tie/stick/sew onto, splice • {Ex.: kan-was suupi. I'm tying/sewing (something) onto it, (to lengthen it). suupipi. It's tied/stuck on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it. suupiyi! Tie (something) on it! •} meaning: used of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc.

sex

one who has sex too much • somtYeSmin

(Made from: sommo, -Ye, -Smin unsure) N prostitute, one who has sex too much, lewd one pronunciación: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: being composed of sommo -Ye -Smin unsure. Meaning: may only refer to negative sexual acts, probably can refer to either men or women, but usually for women.

fool around sexually with oneself • monyypu

(Made from: monyo, -pu) V fool around sexually with oneself, masturbate meaning: meaning 'masturbate' unsure but likely, often used with plural subject though, has a less serious connotation than monyo itself.

have sex with a sleeping woman • hahme V

have sex with a sleeping woman •{Ex.: hahmen-ak. He had sex with a woman in her sleep. hahmestap. (She) was slept with in her sleep. •} meaning: probably forced sex (rape), not consensual, but could also be consensual, means to crawl over to the woman. social use: was a bad word (taboo word, not used in polite conversation).

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have anal sex  ■ pollo V have anal sex. {Ex.: pollomu hayasa. They're having anal sex with each other.} Meaning: probably only of male same-sex couples. [Ar + Asc. guess]

shake  ■ heeweh N shadow, shake {Ex.: icconin kan-heeweh. My shadow came out.} heewehmak shadows heewhtak in the shade} Similar: heewepas; Similar: heeweh; Similar: hewhe. Pronunciation: h usually not heard at end of word. ■ hewhe. Pronunciation: h usually not heard at end of word. ■ hewhe. Pronunciation: h usually not heard at end of word. ■ heeweh. Grammar: irregular form heeweh before some suffixes. Meaning: may only be used for the earth shaking in an earthquake, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ iime V shake, tremble {Ex.: koc iime pire, himmun makke. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy.} ■ ruyma V shake {Ex.: ruymay nuk! / ruymampiy nuk! Shake him (to wake him)! ekwe-me-was ruymampi! Don't shake him (to wake him)! kan-was ruyma. I'm shaking him awake. ruyma-kas. (Someone) shakes me awake. ruymanin. (It) shock/stirred.} Grammar: by itself or with -mpi means to shake someone, with -n(i) means that something shakes on its own. Meaning: usually for shaking a sleeping person awake with one's hand, but might also be used for stirring or shaking something. ■ ruymampi (Made from: ruyma, -mpi) V shake Grammar: to shake someone (usually awake), identical to ruyma by itself. ■ ruyma (Made from: ruyma, -n) V shake Grammar: something shakes or stirs on its own. (Other Pronunc.: ruymani before another suffix) ■ ruyxSuksi (Made from: *ruySu, -ksi) V shake, tremble Meaning: from fear or from illness/medical condition. ■ wikke V tremble, shake {Ex.: kan wikke. I'm trembling. wikke makke tuurism, Taalasum. We tremble from cold (shiver), from heat.} ■ yihiwi V shake out {Ex.: yihiwi eshen! Shake the blanket out! kan yete yihiwi. I'll shake (it) out later. yihiwi! Go shake it out! ussi-me ekwe yihiwi? Why don't you shake it out?} Meaning: to shake out a blanket, rug, etc. to clean it.

shake off  ■ hapre V shake off {Ex.: haprepuy kaayise! Shake off your pain!} [Tentative]

shake one's head 'no'  ■ ruttukpu (Made from: *rutku, -pu) V shake one's head 'no' shake out  ■ ilku V roll/fold up, shake out {Ex.: ilku-ak eshen, kitroh. He rolled up his clothes, clothes. ilku! Roll up (your pantlegs)! (when one crosses a stream)} Meaning: to roll up one's pant legs or skirt, like to keep them out of water when wading, or to shake the stuff out of a rag when cleaning. ■ yihiwi V shake out {Ex.: yihiwi eshen! Shake the blanket out!
kan yete yihwi. I'll shake (it) out later.
yihwi? Why don't you shake it out?}]
Ex: I shake my head 'no'!
\textit{kan ruttukpu}.
\textit{I shake my head 'no.'} Grammar: only appears with -pu.
[Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: 
ruttuk before -pu (or -mu if possible))

\textbf{sharp thing} ■ \textbf{eskoSmin} (Made from: *esko, -Smin)
\textit{N} sharp thing [Attested only once]

\textbf{sharpen} ■ \textbf{mulaari} (Borrowed from: moler Spanish)
\textit{V} sharpen \{Ex.: \textit{mulaariy Tippekma!} Sharpen the knives!\} native: haskuki. Grammar: Mutsun word would probably be haskumpi (not attested). [Attested only once]

\textbf{shave} ■ \textbf{heysey Vrevers. shave, have a beard \{Ex.: kan heysepu. I shave myself. heysey nuk! Shave him! heyseSmin bearded person hiske kan-mes heysepu. Let me shave you! heyseypu shaving kit\} Similar: womo; Noun: heyeses. Cultural info.: shaving was done with a burning stick. Meaning: means both 'to have a beard, be bearded' and 'to shave,' possibly because men old enough to shave are otherwise bearded, and the method of shaving left a trace of the beard behind. (Other Pronunc.: heyes before -pu (or -mu if possible))

\textbf{have a shaved head} ■ *Tohro \textit{V} have shaved head
\{Ex.: \textit{Tohronin-ka.} I got a shaved head. kan-mes Tohrompi. I make your head shaved (I shave your head). TohroSmin person with a shaved head\} Grammar: only appears with -Smin (a shaved person), -mak (shaved people), -mpi (get someone else's head shaved), or -n(i) (get one's own head shaved).

\textbf{shave the head} ■ \textbf{pelo} (Borrowed from: pelar/pelon? Spanish?) \textit{V} shave the head, cut off hair \{Ex.: pelot kan-urihi! Cut off my hair! kan-was pelo. I'm shaving his head. Taares peloSmin a bald man peloopy horpey men-moooheltak! Shave the hair in the middle of your head! wak pelaoo-mes. He's cutting your hair off.\} Social use: Ha stated that this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: peloo before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

\textbf{shaving kit} ■ \textbf{heyespis} (Made from: heysey, -spis) \textit{N} shaving kit

\textbf{shawl} ■ \textbf{paaNu} (Borrowed from: paño Spanish) \textit{N} shawl, handkerchief, headband \{Ex.: kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse. I will hem your shawl

\textit{be sharp} ■ *esko \textit{V} be sharp \{Ex.: \textit{eskohte kata ahes sipuksan.} It is sharp like a comb, a large comb.\} Grammar: only with -hte (sharp/backwards) or -Smin (sharp one/backwards one). ■ \textbf{hasku}, \textit{V} be sharp
\{Ex.: hasku men-Tippe. Your knife is sharp. okse-k haskus. It used to be sharp a long time ago. haskuSte-k. It's sharp.\} loanword:
mulaari. ■ \textbf{heThe} \textit{V} be leafless, be pointy, be sharp
\{Ex.: heTheSminum yete kan-mes rippa. I'm going to jab you with a sharp-pointed thing. (may have a taboo or sexual meaning)

\textit{be shallow} ■ \textbf{ekwe-awhe-taprey'a} (Idiom
composed of: ekwe, taprey, -'a) \textit{V} be shallow
[Attested only once]

\textit{shame} ■ \textbf{haaSum} 
\textit{N} shame, embarrassment \{Ex.: \textit{akky men-haaSum!} Put aside your shame! haaSumum wak waate. He comes in embarrassment/shame.\}

\textit{shape the head} ■ \textbf{mire} \textit{V} shape the head \{Ex.: yeela-ka-mes mire. I will shape your head like a newborn's.\}
\textit{Similar: wacki.} Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people.

\textit{sharp} ■ \textbf{eskohte} \textit{V} be sharp
\textit{Grammar:} of a knife, comb teeth, and other things.

\textit{sharpen the head} ■ \textbf{ruttuk} \textit{V} sharpen
\textit{Grammar:} only appears with -pu. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: 
ruttuk before -pu (or -mu if possible))

\textit{shave the head} ■ \textbf{srip} \textit{V} shave the head
\textit{Grammar:} only appears with -pu (or -mu if possible)
for you. uttupuy men-paanu moohektak! Put your handkerchief on your head! uruksan nuppi paaNu. (I) covet that shawl. }} Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied around the head.

**put on shawl** ■ **totwe** V put on shawl {{ {Ex.: totwepyu!} Put on your shawl!{]} }} Meaning: putting on shawl very unsure, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

she ■ wak Pro he/she/it {{ {Ex.: roroSpu wak.} He/She is amusing him/herself. wak huuyin. He/she started. hinwa wak hiswin? When did she give birth? wak allenin. It broke.} }} Grammar: independent word equivalent to -ak, can be used for male or female people or for things (3rd person singular subjective independent pronoun). ■ =ak Pro he/she/it {{ {Ex.: rinTanin-ak.} He got skinny. huccun-ak wak-sinnise. She carried her child piggyback. coore'Sa semmonin-ak wak-makkuh, yu-k coore'Sa Tavru. Her husband, he died alone, and she lives alone. wak neppe miSmin, miSmin-ak aNNis. It's good, this one, the other one, it's good.} }} Pronunciation: write with - to separate from previous word, counts as part of the preceding word for making vowels long, as in yetee-ka. Grammar: tacks on to previous word (usually to first word of sentence or part of sentence), can mean he (a male person), she (a female person), or it (a thing) (subj. 3rd sg. clitic). (Other Pronunc.: =k after a vowel)

she...he ■ was Pro he/she/it/him/her/it {{ {Ex.: was humrin.} He baptized him.} }} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

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meaning unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: urii before one consonant and then a vowel in the word)

shift from one hand to another ■ lakwa V shift from one hand to another, pass {{Ex.: kan-was lakwa. I shift it from one hand to the other.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

shin-bone ■ takuTpis (Made partly from: -spis) N shin-bone Similar: -s. Grammar: could consist of a verb plus -pu plus -s or -pis, meaning the thing you do something to yourself with, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

shine ■ cehse V shine, glow, be bluish {{Ex.: cehseksi wak-hin kata penyek. His eyes shine like a cat's.}} Meaning: of the eyes. ■ kille V shine {{Ex.: kililenin. It got shiny. lampara kille. The lamp shines. kan-was killempi. I made it shine.}} Similar: kille. ■ paska V shine {{Ex.: paksaksi to shine brightly}} Similar: pars. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ paTki V sparkle, shine {{Ex.: paTki pire. The world sparkles. paTkinin. It shone.}} ■ Tare V shine {{Ex.: Tar Tare. The moon is shining/there is moonlight. Tare sottow. The fire is shining.}} Noun: Tar. Meaning: usually of the moon shining (moonlight), may also be used for firelight.

shine in eyes ■ SuSpu V dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes {{Ex.: SuSpunin-ka. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled). kan-was SuSpumpi. I make something glare in his eyes. ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi! Don't shine something in my eyes!}} Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes.

shine light in someone's eyes ■ SuSpumpi (Made from: SuSpu, -mpi) V shine light in someone's eyes Meaning: to make light glare in someone's eyes so they can't see well, for ex. by reflecting a mirror at them.

shiny ■ killehte (Made from: kille, -Ste) perf shiny

shiny small fish ■ ceris N shiny small fish Cultural info.: lives in the San Bendito River, tastes good fried. Meaning: small, fat, shiny fish with small scales. [Attested only once]


shirt ■ kamiisa (Borrowed from: camisa Spanish) N shirt {{Ex.: yeerenin kan-kamisaka laawutuka yuu-ka TIKtunin kan-kamisaka. My shirt got caught on a nail, and I got my shirt torn. ottoy kan-kamisaka! Mend my shirt!}} ■ kotnoh N shirt {{Ex.: yereksi men-kotnoh. Your shirt is tattered. kan akkapun kan-kotnohse. I took off my shirt.}}

lift shirttails ■ silku V lift skirt/shirttails {{Ex.: silkust-ka. My skirt was lifted up.}} Meaning: to fold the clothing upward. [Tentative]

shit ■ irko Nrevers. shit {{Ex.: ekwe irko. (He)} doesn't shit. moT-me irkohte? Have you shit? irkona-ka. I go to shit. (I'm on my way to the bathroom.) irkois! Go shit! (Go use the bathroom! Go potty!)} Noun: irok. ■ irok Nrevers. excrement, shit {{Ex.: kan-was hupka iroksun. I smear him with excrement. hoTTo iroktak! Go to the shit! (Phrase said when angry or fighting.) irookie a shitter, one who defecates a lot (for ex. said of a baby)} Vrevers. Verb: irko. (Other Pronunc.: irook before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

shiver ■ sesso V shiver, have chills {{Ex.: sessonin-ka kawtak. I was shivering at the seashore. sessonin-ka. I got chills.}} Meaning: from cold, fear, or illness (for ex. fever). ■ wikke tuurism (Phrasal verb composed of: wikke, tuuris, -sum) V shiver Meaning: literally 'tremble from cold'.

shoe ■ hottoh Nrevers. shoe {{Ex.: hottoh ma stuuyuSte. The shoes are truly worn out.}} loanword: sapatau; Verb: hotho. ■ sapatau (Borrowed from: zapato Spanish) N shoe {{Ex.: ekwe kannis tappan sapatau. The shoe doesn't fit me. epSe-me akkapun men-sapatau! Don't take your shoes off! uttupuy men-sapatau! Put your shoes on!}} native: hottoh.
put on shoes ■ hotho Vrevers. put on shoes {{Ex.: kan-was hotho. I'm putting shoes on him. hothopu to put one's shoes on}} Noun: hothoh. (Other Pronunc.: hothoh before -pu (or -mu))

shoo away ■ hapwe Vshoo away {{Ex.: hapwey muumuri tinase! Shoo the flies away from the sick one!}}

shoo! ■ hoTTTo 1 Command go!, shoo!, get out of here! {{Ex.: hoTTTo Tokkeniy! Run away! hoTToniy! Get out of here! hoTTTo kariy! Go outside. hoTTTo taaheniy! Go ask! hoTTTo eTTesuy! Go, go sleep! hoTTTo men-appame! Go by your father! hoTTTo mukurmahtuTuk! Go with the woman! hoTTTo irotak! Go to the shit! (said when fighting)}} Grammar: this is the common usage, as a command verb without -y added (imperative imperative). Meaning: can be used for commanding a dog, probably also common for commanding children, but can probably also be used toward adults.

shoot ■ rammu Vshoot {{Ex.: hinhan makse uyka rammus? How many did we shoot (while they were flying) yesterday? rammuy! Shoot (it) on the fly! rammu-ka-was. I shot it (while it was flying).}} Meaning: only of shooting something while it is flying (generally a bird), shoot on the fly. ■ tiyo Vshoot {{Ex.: ekwe-me tiyo! Don't shoot! kan-was tiyon Temohsum. I shot it (small game) with my arrow. tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum. He shot me with his bow, with an arrow. wak-tiyon. He shot/his shot hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo? Which one do you want me to shoot? kan meheesi tiyoose. I see the spear. sippoy men-tiveys! Put feathers on your arrow!}} Grammar: may be used with nominalizer as tiyon to mean 'a shot' as well as past tense 'shot', but unclear. (Other Pronunc.: tiyo before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

short ■ tepTehteh (Made from: *tepTe, -Ste) perf short Meaning: for ex. of a dress, probably general for things, but not of a person's height.

cut short ■ tipki Vabbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.: kan-was tipki. I cut it off short. tipkiSte cut off short men piNi tipki ekeT. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). kan-was tipki wak-issuse. I'm cutting his hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

be short ■ *tepTe Vbe short {{Ex.: nuhu tepTehteh. It is short there. tepTehten (It) got short.}} Grammar: may only appear with -hete (most common), -Smin, or -n(i). Meaning: for example of a dress, but probably general for things, not of a person's height. ■ noptYo Vbe short {{Ex.: noptYoSte Tuuhis ney'a. Now the days are short. (probably of winter)}} Meaning: short in time, such as the days being short in the winter. ■ Notko Vbe short {{Ex.: Notkohte short)}} Meaning: general, of anything (not only of time, like noptYo), uncommon word. [Tentative] ■ Tayla Vbe short, be a midget {{Ex.: TaylaSte short (as a midget) Taylamak midgets/short people}} Meaning: only of a person, probably includes medical condition of being a midget or dwarf.

shorten ■ cunnu Vfold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap {{Ex.: ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih. His hair is not tied up, cunnuit kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} loanword: toplari. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.

Tipki Vabbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.: kan-was tipki. I cut it off short. tipkiSte cut off short men piNi tipki ekeT. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). kan-was tipki wak-issuse. I'm cutting his hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

shortly ■ atAdv shortly, already, just {{Ex.: ussi-ka at naayate. Because I only limp. riccas at neppe aymuhte. This language is just pure. hemmen at waate. (He) is still coming shortly. koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time. ■ hiNa'a Adv shortly, soon {{Ex.: kan hiSse hiNa'a. I will do it shortly. sarpapuy hiNa'a. Put it on over your head soon! hiNa'a makkes iccon urih. Our hair...
will come out (grow) soon.)} Meaning: immediate future. ■ **kuutis waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutis, waate** ) Adv shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally 'something) comes in a little while'. ■ **kuutyi waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutyi, waate** ) Adv shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until, same as **kuutis waate**. Meaning: literally 'something) comes in a little while'. ■ **yeteSte** (Made from: **yete, -Ste** ) perf be about to, nearly, shortly Grammar: -Ste adds onto yete even though yete is normally an adverb.

**shoulder** ■ **olloT** N shoulder {{[Ex.: **kan-olloT** my shoulder]}}

**walk with shoulders hunched** ■ **cancare** V walk with shoulders hunched {{[Ex.: **cancare wak hinne**. He walks with his shoulders hunched.]} } Meaning: meaning unclear.

**shoulder blade** ■ **cappal** N shoulder blade {{[Ex.: **kaayi kan-cappal**. My shoulder blade hurts.} }} Synonym: collo. Meaning: upper back at shoulder blades.

**shoulder-blade** ■ **pakkatka** N shoulder-blade {{[Ex.: **pakkatka placename (literally 'at the shoulder-blade')**]}} [Attested only once]

**shoulder-blade** ■ **colo** N shoulder-blade Synonym: cappal. [Attested only once]

**shout** ■ **cirpi** Nrevers. shout {{[Ex.: **namitpu wak-cirpi**. His shouts are heard.]} } Verb: **cirpi**. ■ **cohhe** V shout Meaning: shouted in the middle of a dance. [Tentative] ■ **cohhes** (Made from: **cohhe, -si**) N shout Meaning: shouted in the middle of a dance. ■ **ec excl** a shout Meaning: possibly a shout during a gambling or hide-and-seek game, unsure. [Tentative]

■ **hep excl** shout Cultural info.: voice in the game of hide and seek that ends the other way around where signaled. Meaning: a shout during a game of hide-and-seek or possibly a gambling game. ■ **hiwka** V shout Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

■ **hoowo excl** shout {{[Ex.: **kan hoowo**. I should 'ho, ho' at the end of a dance. *hoowo haysa cittesmak*]. They, the dancers, shout 'ho, ho' at the end of a dance;} } Grammar: sometimes acts as a verb, sometimes possibly as a noun. Meaning: used at the end of a dance. ■ **liine** V shout {{[Ex.: **liiney nuk! Shout it!**]}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **raw excl** shout {{[Ex.: **hattena rawte**? Who has the shout 'raw' (at a dance)?]} } Meaning: at a dance, shouted at the beginning, meaning unsure. ■ **riTta** V shout, holler {{[Ex.: **riTTa-k. He shouts. **riTTay men! You, shout!**]} } Similar: **ricca**. ■ **sotoy excl** shout Meaning: a shout during a game. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once] ■ **sukay excl** shout Meaning: a shout during a game. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once] ■ **tuuyi excl** shout Meaning: a shout during a game, possibly hide-and-seek or gambling.

**tease by shouting** ■ **morke** N tease by shouting Meaning: one of several ways to tease or make fun of someone (also: onno, satte, kocoopu, ihke). [Ar + Asc. guess]

**Here I am!** ■ **haa excl** Here I am! Meaning: call in response to someone else's shout.

**shout (a shout)** ■ **cit excl** shout {{[Ex.: **cit, cit! Tawra-k kariy. 'cit, cit!' He's outside. (Calling during hide-and-seek)]} } Meaning: at a gambling or hide-and-seek game.

**shout far** ■ **saaya** V shout far {{[Ex.: **tinaatum saayay nuk! Shout to him from over there! ekwe-me hiTeepu men saaya! Don't you should loudly far away!**]} } Meaning: at a distance, from far away.

**shout loudly** ■ **cirpi** Vrevers. shout loudly {{[Ex.: **ekwe-me cirpi! Don't shout! cirpiy nuk! Shout at him!**]} } Noun: cirpi.

**shouter** ■ **ciweya** N shouter, dance-caller, preacher {{[Ex.: **kan ussi-ka ciweya. I, because I am the dance-shouter.**] }} Similar: **ciwey; Similar: -ya.** ■ **haawapis** (Made from: **haawa, -spis**) N caller, shouter

**shove** ■ **keye** V show, elbow {{[Ex.: **ekwe makam keyeemu! Don't you all elbow each other! kan-was keyen. I elbowed him. iskeyuT, makam keyeemu! Get apart (from each other), you're elbowing each other!**] } (Other Pronunc.: **keyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

**shoveler** ■ **suksusu** N large duck, shoveler Meaning: a shoveler is a medium-sized duck with a flat spoonbill. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]
**show**  

**imma** V show  

{{Ex.: immat kannis men-koro! Show me your foot! ekwetkun-me imma men lokSoSmin. You shouldn't show that you are a liar.}}  

**koovo** V show  

Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, Ha could not interpret Ar's Spanish or find any similar word that Ascension knew the meaning of. [Tentative]

**show genitals**  

**wissa,** V uncover, undress, show genitals  

{{Ex.: ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehnehne men-honoT! Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! wissapistap wak. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). kan-was wissa. I uncover him (of his clothing).}}  

Similar: wakci, waaha. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

**show oneself**  

**atta** V look out, show oneself  

{{Ex.: hoTTo attay! Go look out! attan-ka kan mehe wak susarens. I'm looking out to see (if) it turned into coals. murtey-ak attaspu. At night he guards.}}  

Meaning: by itself, usually of poking one's head out the door or such to look at something or check something.

**shred**  

**TiTsu** (Made from: TiTku, -s-) V shred, tear to pieces  

**yaTme** V tear to pieces, shred  

{{Ex.: yaTmenin. it got torn to pieces.}}  

Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), or possibly -mpi.

**shredded**  

**yaTmeSte** (Inflected form of: yaTme, -Ste) perf torn to pieces, shredded

**become shredded**  

**yaTmen** (Made from: yaTme, -n) V fall to pieces, become shredded  

Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

**shrike**  

**peyay** N shrike  

Pronunciation: pronunciation from Merrian only, unsure. Meaning: type of predatory songbird that impales prey on thorns. [Attested only once]

**shrink**  

**koyor** V harden, stiffen, shrink  

{{Ex.: piina weeru koyoroSte. That pelt/piece of leather is hard. koyorin. (It) got hard/stiff/dry (like leather). ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu! Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball!}}  

Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i) meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning: of something like a skin or leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other Pronune.: koyor before -pu)

**ritli** V shrink  

{{Ex.: matla-k eeTe, ritiSte-k eeTe. He sleeps face down, he sleeps shrunken up.}}  

Similar: mitli. Meaning: meaning very unsure, might refer specifically to sleeping curled up, but not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**shrink up**  

**putli** V shrink up, curl up  

{{Ex.: putliSte-k eeTe. He's sleeping curled up.}}  

Grammar: only appears with -Ste/-hte. Meaning: probably means both curled up (when sleeping) and shrunken in general.

**shrub**  

**paayawa** N chamiso, evergreen shrub  

Cultural info.: it works well as kindling, there was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey. Meaning: specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and no spines, it's very green and is found in the hills, the flowers make the tree look white when it is in flower, and almost like cotton when it dries out. [Attested only once]

**shrunken**  

**koyroSte** (Inflected form of: *koyor, -Ste) perf dry, hard, stiff, shrunken  

**putliSte** (Made from: *putli, -Ste) perf shrunken, curled up

**shut**  

**uuci** V close, shut  

{{Ex.: uuciy tina! Close that! uucimi wak-hine. He closes his eyes. uucihite wak-hin. His eyes are closed. ucwiy men-innu! Open your door! kan yete maahi uucise. / kan-was yete uucи inmuse. I will close the door. hikite uucistak. It's hung on the door.}}  

Similar: kicca. Synonym: maahi. Grammar: with -mpi or alone, means to close something, with -Ste means something is closed (by someone or on its own), with -n(i) would be expected to mean something closes on its own, but this may not be used. Meaning: of closing eyes, door, etc..

**sibling**  

**tale** N younger sibling  

{{Ex.: kan-tale my younger brother/sister}}

**tawses** N younger brother/sister/sibling  

{{Ex.: waate-k wak-tawsesTuk. He's coming with his younger brother. kannis-me tawses. You are my younger brother/sister. kuutYiSmin kantoTwses. My younger sister is small.}}  

Meaning: for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.
sick ■ inhaSte (Made from: *inha, -Ste) perf sick, gotten sick Grammar: the more typical way to say someone is sick is inate 'be sick'.

gotten sick ■ inhaSte (Made from: *inha, -Ste) perf sick, gotten sick Grammar: the more typical way to say someone is sick is inate 'be sick'.

get sick ■ inahpu (Made from: *inha, -pu) V get sick yourself Meaning: not clear how this is different from inhan(i), except in emphasizing who is getting sick, might mean 'make yourself sick' but that seems less likely.

become/get sick ■ numanı (Made from: *numa, -nı) V become sick, get sick (Other Pronunc.: numaani before another suffix)

be sick ■ *numa,2 V be sick { {Ex.: kan numan, numaalin-ka. I'm sick, I got sick.} } Similar: *inha. Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: probably very sick, in pain. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: numa before a single consonant and then a vowel) ■ iinate (Made from: iina, -te) V be sick Synonym: iuniti. Meaning: literally to have an illness. ■ iinatı (Made from: iina, -ti) V be sick Synonym: iinate. Meaning: literally to be a sick person.

get sick ■ *inha, -nı V get sick, sicken { {Ex.: yaasir-me inhanin. You have become very sick. kan inhaSte. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) mukurma inhanin wak-pattıYane. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) yetee-ka inhan. I will get sick. inahpu-me yete. You will get sick yourself.} } Noun: iina 1; Similar: *numa. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -ti, or -pu normally, of those almost always with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: iinah before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ inhan (Made from: *inha, -nı) V get sick, sicken (Other Pronunc.: ihanı before another suffix)

get sicker ■ yuma V worsen, get worse, get sicker { {Ex.: wak yuman. He's getting worse. numaalin-ka. I got worse.} } Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of an illness. (Other Pronunc.: yuma before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ yuman (Made from: yuma, -nı) V worsen, get worse, get sicker (Other Pronunc.: yumaan before a vowel in the word)

sick one ■ ina 2 N sick one { {Ex.: kan-mes monseyi iinakmasum. I come to tell you about the sick people. ekwe-k TiiTin iina. The sick one is not getting better.} }

sicken ■ *inha V get sick, sicken { {Ex.: yaasir-me inhanin. You have become very sick. kan inhaSte. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) mukurma inhanin wak-pattıYane. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) yetee-ka inhan. I will get sick. inahpu-me yete. You will get sick yourself.} } Noun: iina 1; Similar: *numa. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -ti, or -pu normally, of those almost always with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: iinah before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ inhan (Made from: *inha, -nı) V get sick, sicken (Other Pronunc.: ihanı before another suffix)

sick one ■ ina 2 N sick one { {Ex.: kan-mes monseyi iinakmasum. I come to tell you about the sick people. ekwe-k TiiTin iina. The sick one is not getting better.} }

sicken ■ *inha V get sick, sicken { {Ex.: yaasir-me inhanin. You have become very sick. kan inhaSte. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) mukurma inhanin wak-pattıYane. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) yetee-ka inhan. I will get sick. inahpu-me yete. You will get sick yourself.} } Noun: iina 1; Similar: *numa. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -ti, or -pu normally, of those almost always with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: iinah before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ inhan (Made from: *inha, -nı) V get sick, sicken (Other Pronunc.: ihanı before another suffix)

have/put on sickle ■ calku V have a sickle, put on sickle { {Ex.: calkuSte-k. He's got a sickle. (or possibly something on the neck that resembles a sickle)} } Meaning: may refer to the harvesting tool sickle, or to some sort of lumps that grow on the neck, meaning very unclear.

sickness ■ iina 1 N disease, sickness { {Ex.: iinate-ka. I'm sick. (I have a disease.) ekwe, ekwe-k iinate, miSte-k. No, no she's not sick (doesn't have a disease), she's well. kuuTı-Yı-ka iinate. I'm not very sick (only a little sick). iinate-k paatıTare. He's sick with the measles. (He has the measles.) iinate-k horkostak. He's sick in his throat. (His throat is sore.)} } Verb: *inha.

side ■ Tamman (Made from: Tamma, -nı) N other side, half Similar: kiversi.

lie/lay on side ■ tittu V lie/lay on one's side { {Ex.: tittupuy! Lie on your side (in bed)! tittuhte-k eeTe. He sleeps lying on his side. kan-was tittu. I put him on his side.} } Grammar: usually of lying down oneself, but also of laying someone (for ex. a baby) down. Meaning: of a person lying down or sleeping, not an object.

move/put/go aside/to one side ■ yuTTu V cancel, move/put aside { {Ex.: yuTTun kan-wattin. My
trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) yuTTun-ka. I cancelled (something). neppe yuTTunin. This (thing) moved to one side.) Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

**other side**

- **Tamman** (Made from: Tamma, -ni) N other side, side, half. Similar: kivarsi.

- **put to one side/aside** yuTTumpi (Made from: yuTTu, -mip) V put to one side, put aside

- **go to one side** yuTTun (Made from: yuTTu, -ni) V go to one side, get out of the way (Other Pronunci.: yuTTuni before a suffix)

- **left side** awis Nrevers. left hand, left side, left

- **right side** samma1 N right hand/side/part { {Ex.: kan-awis Sum-kas tiyon. I shot him with my left hand. ekwe miSte awis amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awisiSum. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left hand. awiStak to/on the left} Opp.: samma; Verb: awisi. (Other Pronunci.: awisiS before a vowel in the same word)}

- **sideways** kivarsi Adv sideways. Similar: Tamman. Meaning: this word is very unsure, but does not mean the same thing as Tamman or any other word we have. [Attested only once]

- **sierra** punnuT (Borrowed from: ?? a language of the Sierra (S. Nevada)) Nplace. sierra Social use: may not have been used in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

**Sierra**

- **High East Sierra Mountains** wappin yopotak (Compound composed of: *wappin, yopok, -tak) Nplace. High East Sierra Mountains

- **sieve** wallihin N winnower, sieve. Verb: walihi. Meaning: snowshoe-shaped (shovel without handle, closed at back and open at front), made of grass roots or twigs lengthwise with cutgrass woven between, used for cleaning/separating beans, wheat, etc. by grasping at the back and scooping.

- **sieve basket** warsan N sieve/winnower basket. Verb: warsa. Cultural info.: fairly large winnowing basket, broad, Asc. notes same shape as a pan you cook milk in, similar to tiprin or walihin. Meaning: Asc. was unsure of types of baskets, could not distinguish this from tiprin or walihin.

**sigh**

- **nasso** V sigh. { {Ex.: moT-me nassopu? Are you sighing? makke uThin nassopu. We both sigh. ekwe-me nassopu kanniSums. Don't sigh because of me. hiimi-me nassopu. You're always sighing.} } Noun: nassow. Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: sigh possibly even to the point of sobbing. nassopu (Made from: *nasso, -pu) V sigh

**sight**

- **enenum** Adv out of sight, secretly { {Ex.: enenumse amane suku? Are (you) truly smoking tobacco secretly?} } Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

- **be in sight** haywepu (Made from: haywe, -pu) V be visible, be in sight. Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, but can sometimes also mean just 'see oneself' (literal)

- **signal** himpes N sign, signal. { {Ex.: hemec’a-k himpes, kuwa-ka. He's the one with a sign, I said.} } Verb: himpe. Grammar: final -s could be suffix. [Ar + Asc. guess]

- **make sign of cross** ipse V beg, ask, make sign of cross. { {Ex.: kocutkne makam ipsen kannit, namti-metkun kanis. If you would ask to listen, you would listen to me more. (unclear)} } Grammar: may only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure]

- **signal** himpe V signal. Noun: himpe. Meaning: to signal something, for ex. by making the sign of the cross. [Attested only once] himpes N sign, signal. { {Ex.: hemec’a-k himpes, kuwa-ka. He's the one with a sign, I said.} } Verb: himpe. Grammar: final -s could be suffix. [Ar + Asc. guess]

- **signal "no" with eyes** piTka V signal "no" with eyes. { {Ex.: piTTakpu wak. He signals 'no' with his eyes.} } Grammar: may always appear with -pu, but with same meaning (not 'signal to oneself'). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunci.: piTTak before -pu or -mu)

- **signal 'no' with nose/eye wink** Tunku V signal 'no' with nose/eye wink. { {Ex.: Tunkun-ka yete. I signal 'no' with eyes; see below.} }


will signal 'no' with my nose. *Tunkut kannis!*
Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink!
*TunnukpaN* someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time]) Meaning: tomake a facial gesture signalling something negative (can occasionally be something positive, but normally negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunciation:
*Tunnuk* before -paN (and -pu and -mu if possible)

**signal with eye(s) **■ **Tuknu** *V* signal with eye(s)
[Attested only once]

**signal with the finger **■ **enuki** *V* signal with the finger
{{Ex.: *enuki kannis.* (Someone) signals to me with his finger.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unclear. [Attested only once]

**silent**

**eat silently **■ **hoolo** *V* eat silently
{{Ex.:
*hoolomina* to go to eat silently for someone}}
Meaning: may mean 'to come to dinner without being called'. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**be silent** ■ **hemtso** *V* be silent, be quiet
{{Ex.: *hemtso pire.* The earth is silent. *hemtsoSmin* quiet one}}
Similar: **henkoTTe**, ■ **kaytYi** *V* be silent
{{Ex.: *kaytYiSmin, ekwe hiwsen ricca.* (She) is a silent one, (she) does not want to talk.}} [Tentative] ■ **ocko**, *V* be deaf, be silent
{{Ex.: *ockon-ka ooco.* My ears become deaf. *ockoSte haysa.* / haysa *ocko.* They're deaf. *ekwe-ka ockoSmin.* I'm not a deaf person. *sinnikma haysa ockompi.* The children are deafening them (by making a lot of noise).}
Similar: **ockoSmin**, Noun: **ooco**.
Meaning: usually means 'to be deaf' but rarely can mean 'to be quiet,' possibly like 'deaf and dumb'. ■ **simke** *V* be silent, be quiet
{{Ex.: *simke pire.* The world is silent.}}
Social use: henseki and other words are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**silently **■ **henkoTTe** (Made partly from: -Te) *Adv*
silently
{{Ex.: *hiimi wak henkoTTe hinne.* He always walks silently.}}
Similar: **hemtso**.
Grammar: probably a variant of hemtso plus -Te.
[Attested only once]

**silly**

**be silly** ■ **aciwa** *V* be silly, be drooly
{{Ex.: *aciwaSmin* silly one}}
Meaning: not clear whether "drooly" is a literal meaning, or just "silly".
[Ar only, very unsure]

**silt**

**river silt **■ **peelek** *N* revers. soft soil, river silt
*Verb:*

**pelke**. Cultural info.: can be found on riverbanks, and was good to bring to gardens for gardening in.
Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without pebbles in it.

**similar**

**be similar** ■ **katYmi** *V* be equal, be similar, be like
{{Ex.: *katYmimak equals tollon-ka katYmimakse haywen.* I have seen many similar ones (equals).}}
Similar: **kata**.

**simmer** ■ **luppi** *soak, simmer*
{{Ex.: *luppiy nuk sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi.* Simmer it in water, so that it won't be hard. *luppihte-ka.* I've simmered it.}}

**sinew** ■ **hurke** *N* nerve, sinew, ligament
{{Ex.: *ayun kannis hurkwas ruk!* Bring me the cord made of sinew!}}
*Verb:*

**sinewy**

**be sinewy** ■ **hurke** *V* be sinewy
*Noun:*

**hurke**.

**sinewy one** ■ **hurkeSmin** (Made from: *hurke, -Smin*) *N* sinewy one
Meaning: probably something tough, long, and stringy, like a sinew a bowstring could be made of. [Tentative]

**sing** ■ **cunyu** (Borrowed from: *cunyuy Soledeno*) *V*
sing
{{Ex.: *cunyu! Sing!*}}
Native: *saawe*. Social use: this word may be only a Soledeno word, not a Mutsun word at all.
■ **saawe** *V* sing
{{Ex.: *haysa uThin saawe.* The two of them sing.
Taaresmak eepen saaweti. The men passed by singing. *mukurma saawe cehle.* The woman sings the high part. *kan hukka kan-saawen.* I change my song.}}
Loanword: *cunyu; Noun: saw.

**sing slowly** ■ **waaha** *V* sing slowly
{{Ex.: *waahaniyuT!* You all sing slowly!}}
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.
Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

**sing softly** ■ **laysa** *V* sing softly
{{Ex.: *laysaksiy!* Sing softly!}}
[Tentative]

**sing the high part (turn) of a song** ■ **cehle** *V*
sing at the high part (turn) of a song
{{Ex.: *cehle haysa...*}}
sing the high part (turn) of a song

**saaawen.** They sing the higher part.} Similar: **cekle** I. Cultural info.: refers to a part with higher tone in a traditional song, a turn in the song, that instructs the dancers to do something, may also have been used later to refer to just the higher voice in a song, possibly in singing European music.

**singe** | **posyo** | V | scorch, singe |
| Ex.: **kan-mes posyo.** I'm scorching your hair. **posyon-me.** Your hair is getting singed. **posyoha** hiwaanis. It arrived scorched. |} Similar: **puus;** Similar: **puSSu;** Similar: **SuuSa.** Cultural info.: to cut the hair by singing it off at the cut point. Meaning: usually only of hair. **puus** V scorch, singe

| Ex.: **puusapu-k.** I scorch myself. **puusSan wak-urihse.** He singed his hair. **puusSanSte-k.** It's scorched. **puusSanin paN.** The bread got scorched. |} Similar: **posyo;** Similar: **SuuSa;** Similar: **puSSu.** Meaning: often of hair (possibly to cut it), can also be of bread getting overdone, and can probably be used generally.

**singe the hair** | **SuuSa** | V | singe the hair |
| Ex.: **SuusAnin.** (The hair) got singed. |} Similar: **puus;** Similar: **posyo;** Similar: **TITki.** Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), meaning 'to become singed'. Meaning: probably only of hair, less common word for posyo. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**singed** | **puusSanSte** | Inflected form of: **puus;** -Ste
| perf | scorch, singed | Meaning: of hair, bread, and possibly other things in general.

**singet** | **uwiS** | N | singer Pronunciation: pronunciation and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

**single-file** | **sessehte** | (Inflected form of: **sesse, -Ste**
| perf | single-file | Meaning: only of humans, in a single row, as of children at school.

**sink** | **mooho** | (Borrowed from: mojar?? possibly Spanish) V | submerge, sink |
| Ex.: **moohompIn siisum!** Submerge it under water! moohompIn. (It) sank. **kok ekwe amne malampi, moohompIn siisum.** If rain doesn't wet it, (one) submerges it under water. |} Grammar: probably only appears with either -n(i) (to sink on its own) or -mpi (to sink/submerge something). **harpa** V sink, go far away

| Ex.: **harpanin wak, harpaSte wak.** He sank, he has sunk. |} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste or -ni/-n, but unclear. **meelo** V sink, drown

| Ex.: **meelonin wuuki.** The ship sank. **meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehne.** It sank, it isn't seen (isn't visible). **wuuki yete meelon.** The ship will sink. **haysa meelon.** They sank. **melsoSte haysa.** They've drowned. |} Grammar: usually appears with -n(i), but not always, meaning similar with or without -n(i). Meaning: to sink in water, for example a ship or person (not bread dough sinking when it fails to rise). **melso** (Made from: **meelo, -s-**) V sink

| Similar: **ukni, wakku.** Meaning: meaning unsure, could mean to sink in a little bit of water, or could mean for several things to sink in a lot of water. [Attested only once] **moohompI** (Made from: ***mooho, -mpi** V sink, submerge Grammar: to sink something (not to sink on its own), to submerge it. **moohon** (Made from: ***mooho, -n** V sink Grammar: something sinks on its own (not to sink something). (Other Pronunc.: **moohoni** before another suffix)

**sins** | **ekeT** | N | revers. sins, badness, evil |
| Ex.: **kan ricca ekeTse.** I am saying bad things. **aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos.** She was born without sins. **iccompiy maksense ekeTtaktum!** Take us out of our sins! |} Verb: **ekeT**

**sip** | **huslu** | V | sip, slurp |
| Ex.: **huslu-k leecise.** He sips the milk. **husluhne kalTt.** The broth is sipped. |} Meaning: sipping/slurping a drink or soup with a slurping noise. **uphi** V sip

| Ex.: **uphi-ka.** I'm sipping (a drink), yeela-ka uphi! Let me sip a little! |} Meaning: taking little sips while sitting at the table eating, rather than drinking something down all at once.

**sister**

**my older sister** | **taasa** | N | my older sister Similar: **taa;** Similar: **-s-,** Grammar: may be derived from taa plus -s- 'my,' but unclear. Meaning: might only be used by men, but unsure.

**older sister** | **taa** | N | older sister Similar: **taasa;** Similar: **taanani.** Meaning: same meaning as taanani.

| Ex.: **kan-was haywen kan-taananwe.** I saw her, my older sister. |} Similar: **taa.** Meaning: same meaning as taa, both used often.

**one's sister** | **tarekse** | N | one's brother, one's sister |
| Ex.: **inhinak-yu tarekse.** My brother also got sick. **tarekse naawaas rootes.** My sister's skirt was there. **tarekse-me yaaTi.** Your brother is following you. |} Similar: **tare;**
similar: -s-, grammar: may be derived from tare plus -s- 'my,' but not clear. meaning: used affectionately, usually 'my brother/sister' but can refer to 'your brother/sister.'

younger sister ■ tawses N younger brother/sister/sibling {Ex.: waate-k waktawsesTuk. He's coming with his younger brother. kannis-me tawses. You are my younger brother/sister. kuutYiSmin kantawses. My younger sister is small.} } meaning: for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.

sister-in-law ■ TeTmin N sister-in-law, daughter-in-law {Ex.: haayi TeTmin! Come here, sister/daughter-in-law!} }

sit ■ Tawra Vrevers. sit, stay, live {Ex.: nii-ka Tawra. I live here. irektak wak Tawra. S/he's sitting on a rock. ayun men-Tawras, Takkarpu! Bring your chair, sit yourself down! kan Tawra mesme. I'm living/staying at your place (with you). Takkarpu minnuy! Sit down below (on the ground/on your bottom).} } noun: Tawwar. (other pronunc.: Takkar before -pu (or -mu if possible))

sit cross-legged ■ Toylo V sit cross-legged {Ex.: ToyloSte hayaTa Tawra sottowtak. They were seated cross-legged at the fire. Toylo-ka. I'm sitting cross-legged.} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

sit down ■ Takkarpu (made from: Tawra, -pu) V sit down

sit on eggs ■ miptYi V brood, sit on eggs {Ex.: miptYi kayiina. The hen is brooding. kin-was miptYinu. I put it in position to brood. (I set the hen to brood.)} } meaning: of a bird on a nest.

sit uncomfortably ■ ciiku V sit uncomfortably, hunched {Ex.: ciiku-ka. I sit hunched over uncomfortably.} } meaning: sitting on something uncomfortable, or being hunched over.

sit! ■ pire, command Sit! {Ex.: pire! pireyUT! Sit down! You all sit down!} } similar: pire, grammar: means a command 'sit down!' by itself, probably implying 'on the earth,' the only suffix it can take is -yiT. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

six ■ nakci num six

sixth ■ nakciwas (Inflected form of: nakci, -was) num sixth social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

size ■ miiTe N size {Ex.: kan-miiTe my size} verb: *miITE. [Attested only once] ■ wetter Nrevers. size {Ex.: tappampi kan-wettere. (He) matches my size (is the same size as me). humuunya moTTeh wak-wettere kata tiriiku. A hummingbird's egg's size is like a grain of wheat.} } verb: wetre.

skeleton ■ morkinis N bones of a dead person, cadaver, skeleton similar: -kniS. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

skewer ■ teeyes (made from: teeye, -si) N roasting spit, skewer similar: ampis.

skillful

be skillful ■ *porSe V be skillful {Ex.: porSeSmin aamane. Truly a skilled person. kan poreSpu. I am well-trained.} } similar: porko. grammar: might only appear with -Smin and rarely -pu. meaning: someone who can make or do all sorts of unusual things. (other pronunc.: poreS before -pu (and -mu if possible))

skillful person ■ porSeSmin (made from: *porSe, -Smin) N skillful person meaning: a skilled person who can do all sorts of unusual things, possibly a person who has trained to do things.

skin ■ helyen N skin {Ex.: liskonin-ka helyentak. I slipped on the skin.} } synonym: Suuhe; similar: helwe. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ hiliT N hide, skin meaning: of an animal. [Attested only once] ■ hoomo V skin {Ex.: hoomohne weeren. The rabbit is being skinned. hoomoSte-k. It is skinned. kan hoomo neppeweeren. I am skinning this rabbit.} } meaning: usually to skin something like a rabbit. ■ pattah N skin, hide {Ex.: tammala pattah mountain lion skin} meaning: includes both human skin on the body and the skin of an animal (on the animal or its hide/leather). ■ Suuhe V skin, remove the hide {Ex.: kan-was Suuhe. He skins it (for ex. a cow). Suuhey nuK! Skin it! yettee-ka-mes Suuhe. I will skin you later.} } synonym: helyen. meaning: usually of
skinning an animal for its leather, but may be used of skinning a person as well. ■ Tuurum $N$ skin
{| Ex.: hoomonin-ak Tuurum. He peeled the skin. | Meaning: only human skin. [Ar + Asc. guess] |
|———|———|
| grab/pinch skin ■ cimmii $V$ grab skin, pinch skin
| {{Ex.: cimmiiy Grab him by the skin! (Pinch him!)}} | Meaning: while fighting. |

rabbitskin blanket ■ riiTay $N$ rabbitskin blanket
{| Ex.: riiTay eshente. (He) has a rabbitskin blanket as a blanket. hinhan riiTay iccon? | How many rabbitskin blankets came out? | (How many did the skins turn out to make?) |
|———|———|———|
| be skin and bones ■ rintaSte $V$ be thin, skin and bones
| {{Ex.: rintaSte (extremely) thin rintaTanin-ak. She/he got thin.}} | Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of someone who is too thin, nothing but bones. |

stick for scraping skin off ■ wassupis (Made from: wassu, -spis) $N$ stick for scraping one's skin off
| Meaning: probably as part of bathing, not as an attack. |

be golden/dark/black-skinned ■ haska $V$ be golden/dark/black-skinned
| {{Ex.: mukyuksi haskaSmin golden-skinned old woman haskaSte black}} | Grammar: may only appear with -Smin, -mak, and -Ste, but not sure. Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just skin, but unclear. |

scrape skin ■ wassu $V$ scrape skin
| {{Ex.: wassu-ka-mes. I'm scraping you off (with a stick). wassum-me? Did you scrape off your skin? wassuhne hemic’a Tippesum. (It) is scraped off by a knife.}} | Meaning: of scraping along the skin with a small stick or knife on purpose, possibly while washing oneself or someone else (as part of bathing, not of combat), probably of scraping water, soap, and dirt off the skin, not of scratching the skin off the body. |

skin-and-bones ■ rintaSte (Made from: rinta, -Ste) perf thin, skin-and-bones Meaning: too thin, of someone who is nothing but bones. ■

be skinny ■ kolleSte (Made from: *kolle, -Ste) perf thin, skinny

see skin ■ opne $V$ see skin
| {{Ex.: kan-mes opnen. I saw your skin (some part normally covered). kan opne men-muuse. I see your breasts.}} | Meaning: to see a part of the body normally covered, like thighs or breasts, for example through a tear in clothing. |

be skin and bones ■ rintaSte $V$ be thin, be skin and bones
| {{Ex.: rintaSte (extremely) thin.}} | Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of someone who is too thin, nothing but bones. |

skin ■ witku $V$ jump, skip
| {{Ex.: witku tappur. The wood (stick) jumps.}} | Grammar: may be related to tYuuke, but unsure. Grammar: may only occur with -n(i), meaning something springs loose on its own. Meaning: possibly of a stick that has been bent and held back springing loose, meaning unclear. |

skirt ■ naawas (Borrowed from: naguas Spanish) $N$ skirt
| {{Ex.: poookon wak-naawas hittewum. Her skirt puffs up from the wind. tarekse naawas rootes. It was the skirt of my sister. seeeyen men-naawas! Lengthen your skirt!}} | native: Sanhan; Similar: haltiya. ■ Sanhan $N$ skirt
| {{Ex.: hinwa rittëhe nekroth, Sanhan? When are the clothes, skirts, woven?}} | loanword: haltiya; loanword: naawas. Cultural info.: made of grass or rushes. |

lift skirt ■ silku $V$ lift skirt/shirttails
| {{Ex.: silkustap-ka. My skirt was lifted up.}} | Meaning: to fold the clothing upward. [Tentative] |

underskirt ■ haltiya (Borrowed from: kaldilla Spanish) $N$ underskirt, petticoat, slip
| native: Sanhan; Similar: naawas. |

skull ■ huumuT $N$ skull
| {Ar + Asc. guess} ■
| moohoT $N$ skull | [Ar + Asc. guess] |

skunk

hunt big skunks ■ yawi $V$ hunt big skunks
| {{Ex.: yawiina makke. We go to hunt for big skunks}} | Noun: yawi. Meaning: looks like a cat, larger of the skunk species. (Other Pronunc.: yawi) |

before a single consonant and then a vowel in the
big skunk • **yaawi** *N* big skunk *Verb: yaawi; Similar: tihSi*. Meaning: looks like a cat, larger of the skunk species.

small skunk • **tihSi** *N* small skunk *{Ex.: kata tihSi wak-tuupuy. It's tail is like a skunk's. neppe maTTer kata tihSi wak-sikken Tawri. This tobacco stinks like a skunk's fart.}*

Similar: **yaawi; Verb: tihSi.** Meaning: smaller than the yaawi.

get/catch skunks • **tihSi** *V* get/catch skunks *{Ex.: yetee-ka tihSi. I will catch skunks.}*

Noun: tihSi.

**sky** • **Tarah** *N* sky, heaven *{Ex.: Tura Tarahtak. It is thundering in the sky. amenpu Tarah. The sky is clouding up. koc tollon amne yuu Tarah Tura. When it rains a lot and the sky thunders. ekwe neppe makke mehe, aNNis Tarah, Tawra hoole. Not this (one) we see, a different species of the vulture's bed (nest).}*

Meaning: meaning includes the physical sky and heavens, and also the heaven of the Christian God, unclear whether it would be associated with the traditional God also.

**slap** • **nooto** *V* slap, hit, punch *{Ex.: nootoy nuk! Hit him! nootoyis! Go hit (him)! nootomu haysa. They are hitting each other. nootot kannise, kan Taares! Hit me, I'm a man!}*

Similar: **nooto.** Meaning: repeatedly (must be more than one hit, otherwise it is 'nooto'), usually or only on the mouth. **notto** *V* slap, hit, punch *{Ex.: kan-was notto. I am hitting him (on the mouth). nottos kannis wak-issusum. He hit me with his hand. nootoy nuk hintak! Hit him in the face! notton-ak oocotka. He hit (someone) on the ear. koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. hittYe makke wattin, amSi makke ekwe noottohne! Let's go so that we don't get slapped!}*

Similar: **haTTa;**

**sleep** • **eeTe** *V* be asleep, sleep *{Ex.: kan eeTenin. I was asleep, yete-k eeTe. He will be asleep. matla-k eeTe. He's sleeping face-down. eeTena-k. He's going (there) to sleep.}*

Similar: **eeTena; eeTe; eTTeniyis;**

Meaning: probably composed of either eeTe or eeTTe plus -ss-, but does not clearly include a meaning of many people sleep or some-one sleeps repeatedly. **eTTEni** *V* sleep, go to bed *{Ex.: eTTen-ka. I'm going to sleep/to bed. eTTenivyis! Go (to bed) to sleep! coore'Sa-ka eTTEn. I sleep alone, haayi eTTenivuy! Come (to bed) to sleep! eTTweyis! Go get up/out of bed!}*

Similar: **eTTEn; eeTTEn, eTTTe; Noun: eTTEn.** Grammar: probably used with -n(i) or with -su/-na/-sis/-wu (motion), or with -Ste, rarely with another suffix or alone. Meaning: usually a meaning of change in sleep (going/coming to bed, getting up in the morning, possibly of falling asleep), whereas eeTe refers to the state of being asleep (once one is sleeping), but eTTTe is
not as clearly of falling asleep as eTne. ■ cTTen
(Made from: eTTe, -n) V sleep, go to bed Grammar:
most common usage of eTTe. (Other Pronunc.: eTTeni before a suffix)
put to sleep ■ eTnenpi (Made from: eTne, -mpi)
V put to sleep Meaning: usually used of
putting/getting a baby to sleep.
go to sleep (limb) ■ sitya V go numb, go to sleep
{{Ex.: sityanin-ka. My legs/feet/arms/hands
fell asleep.}} Grammar: probably only appears
with -n(i) (become numb). Meaning: of limbs
(feet, hands, legs, arms) going to sleep from lack of
circulation.
sleep around ■ monyo, Vrevers. be promiscuous,
sleep around {{Ex.: kan ekwe yete hinne monyo
kata haysa. I will not go around being
promiscuous like them. nuuya-ka monyoSmín.
I am stopping being a promiscuous person.
monyonin. (Someone) became promiscuous.
ekwe makam monoypu! Don't you all fool
around (sexually) with yourselves!}} Noun:
monoy. Grammar: as monyo it means to
be promiscuous with others, as monoypu it may mean to
masturbate. Meaning: said of either a man or a woman,
the meaning is primarily sexual, but could have some
relationship to datura alcohol. (Other Pronunc.:
monoy before -pu or -mu)
sleepy
be sleepy ■ eTne V fall asleep, be sleepy {{Ex.: kan
etnenin. I fell asleep. eTnenSte-ka. I'm
asleep (have fallen asleep). kan eTnen, ekwe-
ka holle eTTe. I'm sleepy, but I can't sleep.
eTnenpi-ka nepp eTTen. I'm putting this
child to sleep.}} Similar: eTTe, eTne, eTse.
Meaning: of being in the state of being sleepy, and also
of being so sleepy one actually falls asleep. ■ sumri
V be sleepy {{Ex.: sumrinin-ka. I got sleepy.}}
Grammar: might only occur with -n(i),
meaning 'get sleepy'. Meaning: meaning unsure.
[Ar + Asc. guess]
sleet ■ isli Vrevers. sleet, frost, be icy, freeze {{Ex.: murtey yete islin. At night it will freeze. isli
murtey, amenpu. It will put to sleep at night, it's
clouding up.}} Noun: isli. Meaning: of the weather.
slip ■ *hihiro V slip {{Ex.: hihronin-ka. I slipped.
hihrompi to make someone slip}} Grammar:
only used with either -n(i) (something slips on its own)
or -mpi (make something slip). Meaning: for example
on the road. ■ *lisko Vrevers. slip {{Ex.: liskon-
ka irektak. I slip on the stone. liskonin-ka. I
slipped.}} Noun: lisok. Similar: lishniye. Grammar:
probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example
on a banana peel, a hide, etc.. ■ haliya (Borrowed
from: faldilla Spanish) N underskirt, petticoat, slip
native: Sanhan; Similar: naawas. ■ hihiro (Made
from: *hiho, -n) V slip (Other Pronunc.: hihiro
before a suffix) ■ lisko (Made from: *lisko, -n) V
slip (Other Pronunc.: liskoni before another suffix)
slippery
be slippery ■ lishniye V be slippery {{Ex.: kan-
was lishniyempi. I make it slippery. hathatsi
pire, lishniye aNNis pire. The (this) land is
clean, the other land is slippery.}} Similar:
*lisko.
slow
be slow ■ *momme V be late, be slow {{Ex.: ussi-me mommenis? Why were you late?
kan-was mommepi wakse. I make him be
late. mommen-ka. I am late.}} loanword: hohe.
Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. ■
hakaca V be slow Similar: heeleSI. Pronunciation:
not a normal verb form, pronunciation is probably
wrong. [Attested only once] ■ mommen (Made
from: *momme, -n) V be late, be slow ■ momtYe
(Made from: *momme, -tY-) V be slow
do slowly ■ heeleSI V do slowly {{Ex.: heeleSi-
me kannis riicat! Speak to me slowly! kan
hinne heeleSi. I'm walking slowly. heeleSi
waate! Come slowly!}} Similar: hakaca,
Similar: -si. Pronunciation: could contain a suffix -si,
otherwise doesn't match typical verb forms, but
unsure.
sing slowly ■ waaha2 V sing slowly {{Ex.: waahaniyuT! You all sing slowly!}}
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning:
meaning and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]
slowly ■ ecken Adv slowly, little by little Social use:
probably out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once]
slurp ■ huslu V sip, slurp {{Ex.: huslu-k leecise.
He sips the milk. husluhe katu. The broth is
sipped.}} Meaning: sipping/slurping a drink or soup
small

**small**  ■  **-mis**  **Suff.**  \((N > N)\) small, little  
\{**Ex.: citterenya men-hirihmis! Make your top dance!**

**pakkuTmis** (little) shinney ball\}  **Similar:**  \(-kniS\).

Grammar: usually appears as part of the word for various toys (possibly a type of diminutive). Meaning: meaning unsure.

**be small**  ■  ***sitti**  **V**  be small  
\{**Ex.: kan-was sittimpi. I'm making it small. sittiya irek small rocks**\}  Grammar: appears only with -mpi, -ya, and -mak. Meaning: often of small children, but can also be of small sticks, small stones, probably other things.  ■  **antiwi**  **V**  be small, be little  
\{**Ex.: koro antiwin (Someone's) feet are small.**\}  Pronunciation: doesn't fit known verb forms, could also be anti. [Ar only, very unsure]  ■  **kuutYi**  **V**  be small/little, be not much  
\{**Ex.: kuutYiSmin kan-tavses. My younger sister is small.**\}

Similar:  ■  **sitlu**  **V**  be small  
\{**Ex.: sittiya irek small rocks**\}  Grammar: appears only with -mpi, -ya, and -mak. Meaning: often of small children, but can also be of small sticks, small stones, probably other things.  ■  **antiwi**  **V**  be small, be little  
\{**Ex.: koro antiwin (Someone's) feet are small.**\}  Pronunciation: doesn't fit known verb forms, could also be anti. [Ar only, very unsure]

**made from:**

**smallpox**  ■  **paaTar**  **N**  smallpox  
\{**Ex.: iinate-k paaTare. He has measles**\}  **Verb:**  **paTra.**

having smallpox  ■  **paTraSte**  **(Made from: *paTra, -Ste)**  perf having smallpox

**make small**  ■  **piSSe**  **V**  make small  
\{**Ex.: piSSeki to make very small.**\}  Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]  ■  **sittimpi**  **(Made from: *sitti, -mpi)**  **V**  make small

**have a small waist**  ■  **ritski**  **V**  have a small waist, thin  
\{**Ex.: tiiru mukurma ritskiSmin. The woman is very thin-waisted. ritskihte hus a flat nose (narrow bridge of nose?)**\}  Meaning: usually refers to a woman's hourglass figure, with narrow waist, or to other things being thin in the middle or in one part.

**small (diminutive)**  ■  **-sito**  **Suff.**  \((N > N)\) diminutive  
\{**Ex.: walihinsito small basket**\}  Grammar: use of this suffix extremely unsure. Social use: could be from Spanish, but only attached to a native Mutsun word. [Attested only once]

**small boils**  ■  **rona**  **N**  small boils  
**Similar:**  **huupur.**  
[Attested only once]

**small oak tree acorns**  ■  **rappak**  **Nrevers.**  Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns  
\{**Verb:**  **rapka.** Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglas fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: Pseudotsuga menziesii or P. sabiniannae, or entirely different trees.

**small of back**  ■  **tiiraS**  **Nrevers.**  rear, hip, small of back, buttocks  
\{**Ex.: miTTeSte wak-tiiraS. He has a smallpox.**\}  **Verb:**  **tiiraS.**

Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

**small one**  ■  **kuutYiSmin**  **(Made from: kuutYi, -Smin)**  **N**  small one  
**Similar:**  **sittiya.**  Grammar: singular of sittiya.

**small ones**  ■  **sittiya**  **(Made from: *sitti, -ya,) N**  small ones, preschool children  
**Similar:**  **kuutYiSmin.**  Grammar: plural only, must use kuutYiSmin for singular. Meaning: of children about age 4-5 (boy or girl), but also of small things in general (rocks, sticks).

**smallpox**  ■  **paaTar**  **Nrevers.**  measles, smallpox  
\{**Ex.: iinate-k paaTare. He has measles**\}  **Verb:**  **paTra.**

having smallpox  ■  **paTraSte**  **(Made from: *paTra, -Ste)**  perf having smallpox

**have smallpox**  ■  ***paTra**  **Vrevers.**  have smallpox/measles  
\{**Ex.: paTraSte-k. He/she has smallpox.**\}  **Noun:**  **paaTar.** Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste.
small-waisted one ■ ritskiSmin (Made from: ritski, -Smin) N small-waisted one, thin person

smart

be smart ■ pahca 1 V be knowledgeable/smart
{ {Ex.: pahcaSmin wak-moohel, amSi wak holle ricca misSimp. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well.

pahcamak knowledgeable people pahacpu makam sire. You all know your own eyes.}}
Meanning: including a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. (Other Pronunc.: pahac before -pu or -mu)

smash ■ hiTTi V crush, smash
{ {Ex.: hiTTinin-ka kan-issu. I smashed my hand. hiTTinin-ka. I got crushed. (for ex. one's hand)} Similar:
hiTwi 1; Similar: hittu,.

smear ■ hupka Vrevers. smear
{ {Ex.: kan-was hupka huppaksum. I smear him with white clay.}} Noun: huppak.
Meaning: probably only to smear with this type of white clay. ■ lika V rub, smear, spread
{ {Ex.: kan-was likan wak-issuse. I rub his hands. likahe-kas. I have smeared it.}}

smear with ■ hitte V rub on, smear with
{ {Ex.: hittepu! Rub/smear (it) on yourself! kan-was hitwin. I erased it.}}
Meaning: probably for rubbing lotion or ointment onto skin.

smear with grease ■ lukka V grease, smear with grease
{ {Ex.: lukkapuy men-urih! Grease your hair! lukkapuy! Grease yourself (hair, body, anywhere)!}} Grammar: might only appear with -pu, or might be more general.

smell ■ husse V smell
{ {Ex.: kan-was hussen. I smelled it. haayiT himah'a makam, amSi makam husse santiyase! Come here all of you, so you can smell the watermelon!}} Grammar: usually "to smell something/someone," not "it smells", usually not used with -ni(i), use is used instead.

Takkir Nrevers. smell, odor
{ {Ex.: wak-Takkir its smell}} Verb: Tawri.
Meaning: not clear whether this is a good or bad smell, or either. ■ uuse V smell, stink
{ {Ex.: uusehne nuk-me. It is said that you are smelled. (you are smelly enough to notice) kan uusehne. I'm smelly.}} Similar: hus.
Meaning: to be smelly enough to emit an odor, not to smell someone (husse).

smell bad ■ Tawri Vrevers. stink, smell bad
{ {Ex.: yu-k Tawri wak-Taalasum. And he stinks with sweat. tollon Tawri. (It). stinks a lot.}} Noun: Takkir.

smell good/tasty ■ *sahri V smell good, smell tasty
{ {Ex.: sahrinin. (It) smelled good.}} Grammar: probably only used with -ni(i). Meaning: probably only of food.

sahrin (Made from: *sahri, -n) V smell good, smell tasty
Meaning: probably only of food. (Other Pronunc.: sahrini before another suffix)

smile ■ Taywire V smile
{ {Ex.: eepeen-ak Taywire. He passed by smiling.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb. Meaning: rare word, mayti is more common. [Tentative]

be full of smiles ■ mayti Vrevers. be full of smiles/laughter
{ {Ex.: himi-me waate maytiSte. You always come full of laughter. maytiSmin someone who is always full of smiles (never angry)}} Noun: mayyi.

smiling ■ Tuumuye Adv smiling, with a smile
Similar: Tumyu.

be smiling ■ Tumyu V be smiling
{ {Ex.: Tumyu mak-sire. Our hearts are smiling. Tumyu-ka waate. I come along smiling/laughing. kan Tumyu, kan Tumuyipu. I'm smiling, I'm smiling.}} Similar: Tuumuye. Grammar: meaning is same with -pu. Meaning: to be full of laughter, to be smiling all the time, often of going along smiling or laughing. (Other Pronunc.: Tumuy before -pu (or -mu if possible))

smoke ■ kaare V smoke, be smoky
{ {Ex.: tollon kaareste-k kusiinakta. It is very smoky in the kitchen. kan-was kaarempi neppe hamoone. I am smoking this ham. ekwe kaare sottow. The fire isn't smoking. kaareste-k. It is smoked. sihhunin kaare. The smoke dissipated.}}

kaares (Made from: kaare, -s) N smoke ■

kuunile V smoke
{ {Ex.: kuunile huteepa. The big fire is smoking.}} Pronunciation: does not fit usual Mutsun verb patterns. Grammar: a fire or a burning object smokes on its own, could include an unknown suffix -le. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fan smoke ■ wire V fan smoke
{ {Ex.: wirestap piNi wak. Maybe he has had smoke fanned on him (as part of doctoring). wirey! Fan smoke
(into squirrel holes)! wireepuy! Fan yourself with smoke! wireeka. I'm fanning the smoke.
wireenin. The smoke blew (in/onto someone/somewhere).} Cultural info.: two purposes for fanning smoke: 1) fanning it into blocked off ground squirrel warrens to kill the squirrels with smoke in order to hunt them, and 2) as a medical treatment (part of doctoring); when used for squirrel hunting, they blocked off the other exits of the warren, then fanned smoke into the main hole until the warren filled up with smoke, then blocked off the last hole, then came back the next day and collected the squirrels. Grammar: alone, means to fan smoke (often on someone or into somewhere), with -n(i) (rare), means smoke blows on its own. (Other Pronunc.: wiree before a single consonant, then a vowel in the word)

smoke tobacco ■ sukmu Vrevers. smoke tobacco
{ {Ex.: sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare, sikuume. I'm smoking one cigar, one cigarette. ekwe-ka hivsen sukmu. I don't want to smoke. ekwe-ka hisu sukmu. I don't know how to smoke. men hinne amSi-me sukmu amSi-me ekwe haywehne. You walk (away) in order to smoke without being seen (secretly). monSikiSpumen sukmu. You smoke, pretending to be a White person. yeela-ka sukmu. Wait for me to smoke! nii sukmuspus. Here is a cigarette (thing people smoke with.).} } Noun: sukum.

smoked ■ kaareSte (Made from: kaare, -Ste) perf smoky, smoked Meaning: of smoked meat, of something scorched, or of a smoky place.

smoked one ■ kaareSmin (Made from: kaare, -Smin) N smoked one, smoky one Meaning: used of smoked meat, something that has been scorched or partly burned, or a smoky place.

smoky ■ kaareSte (Made from: kaare, -Ste) perf smoky, smoked Meaning: of smoked meat, of something scorched, or of a smoky place.

be smoky ■ kaare V smoke, be smoky { {Ex.: tollon kaarestek kusinatka. It is very smoky in the kitchen. kan-was kaarempe neppe hamoone. I am smoking this ham. ekwe kaare sottow. The fire isn't smoking. kaareSte-k. It is smoked. sikhunin kaares. The smoke dissipated.} }

smoky one ■ kaareSmin (Made from: kaare, -Smin) N smoked one, smoky one Meaning: used of smoked meat, something that has been scorched or partly burned, or a smoky place.

smooth ■ huppe V smooth, smooth out/down { {Ex.: huppey men-urih! Smooth your hair! ekwe-me huppepu men-urihse. You don't smooth your hair. huppeste-k wak-urih. His/her hair is smooth. (is smoothed) huppehte sippos. The feathers are smooth. hupsenin, huppenin (They) smoothed out, (it) smoothed out (on their own)} } Grammar: by itself, means to smooth something out, with -n(i) means something smooths out on its own. Meaning: usually of hair (smoothing out tangled or messy hair) or feathers. ■ huppen (Made from: huppe, -n) V smooth, become smooth Grammar: to smooth out on its own, to become smooth, not to smooth something out, can be used with -s- as hupsen(i) for many hairs or feathers. (Other Pronunc.: huppeni before another suffix) ■ huppeSte (Inflected form of: huppe, -Ste) perf smoothed, smooth Meaning: usually of hair or feathers.

become smooth ■ huppen (Made from: huppe, -n) V smooth, become smooth Grammar: to smooth out on its own, to become smooth, not to smooth something out, can be used with -s- as hupsen(i) for many hairs or feathers. (Other Pronunc.: huppeni before another suffix)

be smooth ■ laska V be smooth [Tentative] ■ riya V be smooth, untangled { {Ex.: ekwe riyan a tangle ekwe riyan men-urih. Your hair is tangled.} } Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

smooth (many) ■ hupse (Made from: huppe, -s) V smooth (many) Meaning: usually used of many hairs or many feathers, the whole bunch gets smoothed down.

smooth down ■ huppe V smooth, smooth out/down { {Ex.: huppey men-urih! Smooth your hair! ekwe-me huppepu men-urihse. You don't smooth your hair. huppeste-k wak-urih. His/her hair is smooth. (is smoothed) huppehte sippos. The feathers are smooth. hupsenin, huppenin (They) smoothed out, (it) smoothed out (on their own)} } Grammar: by itself, means to smooth something out, with -n(i) means something smooths out on its own. Meaning: usually of...
smooth down

hair (smoothing out tangled or messy hair) or feathers.

**smooth out**  ■ **huppe**  *V* smooth, smooth out/down

  {{Ex.: huppey men-urih! Smooth your hair! ekwe-me huppepul men-urihse. You don't smooth your hair. huppeste-k wak-urih.

  His/her hair is smooth. (is smoothed) huppehte sippos. The feathers are smooth. hupsenin, huppenin (They) smoothed out, (it) smoothed out (on their own))}} Grammar: by itself, means to smooth something out, with -n(i) means something smooths out on its own. Meaning: usually of hair (smoothing out tangled or messy hair) or feathers.

**smoothed**  ■ **huppeSte** (Inflected form of: huppe, -Ste) *perf* smoothed, smooth Meaning: usually of hair or feathers.

**snag**  ■ **yeere** *V* snag, get caught on

  {{Ex.: yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutka, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa. My shirt got caught on a nail, and my shirt tore.}}}} Similar: yeere. Grammar: might only occur with -n(i) or -Smin, or possibly -Ste.

**get snagged**  ■ **yeeren** (Made from: yeere, -n) *V* get snagged, get caught on (Other Pronunc.: yeereni before a suffix)

**snail**  ■ **hos** *N* snail Cultural info.: small, shiny, marine snails, shells used to make bead money, necklaces, and decorations. Sci. name: Olivella.

**snake**  ■ **lissok** Nrevers. snake, earthworm

  {{Ex.: iccon lissok koc cutsuki pire. The snakes come out when the land is green.}}}} Verb: lissokwa; Similar: lisson; Grammar: may primarily mean plural snakes. Meaning: see lissok.

**water snake**  ■ **lisson** *N* water snake Similar: lissok. Meaning: same as snake meanings of lissok.

  **lissonwa** (Made from: lisson, -wa) *N* water snake Meaning: see lissok and lisson.

**catch gopher snakes**  ■ **kooTehwa** (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) *V* catch gopher snakes Noun: kooTehwa, Grammar: -wa is not normally used in verbs. Meaning: or mole snakes or mouse-hunting snakes or deaf snakes.

**catch water snakes**  ■ **littokwa** *V* catch water snakes Noun: lissokwa; Noun: lissok. Pronunciation: has a pronunciation with n (lissonwa, lissona) like noun. Grammar: might also include -wa snake suffix exceptionally on a verb. Meaning: see lissok on types of snake.

**two-headed snake**  ■ **lok** (Borrowed from: lok Rumsien?) *N* two-headed snake

  {{Ex.: kan meheesi lokse. I see a two-headed snake.}}}} Meaning: snake with a head on both ends. Social use: this is a Carmel (Rumsien) word, but Ascension thought it was the same in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

**young of water snake**  ■ **littokma** *N* young of water snake Similar: littakwa; Similar: lissok. [Attested only once]

**gopher snake**  ■ ***kooTeh** *N* gopher snake Grammar: appears only with -tak or -wa. Meaning: also called mouse-hunting snake, mole snake, and deaf snake. ■ **kooTehwa** (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) *N* gopher snake Verb: kooTehwa, Meaning: other names are mole snake, mouse-hunting snake, deaf snake.

**coral snake**  ■ **ruuruma** *N* coral snake Meaning: with transverse stripes, more aggressive than a viper.

**rattlesnake**  ■ **ippih** Nrevers. rattlesnake

  {{Ex.: ippih ni iccin. The snake bit here. iccin kannis ippih. The rattlesnake bit me. tippihte ippih. The rattlesnake is curled up.}}}} Verb: ippih. Social use: can only be used with snake suffix -wa as ippihwa in a different dialect.

**catch rattlesnakes**  ■ **iphi** Nrevers. catch rattlesnakes

  {{Ex.: ippina makke. We're going to catch rattlesnakes.}}}} Noun: ippih.
snake-like □ -wa Suff. (N > N) snake-like {{Ex.: moT meherwa? Is there a scaly lizard? iccon lissokwa koc cutsuhte pire. The earthworms come out when the earth is green.}} Similar: littakwa; Similar: colcolwa, Grammar: forms ending of many words for snakes, worms, lizards, etc. whether the rest of the word can be used by itself or not.

snake's rattle/tail □ haakan N snake's rattle/tail
{{Ex.: ippih wak-haakan / ippih haakan rattlesnake's rattle}}

crack □ tipso V crack Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might only occur with -ni(i), but very unsure. Meaning: unclear whether it indicates the snapping/cracking noise, or actually breaking. [Ar + Asc. guess]

crack on the forehead □ tulku, V thump/snap on the forehead {{Ex.: kan-was tulku. I give him a thump on the forehead. tulku to thump oneself on the forehead}} Similar: Totto. Cultural info.: older people would place the thumb against the face or head of a child at an angle and press the thumb against the child's head or hit the thumb to press it, or would snap fingers against the head, very painful, probably only done by older people to children.

crash □ asnu V crash {{Ex.: asnu-ka tollon. I crash a lot.}}

snooping □ sukispu (Made from: suksi, -pu) V watch people, snoop Grammar: meaning of -pu not literal (not 'self'), can also be sukismu. Meaning: negative meaning, keep an eye on someone you're suspicious of, or watch someone to collect gossip to tell about them. □ suksi V watch, keep an eye on, snoop {{Ex.: sukisiy! Watch (it, something you don't like)! hista makam kannis sukisi? Why are you all just watching me? ekwe makke suksi. We're not watching (snooping). sukispaN hayasa, sukismu hayasa. They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. hattena huuyis sukispu?}}

Who started paying attention (snooping)?}} Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: sukis before -pu, -mu, or possibly -PaN)

snoring □ roono V snore {{Ex.: kata wak-appa wak roono. He snores like his father. ussi-me roono. Why are you snoring?}} Similar: ruunu.

cold □ hunnuh N reversible. mucus, snot {{Ex.: iccon-was hustak wak-hunnuh. His snot is coming out of his nose.}} Verb: hunhu 1.

snotty □ hunhuSte (Made from: hunhu, -Ste) perf snotty

be snotty □ hunhu 2 Revers. have mucus, be snotty
{{Ex.: hunhuSmin snotty one hunhuSte snotty}} (Other Pronunc.: hunnuh before -pu (or -mu if possible))

snow □ yopko Revers. snow, hail {{Ex.: nahu yete yopko. It will hail/snow there. yopko. It's snowing/hailing.}} Noun: yopko. Grammar: can be used as a whole sentence by itself. □ yopok Revers. hail, snow Verb: yopko; Similar: Saranni.

snowy □ saranni N Noun: saranni. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

so □ ereS Adv so, really, truly {{Ex.: ereS-ka hinsu. I really know. moT ereS wak? Is it really him?}}

and so □ yuu conj and, and so {{Ex.: yuu wak-appa yuu wak-aanan iccanis hayasa, yuu aNNis heenti hiwaanin. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. kan-mes mehen, yuu-kames muySinin. I saw you and I liked you. yuu-ku ussi warka? And why is he crying?}}

Similar: yuta. (Other Pronunc.: yu before a consonant and then the end of the word or before two consonants)

so as not to □ kannen conj before, so as not to {{Ex.: niipat kannen, kannen-ka hassen. Teach me before I get angry! okeypuy kannen-me semmon. Confess yourself before you die! hitt Ye makke rukkatka, kannen-ke amnen. Let's
go in the house, before you get rained on! 

kanne makke maTTer kawran. Before our 
tobacco runs out. kann-e ekwe amne. So 
you don't get rained on/to get rained 
on.} Similar: kane, Grammar: usually used without 
ekwe, but rarely with, with the same meaning of 'so that 
something doesn't happen/to something happens'. 
Meaning: usually in the sense of 'do this before this bad 
thing happens,' so 'do this so that that bad thing won't 
happen'; might also mean 'before' in time or in 'front of' 
in space, but unlikely.

so many ■ aman quant much, so many, many, 
completely, very {{Ex.: men aman wakkas You 
have a lot of butt!!}

so that ■ amSi conj so that, in order to {{Ex.: amSi 
yulke, yuu-ka puuTe. So that (the fire) burns, I 
am blowing (at it). misSimpli puuTey amSi 
yulke sottow! Blow well so that the fire will 
burn! hiwoy nak, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca! 
Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! hanni-ka 
yete hooyo hineeruse, amSi-ka huupu? Where 
will I get money, so that I (can) buy?} ■ 
amu conj so that, in order that {{Ex.: hinkanin-
me ammu-me muuSun What did you do to 
make your molars ache? moT-me paayeSte, 
ammu-me muussiSte? Are you pregnant, so that 
you have big breasts?} (Other Pronunc.: amnu 
before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

soak ■ luppi V soak, simmer {{Ex.: luppiy nuk 
sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi. Simmer it in water, 
so that it won't be hard. luppihte-ka. I've 
simmered it.}}

soaking

be soaking (wet) ■ luTma V be wet, be soaking 
Similar: luTpi. Meaning: unclear how meaning is 
different from luTpi, whether luTma refers to hair or is 
more general, may be more extreme (wetter) than 
luTpi.

soap ■ hawun (Borrowed from: jabon Spanish) N 
soap [Attested only once]

get soap in eye ■ sokto V get water/soap in eye 
{{Ex.: soktonin-ka. I got water/soap in my 
eye,}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i).

soaproot ■ siyal N soaproot Meaning: word unsure, 
torow more common. [Attested only once] ■ torow 
Nrevers. soaproot {{Ex.: lahpanin torow. The 
soap-root got lost. makse tonsen tollon torow. 
We found a lot of soaproot. makke aruuta 
kussa toroowum. We will wash laundry 
tomorrow with soaproot. yuu makse hippun 
toroowe makse haccaltik. And we carried 
soaproot on our backs.} Similar: toroowis; Verb: 
torke. Cultural info.: used for washing and making 
things out of, not edible, usable for washing 
immediately after gathering without much preparation. 
Meaning: larger type. (Other Pronunc.: torroow before 
a vowel in the same word) 

gathered/harvested soaproot ■ torken (Made 
from: torke, -n) N gathered soaproot, soaproot 
harvest Meaning: literally what you gather when you 
gather soaproot.

California goosefoot ■ hamatay N California 
goosefoot Meaning: type of soaproot. [Attested only 
once] 

gather soaproot ■ torke Vrevers. gather soaproot 
{{Ex.: torkena makke. We go to gather 
soaproots. torkena makke amSi makke kussa 
esthene. We are going to gather soaproot so 
that we (can) wash clothes. kan-torken kan 
tonnempiin. I lost the soaproots I gathered. 
torkemit kannis! Gather soaproot for me!}}

Noun: toroowis; Noun: torow. Pronunciation: k/w 
relationship in torke/torow pair. Meaning: possibly 
only of gathering the edible variety (toroowis), but 
more likely general for both that and the washing 
variety (torow).

edible soaproot ■ toroowis N edible soaproot 
{{Ex.: kan meheesi toroowise. I see the 
edible soaproot.}} Verb: torke; Similar: torow. 
Cultural info.: used as food, takes about a week to 
prepare, brown/pink in color when cooked, eaten with 
milk, smell and taste similar to mescál. Grammar: 
might include a variant of -kniS to indicate 
smaller soaproot, but unsure. Meaning: smaller, 
edible variety.

soaproot brush ■ ahhes Nrevers. comb, soaproot 
brush, little comb {{Ex.: ayun kannis hemec’a 
ahhes! Bring me a soap root brush! hann-me 
Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! 
akesho'kata ahhes sipuksan. The comb is 
sharp like a soaproot brush.}} Verb: ahse; 
Similar: sipuksan. Cultural info.: Ascension's father
made and sold these.

soibwalka
V
revers. cry, weep, sob
{Ex.: ekwe
makam hiwseen walka. You all don't want to
cry. yuu-me walka. And you cry. namitpu kan
walka. I am heard crying. koc-ka pesyo, yuu-
ka walka. When I remember, then I cry.}

semmosSte-k kan-hawan, walka-ka. My wife
has died, I'm crying. ekwe-me walka! Don't
cry! ussi-k walka tollon? Why is he crying a
lot? niSSasum-ak walka. He's crying because of
this.}

Noun: warak. Meaning: of a person crying
(not an animal's cry).

soft
■ loktohte
(Made from: lokto, -Ste) perf soft,
loose Pronunciation: pronunciation lohtohte is also
common.

be soft
■ *pelSeV
be soft, be fine
{Ex.: pelSeSksiSmin a very soft, fine one}
Similar:
pelmo. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or
-ksi, Asc. said it couldn't be used by itself.
Meaning: of soft, finely ground flour or a very thin,
fine piece of cloth.

■ helSoV
be soft
{Ex.: helSo pire. The ground is soft. helSo pan. The
bread is soft. kan-was helSompI. I make it
soft.}

Synonym: pelmo. Meaning: of the ground,
bread, meat, cannot apply to a bed.

■ loktoV
be soft, be loose
{Ex.: loktoti kan-sapaatu. My shoes are loose.
lktohte ussi ekwe taSri. It's soft, because it's
not stiff. loktohte-mes attYa. (It) is only loose
on you. (It fits you loosely.) loktohte attYa,
eleymin. The goshawk is soft.}

Pronunciation: pronunciation lohtohte is also very
common.
Meaning: of a key or bolt fitting loosely in the latch, a shoe, hat, or
clothing fitting loosely, a tooth being loose, or
something being soft.

■ pelmoV
be soft
{Ex.: peLmoSmin soft one}

Synonym: helSo. Similar:
*pelSe. Meaning: can be used for a soft animal skin.

■ petweV
be soft
{Ex.: petwe puhuT. The
bread is soft.}

Meaning: can be used of bread.
Social use: completely out of use by Asc's time, she
would use helSo for soft bread instead. [Ar + Asc.
guess]

sing softly
■ laysaV
sing softly
{Ex.: laysaksiy!
Sing softly!}

soft one
■ pelSeSmin
(Made from: *pelSe, -Smin) N
soft/fine one

soft soil
■ peelek
N
revers. soft soil, river silt
Verb:
pele. Cultural info.: can be found on riverbanks, and
was good to bring to gardens for gardening in.
Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without
pebbles in it.

soft tule-like grass
■ pac
N
soft tule-like grass
Cultural info.: used for sleeping on. Meaning: probably
a type of soft bulrush, very soft and fine, grows where
water has stood, possibly also meaning prickly-pear
cactus, but mostly likely just the grass type.

softly
■ emhe
Adv
softly, quietly, rarely audible
{Ex.: hinTis pina emhe? What is that thing
that is barely visible? emhe makse-me rakken.
You name us softly.}

Meaning: barely able to be
heard, rarely barely able to be seen.

soil
■ *siksa
V
soil, make dirty
{Ex.: siksaSte sii.
The water is dirty. siksaSte makam issu. You
all's hands are dirty. ekwe-me siksan men-
amma, men-his'a! Don't get your body (or) your
things dirty! ekwe-me siksaSmin! You are
not/don't be a dirty person!}

Grammar: only
appears with -Ste (most often), -Smin, -mpi, or possibly
(unsure) -n(i).

■ munseV
be dirt, be dirty, make
dirty, soil
{Ex.: munsempi to make something
dirty ara-ka munsen. Then you will become
dirt. munsey nuk! Make it dirty! (Throw the
dirt!)}

Noun: mun. Grammar: probably can mean
both 'make dirty' and 'be dirt(y)' when used by itself.

■ munsempi
(Made from: munse, -mpi) V
make dirty, soil

soft soil
■ peelek
N
revers. soft soil, river silt
Verb:
pele. Cultural info.: can be found on riverbanks, and
was good to bring to gardens for gardening in.
Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without
pebbles in it.

soiled
■ siksaSte
(Made from: *siksa, -Ste) perf dirty,
soiled

be soiled
■ kiSya
V
be dirty/soiled
{Ex.: siksaSte-ka, kiSya. I'm soiled, I'm dirty.}

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested
only once]

soldier
■ sultatu
(Borrowed from: soldado Spanish)

N soldier Grammar: may have irregular plural
sultukma 'soldiers,' but unsure.
sole • hatta, N palm, sole Meaning: of hand or foot. [Attested only once]

Soledad • solecta (Borrowed from: Soledad Spanish) N place Soledad

Soledad and Esselen • welel N place Esselen and Soledad [Attested only once]

Soloma (a pueblo in California) • Soloma N place Soloma (a pueblo in California) Meaning: location unknown. [Attested only once]

some • haypire Pro some, sometime { {Ex.: kan meheesii haypirese. I'm looking at some (people). haypire pina pahcaSmin. Some knowledgeable ones are here.} } Meaning: usually means some person, rarely some time.

somebody • aTya N somebody, someone [Attested only once] • hatte, 2 Pro anyone, someone, no one { {Ex.: ekwe hatte nobody, no one ekwe-ka maayi hattese. I'm not laughing at anyone. ekwena hatte. There is nobody.} }

someone • aTya N somebody, someone [Attested only once] • hatte, 2 Pro anyone, someone, no one { {Ex.: ekwe hatte nobody, no one ekwe-ka maayi hattese. I'm not laughing at anyone. ekwena hatte. There is nobody.} }

person • ama, 2 N person, people { {Ex.: men miSmin ama. You are a good person. pina waate amakma. Here come (some) people.} } (Other Pronunc.: aama before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

something • hiS'a (Made partly from: -*a) N thing, something, anything { {Ex.: moT wikenin hiS'a? Did something fall? taahet kannis hiS'a? Ask me something! katatkan kan-hiS'a. As if it were my thing. epSe-me haaTa hiS'ase! Don't steal things! akkapuyken-ak wak-hiS'ase. He went to take off his things (clothes). ekwena hiS'a piretka. There isn't anything on the ground. hatte hiS'a? Whose thing (is it)?} } Grammar: means 'thing/something' by itself, 'anything' when used with a negative, irregular plural coomopa.

somewhere else • aaTeytak (Inflected form of: *aaTey, -tak) Adv everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place

son • innis N son { {Ex.: kannis-me innis. You are my son. kan-mes innis. I am your son. semmopin-ka kan-innise. I lost my son (through death).} } Similar: mos; Similar: tawre. Meaning: only used by a man to refer to being a son, or possibly to refer to his own son (male speaker). • mos N son { {Ex.: kan-mosmak my sons (said by father)} } Similar: innis; Similar: tawre. Meaning: only said by a father of his son (used by a male speaker). • mukkeh N son, boy { {Ex.: haaway nuppi mukkeh? Call that boy! mukkehmak teened boys} } Meaning: usually for teened boys about age 14 and up, but may possibly be used for a younger boy, about age eight. • tawre N daughter, son, child Similar: innis; Similar: mos. Meaning: only used by a mother about or toward her child (used by female speaker).

godson • hihaatu (Borrowed from: ahijado Spanish) N godson { {Ex.: kan-was yete hihaatute. I will have him as my godson.} }

song • saawen (Made from: saawe, -n) N song • saw N song { {Ex.: Taares saw / mukurma saw men's song / women's song tollon-ak hinsu sawae. He knows a lot of songs. hiTepuy men-saawe yuu kan kar citte! Make your song loud and I'll dance well! hukkan-ka sawae. I changed the song.} } Verb: saawe. (Other Pronunc.: saaw before a vowel in the same word)

name of a song • lile-kelaku N name of a song Grammar: probably a compound, but unsure what the parts mean. Social use: meaning unsure, might possibly not be Mutsun. [Attested only once]

thunder song • Tuura N thunder song Similar: Tura. Meaning: a thunder song, separate type from hiwei song type. [Attested only once]

son-in-law • meeres N nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law { {Ex.: ammay, meeres Eat, nephew! kan meheesi kan-meerese. I see my son-in-law. akkay meerese rukkatka! Come in the house, grandson!} } Pronunciation: the pronunciation meres is used almost as often as meeres, meeres may mean brother/son-in-law while meres means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson).

soon • hiNa'a Adv shortly, soon { {Ex.: kan hiSSe hiNa'a. I will do it shortly. sarapuyu hiNa'a.} }
Put it on over your head soon! hiNa’a makkes iccon urih. Our hair will come out (grow) soon.} Meaning: immediate future.

shortly ■ at Adv shortly, already, just { {Ex.: ussi-ka at naayate. Because I only limp. riccas at neppe amyuhte. This language is just pure. hemmen at waate. (He) is still coming shortly. koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the past rest ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Auc.'s time.

(do) soon ■ kecwiSi V (be) quick, (do) soon, at once

{ {Ex.: kecwiSi-k hinne. (He) is going soon. waayte kecwiSi! Come quickly! Taakan-me kecwiSi. You arrive quickly. kecwiSiyuT! You all do (it) quickly!}} Pronunciation: may come historically from koc and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either kecwiSi or kecwiSiy can be used with the other verb taking -y. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

Soquel ■ sokel Nplace Soquel { {Ex.: sokeltak at Soquel}} Meaning: town on the road to Santa Cruz, also called La Loma Prieta, above Awtos (Aptos).

sorcerer ■ kuxsuy N sorcerer Cultural info.: see Ha's notes for this information. Meaning: the highest sorcerer. ■ uten Nrevers. doctor, sorcerer, medicineman { {Ex.: haywe makke uttene. We see the doctor.}}} Verb: utne, loanword: tootor. Cultural info.: traditional Mutsun type of doctor, includes both medical and religious functions.

sorcerer woman ■ haasan N sorcerer woman Social use: this word could only be used by sorcerers, or only of sorcerers.

sore ■ hookoy Nrevers. sore Verb: hookyo. Meaning: a sore from illness, possibly also a wound from injury. ■ pocoroNrevers. sore Verb: pocoro. Meaning: often on the head or scalp, for example on a child's scalp, but can probably also be elsewhere. ■ roomos Nrevers. rash, sore, blotch { {Ex.: roomoste-k. He has a rash/sores.}}} Verb: romso. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger.

have sores ■ kranuhiento (Borrowed from: granuhiento Spanish) V have sores native: hookyo. Pronunciation: if pronounced in Mutsun, it would start with k, but it was used with a Spanish pronunciation. Social use: unclear whether this word was ever used in Mutsun speech, or is just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

have a sore throat ■ turtu V have a sore throat

{ {Ex.: koc tollon rus iccon rus, pininaway makke turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. turtu kankokos. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

sores ■ Tuyli (Made from: Tuyil, -s) N sores Verb: Tuyli. Meaning: ball-like sores that grow anywhere on the body, meaning unsure because text faint.

have sores all over ■ tokro V have sores all over

{ {Ex.: tokroSte having sores all over}} Similar: *toklo. Grammar: may only be used with -Ste. Meaning: unlike toklo, where sores are only on neck in front of ears.

have sores on the neck ■ *toklo Vrevers. have neck sores { {Ex.: tokloSmin, toklomak person with sores on neck, people with sores on neck tokloSte having sores on neck}} Similar: tokro; Noun: tokol. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken open, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

having sores ■ pocoroSte (Inflected form of: pocoro, -Ste) perf having sores Meaning: covered in a lot of sores, especially on the head.

have sores ■ hookyo Vrevers. have sores { {Ex.: hookyoSmin / hookyomak person / people with sores men hookyoSte. You have sores.}}} Noun: hookyo; loanword: kranuhiento. ■ pocoro Vrevers. have sores { {Ex.: pocoroSmin someone with sores (on the head))} Noun: pocoro. Meaning: for example on the head or scalp. ■ Tuyli V have sores Noun: Tuyli. Meaning: ball-like sores
sores

sores on the neck ■ tookol Nrevers. sores on the neck { {Ex.: saruSte tookol. The sores on the neck are ruptured (broken open).} } Verb: *toklo. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken out, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

sorry

feel sorry for ■ bile V pity, feel sorry for { {Ex.: ekwes-me bilepu? Don't you pity yourself?} } Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

be sorry ■ icra 2 V be sorry, regret { {Ex.: icarp / icra to be sorry (either form)} } (Other Pronunc.: icar before -pu (and -mu if possible))

soup basket ■ rukSun (Made from: rukSu, -n) N mush/soup basket, bowl Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, wattertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

taste sour ■ matmu V taste sour, taste bad { {Ex.: matmu kanis pattYan. Blood tastes sour to me.} } Meaning: like blood or beans that have spoiled, not like lemon.

be sour ■ awli V be sour, be bitter { {Ex.: awlimak sour ones akkes awli The salt is bitter. awliSte sour hummit piina awliSmin! Give me that sour one! awli aman, ekwe-ka hiwsen. It is very sour, I don't want it.} } Similar: awse. Social use: could be used of many things including salt and meat in Ar's time, but in Asc's time it could only be used of bitter things like green apples, lemons, or vinegar.

south ■ sur (Borrowed from: sur Spanish) N south { {Ex.: haysa rukka surtaq. Their house is in the South.} } native: kaakun 1. [Attested only once]

South ■ kaakun 1 N South { {Ex.: wattin makke kaakun. We're going south. kaakuntak roote haysa rukka. Their houses are in the South. hiTTew kaakuntakwas wind from the south} } loanword: sur.

people of the South ■ kaakun 3 Npersonal people of the South, Sur tribe, location of this tribe { {Ex.: kaakuntakwas a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe} }

Spaniard

be a Spaniard ■ monSi Vrevers. be reasonable, be a Spaniard, be White { {Ex.: men sukmu, monSikiSpu. You smoke, pretending to be a Spaniard.} } Noun: monSi. Meaning: primarily means to be a European colonialist (a Spaniard, a White person), but may also mean to be a person who uses reason (the Spanish phrase for a European colonialist) separately from that.

Spanish person ■ monSi Nrevers. white person, colonialist, Spanish person { {Ex.: monSi ricasum in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) mooniSnak haysa riica, mooniSr iica. language of the White people, European/Spanish language} } Verb: monSi. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

spark

strike sparks outward ■ halawe (Made from: haala, -w-) V strike sparks outward Pronunciation: -w- attaches to end as -we on this word. [Attested only once]

sparkle ■ killile V be sparkling, sparkle Similar: kille. ■ paTKi V sparkle, shine { {Ex.: paTKi pire. The world sparkles. paTKin. It shone.} }

sparking

be sparkling ■ killile V be sparkling, sparkle Similar: kille.

sparrow ■ asuryan N sparrow [Tentative]

sparrowhawk ■ eleymin Nrevers. sparrowhawk { {Ex.: loktohte atrYa, eleymin illih. It's just soft, the young of a sparrowhawk.} } Similar: illih. Verb: eyle; Similar: siwkker. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail..

catch sparrowhawks ■ eyle Vrevers. catch sparrowhawks { {Ex.: eylena makke. We go to catch sparrowhawks.} } Noun: eleymin. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying,
somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail.

**speak** ▪ **ricca**  *V* speak, talk  
{{Ex.: riica-ka-mes.  
I'm talking to you. hattese- k ricca? Who did he talk (to)? ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca. It's not good that he talks a lot. pahcaSmin wak-moohel amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. makam riccapu. You all are talking amongst yourselves. haysa wak-riccan huusum. Their speech is through their noses. kan rictaSmin. I'm a talker. hinTise makke riccaspu? What are we going to talk about?}  
*Noun: riica; Similar: riTTa.*

**speak about** ▪ **ruuta**  *V* speak/talk about  
{{Ex.: hattese- k ruta? Who is he talking about?  
hinTise-me ruta? What are you speaking about? kan-mes asa'a ruta. I'm speaking truly to you. moT-me kannis ruta? Are you talking about me? ekeT-ka ruta. I speak of sins.}  
*Social use: mostly out of use by Asc.'s time.*

**speak secretly** ▪ **Sahhu**  *V* speak secretly, whisper  
{{Ex.: Sahhumu haysa. They are whispering with each other. Sahhukisit riccay oocotka! Whisper very quietly to me in my ear!}  
*Similar: wekSo. Grammar: may be used only or usually with -mu. Meaning: to speak quietly with each other so others do not hear.*

**spear**

**fishing spear** ▪ **hipor,**  *N* fishing spear  
*Meaning: type of spear somewhat unsure, could be more general than for fish. [Attested only once]*

**spectator** ▪ **alis**  *N* fan, spectator  
{{Ex.: waate alis  
The fan is coming. kan meheest aliise. I'm just looking at the fan. men kannis alis. You are a fan to me.}  
*Meaning: of a sport or game, could mean competitor, but fan more likely. (Other Pronunc.: alis before a vowel in the same word)*

**speech** ▪ **riccan**  *(Made from: ricca, -n,)*  *N* speech, talking  
*Similar: ricca.*

**give a speech** ▪ **rawki**  *V* reverse, give a speech  
{{Ex.: rawkin-ak. He's giving a speech.  
hattena rawki? Who gives a speech?}  
*Noun: rawik. Grammar: usage of rawik before suffixes very unsure. Meaning: possibly at a dance. (Other Pronunc.: rawik before -pu, -mu, or possibly -kiSpu)*

**speed** ▪ **paaya**  *N* speed  
{{Ex.: wetteSte-k wak-paaya. His speed is great (he is fast).}  
*Verb: paya; Verb: paysa.*

**speed up** ▪ **caawa**  *V* go ahead, speed up  
{{Ex.: caawan-ak pireese. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.}  
*Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]*

**spherical**

**be spherical** ▪ **upla**  *V* be round/spherical  
*Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: round like a ball (sphere), not a hoop (circle).*

**spicy**

**be spicy** ▪ **kaayi**  *V* ache, hurt, be spicy  
{{Ex.: kaayi kan-sire kan wattin yuu-ka-mes akka.  
My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. kaayi kan-koro kan hinne. My feet hurt from walking. kaayi kan-moohel. My head aches. I have a headache. kaayi kannis kaaras. / kaayi kan-kaaras. My molar hurts (me). kaayi neppe maTTer. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. kaayi kan-cappal. / cappaltak-kaa kaayi. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. kaayi-k-was. It hurts him. kannis kaayinin. It hurt me. hannimes kaayi? Where does it hurt you? tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTTer. That tobacco is very spicy. haprepyu kaayiise! Shake off your pain!}  
*Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt). **terpe**  *V* be hot/spicy/piquant  
{{Ex.: terpen men-cil yete terpen, terpen-ak. Your chile is hot, it will be hot, it's hot. terpeSte neppe cil. This chile is hot/spicy. terpenin-ka. My (mouth) got hot (from spicy food). men-miTTer terpeSmin. Your tobacco is piquant.}  
*Grammar: used with or without -n(i)*}
with similar meaning. Meaning: only of food or
tobacco.

**spicy thing** • terpeSmin (Made from: terpe, -Smin)

N hot thing, spicy thing, piquant thing Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

**spider** • tiriSmin N spider Similar: -min; Similar:

-Smin. Pronunciation: correct form might be tirSmin, pronunciation very unsure. Grammar: composed of an unknown word not used by itself and either -Smin or

-min. [Attested only once]

**spill** • laski V spill \{Ex.: lasikimpy! Make

(something) spill! laskin. (It) spilled. kan

laski. I spill (something).\} Grammar: usually appears with -n(i) or -mpi, but can be used alone. Meaning: of water, may also mean 'throw out,' probably in a sense of letting it spill out. ■

mullu V spill, fall

\{Ex.: mullunin-ak. It spilled/fell.\} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: of ink falling off

a desk, possibly of darkness falling at night, uncommon may only appear with -n(i)

■

way to refer to falling with somewhat unclear meaning.

**spine** • ruuka V twist, spin \{Ex.: hiilu ruukahne.

The thread is being twisted. ruukahnte-k. It's
twisted/spun. ruukasmak spinners kan ruuka

nepe rukse. I'm twisting this cord.\} Meaning:

twist fiber to make it into cord or thread, spin yarn. ■

**tiplile** V spin, turn \{Ex.: kan-was tipilelapi. I

make it spin. tipilehte spun around\} Meaning:

like a top or a whirlwind. ■

**tula** V whirl, spin

\{Ex.: wimlun-me, tulas. You whirled around,

spun around.\} ■ Meaning: spin oneself around, possibly a children's game. [Attested only once]

**game of spinning until dizzy** • laahi N game of

spinning until dizzy [Ar + Asc. guess]

**spin a top** • hitri V spin a top \{Ex.: hitrin. It is

spinning,

cittenuy men-hitrihmis! Make your
top dance! hitriy! Spin (a top)!\} ■

**spin around** • wimlu V whirl \{Ex.: wimlun-me,

tulas. You whirled around, spun around.

wimlu! Whirl (it) around!\} ■

**spine** • rummes 1 N spine, backbone \{Ex.: kaayi-

ka kan-rummes. My spine hurts.\} ■ Meaning: of

a human or a vertebrate animal.

**spirit** • arwa N spirit \{Ex.: mak-arwa our

spirits\} [Attested only once] ■

**espiritu**

(Borrowed from: espiritu Spanish) N spirit \{Ex.: aaman-ka, diyos appa, diyos innis, diyos

espiritu santo. I believe in God the Father,

God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.\}

**native**: nossow. Cultural info.: used only in translating

Catholic documents. Meaning: closest Mutsun word is

nossow, but meaning is not the same. ■

**nossow** N

breath, spirit, life \{Ex.: moT semmon makke

nossow moT semmon mak-ama? Do our souls
die (or) do our bodies die? men-nossow your

breath/life/spirit kan meheesi kan-nossow. If

I see your breath. kawran-ka nossow. My breath

runs out. kan pesyo kan-nossowtak. I

remember in my spirit.\} {Verb: *nasso;

loanword: espiritu. Meaning: can be used like 'heart' in

English in the figurative sense (seat of emotions or

spirit).

**spirits** • puuyis N witchcraft, spirits \{Ex.: kan-

was yete aami wak-puuyisum. I will bewitch

him with his own witchcraft. pusre puuyis.
The spirits blow (on someone) as part of

witchcraft.\} Meaning: primarily means the

witchcraft, can sometimes refer to the spirits, may

rarely refer to poison used in witchcraft.

**spit** • rus N saliva, spit, drool \{Ex.: koc tollon

icon rus, turutun. When a lot of saliva
comes out, one has a sore throat. ottom-ka ruusum. I mended it with saliva.)} Verb: ruse.
(Other Pronunc.: ruus before a vowel in the same word) ■ ruse V spit, spit on/at/out {{Ex.: ruset! Spit at me! rusey nuk! Spit on him! ekwe-me rusey! Don't spit! ruseena wak-ammane. He goes to spit out his food. ruseena wak-riicase. He goes to spit out his words. ruseepun-ka kan-koroose. I spit on my feet. ruswit! Spit (it) out on me! rustYeSmin a drooler (drooly person)} } Noun: rus. (Other Pronunc.: rusee before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

roast on a spit ■ teeye V roast on a spit {{Ex.: teeye-ka. I'm roasting something on a spit.}} Similar: miTTi.


spit on/at/out ■ ruse V spit, spit on/at/out {{Ex.: ruset! Spit at me! rusey nuk! Spit on him! ekwe-me rusey! Don't spit! ruseena wak-ammane. He goes to spit out his food. ruseena wak-riicase. He goes to spit out his words. ruseepun-ka kan-koroose. I spit on my feet. ruswit! Spit (it) out on me! rustYeSmin a drooler (drooly person)} } Noun: rus. (Other Pronunc.: rusee before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

spleen ■ hoonoS N spleen [Attested only once]

slice ■ suupi V tie/stick/sew onto, splice {{Ex.: kan-was suupi. I'm tying/sewing (something) onto it, (to lengthen it). suupihte. It's tied/stuck on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it. suupiy! Tie (something) on it!}} Meaning: used of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc.

split ■ hatte, V crack, split {{Ex.: kan-was hatte pire. I will crack it (of earth, dirt). hatteSte pire. The earth is cracked/split. hattenin. (It) cracked,}} Similar: wacki. Meaning: of ground, earth, dirt. ■ pihhe V split, break (open) {{Ex.: pihhemit kannis! Split it for me! kan-was pihhen. I broke it. pihhey nuk! Split it!}}

Meaning: probably breaking something open, splitting something open, there could be separate words pihha 'break' and pihhe 'split open,' but they are more likely the same. ■ sacki V split {{Ex.: sackiy sippose! Split the feather!}} Similar: wacki. Meaning: split something down the middle, for example to feather an arrow. [Attested only once] ■ Salki Vrevers. split {{Ex.: yu Salkiy piina tappur! And split that log! SalkiSte It has split. Salkihne wak-TattYi. His bone was split. Salkinin Tallis. The flute split.}} Similar: salki. Grammar: can be used with -ni to mean something splits on its own, without -ni to mean someone splits something, but somewhat unclear. Meaning: of a board, wall, stick, flute, bone, etc. ■ Salkin (Made from: Salki, -n) V split Grammar: something splits on its own. (Other Pronunc.: Salkini before another suffix) ■ wacki Vrevers. crack, split {{Ex.: kan-was wackin piinase sippose. I split that feather (down the middle). wackin pire. The earth cracked (as in an earthquake). wackiSte pire. The ground is cracked. wackihne horpey sippose. The feather is split down the middle, kan-was yete wacki. I will split it.}} Similar: hatte; Similar: atki; Similar: sacki; Noun: wacki. Grammar: without -ni, to crack/split something, with -ni, to crack/split on its own. Meaning: used of the earth, sticks, feathers, etc. ■ wackin (Made from: wacki, -n) V crack, split Grammar: to crack or split open on its own, not to split something. ■ wihee V split {{Ex.: wiiehene sippose. The feather got split. kan wihee. I'm splitting (something). wiihenin. It split.}} Grammar: with -ni means to split apart on its own, without it means to split something. Meaning: often (maybe only) used of splitting feathers down the middle of the shaft to attach to something.

split willow ■ hichie N split willow Cultural info.: used at least in basket-making. [Attested only once]


play the splitstick ■ salki V play the splitstick {{Ex.: salki-ka. I play the splitstick instrument.}} Similar: Salki; Noun: sallik. Meaning: to play a splitstick instrument (sallik).

spoil ■ pecwe V spoil {{Ex.: ekwe pecwen. It won't spoil.}} Grammar: may only appear with -ni(i).
Meaning: could be of food, not clear. [Attested only once] ■ **yummun** *V* rot, decay, spoil {{Ex.: heme ca yummun Smin tappur} one rotten piece of wood ekwe-k yete yummun. It won't rot. yummunin. (It) rotted.} Meaning: used of food gone bad, of wood, possibly also of body parts (with unsure exact meaning).

**spontaneously** ■ **huksi** *V* just, spontaneously {{Ex.: huksi-ka hiSSen. I just did it. iccon kannis kan-in huksi. My tears just came out of me. huksi wak riicca. He just speaks. huksi insan laalak. The geese just fell.}} Grammar: part of speech not clear, but it may be a verb, otherwise an adverb. Meaning: something just happens spontaneously with no particular reason.

**spoon** ■ **kiTras** (Made from: kiTras, -s) *N* stirring paddle, spoon loanword: kuccar. Cultural info.: Ha says at one point that this isn't a true spoon, but a stirring stick or paddle, but at another point he says it's just like a spoon, and was made of strawberry wood. Meaning: for stirring mush or other boiling liquids over a fire. ■ **kuccar** (Borrowed from: cuchara Spanish) *N* spoon native: kiTras. Meaning: the native word kiTras (stirring paddle) covers some of the same things as this word.

**sports etc. fan** ■ **alis** *N* fan, spectator {{Ex.: waate alis The fan is coming. kan meheesi aliise. I'm just looking at the fan. men kannis alis. You are a fan to me.}} Meaning: of a sport or game, could mean competitor, but fan more likely. (Other Pronunci.: aliis before a vowel in the same word)

**spotted** ■ **pintu** (Borrowed from: pinto Spanish) *N* spotted native: kitskisi, native: polpolisi. Social use: Mutsun word polpopoli used more often than this one.

**be spotted** ■ **kitskisi** (Made from: *kitsi, -ksi* *V* be painted, be spotted, be patterned loanword: pintu. ■ **oTokame** *V* be spotted Pronunciation: pronunciation very unlikely, probably a mistake, not a possible Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **polpolisi** *V* be spotted {{Ex.: neppe polpolisi. This is spotted. polpolisi tuupuy. A spotted tail (for ex. of a dog).}} loanword: pintu. Pronunciation: unusual three-syllable verb form, may involve repetition of "pol" to sound like the spottedness (reduplication), might be related to polso 'be painted'. Meaning: spotted, polka-dot pattern to the color of something. ■ **Taynara** *V* be spotted Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, probably wrong. Social use: completely unknown by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

**spouse**

**person (my spouse)**

**my spouse** ■ -**ksa** Suff. (???>*N*) my spouse {{Ex.: waate kan-hawnaksa. My wife is coming. makhusa my husband}} Pronunciation: pronunciation as -sa after consonants is unsure. Grammar: unclear whether it attaches to verbs or nouns or other. Meaning: add to a word to make the word for one's spouse (my wife, my husband), could suggest affection as well (diminutive). [Tentative] (Other Pronunci.: -sa after a consonant)

**spread** ■ **hiTwi** *V* spread, spread out, hang {{Ex.: karyi hiTwi men-saraape! Hang your sarape outside! hiTwi men-eshen! Spread out your blanket! ekwe-me hiTwin tiriikuse. You didn't spread out the wheat. hiTwihe Taalatka. (It) is spread out in the sun.}} Similar: hiTTi. Grammar: may be composed of hiTTi 'crush' and -w- 'outward,' but unsure. Meaning: for ex. acorns or grain in the sun, or clothes to dry. ■ **lika** *V* rub, smear, spread {{Ex.: kan-was likan wak-issuse. I rub his hands. likahte-kas. I have smeared it.}} ■ **likas** (Made from: lika, -s) *N* ointment, spread, gel Meaning: paste-like substance one can smear onto something, meaning 'ointment' unsure (not necessarily medicinal).

**spread (fire)** ■ **Sacpu** (Made from: Sacpu, -n) *V* leap, spread (fire) Meaning: fire leaps upward in the wind, or spreads onto another house.

**spread (of fire)** ■ **Sacpu** *V* spread (fire), bring (coals) {{Ex.: Sacpunin sottow. The fire leaped (upward or onto another house). Sacpu-me. You bring coals (to start a fire).}} Grammar: with -n(i), refers to flames spreading or leap upward on their own or by wind or such, without -n(i), someone transports coals/embers to light a fire, or spreads fire intentionally. Meaning: of fire, coals, or embers, meaning somewhat unsure.

**spread out** ■ **cunki** *V* spread out {{Ex.: kan cunki men-eshene. I'm spreading out your blanket.}} [Tentative] ■ **hiTwi** *V* spread, spread out, hang {{Ex.: karyi hiTwi men-saraape! Hang your sarape outside! hiTwi men-eshen! Spread out your blanket! ekwe-me hiTwin tiriikuse. You didn't spread out the wheat. hiTwihe
sprout ▲ mokko V be born, sprout, come up {{Ex.: kan mokkonin miSontak. I was born at the Mission. yete-k mokko. He will be born/ It will sprout. mokkohde wak-sit. Her teeth came in. ekeTsum wak-mokkon, mokkonin. He was born, was born through sin. (was conceived in sin)}} Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: people are born or plants sprout/come up, unclear whether it can be used of animals being born.

sprouted ▲ mokkohde (Inflected form of: mokko, -Ste) perf born, sprouted, came up

spur ▲ rippa V stab, jab, spur {{Ex.: yuu-k-was oySo rippas. He jabbed him again. rippahne-me. You're stabbed. rippat kannis! Stab me! rippay nuk! Stab it! ripsa kannis wak, wak-Tippesum. He's stabbing me repeatedly with his knife. ripsana-k kawaayuse. He goes to spur the horse repeatedly.}} Similar: rippu. Meaning: usually means to stab fairly hard, with a knife or sharp weapon, enough to cause a wound, but can also be used for spurting a horse and possibly for a lighter jab, rippu is a lighter prick rather than stab.

spur repeatedly ▲ ripsa (Made from: rippa, -s-) V stab/jab/spur repeatedly

spy on ▲ otmo 1 V spy on, catch in the act {{Ex.: yeela makse otmoma. We will spy on each other. otmoypun-ka-was. I went to catch him in the act.}} loanword: piyaari. Meaning: catch someone doing something they shouldn't, peek at or spy on someone.

squash ▲ Tinna V crush, squash {{Ex.: Tinnaht-e-k. It is crushed. Tinnay nuk! Crush it! ney'a-k Tinnnin. It got crushed just now.}} Similar: cina. Grammar: by itself means to crush something, with -n(i), means something gets crushed. Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel.

squashed ▲ TinnaSte (Made from: Tinna, -Ste) perf crushed, squashed Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel.

squat ▲ comle V squat {{Ex.: kan comle. I'm squatting. hattena wak comleSte. Who is it sitting squatted down?}}

squat on heels ▲ puyri V squat on heels {{Ex.: puyri-y! Squat on your heels!}} Meaning: to squat down resting on one's heels.

squeeze through ▲ cahki V squeeze/squirm through {{Ex.: nii-ka cahki. I squeeze through here (for ex., where a board is missing from a fence).}}

squint at ▲ Tillu V listen attentively/carefully, squint at {{Ex.: Tillusi men kannis. You're listening to me carefully. kan Tillusi. I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).}} Grammar: may only be used with -si. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. [Tentative]
squirm through ■ cahki $V$ squeeze/squirm through

{[{Ex.: nii-ka cahki. I squeeze through here (for ex., where a board is missing from a fence).}]

squirrel ■ *cicik $N$ rewers. squirrel {{Ex.: cicikniS little squirrel}} Verb: ciciki. Grammar: only occurs with -kniS.

gray ground squirrel ■ ch $N$ gray ground squirrel

{[{Ex.: eh issin squirrel's hole ehmak squirrels (pl.)}] Verb: ehse; Similar: Sicikna. Pronunciation: vowel may usually be pronounced as long even in longer words like 'ehmak'. Sci. name: Spermophilus beccheyi.

hunt small squirrels ■ cicki $V$ rewers. hunt small squirrels {{Ex.: cickina makke. We go to hunt small squirrels.}} Noun: *cicki.

make squirrel hole ■ isni $V$ rewers. make squirrel hole, burrow Noun: issin. Meaning: only of a small animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

young squirrel ■ Sicikna $N$ young squirrel {{Ex.: Siciknakna baby ground squirrels}} Similar: eh; Similar: culol. Meaning: young/baby of the eeh (gray ground squirrel). Sci. name: Spermophilus beccheyi.

gray tree squirrel ■ culol $N$ gray tree squirrel

Similar: Sicikna. [Me only]

hunt gray ground squirrels ■ ehse $V$ hunt gray ground squirrels {{Ex.: kan ehsyekun. I went to hunt ground squirrels.}} Noun: eh. Sci. name: Spermophilus beccheyi.

small squirrel ■ cicikniS (Made from: *cicik, -kniS) $N$ rewers. small squirrel

squirt ■ puTri $V$ blow, squirt {{Ex.: puTriy! Squirt water from your mouth!}} Meaning: probably only of blowing/squirtng water out of the mouth, not clear in what situations this was used. (Other Pronunc.: puTir before -pu or -mu)

stab ■ rippa $V$ stab, jab, spur {{Ex.: yuu-k-was oySo rippas. He jabbed him again. rippahneme. You're stabbed. rippat kannis! Tab me! rippay nuk! Stab it! ripsa kannis wak, wak-Tippesum. He's stabbing me repeatedly with his knife. ripsana-k kawaayuse. He goes to spur the horse repeatedly.}} Similar: rippa.

Meaning: usually means to stab fairly hard, with a knife or sharp weapon, enough to cause a wound, but can also be used for spurring a horse and possibly for a lighter jab, rippa is a lighter prick rather than stab. ■ sipre $V$ stab {{Ex.: kan-mes sipre. I stab you.}} Noun: siprek. Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

stab in the throat ■ hulla $V$ stab in the throat {{Ex.: hullay nuk! Stab him in the throat!}} [Attested only once]

stab repeatedly ■ ripsa (Made from: rippa, -s-) $V$ stab/jab/spur repeatedly

stab with knife ■ Tippe $V$ stab/cut with knife, cut for laces {{Ex.: kan-was Tipse. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.}} Noun: Tippe. Grammar: rare, Tippe is usually a noun.

stack ■ humme $V$ pile, stack, gather up {{Ex.: hayya hummenin. They piled up. (something piles up on its own) hummenin-ak tappur sissum. The wood piled up (because of) the water. hummeSte-k. It's piled up. humme men-eshen, amSi ekwe malan. Gather up your clothes, so they don't get wet.}} Grammar: by itself, it means to pile or stack something, with -n(i) it means something piles up on its own, with -Ste it means piled up in a pile. ■ monto (Borrowed from: amontonar Spanish) $V$ pile up, stack {{Ex.: montohete tappur. The wood is stacked. kan-was yeto monto. I will stack it. montonin. It piled up (on its own).}} Grammar: by itself to pile something up, with -n(i) something piles up on its own.

haystack ■ huumes (Made from: humme, -s-) $N$ hay, haystack {{Ex.: metteSte tooTe hummestak. The deer is hidden in the hay.}} Pronunciation: seems to be composed of humme and -s, meaning what one makes a pile with (hay), and one comment by Ha indicates that, but Ascension said it was not pronounced hummes, as one would expect for that.

stagger ■ himsu (Made from: *himmu, -s-) $V$ stagger Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste.

stalk ■ rummes 3 $N$ stem, stalk Meaning: of a plant (for ex. onion).

stand ■ licye $V$ stand, stop {{Ex.: licye-ka. I stand. likeyehte-ka. I am standing (have stood up). liceyepu-ka. I stand up (get up to a standing position). / I stop (and stand still). liceyepu maakina. The car stops (stands itself still).}}
ekwe-k holle licceyypu. He can't stop (stand himself still). kan-was licyenu. I stand it up. licyenypu tappur! Stand the pole up! licyenypu maakina, hiwsen-ka aphyari. Stop the car (put it in a standing position), I want to get out. Pronunciation: the Awsayma pronunciation is lacya. Meaning: without suffixes, to be in a standing position, to get up into a standing position, I want to get out.

stand still ■ liceypu (Made from: lieye, -pu) V stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself.

stand up ■ liceypu (Made from: lieye, -pu) V stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself. ■ licyenu (Made from: lieye, -nu) V stand up, stop Meaning: to stand something or someone (not oneself) up, to put something in a standing position, or to bring something to a stop.

stand up (hair on back of dog) ■ tuke V stand up (hair on back of dog) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

standing ■ liyehte (Inflected form of: lieye, -Ste) perf standing, stood, stopped Meaning: to have stood up and be in a standing position, to have stopped and be still.

star ■ awesna N star ■ Similar: aawe. ■ pakrrawa N star {Ex.: haypu Tarahtak pakrrawa. The stars are visible in the sky.} Pronunciation: very unusual word for Mutsun, but it is correct.

morning star ■ aawe N morning star {Ex.: iccon aawe The morning star came out.} Similar: awesna.

many small stars ■ acima N many small stars, Milky Way [Me only]

North/Evening star ■ lukcem N North star, Evening star Similar: -min. [Attested only once]

stare ■ punsi V stare {Ex.: hista men-kas punsinnin? Why did you stare at me?} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). [Me. + Asc. guess]

start ■ hari V begin, start {Ex.: hariyte hayasa. They've begun.} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative] ■ huuyi V be first, begin, start {Ex.: yete-k huuyi. He will begin later. makse huuyi tawhari. We begin to work. wak huuyi suhmu. He smokes first. huuyin pislanmin. It started drizzling. huuyinte tivsi pire. The land has started to flower.

misnisway, huuyis noviempre. Sunday, the 1st of November. kan-huuyis hiswin. My first birth.} Meaning: with another verb, means either 'start __ing' or 'do __ first', more basic word for counting first, second, etc. is hemec'awas. ■ yillu V begin, start {Ex.: yilluste usupway pire. The world has begun fasting time (Lent).} Meaning: possibly only of a season or time starting, rare. [Tentative]

start a fire ■ weesi V light, start a fire {Ex.: niitum weesi. It lights around (from) here. hattenames weesimin? Who lit (it) for you?}

Pronunciation: pronunciation very variable, unsure.

start crying ■ pakre V fill up with tears, start crying {Ex.: pakre-k wak-in. He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

started ■ huuyist (Inflected form of: huuyi-, -Ste) perf first, started

startle ■ *poyko V frighten, scare, startle {Ex.: poynkon-ka. I was/get scared. kan-was poykomp. I frightened him.} Similar: *orko; Synonym: koypomi. ■ Similar: poksi. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: possibly a sudden scare. ■ koypomi (Made from: koypo, -mpi) V scare, startle Synonym: *poyko. Meaning: to mildly scare or startle someone. ■ pokympom (Made from: *poyko, -mpi) V scare, frighten, startle Grammar: to scare someone, not to be scared.

be/get startled

be startled

startled

be startled ■ koypo V be startled {Ex.: yeela-k koyponin! Wait, he got scared! kan yete koypon. I will be startled. kan-was koypomp. I startle him.} Similar: *orko; Similar: poksi.
Grammar: usually used with -n(i) or -mpi, but rarely alone. Meaning: for ex. when someone comes up behind you and you jump, not a serious scare. ■

poykon (Made from: *poyko, -n,) V be frightened, be scared, be startled Grammar: to be or get or become scared. (Other Pronunc.: poykoni before another suffix)

be/get startled ■ koypon (Made from: koypo, -n,) V be startled, get startled Meaning: a mild scare, as when you're surprised by someone coming up behind you. (Other Pronunc.: koyponi before another suffix)

stay ■ henno V stop, stay, remain ⋆{Ex.: hiTTew hennonin. The wind stopped.}⋆ [Tentative] ■

Tawra Vrevers. sit, stay, live ⋆{Ex.: nii-ka Tawra. I live here. iretak wak Tawra. S/he's sitting on a rock. ayun men-Tawras, Takkarpuy! Bring your chair, sit yourself down! kan Tawra mesme. I'm living/staying at your place (with you). Takkarpuy minmuy! Sit down below (on the ground/on your bottom).}⋆ Noun: Taawar. (Other Pronunc.: Takkar before -pu (or -mu if possible))

stay up all night ■ welaari (Borrowed from: desvelar Spanish) V stay up all night ⋆{Ex.: makam welaarin? Did you all stay up all night?}⋆ Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be 'go to bed'. [Attested only once]

STD

got a female STD ■ samli Vrevers. get a female STD ⋆{Ex.: kan issintepu kanno-ka samlin. I'm being careful, so I don't get a female STD. samliSmin someone with a female STD}⋆ Noun: saamli. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning to get the disease, or with -Smin. [Tentative]

female STD ■ saamli Nrevers. female STD Verb: saamli. Meaning: could refer to discharge or diseased tissue, but more likely to the disease in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

steal ■ *hacku V steal, rob ⋆{Ex.: hackuSmin-ak. He is a thief. hackumak hayasa. They are thieves.}⋆ Synonym: haTa, hottYo. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -mak (robber(s)). ■ haTa V steal, rob ⋆{Ex.: haTastap. (It) was stolen. epSe-me haaTa hi'Sase! Don't steal things! hummit kannis, men-haaTan! Give me the thing you stole! ekwe-la tollon haaTan. I didn't steal much. amSi-me ekwe haaTahne. So you don't get robbed. haaTaspaN thief!}⋆ Synonym: *hacku, hottYo, many objects: haTa;

loanword: piyaari. ■ hatsa (Made from: haTa, -S-3) V steal, rob ⋆{Ex.: ekwe-me haaTa! Don't go around stealing! kan-mes yete hatsa. I am going to rob you.}⋆ one object: haTa; loanword: piyaari. Pronunciation: would expect haTa, but it seems to be most often hatsa. Meaning: probably taking many things, or stealing often. ■ hottYo V steal ⋆{Ex.: kan-was hottYo. I steal it. hanni hottYo? Where was (it) stolen? hottYo-ak yuu-k uttupun wolsatka. He stole (it) and put (it) in the bag.}⋆ Synonym: haTa, *hacku. ■ limhu V steal ⋆{Ex.: limuhpu to steal oneself}⋆ Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: meaning unsure, not a basic word. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: limuh before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ milka V rob, steal ⋆{Ex.: paaTe makasse milkan. The priest robbed us.}⋆ Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ otmo 2 V steal ⋆{Ex.: kan-was otmo. I am stealing it. paaTe makkes piyaari, otmo. The priest steals from us, steals.}⋆ ■ piyaari (Borrowed from: pillar Spanish) V steal, rob ⋆{Ex.: paaTe makkes piyaari, otmo. The priest steals from us, steals.}⋆ ■

piyaari (Borrowed from: piyaari) V steal, rob ⋆{Ex.: paaTe makkes piyaari, otmo. The priest steals from us, steals.}⋆ native: otmo 1; native: hatsa; native: haTa. Social use: there are many Mutsun words for this one that is borrowed from Spanish. [Attested only once]

stem ■ rummes 3 N stem, stalk Meaning: of a plant (for ex. onion).

step aside ■ arki V step aside ⋆{Ex.: arki nyinukatun! Step to the side of the road (from the road)!}⋆}

step on ■ yissa V step/stomp on ⋆{Ex.: koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro. When I stomp clods of dirt, my legs hurt. ekwe-mes yissa! Don't stomp on (things)! yissay nuk! Stomp on it/them! miSSimi yissay! Stomp (it) well!}⋆ Meaning: of stomping clods of dirt to make adobe bricks, stomping grapes to make wine, etc.
stepfather ■ apnan N stepfather, father-in-law, uncle
{Ex.: kan-apnan my uncle apnanis
stepfathers} Similar: appa. Grammar: possible irregular plural apnani, but unsure.

stepmother ■ annaknis (Made from: aanan, -knis)
N aunt, stepmother {Ex.: kan-annaknis my aunt}

stepping high ■ hachaci Adv stepping high {Ex.:
moT-me hachaci hinne? Are you walking high-steppingly?} {Ar + Asc. guess}

stick ■ luuhu V stick {Ex.: naha luuhu pire,
ekwe-me hinne nahan! The earth sticks there
(is sticky), don't walk over there! luuhumin
lottak. (He) got stuck in the mud. luuhuSte
pire. The earth is sticky. luuhumpi-kas yete.
I will stick it (to something) later.} Grammar:
can appear alone meaning 'something sticks onto
something', with -n(i) meaning 'to get stuck to
something', with -mpi meaning 'to stick something to
something', or with -Ste meaning 'stuck to something',
see separate entries. ■ luuhumpi (Made from:
luuhu, -mpi) V stick Grammar: someone sticks
something to something (intentionally). ■ Seeco V
stick {Ex.: Seeconin irektak. It stuck to the
rock.} Pronunciation: unusual pronunciation for
Mutsun, may be incorrect. Grammar: might only be
used with -n(i), meaning something sticks on its own.
Meaning: stick to something, stick together. Social use:
less common than peTTe, out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar
+ Asc. guess] ■ Tallis N stick {Ex.: hanni
Tallis? Where is the stick? Salkin Tallis. The
flute split.} Meaning: primarily a small stick in
general, also small sticks for paying the peon game,
can be used to refer to a flute.

grasp between two sticks ■ kacpa V grasp
between two sticks {Ex.: kacpa-met attYa. You
will just grasp it between two sticks.}
Meaning: like a pair of tongs, either with one stick in
each hand or both in one hand.

sacred stick ■ iyot N sacred stick [Attested only
once]

game of 10 sticks ■ Tallik Nrevers. game of 10
sticks Verb: Talki. Cultural info.: game involving 10
larger sticks which one throws, and smaller counter
sticks to keep score. Meaning: refers to either the
sticks themselves or the game involving them.

one who sticks out the tongue a lot ■ latwepaN
(Made from: *latwe, -paN) N one who sticks out the
tongue a lot

digging stick ■ humren N digging stick {Ex.: kana
humren like a digging stick} Similar:
hiiyi. Cultural info.: made of iron or green wood,
women used them for digging wild onions, sharpened
point of wooden ones in the fire.

splitstick ■ sallik Nrevers. splitstick Verb: salki.
Meaning: a musical instrument made of a stick.

pay the splitstick ■ salki V play the splitstick
{Ex.: salki-ka. I play the splitstick
instrument.} Similar: Salki; Noun: sallik.
Meaning: to play a splitstick instrument (sallik).

unstick ■ peTwe (Made from: peTTe, -w-) V
unstick, pull apart

walking stick ■ ciyas N cane, walking stick {Ex.: iTTasu-me akku men-ciyyasum. You enter
again with your cane. wak itmanu wak-ciyyase.
He lifts up his cane.} Verb: *ciya.

wooden digging stick ■ hiiyi N wooden digging
stick {Ex.: hiiyi kata humren roc. A digging
stick like a digging stick (or) cattle prod.}
Similar: humren.

play 10-stick game ■ Talki Vrevers. play Tallik,
play the 10-stick game {Ex.: Talkina makke. We
goto play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).} Noun:
Tallik. Cultural info.: a game played with 10
sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

fire-stirring stick ■ sITTes (Made from: sITTa, -s)
N poker, fire-stirring stick

firesticks ■ kiTTas (Made from: kiTTa, -s) N
firesticks

fire stick ■ hiiyi N (Made from: hiiyi, -s) N fire stick
Similar: hiiyi; Similar: -s. Meaning: a stick one lights
in order to start a fire.

ball and stick game ■ oc N ball and stick game
{Ex.: octak-ka wattin. I go to game of oc (to
the ball and stick game).} Cultural info.: a game
people played a long time ago, involving running and
hitting a ball with shinney sticks, possibly only played
by women or possibly played by both men and
women, Ascension was not sure.
stick for scraping skin off ■ wassupis (Made from: wassu, -spis) N stick for scraping one's skin off
Meaning: probably as part of bathing, not as an attack.

stick of wood ■ tappur N (revers. tree, wood {{Ex.: tappur tersehmin cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) hopey tina tappurtak! Go up (in) that tree! sottow tappur / hutte tappur firewood (kindling wood?) akkumpiy tappur! Put the wood (stick) in! kan cappe neppe tappure. I'm nailing this wood.}}) Verb: tapru. Meaning: basic meaning is tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object.

stick one's head out the door ■ maaya V stick one's head out the door, look out, view {{Ex.: maayay! Stick your head out the door (and look out) maayaspu to stick their heads out the door (of many people)}} Grammar: usually appears with -pu, and as an irregular form maayakpu, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular maayaspu.

stick onto ■ suupi V tie/stick/sew onto, splice {{Ex.: kan-was suupi. I'm tying/sewing (something) onto it, (to lengthen it). suupihte. It's tied/stuck on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it. suupiuy! Tie (something) on it!}} Meaning: used of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc..

stick out ■ yopno V stick out, protrude, be an outie {{Ex.: yopnohte-k loppoc. His belly button is an outie.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the navel (for a belly-button to be an 'outie'). [Ar + Asc. guess]

have sticking out teeth ■ kacli V have big/sticking out teeth {{Ex.: kaclihte. S/he has big teeth. kaclihte wak-sit. His/her teeth are prominent. kacliSmin a person with big/sticking out teeth}} Similar: nacri. Meaning: having the teeth (probably front ones) prominent.

have front teeth sticking out forwards ■ nacri V have front teeth sticking out forwards, have buckteeth {{Ex.: nacriSmin person with buckteeth}} Similar: kacli.

stick out the tongue ■ *latwe V stick out the tongue {{Ex.: latwepu-me. You're sticking out your tongue (to make signals).}} Similar: lashe. Grammar: only appears as with -paN, -pu, or -Te. Meaning: to signal or make signs by sticking the tongue out a little. ■ latwepu (Compound composed of: *latwe, -pu) V stick out the tongue Grammar: non-literal use of -pu. ■ mahre V (revers. stick out the tongue {{Ex.: maherrepu-me kannis. You're sticking your tongue out at me. kan mahre kan-lashehsun. I'm sticking out with my tongue. kan maherrepu. I'm sticking out my tongue.}}) Noun: *meher. Grammar: use of -pu not literal, relationship to meherwa unsure. (Other Pronunci: maher before -pu (and -mu if possible))

stick together ■ pele V stick together, glue {{Ex.: peley! Glue it! hinTisum-me pelestop! With what were you glued?}} Similar: peTTe. Grammar: peTTe is a more common word with similar meaning. ■ peTTe V stick together {{Ex.: peTwey! Unstick it! peTTe-k pappele. He's sticking papers together. peTTempi-k maarta pappele. Marta's sticking papers together. peTTenin. (They) got stuck together. peTTenin wak-iina. His sickness stuck to him. peTTeste-k muumuri. The flies are stuck (as to flypaper).}} Similar: pele; Similar: piTTe; Similar: peTTole. Meaning: of gluing things, of things sticking together with dirt or dried pus, of figuratively sticking to (as of the disease sticking).

stick together (legs) ■ peTTole V wrap legs together, stick together (legs) Similar: peTTe. Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutusn verb. Social use: during sex, considered a very sexual word when said of feet/legs, which is the usual meaning.

sticker ■ Sooyok N burr, sticker Meaning: burr of a plant that sticks to horses and people, and is irritating.

sticking stuff ■ peTTems N glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally 'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: of glue, can probably be used of anything you use to stick things together, for ex. tape.

sticks for stick game ■ Somel N sticks for stick game Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: 2 sticks or bones for the guessing game of 2 sticks. [Attested only once]

sticky ■ luuhuSte (Inflected form of: luuhu, -Ste) perf sticky
be sticky ■ lehTe V be long, be stringy, be sticky
  (Ex.: men-maahul lehTe. Your phlegm is long/stringy.) Meaning: possibly only of phlegm/spit, layTa is the general word for long, meaning 'sticky' (like paste) is unsure, may be a separate word. [Ar + Asc. guess]
stiff ■ koyroSte (Inflected form of: *koyro, -Ste) perf dry, hard, stiff, shrunk. Meaning: of leather or other similar things. ■ towToSte (Inflected form of: *towTo, -Ste) perf stiff, rigid. Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting still too long, etc.
be/get stiff ■ towTon (Made from: *towTo, -n) V be stiff/rigid, get stiff/rigid. Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting too long, etc. (Other Pronunc.: towToni before a suffix)
be stiff ■ *towTo V revers. be stiff, be rigid (Ex.: towTon kan-koro / towToSte kan-koro. My foot is stiff. towToSte-k muuSek. The bird is stiff with cold. towTosi-me! Make yourself rigid (by tensing a muscle).) Noun: towTo. Grammar: may only be used with -n(i), -si, and -Smin. Meaning: stiff with cold, or of tensing a muscle, or stiff from sitting still too long, possibly only of a human or animal body or body part.
■ taSri V be stiff (Ex.: loktohte ussi ekwe taSri. It's soft, so it's not stiff.) Meaning: for example of a rag having dried stiff.
stiff thing ■ towToT N revers. stiff thing (Ex.: wak-towToT his stiff thing (for ex. his leg)) Verb: *towTo. Meaning: for example a stiff leg.
stiffen ■ *koyro V harden, stiffen, shrink (Ex.: piina weeru koyroSte. That pelt/ piece of leather is hard. koyronin. It got hard/stiff/dry (like leather). ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu! Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball!) Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i) meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning: of something like a skin or leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other Pronunc.: koyor before -pu) ■ tooTu V harden, stiffen (Ex.: tooTunin wak-sippos. It's wings stiffened.) Grammar: may only be used with -n(i).
[Attested only once]
still ■ *hemme V still be, still have, be anymore (Ex.: hemmen tollon. There is still much. hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing, hemmen tursi. It's still cold. hemmen-ak waate. He's still coming (he's not here yet).) Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ hawi, V still ■ hemmen (Made from: *hemme, -n) V still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: hemmeni before a suffix)
keep/be still ■ henseksi (Made from: *hense, -ksi) V keep/be quiet, keep/be still
be still ■ *hense V be quiet, be still (Ex.: henseksiyuT makam riccapu! Quiet your talking, you all! henseksi, Tawray! Keep quiet, sit down! hinka ekwe halak henseksi? Why won't the blind person be quiet?) Grammar: only appears with -ksi (same meaning, somewhat emphasized).
stand still ■ liceypu (Made from: licey, -pu) V stand up, stand still, stop. Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself.
still be ■ *hemme V still be, still have, be anymore (Ex.: hemmen tollon. There is still much. hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing, hemmen tursi. It's still cold. hemmen-ak waate. He's still coming (he's not here yet).) Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning).
■ hemmen (Made from: *hemme, -n) V still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: hemmeni before a suffix)
still have ■ *hemme V still be, still have, be anymore (Ex.: hemmen tollon. There is still much. hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing, hemmen tursi. It's still cold. hemmen-ak waate. He's still coming (he's not here yet).) Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning).
■ hemmen (Made from: *hemme, -n) V still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: hemmeni before a suffix)
still want to ■ *amre V still want to (Ex.: amren-ka amma. I still want to eat. amrenin-ka eTTen. I still wanted to fall asleep. kan amren I still want more.) Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. ■ amren (Made from: *amre, -n) V still want to
sting n senne V sting \{Ex.: ekwes-me sennehne. Aren't you stung? hinne makam miSSimpi, amSi makam ekwe sennehne. You are all walking carefully, so you don't get stung. senne kannis yete. (It) will sting me later.\} Noun: seenena. Meaning: of an insect stinging.

sting (of insect) n seenena N insect sting \{Ex.: wak-seenena its sting\} Verb: senne. Meaning: of a wasp or other insect.

stingy n waksaste (Inflected form of: *waksa, -Ste) perf/stingy

be stingy V be stingy \{Ex.: men aamane waksaSmin. You are truly a stingy person. ekwe-k waksaSmin diyos, He's not a stingy one, God. waksasin-ak. He got stingy.\} Grammar: only used with -Smin, -mak, or rarely -mpi, -Ste, or -n(i) (those not definitely possible).

stingy one n wakSaSmin (Made from: *waksa, -Smin) N stingy one

stink n lekko V stink Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once] Noun: Takkir. V use V smell, stink \{Ex.: uuseSmin nek-me. It is said that you are smelled. (you are smelly enough to notice) kann uusenne. I'm smelly.\} Similar: hus.

Meaning: to be smelly enough to emit an odor, not to smell someone (husse).

catch stink bugs/black beetles n uncuSmi V
catch stink bugs \{Ex.: uncuSmina makke. We go to catch stink bugs.\} Noun: uncuSmin. Pronunciation: formed historically from uncuSmin by deleting part of -Smin, type of beetle is also called the Pinacate beetle. Grammar: this word may come historically from uncuSmin by removing the last sound (backformation). Sci. name: probably Eleodes species (Eleodes ca. spinipes?).

stink bug n uncuSmin (Made partly from: -Smin) N stink bug, sblack beetle \{Ex.: uncuSminmak stink bugs\} Verb: uncuSmi. Meaning: a stinky black beetle, also called Pinacate beetle. Sci. name: probably Eleodes species (Eleodes ca. spinipes?).

stir n hiper V stir, mix \{Ex.: himah'a hiqreSte. It's all stirred. hiqre piNa! Stir that!\} [Tentative] n hunnI V mix, stir \{Ex.: hunnI-ka suukare. I'm mixing the sugar.\} Social use: Ascension was unsure of this word. Noun: kiTrape V stir \{Ex.: kiTray hatul! Stir the mush! kiTrayStee stirred\} Similar: hiqwe. Meaning: stirring something that's boiling over a fire, like mush or pork cracklings, cannot use for stirring liquid and flour together.

fire-stirring stick n sitTes (Made from: sitTee, -s) N poker, fire-stirring stick

stir (liquid and flour) n hiqwe V mix, stir (liquids with flours) \{Ex.: hikwey! Mix the liquid and flour/meal together!\} Similar: kiTrape. Meaning: only used for mixing flour or meal with liquid when you first put the dry ingredients into the wet or the other way around, when cooking or baking, probably for mixing things into cold liquid, not stirring the boiling mush over the fire. [Attested only once]

stir fire n sitTes V stir fire \{Ex.: sitTeey! Stir the fire! soutow sitTeehne. The fire is stirred. kanwas sitTee sottowe. I stir it, the fire, huminium sitTees! Give me the fire-stirrer (poker)!\}

stirring paddle n kiTras (Made from: kiTray, -s) N stirring paddle, spoon loanword: kuccar. Cultural info.: Ha says at one point that this isn't a true spoon, but a stirring stick or paddle, but at another point he says it's just like a spoon, and was made of strawberry wood. Meaning: for stirring mush or other boiling liquids over a fire.

stoke a fire n hutte V light/stoke a fire \{Ex.: wak hutten. He made a fire. huminium tuSir, kan hutte. Give me the kindling, I'm stoking the fire. huttehne seemo. The dead person is lit as a fire (burned on a pyre). huttemit sottowe! Light the fire for me! huttey! Light a fire! hutte-ka, kan hutte amSi-ka ampi tooTese. I light a fire, I light a fire in order to roast the meat.\} Synonym: haala.

stolen thing n haaTee (Made from: haaTa, -n) N stolen thing, loot

stomach n hutte N belly, stomach \{Ex.: wik-huttu wetreSmin. His belly is big, kan-huttu pookoSte. My belly is swollen. tuyre kan-huttu. My stomach is growing. kaayi-ka hutte. My stomach hurts.\} Similar: waateh. N

waateh N stomach Similar: hutte. Meaning:
uncommon word for huttu. [Ar + Asc. guess]

clean the stomach ■ *piiti, V clean the stomach/intestines { {Ex.: kan-was piitipu. I’m cleaning the intestines (of an animal) out.} } Noun: piiti, Grammar: probably appears only with -pu, but does not refer to cleaning one's own intestines, only refers to cleaning those of an animal, even when used with -pu. Meaning: of a cow or other animal (presumably during butchering). ■ piitipu (Made from: *piiti, -pu) V clean the stomach/intestines Grammar: use of -pu is not literal, does not refer to cleaning one’s own body. Meaning: to squash the intestines of an animal with one's hand (probably during butchering) to remove the excrement from the stomach and intestines.

growl (stomach) ■ colyole V growl (stomach) { {Ex.: colyole kannis. (My stomach) is growling at me.} }

have a full stomach ■ harto (Borrowed from: harto Spanish) V have a full stomach Meaning: after eating enough. [Attested only once]

animal stomach ■ piiti, N tripe, animal stomach Verb: *piiti, Meaning: stomach or lining of the stomach (tripe) of cattle or possibly other animals.

have pain in stomach ■ *yanu V have pain in stomach/butt { {Ex.: yanaunin-ka. I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. kan yanaun. My butt hurts.} } Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: yanaun before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ yanan (Made from: *yanu, -n,) V have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: yanauni before a suffix)

stomp on ■ piiso (Borrowed from: pisotear Spanish) V stomp on, touch { {Ex.: piisoy! Stomp on (it)!} } Meaning: may possibly include touching with the fingers. [Attested only once] ■ yissa V step/stomp on { {Ex.: koe-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro. When I stomp clods of dirt, my legs hurt. ekwe-mes yissa! Don't stomp on (things)! yissay muk! Stomp on it/ them! miSSimpi yissay! Stomp (it) well!!} } Meaning: of stomping clods of dirt to make adobe bricks, stomping grapes to make wine, etc.

stone ■ irek 1 Nrevers. stone, rock { {Ex.: waateka irektaktum. I come from the rock. irek wereSmin big rock hayas a ekwe corkompi irektak. They don't dry (them) on the rocks. hemec’a rukka irekwas, hiSSestap rukka irekwas. one house made of stone, a house was made of stone} } Similar: ireksi; Verb: irek 2.

throw stones ■ ireksi V throw stones { {Ex.: kan ireksi. I throw stones. (in defense)} } Similar: irek 1. Grammar: probably composed of irek 'rock' plus a suffix, or related form, but unclear which forms. Meaning: might be only for throwing stones in defense during a fight, but unsure. [Attested only once]

stood ■ licyehete (Inflected form of: licye, -Ste perf} standing, stood, stopped Meaning: to have stood up and be in a standing position, to have stopped and be still.

stoop ■ niTli V stoop, bend over { {Ex.: niTli-me. You are stooping over. niTliSmin a stooped over person niTliz! Bend over!} }

stooped ■ tupSuhte (Inflected form of: *tupSu, -Ste perf} hunchbacked, stooped
get/become stooped ■ tupSun (Made from: *tupSu, -n) V get hunchbacked, become stooped

be stooped ■ *tupSu V be hunchbacked, be stooped { {Ex.: okse sinniway, wak tupSUNis. Long ago in his childhood, he became hunchbacked.} } Grammar: only used with -n(i), -hete, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: usually of people becoming bent over with age, but can be used of young people.

stooped over person ■ tupSuSmin (Made from: *tupSu, -Smin) N hunchback, stooped over person

stop ■ henno V stop, stay, remain { {Ex.: hiTTew hennonin. The wind stopped.} } [Tentative] ■ hilwi; V lessen, stop, let up { {Ex.: waate hilwinin ammani. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).} } Meaning: of rain or wind. [Tentative] ■ hirke V stop, calm { {Ex.: hirkeSte ammani. The rain has stopped.} } Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, but not clear. Meaning: of the wind or rain. ■ keewe V stop { {Ex.: ekwe-ka holle keewe. I can't stop. keewey muk! Stop} }
Stop! keeweis! Go stop!}) Similar: wehe; loanword: tahaari. ■ liceyey (Made from: licey, -pu) V stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself. ■ licey V stand, stop {Ex.: licey-ka. I stand. licyehte-ka. I am standing (have stood up). liceyey-ka. I stand up (get up to a standing position).} I stop (and stand still). liceyey maakina. The car stops (stands itself still). ekwe-ka holle liceyey. He can't stop (stand himself still). kan-was licye. I stand it up. licyenyu tappur! Stand the pole up! licyenyu maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari. Stop the car (put it in a standing position), I want to get out.}) Pronunciation: the Awsayma pronunciation is lacya. Meaning: without suffixes, to be in a standing position or to be standing still (stopped), not to stand up from sitting. (Other Pronunc.: licyey before -pu or -mu) ■ licye (Made from: licye, -nu) V stand up, stop Meaning: to stand something or someone (not oneself) up, to put something in a standing position, or to bring something to a stop. ■ neyk V stop, be quiet {Ex.: neykey! Be quiet!} Stop! kan-was neyken. I am stopping him.}) Meaning: may just mean stop in general, or 'be quiet' meaning may be from Ar's time; this is an uncommon word for either meaning. ■ nuuya V stop, finish, be done, be enough {Ex.: nuuyati men-riccan! Stop your talking! (and keep it stopped) nuuyatir men-Sollen! Stop being sad! nuuya-k. It stops. } It's finished.}) Grammar: usages somewhat unsure, nuya may be a separate adverb or may be a variant of this verb. Meaning: can definitely mean 'stop, be stopping, finish' but may also mean 'it's stopped, finished, done' (not clear whether the stopping has already happened), nuyati seems to have similar meaning to just nuuya. ■ petto V stop, die down {Ex.: hiTTew pettonin, hirkeSte. The wind has stopped, it's calm.}) Grammar: may only appear with -(i) or -Ste. Meaning: probably of wind. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ tahaari (Borrowed from: (a)tajar Spanish) V stop {Ex.: ruuka tahaari hiTTew. The house stops the wind. tahaari makke! Let's stop (him)!)} native: keewe. Grammar: to stop or detain someone/something, not for something to stop on its own. ■ wehe V not let, stop, prevent {Ex.: wehey nuk! Stop him (from doing something)! wehe-ka-was. I'm stopping him.}) Similar: keewe; Similar: warsi. Meaning: stop someone from doing something. ■ pain stops ■ Tattun (Made from: *Tattu, -n)) V stop hurting, pain stops (Other Pronunc.: Tattuni before a suffix) ■ stop doing ■ kallu V stop doing {Ex.: ekwe makam kallu! Don't you all stop doing that!}) [Attested only once] ■ stop hurting ■ *Tattu V stop hurting {Ex.: Tattun. It stopped hurting.}) Grammar: probably only be used with -n(i) to mean the change from hurting to not hurting. ■ Tattun (Made from: *Tattu, -n)) V stop hurting, pain stops (Other Pronunc.: Tattuni before a suffix) ■ stop talking! ■ attYa, Command stop talking!, be quiet {Ex.: attYa men-hay! Quiet your mouth! attYayuT hiruhmin! Everyone be quiet!}) Grammar: usually used as a command by itself, but rarely used as a regular verb. Meaning: said to someone who is talking too much or being irritating by making noise, often to children. ■ stopped ■ licyehete (Inflected form of: licye, -Ste) perf standing, stood, stopped Meaning: to have stood up and be in a standing position, to have stopped and be still. ■ storage place ■ uuhemsa (Made from: uuhe, -msa) N storage place Meaning: somewhere probably high up where you can raise things up to store them. ■ store ■ huupumsa (Made from: huupu, -msa) N market, buying place, store Grammar: can use huupumpsa (selling place) instead, but huupumsa is more common. ■ uttu V put (away), store {Ex.: uttuqiyuT! You all go to put (it somewhere)! uttuqiyuT! Put it in the middle! uttuq irektak! Put it on the rock! he'e, uttuq-ka. Yes, I'm putting it on. uttuqun-ka siise. I went to put away the water.}) Meaning: usually just 'put somewhere,' but can be used for putting something away to store it. ■ story ■ monsen (Made from: monse, -n)) N story ■ moySen (Made from: moySe, -n)) N story ■ tell a story ■ moySe V tell a story {Ex.: moySey! Tell a story! kan-moySen my story moySet kannis hemec'a! Tell me one story!}) Similar: monse. Meaning: related to monse, but a separate
word specifically for telling stories.

straight

be straight ■ elko $V$ be erect, be straight {Ex.: elkoSmin very straight up person/thing oySoy ellokpuy! Straighten yourself up again!} (Other Pronunc.: ellok before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ hursi $V$ be straight {Ex.: hursiSmin straight one} {Attested only once}

straight one ■ hursiSmin (Made from: hursi, -Smin) $N$ straight one {Attested only once}

straighten ■ aati $V$ straighten {Ex.: aatinin-ak coore'Sa. It straightened by itself. aatiy! Straighten it.} ■ conro $V$ straighten, fix Grammar: form conro is constructed based on conorpu. Meaning: this word is extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: conor before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ miccu $V$ straighten {Ex.: 'kan-was miccun. I straightened it. miccuY! Straighten (it)! hannin men-miccu? Where is your straightener (stick for straightening something)?} {Similar: miewi. Meaning: probably only of arrows or a bow, may be related to micwi 'unstring' because a bow becomes straight when you unstring it, but also means just to straighten. [Tentative]}

straightener ■ miccus (Made from: miccu, -s) $N$ straightener Meaning: a stick for straightening arrows or possibly bows.

strainer

big strainer basket ■ homron (Made from: homro, -n) $N$ big strainer basket Cultural info.: see homro. Meaning: may have an additional meaning 'broken piece of pottery, pottery shard,' but this is unsure.

get big strainer baskets ■ homro $V$ get big strainer baskets {Ex.: homro-ka. I gather big strainer baskets. hiTTAhne posol homrontak. The posole is washed in the strainer basket.} Cultural info.: the basket is a large strainer used for washing hominy, or washing stuff off of posole, openwork basket made or twigs and shaped like a dishpan, also refers to a basket more than 1 foot in diameter used to fan the fire.

stranger ■ ekwe-kas-nansin (Idiom composed of: ekwe =kas, nansi, -n) $N$ stranger [Attested only once]

strangle ■ culki $V$ strangle {Ex.: yetee-ka-mes culki. I will strangle you.} {Tentative} ■ horkonin (Borrowed from: horco Spanish) $V$ hang, strangle {Ex.: horkonin-ak. He hanged himself. hemec'a tappurtak wak horkonin. He hanged himself in a tree. horkot kannis! Straighten me!} {Similar: arca. Pronunciation: borrowed from Spanish, similarity to Mutsun horko 'swallow' seems to be coincidence. Meaning: either with a rope or with the hands, around the neck. ■ orkari (Borrowed from: ahorcar Spanish) $V$ strangle {Ex.: hikiy nuk, orkariy! Hang him, strangle (him)!} native: hiki. [Attested only once] ■ rottos $V$ hang Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: hang someone/something by the neck to strangle. Social use: may have been replaced by roto by Asc.'s time, borrowed from another nearby language. [Attested only once]

straw-like plant ■ Tappis $N$ straw-like plant {Ex.: Tappis nahu rooto. The straw-like plants are there.} Meaning: a plant that just has a thin, short stalk, nothing branching off to sides, could be a type of reed, grass, or straw.

streaked

be streaked ■ waska $V$ be streaked, striped {Ex.: waskaSmin a striped one waska neppe Sokwe! This one is really streaked! eshen waskaksi. The blanket is very streaked.}

stream ■ rumme-kuutYiSmin (Compound composed of: rumme, kuutYi, -Smin) $N$ creek, stream Meaning: small river. ■ waakis Nrevers. current, stream {Ex.: icoSte waakis. The stream has come out (of its banks). iccon yete waakis. The current/stream will overflow. kaakuntak waakistik Sur Stream (the river in the South).} {Verb: waksi. Meaning: can also be used for 'river,' especially in names of rivers.
strength • cayic Nrevers. strength {{Ex.: kan tukne man-cayicse! I wish I had your strength!}} Verb: cayei.

apply one's strength • cayicpu (Made from: cayei, -pu) V apply strength, do with all one's might Meaning: could mean 'try hard,' but is usually about physical effort (lifting heavy things).

stretch • halki V stretch, lift, push over {{Ex.: halkiy kan-tokkoh! Stretch out my mat! halki tokkoh. He lifts the bed (spreading it out).}} Meaning: into a stretched out flat position, most often about a bed/mat, but can be other things. • hiTro V pull, drag, stretch {{Ex.: hiTro wak-oocese. They pull his ear. hiTro! Pull! / Drag (it)! hiTroSte. (It's) pulled/dragged. hiTronin. (It) pulled out/stretched (on its own). hiTorpu men-kuTrah! Pull your belt (tight)! hiTron-ak-was kariy. He pulled it out.}} Pronunciation: Ha was very unsure whether this should be hiTo or hiTro, but hiTro seems most likely. Meaning: can be used for throwing/dragging someone out of a place, for pulling clothing tight, for stretching something out, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: hiTor before -pu or -mu if possible). • pelke Vrevers. loosen, stretch {{Ex.: pelkeSte loosened, stretched out!}} Noun: pelek. Meaning: meaning rather different from peelek, may be related to loosening soft, silty dirt. • sotre V stretch, extend {{Ex.: sotre / sotterpy men-koro! Stretch out your feet! sotterpy! Stretch yourself!}} Meaning: may only be used of arms, legs, or whole body. (Other Pronunc.: sotter before -pu or -mu)

stretcher
carry on a stretcher • tawki V carry on a stretcher {{Ex.: kan-was tawki. I carry him on a stretcher. tawkihne to be carried on a stretcher tawkimak stretcher-bearers}}

strike • haTTa V hit, strike, beat {{Ex.: haTTapuy taytimin! Hit (beat) yourself eight times! haTTay nuk! Strike him! kan-was haTTan. I struck him. haTTastap-ka. I was hit with a stick. hiimi haysa haTTamu. They're always fighting each other.}} Similar: noto. Meaning: usually with a stick. • nimmi V strike, fight {{Ex.: kan-mes nimmi. I fight with you. nimminimun haysa. They're fighting each other. wak kannis hiwsen nimmi. He wants to fight me.}} • suyi V strike, hit Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure, less common word for haTTa. [Attested only once]

strike (lightning) • wilpe Vrevers. strike, flash (lightning) {{Ex.: koc anne, wilpe. When it rains, lightning flashes.}} Similar: Tura; Noun: willep. Grammar: can be used by itself as a whole sentence to mean 'there is lightning' or 'lightning flashes'.

strike sparks outward • halawe (Made from: haala, -w-) V strike sparks outward Pronunciation: -w- attaches to end as -we on this word. [Attested only once]

string • hiilu ( Borrowed from: hilo Spanish) N string {{Ex.: hiilu ruukahne. The string is being twisted. (twisted to make a fine thread)}} native: hiikis, Verb: hiiiw. [Tentative] • hiivu V string, thread {{Ex.: hiivuy men-mas! String your beads!}} Noun: hiilu. Meaning: to string something onto a thread with a needle, for example beads. [Attested only once] • hikis (Made from: hiki-s) N string, thread loanword: hiilu. Grammar: literally thing one uses to hang something. • miici V string, tighten {{Ex.: laun miicihte. The bow is strung. micwihte laun. The bow is unstrung. miiciy lawan! String the bow!}} Meaning: of a bow (to tighten the string on, prepare it, so you can shoot it). • riires N cord, bowstring, string {{Ex.: kan mehesi riirese. I'm looking at the bowstring.}} Meaning: of a hunting bow. [Ar + Asc. guess] • ruk N cord, (bow)string {{Ex.: ayun-me hurekwas ruk! Bring me the sinew cord! kan ruuka nepe rukses. I'm twisting this cord.}} loanword: kapresto. Meaning: either a bowstring or string or cord in general.

string a bow • tutisi V string a bow {{Ex.: tutisi wak. He's stringing a bow.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may contain -si 'cause to do'. Meaning: meaning unsure, less sure word for miici. [Ar + Asc. guess]

string bag • rickin N carrying net, string bag {{Ex.: rickintak kan wattimpi. I'm carrying (it) in the carrying net. wak hippun wak-rickinum. She's carrying (it) on her back with her carrying net.}} Similar: riwei. Cultural info.: made of string with mesh like a fishnet, worn with the string handle running across the neck (not the forehead), hanging
strong

striped

strip

stringless bow

strongly want

stringy

strip off bark

striped

strong
stuck together • peTTeh (Inflected form of: peTTeh, -Ste) perf stuck together Meaning: of paper, objects in general, stuck together with glue or other substance.

stumble • upki V knock over, stumble {Ex.: upkin-ka. I fell over. upkiy! Knock (it) over!} Synonym: harki. Grammar: with -n(i) means 'fall over on its own,' without it, means 'knock something over.' • upkin (Made from: upki, -n) V fall over, stumble Grammar: to fall over or stumble on one's own. (Other Pronunc.: upkin before a suffix)

stupid

be stupid • tonto (Borrowed from: tonto Spanish) V be stupid {Ex.: tontoSmin mukurma. a stupid woman/The woman is a stupid one.}

stutter

• *totyo V stutter {Ex.: totyoSte-me aamane. You're really stuttering. atwemitit-me kannis, koc-ka totyon. Keep correcting me, when I stutter!} Grammar: used only with -n(i), -Ste, or -Smin.

stutterer • totyoSmin (Made from: *totyo, -Smin) N stutterer

stuttering • totyoSte (Inflected form of: *totyo, -Ste) perf stuttering

submerge

• *mooho (Borrowed from: mojar?? possibly Spanish) V submerge, sink {Ex.: moohompis siisum! Submerge it under water! moohonin. (It) sank. koc ekwe amne malampi, moohompis siisum. If rain doesn't wet it, (one) submerges it under water.} Grammar: probably only appears with either -n(i) (to sink on its own) or -mpi (to sink/submerge something). • moohompis (Made from: *mooho, -mpi) V sink, submerge Grammar: to sink something (not to sink on its own), to submerge it.

successor

be a successor • kamwe V be a successor {Ex.: kamwemit kannis! Be my successor!} [Tentative]

suck

• mappu V suck {Ex.: mappuy sii! Suck in a mouthful of water! mappuhnue (It) is sucked (off/up). mappupuy! Suck (it) off yourself (lick your fingers off)!} Meaning: to suck in a mouthful of liquid, or suck food or such off one's fingers (like the fingers off when eating). • mumma V suck {Ex.: huslay, mummay kecwisi! Sip it, suck it quickly! kan-was mumma. He suck (it) on it.} Meaning: literally sucking on something, or sucking in liquid like soup, possibly sipping or slurping. [Ar + Asc. guess]

suck inward • puTe V suck inward {Ex.: ekweka holle puTke. I can't suck air inward.} Similar: -w; Similar: puuTe. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be puucke. Grammar: may be related to puuTe plus -w- (undo, outward), as -k- instead of -w- and suck inward being opposite of blowing outward, but unsure. Meaning: pull air in through the teeth and lips.

suck on • muyku V swallow without chewing, suck on {Ex.: muyku! Swallow (that) without chewing it! (Suck on that!)} Similar: Tikka, horko. Meaning: to take a mouthful of something soft like fruit and hold it in your mouth until you want to swallow it, has to be something very soft.

suck out an illness • huska V suck out an illness {Ex.: huska-ka. I suck out an illness. huskaSmin healer utenmak husaku. Doctors suck out the illness (from oneself).} Meaning: a traditional medical practice. (Other Pronunc.: husak before -pu (or -mu if possible))

sucker

catch sucker fish • kolko V catch sucker fish {Ex.: kolkona makke. We go to catch sucker fish.} Noun: kolkol.


sudden

die suddenly • *haTku V die suddenly {Ex.: haTkunin-ak. He died suddenly. hiruhmin makse semson, haTku. We will all die, die suddenly.} Similar: *haTTi, *semno. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: means to die suddenly, not just to do something in general suddenly, but can also be used together with a word for to die (semno). • haTkun (Made from: *haTku, -n) V die suddenly (Other Pronunc.: haTkuni before another suffix)

die/go out suddenly • uSSule V go/die out suddenly Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsum verb form, might have an unknown suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]
suffer n kuTTa V suffer, endure, tolerate \{Ex.: kuTTapu-ka. I endure. holles-me ar kuTTapu? Have you already been able to endure?\}\{Ex.: yasirpu to be plenty\} Noun: yaasir. Grammar: probably used with or without -pu with similar meaning. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: yasir before -pu (or is possible, -mu))
suffice n yasri V die. be enough, suffice \{Ex.: yasirpu to be plenty\} Noun: yaasir. Grammar: probably used with or without -pu with similar meaning. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: yasir before -pu (or is possible, -mu))
suffocate n *nussa V suffocate, gasp for breath, pant \{Ex.: nussanin makke. We gasped for breath. nussan-ka yete. I will suffocate.\} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. nussan (Made from: *nussa, -n) N suffocate, gasp for breath, pant
sugar n petsen N sugar \{Ex.: ekwena petsen. There is no sugar.\} loanword: suukar. Pronunciation: ts are probably separate sounds with t said separately, not a single sound /ts/. suukar (Borrowed from: azucar Spanish) N sugar \{Ex.: ekwena-ka suukar. I don't have any sugar. kammut suukar! Lend me sugar! suukare-ka hunni. I'm mixing the sugar (in).\} native: petsen. Tummanin (Made from: Tumma, -min) N flavorful thing, sugar Meaning: can refer to flavorful meat or such, having any good flavor, not necessarily sweet.
suicide
commit suicide n harikpu (Made from: harki, -pu) V knock oneself over, commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative] liiki (Made from: liiki, -pu) V kill oneself, commit suicide
suit n *tappa, V suit, fit, match \{Ex.: ekwe-mes tappan. It doesn't suit you. ekwe kannis tappan sapatu. The shoe doesn't fit me. miSte tappan. It fits well. kan tappanin. I fitted. tappampi kan-wettere. He matches my size (he's the same size as me). tappapuy! Match yourself!\} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely). tappan (Made from: *tappa, -n) V fit, suit, match Meaning: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: tappani before a suffix)

wistitu (Borrowed from: vestido Spanish) N suit, dress-clothes \{Ex.: miSte wak-wistitu. His suit is good. tiiru-k wistitu. It is really good clothes. sitluhte-mes men-wistitu. Your suit is small on you.\} Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.

summer n Taalaway (Made from: Taala, -way) N summer, summertime
summertime n Taalaway (Made from: Taala, -way) N summer, summertime

sun n hismen N sun \{Ex.: uykan hismen. The sun is getting later in the day. waatena lakkenin hismen. The sun is about to rise. kan amman santiyase kawran hismen agoostu. I am eating watermelon in the last days of August (as the suns of August end). hismen akkuhte rammay. The sun has gone inside (the house of the sun, in the sea). hismen akkuSte. The sun has set. hismen-mes ruuse, koc-me eeTe, itmay looho! The sun spits on you when you sleep, get up, lazy! attehte hismen. It is noon. (Literally: the sun is broken.) iccon hismen. The sun is coming out. (Probably risen, not come out from behind a cloud.) TuhyiSte hismen. The sun has gotten high in the sky.\} Verb: hisme. Cultural info.: the sun setting is called the sun entering, or entering inside, because the sun's house was considered to be in the sea, where it sets. Grammar: used usually with akku and rarely with hemko or hotpo for setting, with icco or rarely lakke for rising, with Tuhyi for being high in the sky, with atte for noon, and with uyka for afternoon. Meaning: can also mean day when referring to the days of a month.

get high up (the sun) n *Tuhyi V get high up (the sun) \{Ex.: TuhyiSte. It's well into the day/late morning. TuhyiSte pire / hismen. The sun is high up in the sky. Tuhyin. It's getting well into the morning. maksen Tuhyinin oySo. The sun got high on us again.\} Noun: Tuuhi. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near midday or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon.

be in the sun n hismesi (Made from: hisme, -si) V be in the sun, get a tan [Attested only once]
lie in the sun ■ Talla V be hot, sweat, lie in sun

{ {Ex.: Tallan. It's hot. (the weather) Tallanka. / Talla-ka. I'm hot. koc yete Talla? When will it be hot? tollon makkese Tallan. It's very hot to us. Tallanka-ka yiswa. I'm getting hotter. Talla-ka. I'm sweating. Tallanin-ak wakwosom. His armpits sweated. Taaremak watin tuuentak amSi haysa Tallapu. The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. Tallahne yuukis. The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry).} } Noun: Taala. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry.

get high up (sun) ■ Tuhyin (Made from: *Tuhyi, -n) V get high up (sun), get late in the morning. Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: Tuhyini before a suffix)

get sun ■ hismen V get sun, be a day

{ {Ex.: hismenin. (Someone) spent time in the sun.} } Noun: hismen. Grammar: not used often by itself, usually used in hismesis (clock). Meaning: to bask in the sun, spend time in the sun. [Tentative]

high up (sun) ■ TuhyinSte (Inflected form of:

*Tuhyi, -Ste) perf high up (sun), late in the morning. Meaning: of the time between dawn and before noon.

sun oneself ■ taamu V warm/sun oneself, sunbathe

{ {Ex.: taamu-k Taalatka. He's warming himself in the sunshine. taamuna-ka. I go to sun myself.} } Grammar: only of oneself, cannot use for warming an object. Meaning: means in the sun even if Taalatka is not used.

sunbathe ■ taamu V warm/sun oneself, sunbathe

{ {Ex.: taamu-k Taalatka. He's warming himself in the sunshine. taamuna-ka. I go to sun myself.} } Grammar: only of oneself, cannot use for warming an object. Meaning: means in the sun even if Taalatka is not used.

Sunday ■ misnisway (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) (Made from: misis, -way) N Sunday, time/day of mass Similar: tuminku. Similar: ■ tuminku

(borrowed from: domingo Spanish) N Sunday

{ {Ex.: ney'a tuminku. Today is Sunday.} }

Similar: misnisway. [Attested only once]

sunflower

(seeds of) dwarf sunflower ■ kaamer Nrevers.

(seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant Verb: kaamre. Similar: soorokwa. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as camer (to describe this plant). Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia.

medicinal sunflower ■ soorokwa Nrevers.

medicinal sunflower Similar: kaamer; Verb: soorok. Meaning: larger than the kaamer, with a stalk 18 inches tall.

gather medicinal sunflowers ■ soorok Vrevers.

gather medicinal sunflowers { {Ex.: sorkona makke. We go to gather medicinal sunflowers.} } Noun: soorokwa. Meaning: larger sunflower than kaamer, with stalks 18 inches tall.

gather dwarf sunflowers ■ kamre Vrevers.

gather dwarf sunflowers { {Ex.: kamreena makke. We go to gather dwarf sunflowers.} } Noun: kamre. Meaning: probably the narrowleaf mule-ear plant. Sci. name: Wyethia angustifolia. (Other Pronunc.: kamree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

sunk

be sunken ■ *cokro V be deep, deep-set, sunken

{ {Ex.: cokrohte men-hin. Your eyes are deep-set.} } Grammar: only appears with -hte (deep-set, sunken). Meaning: of eyes.

sunrise ■ iccoSte-hismen (Compound composed of: icco, -ste, hismen) N sunrise, dawn Opp.: akkuyahismen.

sunset ■ akkuya-hismen (Compound composed of: hismen, akku) N sunset Opp.: iccoSte-hismen. [Me only] ■ pilpilte N sunset Grammar: this word is very unsure, but could be related toipi 'lie down'. [Attested
only once] sunshine ■ Taala N heat, sweat, sunshine {{Ex.: haTTinin-ka Taalasum. I died of heat. hitwihne Taalatka. It is spread out in the sunshine. haysa taamu Taalatka. They are sunning themselves in the sunshine. tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka. He has a lot of sweat on his body. hitwipu kan-Taalase. I'm cleaning my sweat (off). Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi. It blooms in the hills in the summer.}} Verb: Talla. Meaning: regularly used for any of these meanings.

supper ■ etsen (New word made from: etse, -n, N dinner, supper)

eat supper ■ etse V eat supper/dinner {{Ex.: kan-paapa etse. My grandfather is eating supper. etsena makke. We go to eat supper. etsehte-ka. I've eaten supper.}}

suppus ■ suppus (Made from: suppu, -s, N bladder)

Sur rancheria ■ kakuntaruk (Compound composed of: kaakun, -tak, rukka) N place Sur rancheria Meaning: literally 'the home in the South'. [Attested only once]

Sur region ■ kakuntay piri (Compound composed of: kaakun, -tak, pire) N place Sur region Meaning: literally 'earth in the South'. [Attested only once]

Sur Tribe ■ kaakun N personal people of the South, Sur tribe, location of this tribe {{Ex.: kaakuntakwas a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe}}

surprised

be surprised ■ *culki, V be surprised {{Ex.: wak culkinin wak mehe. He was surprised to see (it). aru men culkinin. You were surprised.}}

Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: probably of being positively surprised, may also suggest going/walking along and getting surprised by something.

surround by water ■ ruTTu V surround by water {{Ex.: ruTTuin-ka pASSarismak. The travelers got surrounded by water.}} Meaning: may indicate being isolated or marooned. [Ar only, very unsure]

survive ■ hittYu V undress, endure, survive {{Ex.: ekwe-ka holle hittYu. I can't undress. (meaning unsure) hittYuSmin undresser/flasher (meaning unsure) ekwe-ka holle hittYu. I can't endure.}}

Meaning: Spanish translation is ambiguous, so meaning is very unclear.

suspect ■ muhhe V suspect, be suspicious {{Ex.: muhhes kannis wak. He suspected me. muhYeSmin a very suspicious person muhYeSte okse paaTe. The priest was very suspicious long ago.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear (someone who suspects or someone who would be suspected).

suspicious ■ muhtYeSte (Inflected form of: muhhe, -Ste) perf suspicious

be suspicious ■ muhhe V suspect, be suspicious {{Ex.: muhhes kannis wak. He suspected me. muhYeSmin a very suspicious person muhYeSte okse paaTe. The priest was very suspicious long ago.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear (someone who suspects or someone who would be suspected).

swallow ■ horko, V swallow, gulp {{Ex.: hakkawe wak horkon. He swallowed the black clam. horkoy, terpe neppe! Swallow (it), this is spicy! ucwin pire, pire-was horkon. I swallowed it.}}

Sci. name: Hirundo rustica erythrogaster. The earth opened up, the earth swallowed him. horkohte-ka. I swallowed. horko-ken wak. I swallowed. tikki kan-horkos. I really have pain in my throat. {{Ex.: tikka, muykuy!}} Similar: Tikka, muykuy.

■ lawku V swallow, gulp {{Ex.: lawkun-ka. I swallowed it. kan lawku tooTese. I gulp down the meat. lawkuSmin-me. You are a gulper (glutton).}}


catch swallows ■ piilukya V catch swallows {{Ex.: piilukyana makke. We go to catch barn swallows.}} Noun: piilukyan. Sci. name: Hirundo rustica erythrogaster (Boddart).

swallow without chewing ■ muyku V swallow without chewing, suck on {{Ex.: muyku!}}
swallow without chewing 578

Swallow (that) without chewing it! (Suck on that!) Similar: Tikka, horko. Meaning: to take a mouthful of something soft like fruit and hold it in your mouth until you want to swallow it, has to be something very soft.

swallow wrong ■ *sakri V choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: includes swallowing liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and probably also getting food stuck in the throat and choking on it. ■ sakrin (Made from: *sakri, -n(i) V choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong (Other Pronunc.: sakri before another suffix))

sway ■ heeTole V hang, sway { {Ex.: hinTisna
nuhu heeTole? What is that which is swaying there?} } Meaning: like swaying in the wind. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hang and sway ■ haTwele V hang and sway { {Ex.: haTwele wak, tiyey wak. He hangs and sways, he complains. } } [Ar + Asc. guess]

sway in the wind ■ *lalwe V blow/sway in the wind { {Ex.: lalwen roopa. The clothes are blowing in the wind. lalwenin. It swayed in the wind. } } Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i).

■ lalwen (Made from: *lalwe, -n(i) V blow/sway in the wind (Other Pronunc.: lalwen before another suffix))

sweat ■ saawel Nrevers. sweat Verb: sawle. [Attested only once] ■ sawle Vrevers. sweat { {Ex.: kan sawlen. I'm sweating. kan sawlenin. I sweated. } } Noun: saawel. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i).

■ Taala N heat, sweat, sunshine { {Ex.: haTTinin-ka Taalasum. I died of heat. hiTwihe Taalatka. It is spread out in the sunshine. haysa taamu Taalatka. They are sunning themselves in the sunshine. tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka. He has a lot of sweat on his body. hitwipu kan-Taalase. I'm cleaning my sweat (off). Taalaway paaranitaka tiiwi. It blooms in the hills in the summer. } } Verb: Talla. Meaning: regularly used for any of these meanings. ■ Talla V be hot, sweat, lie in sun { {Ex.: Tallan. It's hot. (the weather) Tallan-ka. / Talla-ka. I'm hot. koc yete Talla? When will it be hot? tollon makkese Tallan. It's very hot to us. Tallan-ka yiswa. I'm getting hotter. Tallan-ka. I'm sweating. Tallanin-ak wak-somsom. His armpits sweated. Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi hayasa Tallapu. The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. Tallahne yuukis. The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry). } } Noun: Taala. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry. ■ Tallan (Made from: Talla, -n(i) V get/become hot, sweat Meaning: possibly also 'to be hot,' but usually either to become hot, or to sweat. (Other Pronunc.: Tallani before a suffix))

sweathouse ■ tuupen N sweathouse, roundhouse { {Ex.: kan namitissi Taarese tuupentak. I just listen to the man in the sweathouse. Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi hayasa Tallapu. The men go to the sweathouse so they'll sweat. } }

sweep ■ hatta: V rake, sweep, clean { {Ex.: kan-was hatta. I'm sweeping it (the ground) clean. hattaSte-k pire, ekwena-k hinTis. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing (on it). hattaSte swept, clean, raked hattaSmin raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground) } } Similar: wareeri. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors. ■ wareeri (Borrowed from: barrer Spanish) V sweep { {Ex.: moT-me wareerinei pireese? Did you sweep the ground? wareerii men-rukka? Sweep your house! wareerihte-k. It is swept. } } Similar: hatta-

sweet

be sweet ■ awtsi Vrevers. be sweet { {Ex.: humnit awtsiSmin! Give me sweets! } } Similar: awTu; Noun: aawits. ■ ewTi V be sweet [Attested only once] ■ tsummate (Made from: *tsumma, -te) V be sweet Meaning: literally 'have sweetness'.

be sweet-toothed ■ awTu V be sweet-toothed, overeat { {Ex.: awTuSminse-me amane? Are you really a sweet-toothed one? } } Similar: awtsi.

sweet alyssum ■ cakira N sweet alyssum, peppergrass Meaning: koniga maritima, alyssum maritimum. [Attested only once]
sweet potato • hoowos N levers. sweet potato
{ {Ex.: yakSun hiwampis hoowose. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes.} } loanword: paapas; Similar: happet; Verb: hoowso. Cultural info.: Ha reports "They dug the roots --- they dig all around the root to then plunge digging sticks into the ground and rock them & then pry it up & get a whole bunch of roots, up to 25 pounds," at them hot or cold, and French people ate them with milk. It is swollen. pookon wak-naawas hitTewum. Her skirt swells in the wind. kan-was pookompin. I made it swell (for ex. by blowing into a bag).} } Similar: pukke. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, and -Ste. • pookon (Made from: *pooko, -o) V swell (up), become swollen Grammar: something swells up on its own, not to make something swell up.

swell up • *sesro V swell up { {Ex.: sesorpu, wisolpu pappel. The book swells up (possibly as if wet), uncovers itself (pops its cover off).} } Grammar: might only be used with -pu. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: *sesor before -pu (or -mu if possible) • welko V swell up, turn inside out { {Ex.: welkohne haale. The cattails are swollen up. welkoy men-hin. Turn your eyelids inside out!} } Grammar: swell up of rushes/reeds/cattails or other things, or turn eyelids inside out, can only be used to mean 'inside-out' for eyelids.

swelled up • pookonSte (Inflected form of: *pooko, -Ste) perf swelled up

swift (bird) • pattas, N swift (bird) Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

swim • yuha V swim
{ {Ex.: yuha haysa. They're swimming.} }

swimming hole • poosa (Borrowed from: poza Spanish) N swimming hole [Attested only once]

swine • kooci (Borrowed from: cochino, coche Spanish) N swine, pig, hog { {Ex.: liiky kooci, amSi makke amma tooTese! Kill a pig, so that we can eat meat! paytana makke koocise. We go to hunt pigs.} }

swing • eeyo V swing
{ {Ex.: kan-mes eeyo. I swing you (on a swing).} } Synonym: luuye. [Tentative] • luuye V swing, push in a swing
{ {Ex.: kan-mes luuye. I'm pushing you (as in a swing). luuyet! Swing me! (Push me on the swing!) sinni Tawra luuyestak. The child is sitting on the swing. luuyepu-k. He's swinging...
(himself). parki men koc-ka-mes luuye. You're heavy when I push you on the swing.

Synonym: eeyo. ■ luuyes (Made from: luuye, -s) N swing Meaning: a swing to swing on.

Switch ■ karki V exchange, switch {Ex.: karkimit! Switch with me for me!} Meaning: meaning unclear, usually refers to people switching places or roles with each other, taking someone else's place, not to exchanging goods, but might possibly also include bartering goods. [Tentative]

Swollen ■ pookoSte (Inflected form of: *pooko, -Ste) perf swollen, swelled up

Have swollen breasts ■ muusi V nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts {Ex.: kan muusinu kan-sinnise. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. muusi-k sinni wak-aananme. The baby is nursing at its mother('s breast). moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusite? Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large (swollen)? alaaSu muusi-k. The baby, he is nursing. muusit kannis! Nurse from me!} Noun: mus.

Grammar: usually without suffixes

Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

Become swollen ■ pookon (Made from: *pooko, -n) V swell (up), become swollen Meaning: something swells up on its own, not to make something swell up.

swordfish ■ huuyi mohleSmin (Borrowed from: pescado cabezon translation of Spanish) (Compound composed of: huuyi, mohle, -Smin) N swordfish native: mookoT. Meaning: literally big-headed fish.

t t

table ■ lamesa (Borrowed from: la mesa Spanish) N table {Ex.: ekwe-me akka laapise nii lamesatka, sinnikma hooyo. Don't leave the pencil here on the table, the kids will get it.}

eat at the second table ■ elwe V eat the last meal/the second table {Ex.: kan yete elwe. I will eat at the last meal (with the second group to eat). elweemit! Eat at the second table for me (with the second group)! hoTTo elweena! Go eat at the last meal!!} (Other Pronunc. elwee before one consonant and then another vowel)

tail ■ tuupuy N tail {Ex.: kata tihSin wak-tuupuy. Its tail is like a skunk's. polpolsi tuupuy. The tail is spotted. tuupuyte-k. It has a tail.} native: kok. Social use: common in Mutsun, but it may be from a nearby language, with kok as the original Mutsun word, but unsure.

snake's tail ■ haakan N snake's rattle/tail {Ex.: ippih wak-haakan / ippih haakan rattlesnake's rattle}

take ■ aayi V remove, take off, take, pick, harvest {Ex.: wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse. He took his hat from me. haysa aayi yuukise. They pick acorns.} ■ hooyo V get, grab, take {Ex.: hooyon-ak-was. S/he grabbed him. hooyohte-k. It has been grabbed. hooyomu. They hold each other. kan hooyona kurkahse. I go to bring roasted corn.} Pronunciation: hooyon 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to hooyi. Grammar: with -na, -ni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing. ■ hooyona (Made from: hooyo, -na) V take, bring, carry Meaning: literally 'go to grab,' but this, hooyoyku, and hooyonyi are often used to mean that once you grab the thing, you carry/bring/take it somewhere.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>come take away</strong></td>
<td>(Borrowed from: Spanish) Made from: <strong>kitaawu</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong> come take away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take a bath</strong></td>
<td><strong>ereeSi</strong> bathe, take a bath</td>
<td><strong>{Ex.: ereeSihte-ka. I’ve taken a bath. yuu hoTTo ereeSi! Go take a bath! ereeSina makke. We’re going (we’re on our way) to take a bath.}</strong> Pronunciation: unusual verb form, but appears to be correct (does not end in -si). Meaning: bathe oneself or someone (for ex. a baby).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>take a lot</strong></td>
<td><strong>okwe</strong> take a lot</td>
<td><strong>{Ex.: okwespu-me aamane.}</strong> Grammar: may only appear with -spu. Meaning: to take large amounts, for ex. by the armful, without permission, probably for oneself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take a nap</strong></td>
<td><strong>popre</strong> nod off, take a nap</td>
<td><strong>{Ex.: poprev kuutis! Nod off a little!}</strong> Meaning: meaning unsure, but implies sleeping a short time. [Ar + Asc. guess]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take a trip</strong></td>
<td><strong>hiiye</strong> take a trip, go on a trip</td>
<td><strong>{Ex.: hiiye makke, horpena nuppi paaranise.}</strong> Ex.: going on a trip, to go in the middle of those mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take a wife/husband</strong></td>
<td><strong>urhe</strong> Vrevers. take a wife/husband</td>
<td><strong>Noun: urhe.</strong> [Attested only once]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take away</strong></td>
<td><strong>kita</strong> (Borrowed from: Spanish)</td>
<td><strong>V</strong> take away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take care</strong></td>
<td><strong>atpe</strong> watch out, take care</td>
<td><strong>{Ex.: miSSimpi atpesi. to watch out well (to do it as it should be) atpey! Watch out!}</strong> Grammar: usually used with -si, but can be used alone with similar meaning. <strong>atpesi</strong> (Made from: <strong>atpe, -si</strong>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take care of</strong></td>
<td><strong>uTTa</strong> take care of, wait for</td>
<td><strong>{Ex.: makkese neppe uTTasi. This one cares for us. uTTasi-me kannis kuutis. You take care of me for a little. uTTasi-ka hawnane. I wait for/watch out for/take care of (my) wife. uTTaspu! Take care of me! uTTaspu! Take care of yourself! niSSasum-ka uTTaspu diyoose. By means of this (prayer) I take care of myself for God.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take care of oneself</strong></td>
<td><strong>uTTaspu</strong> (Made from: <strong>uTTa, -spu</strong>)</td>
<td><strong>V</strong> take care of oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take off</strong></td>
<td><strong>aayi</strong> remove, take off, take, pick, harvest</td>
<td><strong>{Ex.: wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse. He took his hat from me. haysa aayi yuukise. They pick acorns.}</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take off (clothes)</strong></td>
<td><strong>akka</strong> (Made from: quitar Spanish)</td>
<td><strong>V</strong> take off (clothes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>take offense</strong></td>
<td><strong>waysi</strong> be offended, take offense</td>
<td><strong>{Ex.: ussi-me waysisp? Why are you offended?}</strong> Grammar: only used with -pu (with same meaning) and -paN. Meaning: half-angry, probably offended. (Other Pronunc.: <strong>ways</strong> before -pu, -paN, and -mu (if possible))</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| **take out** | **iccompi** (Made from: icco, -mpi) | **V** take out | **Grammar: take or bring something out. lokwe** (Made partly from: -w-) **V** take out | **{Ex.: kan-was**
take out  

lokwe wak-hiine. I take out his eye. lokwehne hìn. The eye is taken out.}  

Grammar: probably includes -w- for 'out' meaning, but verb -w- combines with is not known. Meaning: may only apply to taking out an eye, but unsure. ■ uhwî (Made partly from: -w-) V take out  

{{Ex.: uhwîy! Take (it) out!}}  

Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could have a longer form uhuwe as well. Grammar: probably contains -w- or -we, but stem verb unknown.

take prisoner ■ paTTi V hold, catch, grasp  

{{Ex.: paTTihnis-ka. I was seized. paTTiy piina muuSek! Grab that bird! ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse. I didn't catch a single goose! ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yete paTTihne! Don't walk at night, because you'll get grabbed! paTTiymuk! Let it go! paTTi-ka kan-onepun. I'm holding my daughter.}}  

Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead.

talk ■ ricca V speak, talk  

{{Ex.: riicaka-mes. I'm talking to you. hattese-k ricca? Who did he talk to? ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca. It's not good that he talks a lot. pahcaSmin wak-moohel amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. makam riccapu. You all are talking amongst yourselves. haySa wak-riccan huuSUm. Their speech is through their noses. kan rictaSmin. I'm a talker. hinTise makke riccapu? What are we going to talk about?}}  

Noun: ricca; Similar: riTTo.

big talker ■ rictYaSmin (Made from: ricca, -w-, -Smin) N big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

one who talks a lot/too much ■ rictYaSmin (Made from: ricca, -y-) N one who talks a lot/too much Cultural info.: was used sometimes as an insult, in fighting. Pronunciation: pronounced rictaSmin, not rictYaSmin as would be expected. Grammar: plural rictamak. Meaning: may imply a gossip, or may just imply talking too much.

stop talking! ■ attYa, Command stop talking!, be quiet!  

{{Ex.: attYa men-hay! Quiet your mouth! attYaT hiruahmin! Everyone be quiet!}}  

Grammar: usually used as a command by itself, but rarely used as a regular verb. Meaning: said to someone who is talking too much or being irritating by making noise, often to children.

talk a lot ■ pelso V talk a lot  

{{Ex.: pelsoSmin a big talker}}  

Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she thought of it as a variant of halsaSmin 'liar' or rictYaSmin 'big talker'. [Ar only, very unsure]

talk about ■ ruuta V speak/talk about  

{{Ex.: hattese-k ruuta? Who is he talking about? hinTise-mu ruuta? What are you speaking about? kan-mes aSa'a ruuta. I'm speaking truly to you. moT-me kannis ruuta? Are you talking about me? ekeT-ka ruuta. I speak of sins.}}  

Social use: mostly out of use by Asc.'s time.

talk amongst selves ■ riccapu (Made from: ricca, -pu) V talk amongst selves, talk to oneself Meaning: may also mean to talk about oneself.

talk loudly ■ kalci V make a lot of noise, talk loudly  

[ Tentative]

talk to oneself ■ riccapu (Made from: ricca, -pu) V talk amongst selves, talk to oneself Meaning: may also mean to talk about oneself.

talkative

be talkative ■ rictYa (Made from: ricca, -w-) V be talkative, be a motor-mouth Grammar: probably includes -w- 'outward' in the sense of talking outward at others all the time, may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: used of someone who talks all day long continuously, but not necessarily gossiping or in a bad way, might imply talking at people rather than to them.

talking ■ rictan (Made from: ricca, -n) N speech, talking  

Similar: ricca.

tall ■ layTaSte (Inflected form of: *layTa, -Ste) perf long, tall

be tall ■ *layTa Vrevers. be tall, be long  

{{Ex.: layTaSmin paaranì high hill layTaSte men-tuuriS. Your fingernails are long. layTaSte-k. He/She is tall. layTaSte kaan-ìina. My illness is long (I've been sick a long time). layTaSte Tuuhis. The day is long.}}  

Noun: layTaT;  

Similar: laTTaya; Noun: layaaTa. Grammar: appears only with either -Ste or -Smin.
untangle one's hair  ■ sipukpu (Made from: sipku, -pu) V comb/untangle one's hair

untangle  ■ ripwi V untie, untangle  {{Ex.: ekwe-me ripwi piinase! Don't untie that! ripwi! Un-tangle (it)!}} Similar: rocwe; Similar: -w-;
Similar: piTwī. Grammar: probably comes from a verb plus -w- 'undo,' but the verb was not used by itself anymore. Meaning: Asc. says this means the same as rucwi. ■ rocwe (Made from: *rocoyo, -w-) V untangle Similar: ripwi.

Pronunciation: unusual combination of rocoyo plus -w- or -wi to rocwi. ■ rutwi (Made from: rotko, -w-) V untie, untangle Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: this word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination of rotko with -w-.

[Tentative] ■ sipku Vrefers. comb, untangle  {{Ex.: kan sipku kan-uriwē. I'm combing/untangling my hair.}} Noun: sipuksan; Synonym: ahī, ahse. Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: sipuk before -pu or -mu)

be untangled  ■ riya V be smooth, untangled  {{Ex.: ekwe riyan a tangle ekwe riyan men-uriw. Your hair is tangled.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

tangled  ■ rocoyoSte (Made from: *rocoyo, -Ste) perf tangled Meaning: of string, hair, etc..

get tangled  ■ rocyoN (Made from: *rocoyo, -n) V get tangled, tangle Grammar: to tangle itself up on its own, or to become tangled. Meaning: of string, hair, etc. (Other Pronunc.: rocoyo before another suffix) ■ rotko V tie, tangle bunch together  {{Ex.: rotkonin-ak. It got tied up. rotkoy nuk! Tie it together! rutwī! Untie it! (unsure)}} Grammar: may form an irregular word 'untie' rutwi with -w-, but unsure. Meaning: to bundle a bunch of clothes together, possibly by tying, or to tie up, possibly to tie a knot.

tape  ■ peTTeNusa (Made from: peTTe, -msa) N glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally 'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: used of glue, can
probably be used of anything you use to stick things together, for ex. tape.

tape

tar ■ hikkani Nrevers. tar Verb: hikna. ■ hikna Vrevers. tar, put tar on {{Ex.: hiknaste-k innu. The road is tarred. kan-was hiknampin. I tarred it.}} Noun: hikkani.
tarantula ■ kutYeelu Nrevers. tarantula Verb: kutYeelo. Meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), hiSSen

gather tarweed ■ yarka V get tarweed. We go to gather tarweed. {{Ex.: yarkana makke. We go to gather tarweed.}} Noun: yarkas. Meaning: Coast Tarweed, a foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: Hemizonia corymbosa (DC.) T. and G. var. angustifolia (DC.) Jepson p. 1091.
gather tarweed ■ yarkas N get tarweed. Verb: yarka. Cultural info.: seeds used for making pinole (mush). Meaning: Coast Tarweed, a 4 foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: Hemizonia corymbosa (DC.) T. and G. var. angustifolia (DC.) Jepson p. 1091.

task ■ tawah (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) Nrevers. work, task, job, employment, workplace {{Ex.: ekwena tawah. There is no work. tawahate-k. He has work./It is difficult. tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawhaatk! Put it away separately there at his work! tawahate-k piina riica. That word is difficult. ...amSi ekwe tawahte wak atte. ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.)}} native: hiSSen; Verb: tawhari. Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te includes being difficult or hard.
taste ■ Tumma; N flavor, taste, scent {{Ex.: awsey amSi Tummate! Salt (it) so (it) will have flavor! misTe wak-Tumma. Its flavor is good. ekwe Tummate. It's not tasty/doesn't have flavor. ekwena petsen, suukar, Tummamin. There is no sugar, sugar, flavorful thing (sugar).}} Similar: *tsumma; Verb: Tumma. Grammar: almost always used with -min or -te, but can be used alone. Meaning: flavorful but usually not sweet (tsumma).
taste food ■ amma 2 V try/taste food {{Ex.: amma makke iivuse. We try eating figs. huummitit kan amma! Give it to me, I will try it!}} Meaning: rare meaning.
taste sour/bad ■ matmu V taste sour, taste bad {{Ex.: matmu kannis pattYan. Blood tastes sour to me.}} Meaning: like blood or beans that have spoiled, not like lemon.
tasty

smell tasty ■ *sahri V smell good, smell tasty {{Ex.: sahrinin. (It) smelled good.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: probably only of food. ■ sahrin (Made from: *sahri, -n) V smell good, smell tasty Meaning: probably only of food. (Other Pronunc.: sahrini before another suffix)

be tasty ■ Tummate (Made from: Tumma, -te) V be tasty, have flavor ■ Tumma; V be tasty {{Ex.: Tummanin kannis. It got tasty to me. Tummampin-ka. I made it tasty.}} Noun: Tumma. 
tattered ■ SepreoroSte (Made from: Sepreoro, -Ste) perf frayed, tattered, falling apart

be very tattered ■ yerseksi (Made from: yerse, -ksi) V be very torn/tattered/in pieces

be tattered ■ yerse V be torn, tattered/in pieces 

{Ex.: makke uThin yerseksi eshen. Both our blankets are really torn up. yersenin. It got torn. yerseksi men-kotnoh. Your shirt is really tattered. kan-was yersempin. I tore it.}} Similar: -ksi; Similar: yeere. Grammar: possibly developed from yeere with -s- but does not reflect those meanings directly. Meaning: probably only of cloth and clothing.
tattle ■ Tarki V tell on, tattle {{Ex.: paaTe hayse Tarki. The Padre is telling on them. paaTe makamse Tarki. The Padre tells on you all.}} Meaning: to tell someone that someone else has done something that was not allowed.
**tattoo**  ■  **hica**  \( N \) tattoo \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } hicate-k. He has tattoos. \} \}  [Me only]

**Taylor's pine plateau**  ■  **waayastak**  (Made from: \text{waayas, -tak}.) \( N \) place Taylor's pine plateau Meaning: literally 'at/in the enemy'.

**teach**  ■  **amyu**  2  \( V \) teach, get used to  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } makke amyumpi nii. We get accustomed to it here (by having imposed ourselves). haayi makke amyumpi Come here, we teach ourselves!} \}\  (Other Pronunc.: **amuy** before -pu (and -mu if possible))  ■  **niipa**  \( V \) teach  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } makke-mes niipa. We are teaching you. niapat kannis, kannen-ka hassen! Teach me before I get angry! niapat amSi-ka amyumpi! Teach me so I (can) teach myself! yetee-ka-mes niipa. I will teach you.} \}\  

**not teach bad**  ■  **atSe**  \( V \) not teach bad Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

**tear**  ■  **in**  \( N \) tear  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } wak-in Tokken. His tears run. soro men-in. / waksi-me in. Your tears are flowing. corkon men-in. Your tears are drying up. pittinin-ka in. My tears flowed. kan meheesi men-iine. I see your tears. icconin-ka in. My tears came out.} \} Grammar: used with many different verbs related to tears flowing/coming out/dripping (Tokke, soro, waksi, pitun, icco) as well as pakre. (Other Pronunc.: **iin** before a vowel in the same word)  ■  **TITku**  \( V \) tear  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } TITkunin. It tore. kan-was yete TITku. I will tear it. ekwe-ka-mes TITku men-roopase. I'm not tearing your clothes. tiiru-k TITkuSe wak-Taapu. His clothes are very torn. TITkuSe pappel. The paper is torn.} \}  

**be tearful**  ■  **inSe**  \( V \) be tearful  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } inSeSmin-me amane. You are truly a tearful one.} \}  

[Tentative]

**fill up with tears**  ■  **pakre**  \( V \) fill up with tears, start crying  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } pakre-k wak-in. He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.} \}  

**tear flesh**  ■  **sutki**  \( V \) tear flesh  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } men-kas sutki kan-haaye. You tear/stretch my mouth.} \}  

Cultural info.: there was a practice of making tears in the ear of children, and the tears had to be tended to prevent infection. Meaning: usually of making tears in the flesh of the ear, but could also apply to the mouth, of tearing the flesh rather than just stretching it out.

**tear open**  ■  **cekre**  \( V \) tear open  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } neppe caklusi cekreSte. This is bent over and torn open.} \}  

**tear to pieces**  ■  **tomo**  \( V \) tear to pieces  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } haayi! tomo-me. Come here! You tear something to pieces (with your teeth).} \}  

Grammar: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably with the teeth. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]  ■  **TiTSu**  (Made from: **TiTkun**. -s-\( V \) shred, to tear pieces Meaning: tear into many pieces, not just tear once.  ■  **yaTme**  \( V \) tear to pieces, shred  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } yaTmenin. it got torn to pieces.} \}\  

Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), or possibly -mpi.

**tearful**

**look tearful**  ■  **acri**  \( V \) look tearful [Tentative]

**tease**  ■  **koco**  1  \( V \) laugh at, make fun of, tease  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } kannise-k kocoopu. he's making fun of me.} \}  

Grammar: appears only with -w- as kocwe or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **koco** before -pu or -mu)  ■  **ura**  \( V \) make fun of, tease  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } uraapun wak. He/she is making funny of him/herself.} \}  

Meaning: meaning unsure, requires strong emotion, can include being upset by someone's misunderstanding of oneself. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **uraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)  ■  **yooke**  \( V \) tease  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: } wak kannis yooken. He teased me.} \}  

Meaning: possibly to tease with the nose or nostrils, or possibly to tease by saying something. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**tease by shouting**  ■  **morke**  \( N \) tease by shouting  

Meaning: one of several ways to tease or make fun of someone (also: onno, satte, kocoopu, ihke). [Ar + Asc. guess]

**tease someone with the nostrils**  ■  **ihke**  \( V \) tease someone with the nostrils  \{ \{ \text{Ex.: ekwes makam uya ihken? Didn't you all tease (someone) with your nostrils yesterday?} \}  

Meaning: it's clear that it's a way to tease someone, but details are not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**Teelamni Tribe**  ■  **teelamni**  \( N \) personal Teelamni Tribe Meaning: a tribe of the San Joaquin Valley, one group of the Tularenos.
teenaged boy ■ mukkeh N son, boy {Ex.: haaway nuppi mukkeh! Call that boy! mukkehmak teenaged boys} Meaning: usually for teenaged boys about age 14 and up, but may possibly be used for a younger boy, about age eight.

teenaged boy ■ mukkeh N son, boy {Ex.: haaway nuppi mukkeh! Call that boy! mukkehmak teenaged boys} Meaning: usually for teenaged boys about age 14 and up, but may possibly be used for a younger boy, about age eight.

telephone ■ anSa-riccas (New word made from: anSa, ricca, -si) N telephone, phone

television ■ anSa-mehes (New word made from: anSa, mehe, -si) N television

tell ■ kawka V tell, inform {Ex.: kan kawka. I tell. kawakpu to tell} Similar: kuwa. (Other Pronunc.: kawak before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ kuwa V say, tell {Ex.: kuwa-k. He says. kuwahne nuk. It is said. haysa uThinya saawe kuwa-ka. I say the two of them sing together. kaatYi kuwahne wak-riccan. This is how his speech is said. wak kannis kuwan, ara kan-was kuwan. He told me, and then I told him. wak kannis kuwa kan-aanan semmonin, yuuka corokpu kan-aananum. He tells me my mother died, and I'm sad about my mother. wak kuwa nuppi riicase. He says those words. kuwat kannis! Tell me!} Similar: kawka. Pronunciation: very often contracted to koo. Grammar: what one says can be a noun (like riica), 'it' (nuk), or a sentence. ■ mense V be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest {Ex.: hiS'a kannis mensehne something that I don't know about} Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes. ■ monse V tell, say {Ex.: kame-mes monseyni inakmasum. I come to tell you about the sick ones. monset! / monsemit! Tell me! hinkayi-me-kas monse? What do you tell me? haysa monsen their stories} Similar: moyse. Pronunciation: often sounded like monse, but monse more common.

tell a story ■ moyse V tell a story {Ex.: moySeY! Tell a story! kan-moySeN my story moySet kannis hemec'a! Tell me one story!} Similar: monse. Meaning: related to monse, but a separate word specifically for telling stories.

tell lies ■ halaspu (Made from: *halsa, -pu) V tell lies

tell on ■ Tarki V tell on, tattle {Ex.: paaTe haysane Tarki. The Padre is telling on them. paaTe makamse Tarki. The Padre tells on you all.} Meaning: to tell someone that someone else has done something that was not allowed.

tell secrets ■ heTee V tell secrets {Ex.: ekwe heTee-pu ricca. He/she doesn't tell secrets.} Grammar: may only appear with -pu, but unsure. [Attested only once]

tell the truth ■ ama, V tell the truth {Ex.: aman-mes-ka Did I tell you the truth?} [Ar only, very unsure]


have bare temples ■ kacri V revers. have bare temples {Ex.: kacrihte bare in the temples (possibly: balding)} Noun: kaaciS. Meaning: may mean balding. [Attested only once]

ten ■ matsu num ten Social use: tansahte is much more common, this word is rare. ■ tansahte (Inflected form of: *tansa, -Ste) num ten

be ten ■ *tansa V be ten {Ex.: tansahte nuwa. Ten are there. tansahte hemec'a iccos. Eleven (literally: ten, one comes out) tansahte tanats 100 (ten sets of ten) tansasi by tens/ten by ten} Grammar: only appears with -hte as the number 10 or -si as 'by tens'.

set of ten ■ tanats num (set of) ten {Ex.: hinhan piNi waate tanats? How many tens might there also be? Anonymous haaysa; hinhan ya piNi tanats? They're counting, how many sets of ten might there also be? hemec'a tanats, uThin tanats, kaphan tanats, tansahte tanats 10 (one set of ten), 20 (two tens), 30 (three tens), 100 (10 tens)} Meaning: used for counting things out by sets of ten, also for higher numbers.

ten to each ■ mattusu Adv ten to each Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Me only]

tender

be/become tender ■ *letse V be/become tender {Ex.: koc luppihne ara letsek. When it is
soaked, it becomes very tender.}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: means either being or getting tender, of food, from being cooked or soaked.

be/become very tender  n  letseksi (Made from: *letse, -ksi) V be/become very tender
tenderize  n  hiTw2  V tenderize  {{Ex.:  kan yete corkompi tooTese, kaan yete hiTw2 amSi wak corkon. I will dry the meat, I will tenderize it so that it will dry.}} Meaning: this meaning is rare, of meat, may refer to thinning the meat out so that it can dry, similar to the main meaning of spreading out.

tenth  n  tanshtaewas (Inflected form of: tansahte, -was) num tenth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]
testicles  n  honoT N balls, testicles  {{Ex.:  ekwe-me wissapu amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT! Don't uncover yourself, so your balls won't be seen!}} [Attested only once]  ■ sokkos (Made from: sokko, -s) N testicles, balls
hurt the testicles  n  sokre V hurt the testicles  {{Ex.:  sokrenin-ka. I hurt my balls.}} Meaning: for ex. if a man sits down wrong and bumps the testicles.  [Attested only once]

have testicles  n  sokko V have testicles/balls  {{Ex.: sokkoy! Have balls!}}

having testicles  n  sokkoSte (Made from: sokko, -Ste) perf ballys, having testicles
hog testicles  n  cattYa2  N hog testicles Meaning: may be a metaphorical word for the buckeye tree.

that  n  -na; Suff. (?? > N) that  {{Ex.: nuhuunatum waate. (Someone) comes from that there. histana cuukiSte? What is that that is bent?)}} Grammar: usage unclear, attaches to adverbs or question words. Social use: used more in Arroyo's time.  ■ hinTo Pro that, what's that?  {{Ex.:  kan hinTo. That's mine. men hinTo. That's yours. wak hinTo. That's his hers/its. haysa hinTo. That's theirs. makse hinTo. That's ours. wak hinTo huceknis. That's his/her dog. hattena neppe hinTo? Whose is that? hinTo? What's that?)}} Grammar: only used for possession (for ex. that's mine) or questions (what's that), special usage, can be a question word but usually is not.  ■

nuniSSa (Compound composed of: nuppi, niiSSa) Pro that  {{Ex.:  neniSSa, nuniSSa this, that}} Grammar: nuppi and niiSSa merged into a single word with similar meaning. Meaning: much less common than just nuppi.  ■ nuppi Pro that  {{Ex.:  ekwe-ka hinsu nuppe. I don't know that. nupipe-ka maayi. I laugh at that. nuppi hattahne. That is raked. hiyiye makke horpena nuppi paaranise. We are going on a trip to go to be between those hills. wak kuwa nuppi riicase. He says those words/that language.}}  ■ nuwa Adv there  {{Ex.:  nuwa-k rukkatka. There it is in the house. uThin nuwa. There are two. nuwa hemec'a tappur. There's one tree.}} Grammar: usage unsure.  ■ piina Pro that  {{Ex.:  himmuSte-k piina Taares. That man is tipsy. moT piina men mirahnis? Is that what you were given? (Is that the thing you were given?) piinases-ka-mes hiSSesis? Is that what I made you do? paTTiy piina muuSek! Catch that bird! makam Taakampi piinase. You all bring that. piinahTuk-me watti. You go with that one. ekwe piinasum ukkis! Don't drink using that (for ex. cup)! piinaway-ak semmonin. Then/therefore he died. piinakmahTuk together with those}} Opp.: neppie, Similar: piina. Grammar: can use either irregular plural pinkam or regular plural piinakma for 'those', can be used either by itself (as a pronoun) or to modify a noun. Meaning: more distant than 'neppe', possibly near the person one is talking to.  ■ tina, Pro that  {{Ex.:  hopey tina tappurtak! Go up (in) that tree! hista-me tina hooyo? Why are you grabbing that?}} Grammar: forms a pair with piina 'that'. Meaning: something at middle distance, possibly close to the addressee, meaning probably similar to piina 'that,' but rare.

if that one were to  n  nuniSSat (Made from: nuniSSa, -s) Adv if that one were to Grammar: subjunctive (if that one were to, that one might, if that one does). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

what is that?  n  hiskena Q what is that?  {{Ex.: hiskena? What is that?}} [Tentative]  ■ itta Q what is that?  {{Ex.: ittane emhe? What is this}}
that which/what ■ yu

Pro that which/what { {Ex.: kan enmenin yu-ka uttusin. I forgot what I put away. hiSSeSte-me yu kan-mes howson.}}

You've done what I ordered you to. ekwe-me hinsu yu kan pesyo. You don't know what I'm thinking. } } Grammar: used to make a relative clause, same as numan but less common. Meaning: probably developed from yu 'and' ('I forgot and I put something away' is similar to 'I forgot what I put away').

their ■ haysa

Pro their { {Ex.: kaakuntak roote haysa rukka. Their houses are in the south. haysa monsen. their story} e Similar: haysa.}} Grammar: possessive of haysa 'they' (3rd pl. poss.).

them ■ hayse

Inflected form of: haysa, -se Pro them { {Ex.: ekwe-ka hayse hivsen. I don't like them. riccasu-ka haysa. I'm going to speak to them.} } Grammar: irregular object form of haysa. Meaning: 3rd pl. obj. pronoun.

then ■ ara

Adv then, and then, next { {Ex.: wak kannis kuwan ara kan-was kuwan He told me and then I told him. araa-ka-was nansinin. Then I met him.} } Pronunciation: also pronounced as aru (or aruu in place of araa) very often, with same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: araa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

then, therefore ■ piinaway

(Made from: piina, -way) Adv then, therefore

there ■ iti

Adv there { {Ex.: iti koc Talla. There when it is hot.} } Pronunciation: pronunciation extremely unsure. [Attested only once] ■ nahan

Adv there { {Ex.: nahan luwu pire, ekwe-me hinne nahan! The ground sticks there, don't go there! ekwe-ka ye te oySoyis nahan hinne. I won't go there again. moT nahanwas pire? Is he from that land there? nahan-ka emmenin. I forgot it there. nahan roote. There it is. hayweyis hinTis nahan roote! Go see what's there!!} } Meaning: possibly of a place further away, may rarely mean 'now'. ■ nuhu

Adv there { {Ex.: nuhu yeehu. The old man is there. ekwe-me watin nuhu! Don't go there! watinin-ak nuhu, wak-wuuTakmame. He went there, by his relatives (to their house). nuhu taprey}
koloytak up there at the spring nahuutum kan
namtin. I heard it from there.} } Pronunciation:
often pronounced nuu or nuu, especially in Ar's time.
Meaning: further away than nii or pina, probably away
from both the speaker and the listener (distal). (Other
Pronunc.: nuuhu before a single consonant and then a
vowel within the word) ■ nuu excl there { {Ex.: nuu roote Tippe. There is a knife there. } }
Meaning: very similar to nuwa and nuhu. (Other
Pronunc.: nu if followed by one consonant and then
the end of the word or two consonants) ■ pina Adv
here, there { {Ex.: pina waate paaTe. Here
comes the Padre. pina iccon pinaatum. That
comes out of there. pina roote Tippe. There's a
knife there. pinaa-ka okse hinne, ekwe-ka kari'a, nii-ka okse hinne. I used to go around
there, not far, I used to go around here. } }
Similar: piina; Similar: tina, Grammar: rarely appears
with verbal suffix -ti, but usually acts as adverb.
Meaning: moderately far away but still nearby, further
than nii, closer than nuhu, possibly near the person one
is talking to, similar to tina. (Other Pronunc.: pinaa
before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same
word) ■ tina, Adv here, there { {Ex.: moT tina
simm? Is the baby there? piTey tina! Tie it
there! itmay tinaatum! Get up from there!
hinka-me hiSSe men tina coore'Sa rammay
murutTaak? What are you doing there alone in
the dark? tinaa-ka roote kan-TiT. My destiny
is here. } } Similar: pina. Meaning: probably an
intermediate distance away from the speaker, probably
away close to the listener, unclear how it is different from
pina. (Other Pronunc.: tinaa before a single consonant
and then a vowel in the same word)

there (it is) ■ nuwa Adv there { {Ex.: nuwa-k
rukkatka. There it is in the house. uThin nuwa.
There are two. nuwa hemec'a tappur. There's
one tree. } } Grammar: usage unsure.

there isn't/aren't ■ ekwena 1 (Made from: ekwe) V
not be, there isn't { {Ex.: ekwena petsen. There is
no sugar. nii ekwena hinTis. There is nothing
here. ekwena hatte. There is nobody. } }
Grammar: with just one noun, means 'there isn't any'
of the noun.

therefore ■ niSSasum (Made from: niSSa, -sum)
Adv thus, therefore Meaning: literally 'by means of
this, with this, through this'.
thief • haTa'spaN (Made from: haTa, -sa, -paN) N
thief, robber • hakkuSmin (Made from: *hakku, -smin) N thief, robber

thieves • hackumak (Made from: *hakku, -mak) N
thieves, robbers

thigh • miTlah N thigh {Ex.: miTlahmak
thighs} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, Asc.
couldn't confirm which body part it was. [Tentative]

thin • kolleSte (Made from: *kolle, -ste) perf thin,
slim • rinTaSte (Made from: rinTa, -ste) perf
thin, skin-and-bones Meaning: too thin, of someone
who is nothing but bones. • ritski
	have a small waist, thin

{Ex.: tiiru mukurma ritskiSmin. The
woman is very thin-waisted. ritskihte hus a
flat nose (narrow bridge of nose?)} Meaning:
usually refers to a woman's hourglass figure, with
narrow waist, or to other things being thin in the
middle or in one part. • sipriSte (Made from: sipri, -ste)

perf thin, watery • welme V thin, lean
{Ex.: welmeSte aamane. It is truly thin (delicate).}

Grammar: might only be used with -ste. Meaning:
can include delicate.

get thin • rinTan (Made from: rinTa, -ni) V
gain thin, lose weight Meaning: of losing too much weight,
becoming skin and bones. (Other Pronunc.: rinTani
before another suffix)

be thin • *kolle V be thin, be skinny

{Ex.: tiiru-k kolleSte, ina tiiru-k kolleSte. He is very thin,
the sick one is very thin. kolleSmin makke.
We are thin people.} Pronunciation: koro is an
equally good and common word for the same meaning,
and the word may come from koro 'leg' and mean 'long
and leggy'. Grammar: only appears with -smin,
-mak, or -ste. • corko, 2 V wither, be thin

{Ex.: ekwena-k huttu, corkoSte-k huttu. He
doesn't have a belly, his belly is flat.} • rinTa

V be thin, be skin and bones

{Ex.: rinTaSte (extremely) thin rinTanin-ak.
She/he got thin.} Grammar: may only appear with
-ste, -ni(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of
someone who is too thin, nothing but bones. • unku

V be thin Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be
a type of basket or type of stick. [Ar + Asc. guess]

thin person • ritskiSmin (Made from: ritski,
-smin) N small-waisted one, thin person

be thin (watery) • sipri V be watery, be thin

{Ex.: kan-was siprimpi. I'm thinning it (making it
watery).}

thing • hiS'a (Made partly from: -a) N thing,
something, anything

{Ex.: moT wikeenin hiS'a?
Did something fall? taahet kannis hiS'a? Ask
me something! katatkon kan-hiS'a. As if it
were my thing. epSe-me haTa hiS'a!
Don't steal things! akkapuyken-ak wak-hiS'ase.
He went to take off his things (clothes).
ekwena hiS'a piretka. There isn't anything on the
ground. hatte hiS'a? Whose thing (is it)?}

Grammar: means 'thing/something' by itself, 'anything'
when used with a negative, irregular plural coopoma.

thing characterized by • -min Suff. (N > N) one
characterized by

{Ex.: pirwa waite sitnummin.
There comes the one who has children. moT-
me makkhu? Are you someone who has a
husband? Tummamin flavorful one / sugar}

Similar: tirasmin; Similar: lukcmin; Similar:
lumwimin; Similar: kirkimin. Grammar: attaches to
nouns to mean someone or something characterized by
the noun, or known as having the noun.

thing you carry • copson (Made from: coppo, -so,
-ni) N little load, thing you carry

things • coppomak (Made from: coppo, -mak) N
things Meaning: usually stuff lying around.

measure little things • pare V measure little things

{Ex.: kan-was pare. I measure him.}

Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Tentative]
(Other Pronunc.: paree before one consonant and
then a vowel in the same word)

think • pesoypu (Made from: pesyo, -pu) V think,
think about oneself Meaning: meaning can be same as
pesyo (just 'think'), or can be specifically thinking
about oneself. • pesyo V think, remember

{Ex.: yeela-ka pesyo. Wait while I think. ekwe pesyo
men-Soosele. Don't think about your sadness.
kan pesyo kan-siretka. I remember in my
heart. koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka. When I
remember, I weep. ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin nen-
urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum. I didn't cut your
hair without thinking (by accident). wak-
pesyon his thoughts pesoypu-ka. I think about
myself. yeela, minii-ka pesoypu! Hey wait, I'm
thinking!} (Other Pronunc.: pesoy before -pu or
without thinking \textbf{ekwe pesyonum} (Saying composed of: \textit{ekwe}, \textit{pesyo}, \textit{-n}, \textit{~sum}) \textit{Adv} by accident, not on purpose, without thinking \textit{Grammar:} used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. \textit{Meaning:} literally 'not by (my) thought'.

\textbf{who thinks} \textbf{-pe} \textit{Suff.} (??? > Q) who knows/thinks \{\{Ex.: \textit{hannipe wak} \textit{Who knows where he/she is? hinTispe? Who knows what (it) is?}\} \textit{Grammar:} usually attaches to question words, but sometimes to other words, probably does not change part of speech. \textit{Meaning:} meaning very unsure.

\textbf{think about oneself} \textbf{pesypo} (Made from: \textit{pesyo}, \textit{-pu}) \textit{V} think, think about oneself \textit{Meaning:} meaning can be same as \textit{pesyo} (just 'think'), or can be specifically thinking about oneself.


\textbf{thirst} \textbf{ak} \textit{N} \\
\textit{thirst} \{\{Ex.: \textit{wahyan-ka aksum} I'm parched with thirst. \textit{himyu Taares haTTin aksum. All the men died of thirst. sihhunin kan-ak My thirst abated.}\}\} \textit{Synonym:} \textit{akkin}; \textit{Verb:} \textit{*akni. akkin} \textit{N} \textit{revers.} \textit{thirst} \{\{Ex.: haTTin-ka an-akkinin. I am dying of thirst.\}\} \textit{Synonym:} \textit{ak}; \textit{Verb:} \textit{*akni}. (Other Pronunciation: \textit{akkiin} before a vowel in the same word)

\textbf{thirsty} \textbf{*akni} \textit{V} \textit{revers.} \textit{be thirsty} \{\{Ex.: aknin-ka tollon. I am very thirsty. sihhunin kan-aknin. My thirst stopped.\}\} \textit{Noun:} \textit{akkiin} ; \textit{ak}. \textit{Grammar:} almost always used with \textit{-n(i)} meaning 'be/get thirsty' or \textit{-n} meaning 'thirst', rarely with \textit{-St} meaning 'thirsty', very rarely with \textit{-mpi} meaning 'make someone be thirsty'. \textbf{aknin} \textit{(Made from: *akni, \textit{-n})} \textit{V} be thirsty \textit{Meaning:} may also mean 'to become/get thirsty'. (Other Pronunciation: \textit{akkiini} before another suffix)

\textbf{this} \textbf{neniSSa} \textit{(Compound composed of: neppe, nISSa) \textit{Pro this} \{\{Ex.: neniSSa, nuniSSa this, that\}\} \textit{Pronunciation:} neppe and nISSa merged into a single word with similar meaning. \textit{Meaning:} much less common than just neppe. \textbf{neppe} \textit{Pro this} \{\{Ex.: wattin-ka neppe rukkatkatum. I go away from this house. makkese neppe uTTasi. This one cares for us. kan hoomo neppe weereen. I'm skinning this rabbit. wak neppese ricca. He says this. neppetkatum icconin. It came out of this. hinkah-te-k koc tukne-k ennehe neppesum? How would it be if it were written with this?}\}\} \textit{Opp.: piina; Similar: =ne. \textit{Grammar:} of something close by, can go with a noun or stand alone (pronoun), plural is irregular nepkam. \textbf{nISSa} \textit{Pro this} \{\{Ex.: moT nISSa kan innampin? Is this what I dropped? nISSase-ka maayi. I laugh at this. nISSase-ka-mes taahoe. I'm asking you this. nISSasum-ak wark. He's crying because of this. nISSasum-me uSimpi men-hISSene. You're increasing your work by this.\}\} \textit{=ne} \\textit{N} this \{\{Ex.: torowsene? Is this a soaproot? histane? What is this? ekwene. It isn't this one. / This isn't it. nISSane this same one\}\} \textit{Similar:} \textit{neppe}. \textit{Grammar:} less common than independent word neppe, attaches to any word. \textit{Social use:} probably more common in Ar's time.

like this \textbf{kaatYi} \textit{Adv} thus, like this \{\{Ex.: yuum-me kaatYi Taakan ammayin. And thus you come to eat. ekwe kaatYise. (They) did not do thusly. kaatYi miSte. It's good that way. ekwe okse kaatYi. It wasn't like that a long time ago.\}\} \textit{Similar:} \textit{kaytis; Similar:} \textit{kata}.

\textbf{this way} \textbf{iThin} \textit{Adv} thus, this way \{\{Ex.: iThin-me hiSSe. You do thus.\}\} \textit{Grammar:} may be related to iThin. \textit{Meaning:} meaning somewhat unsure.

\textbf{thorn} \textbf{caapuna} \textit{(Made from: cappu)} \textit{N} \textit{prickly thing, thorn} \textit{Synonym:} \textit{cappuSmun}.

\textbf{thorny one} \textbf{cappuSmun} \textit{(Made from: cappu, -Smun)} \textit{N} \textit{prickly/thorny one} \textit{Synonym:} \textit{caapuna}.

\textit{Grammar:} both this and caapuna are possible, may mean the same thing.

\textbf{those} \textbf{nupkam} \textit{(Inflected form of: nuppi, -mak)} \textit{Pro those} \{\{Ex.: nupkam Taaresmak those men nupkamTuk, nupkam-me with those, near...}
those (Made from: pesyo, -n) N thought, thoughts

thread • hiwu V string, thread {{Ex.: hiiwuy men-mas! String your beads!}} Noun: hiilu. Meaning: to string something onto a thread with a needle, for example beads. [Attested only once] • hikis (Made from: hiki, -s) N string, thread loanword: hiilu. Grammar: literally thing one uses to hang something.

threaten • sissa V threaten {{Ex.: ussi wak-appa sissan. Because his father threatened (him).}} • yura, V threaten {{Ex.: yurahne-me. You are threatened. wak kannis yura. He threatens me. ekwe-mes yura men-issisum? Don't threaten me with your hand!}}

three • kaphan num three {{Ex.: tukkan-ak kaphane. He rang three (the three o'clock bell). kaphan tanats thirty kaphasi three by three or threes.}} Grammar: can be used as a noun, as kaphane in example. (Other Pronunc.: kapha before -si)

three days • kapnen num three days, Wednesday Meaning: both meanings very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: kapne before -na)

three times

thresh • lalle V thresh {{Ex.: yuu lalley kecwisiy! And thresh them at once!alley hioole! Thresh the beans!}} Meaning: to clean beans or grain by pouring from a basket from a height so the wind removes the chaff.

thresh grain • Tiipe V thresh grain {{Ex.: Tiiphehne tiriiku. The wheat is being threshed. Tiipe makse urkanum. We thresh (it) with the mortar. Tiipeksi-ka. I'm threshing (it) really well.}}

throat • horkos (Made from: horko, -s) N throat Meaning: may include the whole neck.

have pan in the throat • kihTi V have pain in the throat {{Ex.: kihTiksi kan-horkos. My throat hurts badly.}} Grammar: unsure whether horkos is always used in the sentence or can be left out, usually used with -ksi. Meaning: only for pain in the throat.

have a sore throat/throat hurts • turtu V have a sore throat {{Ex.: koc tollon rus iccon rus, piinaway make turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. turtu kan-horkos. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

get stuck in the throat • *sakri V choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: includes swallowing liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and probably also getting food stuck in the throat and choking on it.

get stuck in throat • sakrin (Made from: *sakri, -n) V choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong (Other Pronunc.: sakrini before another suffix)

stab in the throat • hulla V stab in the throat {{Ex.: hullay nuk! Stab him in the throat!}} [Attested only once]

throw • wike V throw, fall {{Ex.: moT wikeenin hiS'a? Did something fall (get thrown)?}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: wikee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

game of throwing pole • wannis N game of throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

throw away • witi V knock down, throw away {{Ex.: kan witihte. I have thrown (it) away. witiy piina rukka! Knock down that house! witihte-ka eTak. I am thrown in bed. witiipu-k kawaayu. The horse is falling (rolling itself) over. nahan witiimsatka wasuura. The trash is there in the wastebasket (throwing away place). witiyis mansana! Go throw away the apples!}} Meaning: usually of throwing out garbage or other unwanted things, but also of other types of throwing, rolling over, or knocking down/over. (Other Pronunc.: witi before a single consonant then a vowel
throw away/out

**oswe** $V$ throw out/away
{Ex.: neppe osweyis! Go throw this out! hoToyTu, osweyTu wasuuru! You all take (it), you all go throw out the garbage!}

Similar: -w-. Grammar: very likely contains the -w- 'outward' infix, but we do not know what the root word is.

throw into the fire

**muuki** $V$ throw into the fire

{Ex.: *muuki*! Throw (it) in the fire!
muukimpiy! Make (something) get burnt up in the fire! muukiSte-k. It's thrown in the fire.}

Grammar: exact meaning with -mpi vs. -Ste vs. no suffix somewhat unclear.

throw into water

**luki** $V$ throw into water

{Ex.: hiske kan-mes luki! Wait, I'm going to throw you into the water! lukiiin. (He) fell/dove into the water.}

Similar: -mp(i)n before one consonant then a vowel.

throw out/on

**yuTki** $V$ spill, throw out/on

{Ex.: yuTkiy nuk sii! Throw water on him! yuTkiy sii? Throw the water out! yuTkin-ak leecise. He spilled the milk. yuTkiy men-calan! Throw out your urine! yuTkinin sii. The water spilled.}

Grammar: with -n(i) means the liquid or items spill out on its own, without -n(i) means someone throws or empties the substance out. Meaning: of spilling or pouring out a liquid, or throwing out a solid, usually of a liquid (water, milk, urine), but can also be for ex. rotten apples or other things.

throw powder

**maka** $V$ throw powder

{Ex.: ekwe-me unnispu men makahne! Don't let yourself get dirt thrown at you! kan-mes maka. I am throwing dirt at you. makay nuk! Throw dirt on him! makaa-ka-was. I'm throwing dirt at him. makahnis-me youkonom. You get ashes thrown at you.}

Similar: makaa. Meaning: to throw something loose and powdery, usually dirt, at someone, for example of children throwing dirt at each other, also of throwing sand, flour, or ashes. Ascension states meaning is different from maka. (Other Pronunc.: makaa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

throw rocks

**cassa** $V$ throw rocks

{Ex.: cassa-ka-mes. I'm throwing rocks at you. cassat ireksum. Throw rocks at me!}

throw stones

**ireksi** $V$ throw stones

{Ex.: *kan ireksi. I throw stones. (in defense)*)}

Similar: irek 1. Grammar: probably composed of irek 'rock' plus a suffix, or related form, but unclear which forms. Meaning: might be only for throwing stones in defense during a fight, but unsure. [Attested only once]

throw up

**aThi** Frevers. vomit, throw up

{Ex.: *kan aThi yete. I am going to throw up. hassa-kas aThi. I feel like throwing up. kan aTihpu. I vomit on myself.}

Noun: aaThi. (Other Pronunc.: aThi before -pu (or -mu if possible))

thrown out/away

**witihte** (Inflected form of: witi, -Ste) perf thrown away, knocked down

thumb

**puttuT** $N$ thumb, big toe

{Ex.: hinTis-me kannis hara men-puttutsum? What are you giving me with your thumb?}

(Other Pronunc.: puttut before -sum and possibly -se)

snap thumb against face/head

**Totto** $V$ snap thumb against face/head

{Ex.: ussi makens-me Tottos? Why do you snap your thumb against our heads?}

Similar: tulku. Cultural info.: older people would place the thumb against the face or head of a child at an angle and press the thumb against the child's head or hit the thumb to press it, or would snap fingers against the head, very painful, probably only done by older people to children.

thump on the forehead

**tulku** $V$ thump/snap on the forehead

{Ex.: *kan-was tulku. I give him a thump on the forehead. tulku ak nuk! Snap him on the forehead! tulukpu to thump oneself on the forehead.}

Similar: Totto. Cultural info.: snap with thumb and forefinger against forehead or possibly nose, often done as a game/teasing, but could sometimes hurt badly and cause injury. (Other Pronunc.: tuluk before -pu or -mu)

thunder

**Tura** $V$ thunder

{Ex.: Tura Tarahtak. It is thundering in the sky. koc Tura haslin ekTemak. When it thunders, the bad people are scared.}

Similar: wilpe; Similar: Tuura. Grammar: can be used alone to mean "it's thundering".

thunder song

**Tuura** $N$ thunder song Similar: Tura.

Meaning: a thunder song, separate type from hiwe song type. [Attested only once]

Thursday

**uuTitin** (Made partly from: uuTit) $N$
Thursday

{Ex.: uuTitin ney'a tapah, tawah.
Today is Thursday now, (there is) work.}
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, assumed based on uuTit. Grammar: unknown suffix -in, not used on all days of the week. Social use: if this was created for Thursday in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

thus ■ iThin Adv thus, this way {{Ex.: iThin-me hisSE. You do thus.}} Grammar: may be related to iTine. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. ■ kaat Yi Adv thus, like this {{Ex.: yuu-me kaat Yi Taakan ammayni. And thus you come to eat. ekwe kaatYise. (They) did not do thusly. kaatYi niSti. It's good that way. ekwe okse kaatYi. It wasn't like that a long time ago.}} Similar: kyiits; Similar: kata. ■ niSSAsum (Made from: niSSa, -sum) Adv thus, therefore, literally 'by means of this, with this, through this'.

tick

woodtick/large tick ■ saatar Nrevers. large tick, woodtick. Verb: saatra. Cultural info.: traditional riddle about this tick: "Rag, but not of skin, Leg, but not of a cow. Answer: woodtick.". Meaning: a large woodtick that bites dogs.

get ticks ■ saatra Vrevers. get ticks {{Ex.: satran-ka. I got ticks.}} Noun: saatar. Meaning: can mean to collect or gather ticks, may also mean getting ticks on oneself unintentionally.

tickle ■ hasku, V tickle, itch, scratch {{Ex.: haskutiyi! Tickle him! hasku-ka ama. My body itches. ekwes-mes hasku? Doesn't this tickle you?}} Synonym: Sukru. ■ mutku V tickle {{Ex.: mutkut kannis! Tickle me (on the hands and feet)!' kan-mes mutku. I'm tickling you. muttukmu to tickle each other}} Similar: Sukru. Meaning: probably on the hands and feet. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: muttuk before -mu (and -pu if possible)) ■ Sukru V tickle {{Ex.: Sukru-ka-mes men-issuka. I tickle you on your hands. Sukru-k men-koroose. He's tickling your feet. Sukray! Tickle (him/her)! ekwe-mes kannis Sukru! Don't you tickle me!}} Synonym: hasku; Similar: mutku. Meaning: best word for 'tickle' (more common than mutku and used in Asc.'s time, has no other meanings).

tickle in the nose ■ muSuru V tickle in the nose {{Ex.: muSuruin-ka. I had a tickle in my nose.}} Grammar: might only appear with -ni(i).
tie hair in a ponytail ■ Sotyo V tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up { {Ex.: Sotyopuy men-urih! / Sotyopuy! Put your hair up! kan Sotyo men-urihse. I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. yakSun Sotyohte. The Tularenoes have their hair put up. }} Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

tie onto ■ suupi V tie/stick/sew onto, splice { {Ex.: kan-was suupi. I'm tying/sewing (something) onto it, (to lengthen it). suupihte. It's tied/stuck on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it. suupiy! Tie (something) on it! }} Meaning: used of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc.

tie up ■ cunnu V fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap { {Ex.: ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih. His hair is not tied up. cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet. }} loanword: toplari. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc. ■ piTTe V tie, tie up { {Ex.: yuu piTTe kawaayu! And tie up the horse! piTTey wak-hay! Tie its mouth (of a sack)! piTTehk. It is tied (into a bundle). niSSase-ka piTwin. I untied this. piTwipu-ka. I'm untwisting myself. sottonin wak-piTTemsa. His rope broke. wak-piTTTen her bundle }} loanword: rooto; Similar: peTTe. Meaning: of tying an animal so it won't run away, tying up a bundle of stuff, tying a bag closed, etc. ■ possso V tie up, drink up Meaning: meaning extremely unclear, may not be just one word, or may mean something else entirely. [Ar + Asc. guess]

■ rooto (Borrowed from: unknown some other California language) V tie up { {Ex.: rootoy! Tie (it) up! }} native: piTTe. Social use: Asc. could use forms of this verb with Mutsun suffixes, but she said it was a word of a different language.

tied ■ piTTehkte (Inflected form of: piTTe, -Ste) perf tied, tied up

be very well tied ■ keTkeTsii V be very well tied Pronunciation: does not fit typical Mutsun verb forms (could be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess]

tied up ■ piTTehkte (Inflected form of: piTTe, -Ste) perf tied, tied up

grasp tightly with arm ■ pitlu V grasp tightly with arm { {Ex.: kan-mes yete pitlu. I will grasp you tightly with my arm. pitlu yuy! Grasp him/her tightly with your arm! }} Similar: pistu.

be tightly packed ■ cina V be tightly packed { {Ex.: cinaksihte amane. It is truly very tightly packed. cinaksi-me amane. Truly you are tightly packed (into your clothes?). }} Similar: Tinna. Meaning: of a person in a corset or apples in a jar, for example.

tighten ■ kayTi V tighten { {Ex.: kayTi yuy! Tighten it! kaatYi kayTi kan-mes men-kaTrahse. I tighten your belt like this. }} ■ miici V string, tighten { {Ex.: lawan miicichte. The bow is strung. micwihte lawan. The bow is unstrung. micwiy lawan! String the bow! }} Meaning: of a bow (to tighten the string on, prepare it, so you can shoot it).

tilt ■ *riiki, V tip, tilt { {Ex.: riikiimpin-ka. I tipped it. riikin. It tipped. }} Grammar: appears only with -mpi or -n(i) (or could possibly also with -Ste). ■ riikiimpimpi (Made from: *riiki, -mpi) V tip, tilt Meaning: to tip or tilt something (someone does it). ■ riikin (Made from: *riiki, -n) V tip, tilt Grammar: to tip or tilt over by itself without someone pushing it, moving into a tipped or tilted position. (Other Pronunc.: riikini before another suffix)

time

three times

be daytime ■ Tuhsi Vrevers. be daytime Noun: Tuhih. [Attested only once]

after some time ■ iti, Adv after some time { {Ex.: iti-kat citte. After some time I will dance. }} Pronunciation: word extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

daytime ■ Tuhih N day, daytime { {Ex.: Taakanak nappe Tuhih. He is coming today (this day). himah'a Tuhih oske hayaya hiSSe. All day they used to do it. tawhari-ka Tuhih. I work in the daytime. uThin Tuhih hayaya yete citte. They will dance for/in two days. akken Tuhih. The day dawned. }} Verb: Tuhih; Noun: Tuhih; Verb: *Tuhiy.
be a very distant time ■ munna V be in a very distant time \{Ex.: kan-was okse munna haras. I gave him (something) very long ago.\}\} Grammar: used as a verb, can be used with -s for very long ago. Meaning: when used with okse and/or -s past tense, means in the very distant past (even 'since time immemorial'), when used by itself, means in the very distant future.

past time ■ wisi Adv past time \{Ex.: histakus-ka wisi haSmun? Why was I ashamed in the past, the past?\}\} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be wiS. Grammar: could be a verb. Social use: had gone out of use by Asc.'s time, rare in Ar's time. [Tentative]

for the first time ■ cen Adv now, just now, for the first time \{Ex.: cen carka. Now it is clear. haysa cen waate. They are coming now.\}\} very distant time

time of ■ -way Suff. \(N > N\) time of \{Ex.: usupway pire. The world is in fasting time (Lent). piinaway wak hiSSen. Then he made (it). piinaway-ka sunyin. Therefore I get full. okse simniway wak tupSunis. A long time ago, in his childhood, he became hunchbacked. Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi. In summertime, it blooms in the hills.\}\} Grammar: attaches to a noun to make a noun meaning the time of that.

time of mass ■ misnisway (Borrowed from: misa) Spanish) (Made from: misna, -way) \(N\) Sunday, time/day of mass Similar: tuminku; Similar:. times

number of times ■ -na3 Suff. \(num > num\) number of times \{Ex.: uyka kan wayampis uThina. Yesterday I made it miss twice. heme'cana kan-wayampis. I missed (a shot) once.\}\} Grammar: add to a number word to make a word meaning how many times.

five times ■ parwena (Made from: parves, -na) num five times Grammar: this word is very unsure, Ascension was not sure it existed. [Attested only once]

tip ■ *riiki V tip, tilt \{Ex.: riikimpin-ka. I tipped it. riikinin. It tipped.\}\} Grammar: appears only with -mpi or -n(i) (or could possibly also with -Ste). ■ rilikmpi (Made from: *riiki, -mpi) V tip, tilt Meaning: to tip or tilt something (someone does it).

riikin (Made from: *riiki, -n) V tip, tilt Grammar: to tip or tilt over by itself without someone pushing it, moving into a tipped or tilted position. (Other Pronunc.: riikini before another suffix) ■ tuuhis Nrevers. tip, point \{Ex.: wak-tuuhis its tip paaranani tuuhis the tip (peak) of the mountain\}\} Verb: tuhsi. Meaning: for ex. of a tree-top, mountain, stick, etc..

tipsy ■ himmuSte (Inflected form of: *himmu, -Ste) perf dizzy, tipsy

get tipsy ■ himmun (Made from: *himmu, -n) V get dizzy, get tipsy (Other Pronunc.: himmun before another suffix)

be tipsy ■ *himmu V be dizzy, be tipsy \{Ex.: himmun kan-moohel. My head is dizzy. kociime pire himmun makke. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy. himmunin haysa. They got tipsy (drunk). yuu men himmuSte. And you are tipsy. kan-was himmumpin. I made him get dizzy. himmunin-ak. He was staggering.\}\} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (be/get dizzy), -Ste (dizzy), or -mpi (make dizzy). Ascension said one could not use it by itself. Meaning: for either being dizzy from any reason, or tipsy from being drunk.

make/get someone tipsy ■ himmumpi (Made from: *himmu, -mpi) V make dizzy, make tipsy, get someone tipsy [Attested only once]

tip-toe ■ Teke V tip-toe \{Ex.: kan Teke, Tekeeka. I tiptoed, I tiptoed.\}\} [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: Teke before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

tire ■ *komme V tire \{Ex.: kommeSte kan-kawaayu. My horse is tired. kommenin-ak. He became (got) tired. ekwe-me kommen? Don't you get tired? / Aren't you becoming tired? kommeSte-ka kan hinne. I'm tired from walking kommempin kan-kawaayuse. I tired my horse out.\}\} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or rarely -mpi.

tire (feet) ■ wirhe V tire, cramp (feet) \{Ex.: wirheSte tired/cramped (of feet)\}\} [Attested only once]

tired ■ kommeSte (Inflected form of: *komme, -Ste) perf tired
tobacco

**become/get tired** ■ **kommen** (Made from: *komme, -n)*

* V become tired, get tired

**get tired from travel** ■ **inwi** V get tired from travel

{{Ex.: *inwin-in-ak. He got tired from traveling.*}} Similar: -w; Similar: *inyu.* Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: tire out from the road. [Tentative]

tissue ■ **hunnhumpu**salinga (Made from: *hunhu, -pu, -msa)*

N handkerchief, tissue, kleenex. Similar: *Suupis.* Grammar: literally the thing you use to blow your nose with.

to ■ **-tak** Suff. (N) at, in, to, on

{{Ex.: *kaknuh wak-heesentak* in the chicken hawk's nest waateka irektaktum. The flies stick to the paper. kan wattin kan-rukkata. I'm going to my house/going home.}} Similar: kawetYka. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: -tka after a vowel)

**come/reach to** ■ **tunne,** V come to, end, reach to

{{Ex.: *nuhu tunne cupkaSmin.* The white part (paint) goes to there. nii-mes tunne. It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. ni-k tunnen. It comes to here.}} Noun: *tunne;* Similar: tunne. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time.

to oneself ■ **-pu** Suff. (V > V) to oneself

{{Ex.: *pelooypuy! Shave your head! uttupuy mensapaatu!* Put on your shoes! kan homeypyu. I'm resting (myself). men kannis tollon kocooopun. You hurt me a lot. hemec’a Sumekpus one kiss ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu! Don't talk loudly! ekwe-me nossopu kannisum. Don't sigh for me. kan-was hiracpu. I am scolding him.}} Pronunciation: many verbs use a special pronunciation with final consonant and vowel reversed before -pu. Grammar: add to verb, sometimes adds meaning of 'do verb to oneself' (reflexive), but often has non-final meanings not related to 'self,' sometimes having to do with one's own body (for ex. 'sit down/set yourself down'), sometimes no relation to 'oneself' at all (reflexive, but often idiomatic).

**toad** ■ **pukku**salinga N toad. Verbs: *pukku**u. Cultural info.: Asc. notes that these are not good for anything, as opposed to the wakracmin bullfrogs, which could be sold (people in San Francisco ate them). Meaning: large, warty toad.

**catch toads** ■ **pukku**salinga V catch toads

{{Ex.: *pukku**salinga makke. We go to catch toads.}} Noun: *pukku**salinga.

toast ■ **palsi** V toast

{{Ex.: *palsi*in. It toasted.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means 'to get toasted,' like 'the bread toasts,' with -mpi means 'to toast something.' ■ **palsimi** (Made from: *palsi, -mpi)* V toast. Meaning: to toast something, cause it to toast over the heat. ■ **palsi** (Made from: *palsi, -n)* V toast. Meaning: to toast on its own over the heat, like bread toasts. ■ **palsi**singala (Made from: *palsi, -Sm) N toast

**toasted** ■ **saaTe** V toast

{{Ex.: *saaTe* kan-tiriikuse. In order to toast my wheat. hitYe makke saaTen a kan-tiriikuse, am mi**T**ak**T**e**s**i**T** ak**T**e. Let's go toast the wheat, in order to make my toasted corn! saaTenin. (It) got toasted. saaTen nuk! Toast it!}} Noun: *saT*. Cultural info.: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn. Meaning: can apply at least to grains of wheat or corn, including making popped wheat like popcorn, includes toasting in a pot or in an oven, including in hot sand. ■ **Suucu** V heat up, toast

{{Ex.: *Suucu*i *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan!* The bread is really good toasted!}} Meaning: of food.

**get/be toasted** ■ **palsi** (Made from: *palsi, -n) V toast. Meaning: to toast on its own over the heat, like bread toasts.

toasted thing ■ **saT** N toasted thing

{{Ex.: *kan-saTnis my popcorn pomeheta saTnis.* The grain is popped.}} Verb: *saaTe.* Grammar: only used with -niS, because popped (toasted) grain comes in small pieces. [Tentative]

tobacco ■ **maT**er Nrevers. tobacco

{{Ex.: *hunmu maTter! Give me tobacco! honhothe maTter.* The tobacco is wrapped up. *tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTter.* That tobacco is very spicy. *corkompis haysa maTter.* They dry the tobacco. *heSSem’a haysa hurcan maTterum.* They get high quickly on tobacco.}} Similar: *maTukti;* Verb: *maTre.* Meaning: Indian tobacco,
usually refers to the leaves, related to pespibata. Sci. 
name: nicotiana attenuata and possibly other types.

**smoke tobacco** ■ sukmu Vrevers. smoke tobacco

{{[Ex.: sukmu-ka hemec’a sikaare, sukuume. I'm smoking one cigar, one cigarette. ekwe-ka hiwsen sukmu. I don't want to smoke. ekwe-ka hinsu sukmu. I don't know how to smoke. men hinne amSi-me sukmu amSi-me ekwe haywehne. You walk (away) in order to smoke without being seen (secretly). monSikiSpu men sukmu. You smoke, pretending to be a White person. yeela-ka sukmu. Wait for me to smoke! nii sukmuSpus. Here is a cigarette (thing people smoke with).]}} **Noun:** sukum.

give tobacco ■ maTuki V give tobacco Similar:

maTTer. Pronunciation: not a regular form for a 
Mutsun verb, pronuciation very unsure. Grammar: 
could include a suffix, but unclear. Social use: 
Ascension didn't know this word at all. *hummit 
could include a suffix, but unclear 
Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure.

**get high on/gather tobacco** ■ maTre Vrevers. get 
high on tobacco, gather tobacco  
{{[Ex.: maTre nyk! Get him high on tobacco! maTrepiy nyk! Make him get high on tobacco! kan maTrepu. I get myself high on tobacco. kan yeete maTrena. I will go to gather tobacco. (not preferred way to say this).]}} **Noun:** maTre.

**Grammar:** maTre alone can be used as 
'make someone high', maTrempi is 
specifically to cause someone else to get 
high, and maTren(i) is to become high. 
Meaning: meaning of getting high is more common, 
meaning of gathering may not be typical.

tobacco bag ■ cuSuS N tobacco bag  
[Attested only once]

today ■ maheyn Ady today [Attested only once] ■ 
tapah Ntoday  
{{[Ex.: hinka neppe tapah? What day (of the week) is today? (Lit.: What is this today?) uTuy ney’a tapah tawah. Today is Tuesday, work (day). kapnen naha tapah. Today is Wednesday.]}} Social use: out of use by 
Asc.’s time.

toe ■ raraaS N finger, toe  
{{[Ex.: men kannis tattn kan-raraaSum. You touched me with my 
finger. wak-raraS wak-siretka. His finger is on 
his heart. akkumpi haysa raraaSe. They put 
their fingers in.]}} wh: issu, Similar: kaapiS. 
Meaning: any finger, not a specific one. (Other 
Pronunc.: raraaS before a vowel in the word)

tip-toe ■ Teke V tip-toe  
{{[Ex.: kan Teke, Tekeeka. I tip toe, I tip toe.]}} [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other 
Pronunc.: Tekee before one consonant and then a 
vowel in the same word)

**stub toe** ■ timmu V trip, stub toe  
{{[Ex.: hinTisum-me timmunin? What did you stub 
your toe on/trip on?]}} Grammar: may only be 
used with -n(i). Meaning: to trip in the sense of 
running one's foot into something, not in the sense of 
falling over.

**big toe** ■ puttuT N thumb, big toe  
{{[Ex.: hinTis-me kannis hara men-puttutsun? What are 
you giving me with your thumb?]}} (Other 
Pronunc.: putut before -sum and possibly -se)

touch with the toes ■ Tiyye V touch with the toes 
{{[Ex.: Tiyye-ka-mes. I'm touching you with 
my toes.]}} Meaning: to touch gently with the toes, 
not to kick.

together ■ himmentak (Made from: himme, -n, 
-tak,) Ady together, jointly  
{{[Ex.: ekwe makam himmentak wattin. Don't you all go 
together!]}} Grammar: non-literal use of -tak. ■

**moycehte (Made from: moyce, -Ste) perf** bunched 
up, gathered, together

bring together ■ himme V mix, join 
{{[Ex.: himmey nyk! Mix it! haysa himmenin. 
They mixed/joined together. koc-ka himmeme kan-
koroose. When I join my feet together. 
himmeme kan-sinnikma, Taaresmak yuu 
mukurmakma himmemeSte. My children are 
mixed, men and women mixed together. (I 
have both boys and girls.) ekwe makam 
himmeme wattin. Don't you all go together! 
himmeme together (literally 'at the 
joining')]}]} loanword: huntari. Grammar: means 
to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it 
means things mix together on their own.

**wrap legs together/stick together (legs)** ■ 
peTTole V wrap legs together, stick together (legs) 
**Similar:** peTTe. Pronunciation: not a usual form for a
Mutsun verb. Social use: during sex, considered a very sexual word when said of feet/legs, which is the usual meaning.

**stuck together**  ■  peTTehte (Inflected form of: peTTe, -ste) perf stuck together Meaning: of paper, objects in general, stuck together with glue or other substance.

**be bunched together**  ■  Totko V be bunched together  
{Ex.: Totko haysa eeTe. They're sleeping bunched together. Totkompiy haysane! Bunch them together! makse Totko. We're bunched together.}} native: himme. Meaning: does not refer to getting married, only to literally joining someone.

**come together**  ■  hantari (Borrowed from: juntar Spanish) V join, unite, come together  
{Ex.: kan neppe Taarese hantari / hantari-ka neppe Taarese. I'm joining this man, I'm joining this man.} native: himme. Meaning: does not refer to getting married, only to literally joining someone.

**join together**  ■  himmepu (Made from: himme, -mu) V join together Grammar: two or more things join together, or one mixes two things together.

**bunch/gather together**  ■  moyce V bunch/gather together  
{Ex.: moyce waate. They are coming all bunched together. haysa moycenin. They bunched up.}} Similar: rekTe; Similar: moyle. Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc.

**stick together**  ■  pele V stick together, glue  
{Ex.: peley! Glue it! hinsumm-me pelestap? With what were you glued?}} Similar: peTTe. Meaning: peTTe is a more common word with similar meaning. peTTe V stick together  
{Ex.: peTwey! Unstick it! peTTe-k pappele. He's sticking papers together. peTTempi-k maarta pappele. Marta is sticking papers together. peTTenin. (They) got stuck together. peTTenin wak-iina. His sickness stuck to him. peTTes-te-k muumuri. The flies are stuck (as to flypaper).}} Similar: pele; Similar: piTTe; Similar: peTTole. Meaning: of gluing things, of things sticking together with dirt or dried pus, of figuratively sticking to (as of the disease sticking).

**together (with)**  ■  -Tuk Stuff: (N) with, together  
{Ex.: cen-ak waate wak-tawisesTuk. Now he's coming with his little brother. kan wattein mesTuk. I am going with you. kan eete TammamahTuk! I am sleeping with the mountain lion. (a mountain lion pelt) hoTTTo mukurmahTuk! Go with the woman!}} Grammar: do something together with someone (comitative case). (Other Pronunc.: -hTuk after a vowel)


**Tohoolo tribe/person**  ■  tohoolo N another Mutsun speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural tohookma. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak.

**toilet paper**  ■  hitkos (Made from: hitko, -s) N toilet paper, bottom-wiper  
{Ex.: wak-hitkos his toilet paper} Cultural info.: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTkas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hiTTa.

**tolerate**  ■  kuTTa V suffer, endure, tolerate  
{Ex.: kuTTapu-ka. I endure. holles-me ar kuTTapu? Have you already been able to endure?}}

**tomorrow**  ■  aruuta Adv tomorrow  
{Ex.: lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta. We are going to entertain you tomorrow. aruuta makke watin. Tomorrow we (will) go.}}

**tongs**  ■  tenaasa (Borrowed from: tenaza Spanish) N tongs  
{Ex.: tuTkiy tenaasasum! Cut (it) with tongs!}} [Attested only once]

**tongue**  ■  lasseh N tongue  
{Ex.: pelsoSmin-me, latse-me lasseh. You are a talkative one, your tongue is long.}} Verb: lasse; Verb: lashe.

**be long-tongued**  ■  latweTe (Made from: *latwe, -Te) V be long-tongued

**have a long tongue**  ■  lashe V have a long tongue  
{Ex.: lasheSmin long-tongued one lasheSmin long-tongued ones} Similar: lasse; Noun:
one who sticks out the tongue a lot ■ latwe
(Made from: *latwe, -paN) N one who sticks out the tongue a lot

stick out the tongue ■ *latwe V stick out the tongue
{{Ex.: latwe-me. You're sticking out your tongue (to make signals).}} Similar: lashe. Grammar: only appears as with -paN, -pu, or -Te. Meaning: to signal or make signs by sticking the tongue out a little. ■ latwepu (Compound composed of: *latwe, -pu) V stick out the tongue Grammar: non-literal use of -pu. ■ mahre Vrevers. stick out the tongue {{Ex.: maher PU-me. You're sticking out your tongue (to make signals).}} Noun: *meher. Grammar: use of -pu not literal, relationship to meherwa unsure. (Other Pronunc.: maher before -pu (and -mu if possible))

tonight ■ neppe muruT (Compound composed of: neppe, muruT) N tonight
too ■ ya AdV and, also, too {{Ex.: kan ya yete loohon. I will be lazy too. koc hemeca rukka illon aNNismak ya illon. When one house burns, others also burn. inhanin wak ya. He got sick too. kaatYi ya miSte. Thus also well. (Answer to "I'm well, how are you?")}} Grammar: can be added to end of another word (either the one that 'also' applies to or the first word of the sentence), may rarely be the first word of the sentence, may be written with or without - to connect to previous word. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used in Asc's time.

be too much ■ yiswa 2 V be more, be too much
{{Ex.: haasin-ka yiswa. I am more afraid. Tallan-ka yiswa. I am getting hotter. sinni yiswa. (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without -n(i). Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to yekre.
tool ■ uris N weapon, tool, net {{Ex.: kan uriste. I have a weapon. hannik roote-was uris. Where

is it, the weapon of his? kan-mes yete haTTu kan-uriisum. I will hit you with my weapon. ekwes makam huynina uriisum? Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?)}} Verb: urisiN. Cultural info.: the net meaning is probably a swing-net fishtrap. Meaning: usually a weapon, a stick or anything you could use to defend yourself in your home, not a gun; but also means an instrument or tool or fish trap/net. (Other Pronunc.: uriis before a vowel in the same word)
have a tool ■ uriis, Vrevers. have a weapon/tool/net Noun: uriis. [Attested only once]
basket tool for fishing ■ Tipol N basket tool for fishing Cultural info.: Ha. and Asc. describe "a thing they had for fishing made by weaving together barras for fishing, and inside there was a second basket with rods running to a point (gesture to indicate funnel shape) and they put that into the river to catch fish.... Had it in water & the fish went in of own accord. Went to see next morning & full full of fish. Put in corriente where water was not cesparranda & where was not much water." [Attested only once]
tool for cutting grain ■ oos ( Borrowed from: hoz Spanish) N tool for cutting grain, reaper {{Ex.: ruuta makse tiriikuse oosum. We collect wheat with a reaper.}} [Attested only once]
tool for handling corn ■ Tipil N tool for handling corn Meaning: possibly also for storing or processing corn, exact meaning unsure. [Attested only once]
tooth ■ sit N tooth {{Ex.: hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse? With what do you clean your teeth? ekwena-k sit. He doesn't have any teeth. mokkohte wak-sit. His teeth sprouted (came out, as a baby's). sittak in/on the teeth}}

kill with teeth ■ kattYu V kill with teeth {{Ex.: kattYu-k poore. He is killing fleas with his teeth.}} Meaning: killing lice or fleas.

have big/sticking out teeth ■ kacli V have big/sticking out teeth {{Ex.: kaclihte. S/he has big teeth. kaclihte wak-sit. His/her teeth are prominent. kacliSmin a person with big/sticking out teeth}} Similar: nacri. Meaning: having the teeth (probably front ones) prominent.

have front teeth sticking out forwards ■ nacri V have front teeth sticking out forwards, have buckteeth {{Ex.: nacriSmin person with buckteeth}} Similar: kacli.
front teeth  ■  muTTis  N  front teeth  [Ar + Asc. guess]
imolar tooth  ■  kaaras  N  molar tooth  {Ex.:  kaayi
  kan-kaaras.  My molar tooth hurts me.}
ache (of teeth)  ■  *murSu  V  Vrevers.  ache (teeth),
have a toothache  {Ex.:  murSunin-ka.  I had a
toothache.  hinkanin-me  amuu-me  murSun?  What
happened so that your tooth hurts?  kan
yete  murSun.  I will have a toothache.}  Noun:
muurS.  Grammar:  appears  only  with -n(i).
Meaning:  probably  only  of  the  molars.

pick one's teeth  ■  piiyospu  (Made from:  piiyo,
-spu)  V  pick one's teeth  Meaning:  only  of  one's
own teeth.

ache (of teeth)/have a toothache  ■  murSun
(Made from:  *murSu,  -n,)  V  ache (of teeth),  have
a toothache (Other Pronunc.:  murSuni  before  another
suffix)
toothache  ■  muuruS  N  N  V  Vrevers.  toothache
Verb:
*murSu.  Meaning:  probably  only  of  the  molars.
[Attested  only  once]

have a toothache  ■  hisli  V  have  a  toothache
[Ar + Asc. guess]
toothless  ■  liisuhte  (Inflected  form  of:  *liisu,  -Ste)
perf  toothless
be toothless  ■  *liisu,  V  be  toothless  Similar:  liisu.
Grammar:  may  only  occur  with -hete,  but  -n(i)
might  be  possible.  Meaning:  having  the  mouth
filled  with  gums.  ■  meylo  V  be  toothless  {Ex.:  wak-
hay  meyloSmin.  His  mouth  is  toothless.  (His
mouth  is  a  toothless  one.)  meylomak
toothless  ones}

-toothpick  ■  piiyospis  (Made  from:  piiyo,  -spis)  N


top  ■  hitrihmis  (Made  from:  hitri,  -h,  -mis)  N  top
Meaning:  a  toy  top,  for  spinning.  [Tentative]
■  taprey  Adv  up,  above,  top  {Ex.:  ekwe-ka
hiwsen  waate  taprey  tiivistak.  I  don't  like
coming  (walking)  on  top  of  flowers.  taprey
Tarahtak  up  in  the  sky  halsay  pina
taprey!  Lift  it  up  there!  taprestum-ka
Taakanin.  I  came
from  up  above.}  loanword:  rini.  Grammar:
irregular  form  taprestum  with  -tum  (ablative).  (Other
Pronunc.:  tapres  before  -tum)

put  on  top  of  ■  laaki  V  put  on  top  of  {Ex.:  tina
laaki!  Put  it  right  here  on  top!  laakihte-k
pappeltak.  It's  on  top  of  the  paper.  (It's  been
put  on  top.)  laaki-ka.  I  put  (something)  on
top.}
on top of  ■  laakihte  (Made  from:  laaki,  -Ste)  perf
on  top  of  ■  taprey  Adv  up,  above,  top  {Ex.:  ekwe-ka
hiwsen  waate  taprey  tiivistak.  I  don't
like  coming  (walking)  on  top  of  flowers.
taprey  Tarahtak  up  in  the  sky  halsay  pina
taprey!  Lift  it  up  there!  taprestum-ka
Taakanin.  I  came  from  up  above.}  loanword:

spin  a  top  ■  hitri  V  spin  a  top  {Ex.:  hitrin.  It  is
spinning.  cittenuy  men-hitrihmis!  Make  your
top  dance!  hitriy!  Spin  (a  top)!}
torn  ■  TiTkuSte  (Inflected  form  of:  TiTku,  -Ste)  perf
torn  Meaning:  usually  of  cloth  or  paper.
fall  to  pieces  ■  yaTmen  (Made  from:  yaTme,  -n,)
V  fall  to  pieces,  become  shredded  Grammar:
something  falls  to  pieces  or  gets  shredded  by
itself.
be  very  torn  ■  yerseksi  (Made  from:  yerse,  -ksi)  V
be  very  torn/tattered/in  pieces
be torn  ■  yerse  V  be  torn,  tattered/in  pieces  {Ex.:  makke  uThin
yerseksi  eshen.  Both  our
blankets  are  really  torn  up.  yerse
It  got
torn.  yerseksi  men-kotnoh.  Your  shirt  is  really
tattered.  kan-was  yerse.  I  tore  it.
}  Similar:  -s-.  Similar:  yeere.  Grammar:  possibly
developed  from  yeere  with  -s-  but  does  not
reflect  those  meanings  directly.  Meaning:
probably  only  of  cloth  and  clothing.
torn  to  pieces  ■  yaTmeSte  (Inflected  form  of:
yaTme,  -Ste)  perf  torn  to  pieces,  shredded
tortilla  ■  tutiyya  (Borrowed  from:  tortilla  Spanish)  N
tortilla  {Ex.:  tollon-ak  tawhari  hiSSe-k
tutiyyase.  She  works  a  lot  making  tortillas.
hiSSemi-k  tutiyyase  wak-makkuhse.  She's
making  tortillas  for  her  husband.}
Touch ■ Mike V touch {Ex.: kannis-me mikeykun. You went to touch me.} Meaning: possibly with the point of the finger. [Ar + Asc. guess]

■ Piiso (Borrowed from: piisoy Spanish) V stomp on, touch {Ex.: piisoy! Stomp on (it)!!} Meaning: may possibly include touching with the fingers. [Attested only once] ■ Tatta V touch {Ex.: tattat kannis! Touch me! tattay nuk! Touch him/her/it! tattahbe-k. He/she/it has been touched. ekwe-mes tatta hupeksiS! Don't touch the dog!} Meaning: for ex. of touching someone with one's hand. ■ Tayke V touch {Ex.: kan-mes tayke. I touch you (with my hand).} Social use: used mostly in early translations of Christian texts, not common in Asc.'s time.

Touch with the toes ■ Tiiye V touch with the toes {Ex.: Tiiye-ka-mes. I'm touching you with my toes.} Meaning: to touch gently with the toes, not to kick.

tough

get tough ■ Wititin (Made from: witTi, -n,) V get hard/tough (Other Pronunc.: witTini before a suffix)

be tough ■ Wititi V be hard, be tough {Ex.: ekwe-k witTi. It is not hard (stiff). luppy nuk sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi! Simmer it in water, so it won't be hard! witTi pan. The bread is hard. witTinin. (It) got hard. witTiY! Be hard/tough!} Meaning: of wood/stick, glass, bread, meat, etc., probably not of a person (probably cannot mean emotionally or physically tough).

toupee

cut a toupee ■ Teepe V cut a toupee {Ex.: teepet kannis! Cut me a toupee!} Similar: cere;
Similar: samya. Meaning: meaning and usage very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

towel ■ Hitwis (Made from: hitte, -w-, -s,) N washcloth, towel {Ex.: ekwen-ma hitwis. You don't have your towel.} Similar: hitTakpun. ■ HitTakpun (Made from: hitTa, -pu, -n,) N towel Similar:: hitwis. Pronunciation: k in this word is unsure,and the whole word is also unsure. Meaning: cloth for washing or drying oneself with. Social use: Ha crossed the sentences containing this word out and noted them as incorrect, so this word may not exist at all.

tower

Watch/guard-tower ■ Attasapis (Made from: atta, -spis) N watch-tower, guard-tower Meaning: literally 'thing you use to watch out'.

toy ■ Hiicamis 1 (Made partly from: -mis) N toy {Ex.: ekwe haysa hiicamis. They don't have a toy.} ■ Roroomis (Made from: roroSo, -mis) N toy {Ex.: kan hukaari roroomisun. I'm playing with the toy. kan meheesi roroomis. I'm looking at the toy. men-roroomis your toy} Grammar: relationship to roroSo not direct.

Trail ■ Waates (Made from: waate, -s,) N footprint, trail

Trail ■ HiTroSmin (New word made from: hiTro, -Smin) N trail ■ Ten (Borrowed from: tren Spanish) N trail {Ex.: wen Taakampin Tenak. He brought it on the train. kan Taakanin Tenak. I came on the train.} Social use: used mostly in early translations of Christian texts, not common in Asc.'s time.

Transform ■ Riiwi V transform, turn into, change {Ex.: kan riiwipu. I'm transforming myself. riiwinin. (It) changed. kan riiwi. I change (into something else).} Meaning: somewhat unclear in what situations one uses this.

Translucent

Be translucent ■ *Takru V be translucent/see-through/filmy {Ex.: TakruTe eshen. The blanket is see-through. TakruSmin a translucent thing} Grammar: used with -Te (same meaning), -Smin, or -mpi, and possibly other suffixes. Meaning: of mosquito netting, a thin curtain, etc..

Trap ■ Hette V trap {Ex.: ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. hetweys! Go untrap it! (free it, or remove what was caught from the trap to keep it) moT-ak hetteSte? Is it trapped? hettes a rope trap} Similar: Tuyu. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) meaning 'to get trapped' or -ste 'got trapped, trapped,' or -mpi 'to trap something'. ■ Tuyuu V trap {Ex.: hanni kan-tuyuus? Where is your trap? tuyuunin-ak. He got trapped. tuyuuSte-ka. I'm trapped. hiske-ka haywena tuyuuse. Let me go see the trap! kan-was tuyuyn. I trapped it.} Similar: hette. Meaning: to trap animals, includes...
setting the traps and catching something. **tuuyus**
(Made from: **tuuyu, -s**/\(N\) trap  *Similar: hettes.*
Grammar: Ar uses tuuyun, but tuuyus (thing you use to trap) more likely. Meaning: trap to catch animals.

**rope trap**  **hettes** (Made from: **hette, -s**/\(N\) rope trap  *Similar: tuuyus.* Grammar: thing you use to trap something.

**untrap**  **hette (Made from: **hette, -w-**/V free, untrap, release Meaning: untoggle from a trap, release or collect from a trap.

**trapped**  **hette Ste (Made from: **hette, -Ste**/perf trapped

**get trapped**  **hette** (Made from: **hette, -n**/V get trapped (Other Pronunc.: **hetteni** before a suffix)

**trash**  **wasuura (Borrowed from: basura Spanish) N**
trash, garbage  {{Ex.: nahan witiimsatka wasuura there in the trash container *moT-me oswehte wasuurse*? Have you thrown the trash out? *hoTToyuT, osweyuT wasuura*! You all go, you all throw out the trash!}}

**pieces of trash**  **tuSir N**
kindling, pieces of trash  {{Ex.: *hummit tuSir, kan hutte*! Give me kindling, I'll stoke a fire! *otToy tuSir!* Pick up pieces of trash! *kan meheesi tuSiire*! I'm looking at the kindling/trash.}}
Grammar: might be possible to use as a verb 'collect kindling' with -na, but unsure. Meaning: small pieces of trash could be used as kindling, but does not have to mean that. (Other Pronunc.: **tuSiir**/V before a vowel in the same word)

**trash can**  **witimsa (Made from: witi, -msa)**
trash/garbage can Grammar: literally place where you throw something out.

**travel**  **paSSari (Borrowed from: pasear Spanish) V**
travel  {{Ex.: *heme'C' paSSarismak one traveler*}}

**get tired from travel**  **inwi V**
get tired from travel  {{Ex.: *inwinin-ak* He got tired from traveling.}}
*Similar:* -w-;  *Similar:* **inyu. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: tire out from the road. [Tentative]

**travelers**  **paSSari Smak (Borrowed from: pasear Spanish) (Made from: **paSSari, -smak**/N travelers

**tree**  **tappur N**
verb, wood  {{Ex.: *tappur tersehmin* cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) *hopey tina tappurtak*! Go up (in) that tree! *sottow tappur / hutte tappur* firewood (kindling wood?) *akkumpiy tappur*! Put the wood (stick) in! *kan cappe neppe tappure*! I'm nailing this wood.}}

**tray**  **palsin, N**
flat surface, tray  {{Ex.: *palsin numan hutnahte.* A mortar/tray where (it) is ground.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, probably means a tray or flat surface, and that can include a flat stone on which you grind, using it as a mortar. **Satlen N**
platter, tray *loanword: wanteeha.* [Tentative]  **tasken N**
tray, dish, basket  {{Ex.: *ayun kan-tasken!* Bring me my tray!}}

**get meal/grinding trays**  **simre V**
get meal/grinding trays  {{Ex.: *simre-ka. I'm getting meal grinding trays.*}} Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.

**meal/grinding tray**  **simren (Made from: simre, -n)**
meal/grinding tray Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.

**treat**  **hummiti (Made from: hummi, -ti)**
V treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone'.

**circular winnower basket**  **tiprin N**
circular winnower basket *Verb: tipri.* Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a tipSin.

**get meal/grinding trays**  **simre V**
get meal/grinding trays  {{Ex.: *simre-ka. I'm getting meal grinding trays.*}} Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.

**meal/grinding tray**  **simren (Made from: simre, -n)**
meal/grinding tray Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.
tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object. ■ Takki N tree { {Ex.: Takki warahne. The tree is cut.} } Meaning: general term for any kind of tree, means the tree rather than the wood.

hole in a tree ■ soomon N hole, hollow of a tree or log { {Ex.: tappur soomonte-k. The tree has a hollow. kitpahte-k soomontak. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.} } Meaning: in a tree or log.

small oak tree ■ rappak Nrevers. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns Verb: rapka. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglas fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: Pseudotsuga mucronata or P. sabiniana, or entirely different trees.

valley oak tree/acorn ■ arikky N valley oak tree, acorn Similar: arkeh. Sci. name: Q. lobata. [Me only]

gather madrone trees ■ yukyu V gather madrone trees Noun: yuukun. Cultural info.: Asc. did not know any medicinal uses of this plant, but fruit is edible. Meaning: probably of gathering the wood, branches, or any useful part. Sci. name: Arbutus menziesii Pursh Jepson p. 744.

redwood tree ■ hop N redwood tree Verb: hoope. Sci. name: Sequoia sempervirens.


buckeye tree ■ cattYa1 N buckeye tree Verb: cattYa. Cultural info.: used for making mush out of the (nut?) meal, has pear-like fruits. Meaning: California buckeye. Sci. name: Aesculus californica

white tree ■ ani N white tree

laurel tree ■ sokkoci Nrevers. laurel tree/fruit Verb: sokco. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: also sometimes called bay tree (Me), has olive-sized fruit. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

gather buckeye trees ■ cattYa1 V gather buckeye trees { {Ex.: cattYana makke. We go to gather buckeye trees.} } Noun: cattYa1. Meaning: California buckeye, probably to gather any part of the tree as well. Sci. name: Aesculus californica.

tree bark ■ ahran N tree bark { {Ex.: wak tonsen ahrane He found the bark.} }

tree trunk ■ mooyor N tree trunk { {Ex.: mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa! Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!} }

Similar: mostor. ■ mostor N tree trunk, butt end { {Ex.: mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa! Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!} } Similar: mooyor. Meaning: butt end of a stick, or tree trunk, possibly stump, Ascension notes this and mooyor mean approximately the same thing.

tremble ■ *ruySu V shake, tremble { {Ex.: men-issu ruySuksi. Your hand is shaking. moT-ak haasin, wak ruySuksi? Is he afraid, (so that) he's trembling? makam ruySuksi, makam haslin. You are all trembling, you are all afraid.} } Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: from fear or from a medical condition or illness (including palsy, mercury poisoning, etc.). ■ heyheye V shake, tremble { {Ex.: heyheye, heyheye ime pire. Shake, shake, the earth trembles.} } Pronunciation: not one of the usual verb patterns, probably reduplication. Meaning: may only be used for the earth shaking in an earthquake, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ ime V tremble, shake { {Ex.: koci ime pire, himmun makke. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy.} } ■ ruySuksi (Made from: *ruySu, -ksi) V shake, tremble Meaning: from fear or from illness/medical condition. ■ wikke V tremble, shake { {Ex.: kan wikke. I'm trembling. wikke makke tuurisum, Taalasum. We tremble from cold (shiver), from heat.} } ■ tremble (the earth) ■ tumlele V tremble (the earth) { {Ex.: tumlele. The earth trembles.} } [Attested only once]

tribe ■ usse N tribe Meaning: any tribe in general, not a specific name of one.

a Mutsun speaking tribe ■ tohoolo N another Mutsun speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural toohokma. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San
Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak.

**Merced River tribe**  
**kiTaci**  
Merged River tribe  
Cultural info.: a tribe along the Merced River below the mountains, in the valley. Social use: Ascension's maternal grandmother was from this tribe, which spoke a different language, but her mother (Barbara) learned Mutsun, her own father's language, rather than this one.

**a San Joaquin Valley tribe**  
**awalkimnay**  
San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]  
Cultural info.: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

**Huumuntwas tribe/people**  
**huumuntwas**  
Huumuntwas Tribe/people Similar: -was  
Cultural info.: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

**Iyulawas Tribe**  
**iyulawas**  
Iyulawas Tribe [Attested only once]  
Made from: iyula, -was  
Iyulawas Tribe

**Chowchilla tribe/people**  
**cawcila**  
Chowchilla Tribe/people

**Tammariwas tribe**  
**tammariwas**  
Tammariwas Tribe [Attested only once]  
Made from: tammari, -was  
Tammariwas Tribe/people Meaning: people from the tammari compass direction (which direction unknown).

**Wenyeren tribe**  
**wenyeren**  
Wenyeren Tribe/people Cultural info.: some thought this was the Rumsiens (Carmeleno Tribe), but Asc. was sure the Wenyeren were from very near San Juan Bautista, a type of Mutsun people.

**Cruzeño tribe**  
**kurseNu**  
Cruzeño tribe/person Meaning: of Carmel, of Santa Cruz.

**Muwekma tribe**  
**muwekma**  
Muwekma Tribe [Attested only once]  
Social use: tribal name, Ascension doesn't seem to have known it, at least not as a tribal name. [Attested only once]

**Rumsien tribe**  
**rumsien**  
Rumsien Tribe [Attested only once]  
Rumsien Tribe Meaning: near Carmel.

**Piquiuin Tribe**  
**pikyun**  
Piquiuin Tribe [Attested only once]  
Piquiuin Tribe Cultural info.: lived north of Madera, on the other side of Yosemite, away in the Sierra Nevada.

**Santa Cruz Indians**  
**haryan**  
Santa Cruz Indians [Attested only once]  
Paisin/pahSin Tribe [Attested only once]  
Made partly from: -tak, rukka

**Esselen tribe**  
**heslen**  
Esselen Tribe [Attested only once]  
Part of a tribe name hoya [Attested only once]  
Made partly from: hoyakma (possibly hoyayma)  
the Hoyakma Tribe, a San Joaquin Valley Tribe.

**Salinas Tribe**  
**ensen**  
Salinas Tribe [Attested only once]  
Made from: ense, -n

**Rumsien Tribe**  
**karmeleNu**  
Rumsien Tribe [Attested only once]  
Borrowed from: Carmeleno Spanish

**Paiute Tribe**  
**payuući**  
Paiute Indians [Attested only once]  
Paiute Indians Cultural info.: lived on the other side of the Piquiuin Indians, who lived North of Madera.

**San Joaquin Valley tribe**  
**kiTTatay**  
San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]  
Made partly from: -tak, karmeleNu
-tak, meaning 'fire-making place,' but this isn't clear.  
[Attested only once] ■ walkennay N a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ wowal Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: probably also refers to the location of the tribe (placename). [Attested only once]

Nutnunu tribe ■ nutnunu Npersonal Nutnunu Tribe/people, Tulareños {{Ex.: nutnunu haysa waate. The Tulareños, they are coming.}} Cultural info.: Mutsuns considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

tribe name ■ huTukus Nplace tribe name or placename [Attested only once]

trickle ■ latsu V drip, trickle {{Ex.: yete latsu. It will drip.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). ■ latsun (Made from: latsu, -n) V drip, trickle

trim the beard ■ sepeke Vrevers. trim/have a beard {{Ex.: sepekt kannis! Trim my beard! sepekeSmin. a bearded person. amsinin sepekku. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} Similar: sepee, Noun: sepepek. Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in sepekeSmin, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: sepek before -pu or -mu)

trip ■ ciwi V stub, trip {{Ex.: ciwinin-ka korotka / kan-koroose. I stubbed my foot. ciwinin-ka. I tripped.}} Meaning: possible unrelated meaning about urine, very unsure. ■ timmu V trip, sub toe {{Ex.: hinTisum-me timmunin? What did you stub your toe on/trip on?}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). Meaning: to trip in the sense of running one's foot into something, not in the sense of falling over.

take/go on a trip ■ hiyiye V takea trip, go on a trip {{Ex.: hiiye make, horpena nuppi paaranise. We're going on a trip, to go in the middle of those mountains.}}

tripe ■ piiti N tripe, animal stomach Verb: *piiti. Meaning: stomach or lining of the stomach (tripe) of cattle or possibly other animals.

true ■ asa'a (Made partly from: *-'a) Adv truly, really, true, truth {{Ex.: moT piNi asa'a? Might it be true? asa'a-mes monsen. You told him truly. moT-me asa'a ricca? Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? istu-ka ekwe asa'a I dream, but it isn't true.}} Grammar: may also be used as a noun.

truly ■ aamane Adv truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely {{Ex.: hasli-ka aamane. I am really afraid.}} Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time.. ■ asa'a (Made partly from: *-'a) Adv truly, really, true, truth {{Ex.: moT piNi asa'a? Might it be true? asa'a-mes monsen. You told him truly. moT-me asa'a ricca? Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? istu-ka ekwe asa'a I dream, but it isn't true.}} Grammar: may also be used as a noun. ■ isap Adv truly {{Ex.: ekwes-me ama isap annapu? Do you not truly pity yourself?}} Pronunciation: this word is very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ ma Adv truly, really {{Ex.: hottoh ma suuyuSte. The shoes are truly worn out. layTaSte ma ney'a pire. Now the world (days) are truly long.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

truly ■ ereS Adv so, really, truly {{Ex.: ereS-ka hinsu. I really know. moT ereS wak? Is it really him?}}

trunk

tree trunk ■ mooyor N tree trunk {{Ex.: mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa! Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} Similar: mostor.

truth ■ asa'a (Made partly from: *-'a) Adv truly, really, true, truth {{Ex.: moT piNi asa'a? Might it be true? asa'a-mes monsen. You told him truly. moT-me asa'a ricca? Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? istu-ka ekwe asa'a I dream, but it isn't true.}} Grammar: may also be used as a noun.

tell the truth ■ ama, V tell the truth {{Ex.: aman-mes-ka Did I tell you the truth?}} [Ar only, very unsure]
try ▲ hamma V try \{Ex.: hummit-ka
hammapu! Give me some to try! hapuh'a-ka
hammapu roroSpu. I never try to play.\} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning).
Meaning: usually try some of something, but also try to
try something. ▲ caaca V try, do what one can
\{Ex.: caaca-k. He does what he can.\} 
[Tentative] ▲ hammapu (Made from: *hamma,
-pu) V try Meaning: usually try some of something
(often food), but can be try to do something. ▲ namma V try, sample \{Ex.: namma kurkahse.
Someone] tried the roasted corn. hiskeyuT,
namma makam piina! You all go try that!
(expecially of food) nansiy! Try it!} Similar:
naani. Meaning: of trying a little of something to see
how it is, often food but can be other things (not try to
do something).

try and see ▲ naani V try and see \{Ex.: naaniy
ammam! Try the food! maayay naani, hattena
pina heesentak hineykun. Look and see who
were walking behind there! hiske naani! Let's
try it!\} Similar: namma. Meaning: of trying food,
trying doing something, etc..

try food ▲ amma 2 V try/taste food \{Ex.: amma
makke iwuse. We try eating figs. hummitit
kan amma! Give it to me, I will try it!\} Meaning: rare meaning.

tuberculosis of lymph nodes ▲ yuTha N
tuberculosis of lymph nodes Meaning: traditionally
called scrofula, usually nodes of the neck. [Ar + Asc.
guess]

tuche ▲ tuuTe (Borrowed from: tuche Spanish?) N
tuche, type of food \{Ex.: kan yaase tuuTese. I'm
eating tuche.\} Meaning: meaning very unsure, type
of food. [Attested only once]

tuesday ▲ uTnin Adv two days, Tuesday \{Ex.: uTnin-ak haysane rakke. He announces them
(in church) the second time.\} Meaning: usually
refers to the second day (Tuesday), sometimes to
making the second church announcement, the more
usual word for counting first, second, etc. is uThinwas.

\[\text{uTuy} N Tuesday \{Ex.: uTuy ney'a tapah,
tawah. Today is Tuesday now, (there is)
work.\} Similar: uThin. Pronunciation:
pronunciation unsure. Grammar: unclear how related to
uThin. Social use: if this was introduced for the name
of a day in mission times, it did not continue to be used.

Tular ▲ yakSuntak (Made from: yakSun, -tak)
\N place Tular Similar.: Similar.: Meaning: place of the
Tulareños (Yokuts people).

Tulareño people ▲ yakSun N Tulareño (Yokuts)
people, Indian \{Ex.: yakSun hiwampis
hoowose. The Tulareños brought sweet
potatoes (possibly seeds). yakSun Sotyohte.
The Tulareños have their hair tied up in
ponytails, yakSuSikma waate. The Tulareños
are coming.\} Cultural info.: possibly from Salt
Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of
Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a
general term for various Indian tribes (probably except
Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other
Pronunc.: yakSuSi before plural suffix -kma)

Tulareño tribe/people ▲ nutnunu Npersonal
Nutnunu Tribe/people, Tulareños \{Ex.: nutnunu
haysa waate. The Tulareños, they are
coming.\} Cultural info.: Mutsuns considered the
Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were
known for stealing horses and eating them, and were
said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation:
pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might
be from their language, nutun may be the more
Mutsunized pronunciation, but it’s less common.
Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

tule ▲ rapsana N cattail, tule Similar: luppe, haale,
kaamun. Meaning: type of tule grass, specific type
unsure, possibly cattail.

soft tule-like grass ▲ pac N soft tule-like grass
Cultural info.: used for sleeping on. Meaning:
probably a type of soft bulrush, very soft and fine,
grows where water has stood, possibly also meaning
prickly-pear cactus, but most likely just the grass type.

gather tule root ▲ Sipru V gather bulrush/tule root
\{Ex.: Sipurana makke. We go to gather
bulrush roots. Sipru makke. We're gathering
bulrush roots.\} Similar: rookos; Noun: Sipurana.
Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the root of
the rookos plant.

tule root ▲ Sipurana N bulrush/tule root \{Ex.: Sipurana summuSmin spoiled bulrush root
Sipurakma bulrush roots\} Verb: Sipru;
Similar: rookos. Cultural info.: a good food. Meaning:
root of the rookos bulrush.

get tuna  ■  hittYani;  V  get tuna  {{Ex.:  hittYanina  makke.  We  go  to  get  tuna.}}  Noun:  hittYani.
[Attested  only  once]

turn  ■  hitwe  V  turn,  crank  {{Ex.:  hitwenaka.  I'm  going  to  crank  it.  hitwey!  Crank  it!}}  Meaning:  turn  something  in  a  circular  motion,  like  turning  a  crank,  may  be  used  for  looping  yarn  in  weaving.  ■  tipple  V  spin,  turn  {{Ex.:  kan-was  tiplilemi.  I  make  it  spin.  tiplilehete  spun  around}}  Meaning:  like  a  top  or  a  whirlwind.  ■  tippe  V  walk  around,  turn,  wander  {{Ex.:  tippe-k.  It's  turning  (in  circles).  tippek-k  rukrakkase.  He's  walking  circles  around  the  outside  of  his  house.  tippe  kan-lom.  My  brains  (mind)  are  wandering/running  in  circles.}}  Meaning:  walking  around  meaning  must  be  around  the  outside  of  the  building,  usually  of  something  literally  turning  around  in  circles,  but  can  be  for  ex.  of  a  person  walking  in  circles  around  the  outside  of  a  house,  or  of  the  mind  wandering/spinning.

turn around  ■  ippe  V  turn  around  {{Ex.:  ippey  men!  Turn  around,  you!}}  [Tentative]

turn inside out  ■  welko  V  swell  up,  turn  inside  out  {{Ex.:  welkohna  haale.  The  cattails  are  swollen  up.  welkoy  men-hin.  Turn  your  eyelids  inside  out!}}  Meaning:  swell  up  of  rushes/reeds/cattails  or  other  things,  or  turn  eyelids  inside  out,  can  only  be  used  to  mean  ‘inside-out’  for  eyelids.

turn into  ■  hiSSeni  (Made  from:  hiSSe,  -n)  V  become,  turn  into  (Other  Pronunc.:  hiSSeni  before  another  suffix)  ■  riiwi  V  transform,  turn  into,  change  {{Ex.:  kan  riiwipu.  I'm  transforming  myself.  riiwinin.  (It)  changed.  kan  riiwi.  I  change  (into  something  else).}}  Meaning:  somewhat  unclear  in  what  situations  one  uses  this.

turn into ash  ■  yooko  V  turn  into  ash  {{Ex.:  yookoSte  siker.  The  cigarette  has  turned  into  ash.  yookonin.  It  turned  into  ash.  yookompi  to  turn  (something)  into  ash  tina  roote  yookon,  hussyu.  The  ash  is  right  here,  bury  and  roast  (it)!  kan  hutte  amSi  hiSSeni  yookone.  I'll  kindle  a  fire  to  make  ashes.}}  Grammar:  with  -mpi  means  turn  something  into  ash,  with  -n(i)  means  something  becomes  ash  on  its  own,  with  -Ste,  means  something  has  become  ash,  with  -n  means  the  ash  itself.

yookoni  (Made  from:  yooko,  -n)  V  turn  into  ash  (Other  Pronunc.:  yookoni  before  a  suffix)

turn  on  ■  waski  V  make  flow,  turn  on  {{Ex.:  waskiy  sii!  Turn  on  the  water!  waskin  sii.  The  water  flowed.}}  Similar:  wakku;  Similar:  waksi.  Grammar:  without  -n(i),  means  to  make  water  flow  by  pouring  it  out  or  turning  on  a  faucet,  etc.,  with  -n(i),  means  water  flows  on  its  own  (different  from  waksi).  Meaning:  small  quantities  of  water,  as  from  a  tap,  not  as  a  flood  (wakku).

turn  on  a  light  ■  huya  V  illuminate,  light  {{Ex.:  huya-ka  kan-sottowe.  I  light  my  fire.  huyay  nuk!  Light/illuminate  it!  kan  mehees  huyase.  I  see  the  light.  huttey  amSi-me  huyan!  Stoke  the  fire  so  that  you  will  light  up  (be  illuminated).  huyay!  Turn  on  the  light!  (including:  Turn  on  the  lamp!)  huyay  weela!  Light  the  candle!}}  Meaning:  can  be  used  to  mean  ‘to  turn  on  a  lamp’  May  have  a  rare  figurative  meaning  involving  praying  for  someone,  but  unsure..

turn oneself face upward  ■  tsayyalpu  (Made  from:  tsayla,  -pu)  V  turn/lay  oneself  face  upward  Meaning:  turn  or  lie  on  one's  back,  often  while  sleeping.

turn oneself in  ■  haraapu  (Made  from:  hara,  -pu)  V  give  oneself  up,  turn  oneself  in  Meaning:  to  the  authorities,  can  also  be  used  just  as  ‘give  oneself,’  not  literal  use  of  -pu.

turn oneself into  ■  hiSSepu  (Made  from:  hiSSe,  -pu)  V  turn  oneself  into  Meaning:  usually  of  turning  oneself  into  an  animal  by  magic.

turn over/inside out/upside-down  ■  etkoy  V  turn  over/inside  out/upside-down  {{Ex.:  kan  etkoypu  tokkohtak.  I'm  turning  over  on  my  mat.  etkoy!  Turn  it  inside  out!  /  Turn  it  over!  etkohte  inside-out  /  turned  over}}  Meaning:  turn  over  (for  ex.  a  stone,  or  oneself  in  bed),  inside-out  (for  ex.  a  shirt),  backwards,  upside-down,  etc..  (Other  Pronunc.:  etkok  before  -pu  (or  -mu  if  possible))
	urn seat around  ■  yimku  V  turn  seat  around  {{Ex.:  yimkunin.  The  chair  turned  around.}}  Meaning:  meaning  and  usage  unsure.  [Ar  +  Asc.  guess]

turn the tables  ■  taapa  V  turn  the  tables,  pay  in  kind  {{Ex.:  taapapuy!  Turn  the  tables  (on  someone)!}}  Grammar:  use  of  -pu  seems  to  be  not  literal  (probably  turn  the  tables  on  someone  else,  not  oneself).  Meaning:  meaning  unsure,  probably  to  do  back  to  someone  else  what  they  did  to  you  (give  what
turn to coals/ash/embers  ■ *suure V turn to coals/ash/embers Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -ste. Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers, or ash. ■ suuren (Made from: *suure, -n) V turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: suuren before another suffix)

turned over  ■ etkohte (Inflected form of: etko, -ste) perf backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down

turnip  ■ naaru N turnip  { {Ex.: rutkiy naaru! Pull out the turnip!} } [Attested only once]

turpentine  ■ yuuh N turpentine  { {Ex.: tollon-ak yuuh. There is/it has a lot of turpentine.} } Meaning: natural turpentine made from any type of pine tree.

turtle  ■ awnicmin N turtle  { {Ex.: ekwe ney'a hollehne awnicmin. Turtles aren't being caught now.} } Verb: awnicmi. Sci. name: Clemmys marmorata.

catch turtles  ■ awnicmi V catch turtles  { {Ex.: awnicmina makke. We go to catch turtles.} } Noun: awnicmin. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, may include a suffix historically.

TV  ■ anSa-mehes (New word made from: anSa, mehe, -si) N television

twice  ■ uThin num two, both, twice  { {Ex.: uThin paytaSmin two hunters uThin wak hiwaanin. He arrived twice. ken waate uThin paaranitkatum. I come from the two hills. makke uThin. We are two/There are two of us. kan hiwsen uThin. I like them both. makke uThinya nossopun. We are both sighing. uyka kan wayampis uThina. Yesterday I made it miss twice. uThisi two by two/by twos} } Similar: uTuy Meaning: primarily means '2,' sometimes 'both' (usually uThinya) only rarely used for 'twice' (usually uThina). (Other Pronunc.: uThi before -na and -si) ■ uThina (Made from: uThin, -na) num twice

twist  ■ ruuka V twist, spin  { {Ex.: hiilu ruukahne. The thread is being twisted. ruukahte-k. It's twisted/spun. ruukasmak spinners kan ruuka neppe rukse. I'm twisting this cord.} } Meaning: twist fiber to make it into cord or thread, spin yarn. ■

titru V twist  { {Ex.: kan-was titru. I twist it. titrun. (It) twisted up (by itself).} } Similar: Tiinu; Similar: *kiwro. Meaning: probably general, of anything that can twist or be twisted up, not specific to wringing cloth. ■ Tiinu V wring out, twist  { {Ex.: Tiinuy! Wring (it) out! (while washing) Tiinuhte twisted} } Similar: titru. Meaning: may only be used of twisting a cloth out while washing (wringing), or may include more general twisting motions.

twisted  ■ kiprihte (Made from: *kipri, -ste) perf twisted, crooked Synonym: kiwroste. ■ titruhte (Inflected form of: titru, -ste) perf twisted Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, or ash. ■ twisted one  ■ kipriSmin (Made from: *kipri, -Smin) N twisted one, crooked one

twitch  ■ citmo V twitch, feel a twinge  { {Ex.: citmomes, You're twitching. (It's twitching on you.)} } Similar: cappu. Cultural info.: twitches in various parts of the body had various meanings.

twice  ■ uThin num two, both, twice  { {Ex.: uThin paytaSmin two hunters uThin wak hiwaanin. He arrived twice. ken waate uThin paaranitkatum. I come from the two hills. makke uThin. We are two/There are two of us. kan hiwsen uThin. I like them both. makke uThinya nossopun. We are both sighing. uyka kan wayampis uThina. Yesterday I made it miss twice. uThisi two by two/by twos} } Similar: uTuy Meaning: primarily means '2,' sometimes 'both' (usually uThinya) only rarely used for 'twice' (usually uThina). (Other Pronunc.: uThi before -na and -si)
two days ■ uThin Adv two days, Tuesday {Ex.: uThin-ak haysane rakke. He announces them (in church) the second time.} Meaning: usually refers to the second day (Tuesday), sometimes to making the second church announcement, the more usual word for counting first, second, etc. is uThinwas.

two-headed snake ■ lok (Borrowed from: lok Rumsien?) N two-headed snake {Ex.: kan meheesi lokse. I see a two-headed snake.} Meaning: snake with a head on both ends. Social use: this is a Carmel (Rumsien) word, but Ascension thought it was the same in Mutsum. [Attested only once]

U u

ugly ■ ektsë Ste (Inflected form of: ektsë, -Ste) perf ugly, homely

be ugly ■ ektsë V be ugly {Ex.: ektsë Ste ugly ektsë Smin ugly person, ugly one} [Tentative]

unbury from a roasting pit ■ huswi (Made from: hussu, -w-) V dig up, unbury from a roasting pit
Meaning: remove food from the pit after roasting it in an underground roasting pit.

uncle ■ apnan N stepfather, father-in-law, uncle

my uncle ■ etse (Made from: ette, -s-) N my uncle
Meaning: probably maternal uncle.

be an uncle ■ ette V be an uncle {Ex.: kan yetee-mes etteepu. I will be your uncle.} Extra: ette N. Meaning: probably paternal uncle.

uncover ■ etse (Made from: ette, -s-) N my uncle

uncle (maternal) ■ ette, N maternal uncle {Ex.: kan men-ette. I am your maternal uncle. etse my uncle} Verb: ette N. Meaning: maternal.

uncomb ■ cusura V uncomb {Ex.: cusura Ste-ka urihi. I have uncombed hair.} [Attested only once]

uncombed ■ cusura Ste (Inflected form of: cusura, -Ste) perf uncombed

uncomfortable

sit uncomfortably ■ ciiku V sit uncomfortably, hunched {Ex.: ciiku-ka. I sit hunched over uncomfortably.} Meaning: sitting on something uncomfortable, or being hunched over.

uncover ■ *wislo V uncover {Ex.: sesorpu, wisolpu pappel. The book swells, it uncovers itself.} Grammar: may only occur with -pu, Asce. said it could not be used as wislo. Meaning: probably of the cover of a book or such coming off, unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: wisol before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ mahwi (Made from: maah, -w-) V open, uncover Meaning: to open a container or vessel, probably by uncovering it. ■ maswe (Made from: massa, -w-) V uncover Meaning: to uncover one thing, usually a pot, a container of tobacco, writing, etc. ■ wetse V uncover {Ex.: wetsepu men-huttu! Uncover your belly! wetsepu! Uncover yourself! wetsepu men-huttu! Uncover your belly!} ■ wissa, V uncover, undress, show genitals {Ex.: ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehe me- men-hontum! Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! wisasistap wak. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). kan-was wissa. I uncover him (of his clothing).} Similar: wakci, waaha. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

uncover itself

uncover self ■ wisolpu (Made from: *wislo, -pu) V uncover self [Tentative]

unction

administer extreme unction ■ saaremi (Made from: saare, -mi) V administer extreme unction, pray for someone

under ■ minmuy Adv below, bottom, under {Ex.: mehey minmuy! Look down! minmuy piretka underground minmuytum-ka Taakan. I come up from underground.}

underdone ■ assu Ste (Inflected form of: assu, -Ste) perf raw, underdone
be underdone ■ assu V be raw, be underdone {Ex.: hikkumpiy misSimpi, amSi ekwe assun, yete-k assunin! Cook it well, so it won't come out (become) raw, it came out (became) raw! assuSte raw}

underskirt ■ haltiya (Borrowed from: faldilla Spanish) N underskirt, petticoat, slip native: Sanhan; Similar: naawas.

understand ■ namti V hear, understand, listen {Ex.: koc tuke makam hiwse namti. If you all wanted to understand. makam ekwe kannis namti. You all don't hear/understand me. namtisiy! Just listen! haysa ekwe namti riicase. They don't understand the language. ussi-k ekwe namti. Why doesn't he understand? kan-mes namtin men aru warka. Then I heard you cry. namtipu kari'a. (It) is heard far away.} (Other Pronunc.: namit before -pu or -mu)

understandable

be understandable ■ namtimi (Made from: namti, -mi) V be understandable, be intelligible Meaning: literally 'to understand/hear for someone'.

undo ■ -w- Suff. (V > V) undo, release {Ex.: ucwihete-ka hin. I've opened my eyes. cuwniy! Unfold it! rutwiy! Untie it! kicway! Unlock it! paTwiy nuk! Let it go! piTwinin. (It) came untied. watinn makke huswina. We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). piTwiy cuucu! Untie the dog! noswe-k. He's breathing (out). rocwemin. It came untangled. cuukin hellewise. She moved herself outward bent over.} Similar: ayhuwe; Similar: puTkex; Similar: inwi; Similar: ripwi; Similar: Sacwe; Similar: cakwi; Similar: iTwi; Similar: helwe; Similar: oswe; Similar: holwe. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. ucwi -> ucwi), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. rocyo -> rocew, cunnun -> cunun), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. ricca -> ricca), but often becomes e or i (for ex. rocwe, cuwnui, also piTTe-> piTwi). in Ar's time -wi was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. close -> open, lock -> unlock). (Other Pronunc.: -wi with certain words)

undress ■ hittYu V undress, endure, survive {Ex.: ekwe-ka holle hittYu. I can't undress. (meaning unsure) hittYuSimin undresser/flasher (meaning unsure) ekwe-ka holle hittYu. I can't endure.} Meaning: Spanish translation is ambiguous, so meaning is very unclear. ■ kitro 2 V undress {Ex.: kitropuy! Undress yourself!} Opp.: monno. Grammar: may contain -w-, but form without it unknown. [Tentative]

wissa, V uncover, undress, show genitals {Ex.: ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honot! Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! wissasistap wak. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). kan-was wissa. I uncover him (of his clothing).} Similar: wakci, wak.zi, waah. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

get undressed ■ kitorpu 1 (Made from: kitro, -pu) V get undressed Meaning: this meaning may be an error, main meaning may be to put on clothing, not to take it off.

unequal ■ henehte (Inflected form of: hene, -Ste) perf unequal [Ar only, very unsure]

be unequal ■ hene V be unequal {Ex.: henehte warsahn. (It) is being unequally cut.} [Ar only, very unsure] ■ yammutsi V be unequal Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uneven

be uneven ■ cekle 1 V be uneven, be lumpy {Ex.: cekleSte It's lumpy. (Also: It doesn't sit flat.)} Similar: cehle.

unfold ■ cuunwi (Made from: cuunnu, -w-) V unfold, unroll, untie, let down ■ wilki V unfold, spread out
spread out [tokko] \(V\) spread out \{\{Ex.: yuu tokko\}\! And spread (it) out! tokko eshen! Spread the blanket! harkenin por kan-tokkohtak. The fleas increased in my bed/mat. tokkopu-k. He's spreading his bed out. tokko wetreSmin. The bed is big. tokkohto to be/serve as a bed} Meaning: spread out a blanket, mat, or bed, usually something to sleep on.

unsew [hiTwa] (Made from: hiTy, -w-) \(V\) unsew

unshackle [kaewe] (Made from: kaaca, -w-) \(V\) unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together.

unstick [kaewe] (Made from: kaaca, -w-) \(V\) unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together. **peTwe** (Made from: peTTe, -w-) \(V\) unstick, pull apart

unstring [micwi] (Made from: micci, -w-) \(V\) unstring
**Similar:** miccu. Meaning: of a bow, to remove the string for storage.

untangle [ripwi] \(V\) untangle \{\{Ex.: ekwe-me ripwi piinase! Don't untie that! ripwiyi! Untangle (it)\}\!} **Similar:** roewe; Similar: -w-. **Similar:** piTwi. Grammar: probably comes from a verb plus -w- 'undo,' but the verb was not used by itself anymore. Meaning: Asc. says this means the same as rucwi. **roewe** (Made from: *roco, -w-) \(V\) untangle **Similar:** ripwi. Pronunciation: unusual combination of rocoy plus -w or -wi to roewi. **rutwi** (Made from: rotko, -w-) \(V\) untangle Pronunciation: pronunciation uncertain. Grammar: this word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination of rotko with -w-. [Tentative] **sipku** Vrevers. comb, untangle \{\{Ex.: kan sipku kan-urihse. I'm coming/untangling my hair,\}\!} **Noun:** sipuksan; **Synonym:** aha, ahse. Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: sipuk before -pu or -mu)

untangle one's hair [sipukpu] (Made from: sipku, -pu) \(V\) comb/untangle one's hair

untangled

be untangled [riya] \(V\) be smooth, untangled \{\{Ex.: ekwe riyan a tangle ekwe riyan men-urih. Your hair is tangled.\}\!} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]
untie ■ cunwi (Made from: cunnu, -w-) 

untie, unfold, unroll 

■ piTw (Made from: piTTe, -w-) Untie, let loose Similar: rici; Similar: ripwi.

■ ricwi Untie {{Ex.: riccit kannis! Untie me!}} Similar: piTw; Similar: richin. Social use: probably comes from an older verb ricki 'tie' plus -w- 'undo,' rare word, piTw more common. [Attested only once] ■ ripwi Untie, untangle {{Ex.: ekwe-me ripwi piinase! Don't untie that! ripwi!}

Untangle (it)!} Similar: rocwe; Similar: -w-; Similar: piTw. Grammar: probably comes from a verb plus -w- 'undo,' but the verb was not used by itself anymore. Meaning: Asc. says this means the same as ruciwi. ■ rutwi (Made from: rotko, -w-) Untie, untangle Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.

Grammar: this word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination of rotko with -w-. [Tentative]

until now ■ hapuh'a (Made partly from: -a) 

Adv never, until now {{Ex.: hapuh'a-ka namman kurkahse. I never tried roasted corn.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, could indicate something has never happened yet, never happened in the past.

untrap ■ hetwe (Made from: hette, -w-) 

Free, untrap, release Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap.

unwilling

be unwilling/do unwillingly ■ icra I 

be unwilling, do unwillingly {{Ex.: icran haysa Taakan. They're arriving unwillingly.}} (Other Pronunci: icrar before -pu (and -mu if possible))

unwrap ■ ilwi (Made from: hilli, -w-) 

Take off, unwrap Meaning: take off a headband or scarf around the head.

unwrap head ■ hilwi, (Made from: hilli, -w-) 

Unwrap head Meaning: to take a headband or shawl off one's head.

up ■ taprey Adv up, above, top {{Ex.: ekwe-ka hivsen waate taprey tiwistak. I don't like coming (walking) on top of flowers. taprey Tarahtak up in the sky halsay pina taprey! Lift it up there! taprestum-ka Taakanin. I came from up above.}} loanword: rini. Grammar: irregular form taprestum with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunci: tapres before -tum)

look up ■ akra 

Look up {{Ex.: akra taprey, minmuy meheepuy! You are looking up above. Look below!}}

get/wake up ■ akke 1 

Wake up, get up {{Ex.: akkenin haysa They woke up. kan akkenin-ka ekwe eTTen. I woke up. I didn't sleep.}}

Similar: *hinnu, itma; Synonym: awye, osso, *hinnu.

be high up ■ awhe 

Be high, be deep, be high up {{Ex.: nuppi awhe. That's high (up).}}

get up ■ itma 

Get up (early) in the morning! ekwe-ka holle itma. I can't get up. itmanuy kan-hiS'a! Lift/raise my stuff up! kan-was holle itmanu.

I can lift it.}} Similar: akke 1, *hinnu. Meaning: get up out of bed, of a person.

grown up ■ miTTeSte 

Inflected form of: *miTTe, -Ste perf grown, grown up Similar: muura.

be up ■ hirsu 

Be up {{Ex.: hirsu taprey waktiir S. He has his buttocks up above.}}

Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

be up high ■ ceple 

Be in high place, be up high {{Ex.: histana nii ceple, kata ciles? What is that here (that's) high up, like a bell?}}

Similar: cekle 2.

up a little ■ tapreytis 

Made from: taprey, -tis) Adv up a little, a little above

upper San Felipe Valley ■ weleelismo 

Made partly from: weleeli N upper San Felipe Valley Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: literally 'place of salamanders'. [Me only]

upside

be upside down ■ makla 

Be upside down {{Ex.: kata men makla. As if you were upside down.}} [Attested only once] ■ puru V be upside down Grammar: might appear only as puruhte. Meaning: mouth downward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

upside-down ■ etkohite 

Inflected form of: etko, -Ste perf backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down ■ puruhte (Made from: puru, -Ste perf upside-down [Ar + Asc. guess]

turn upside-down ■ etko 

Turn over/inside out upside-down {{Ex.: kan eetokpu tokkohtak.}}
I'm turning over on my mat. *etkoy!* Turn it inside out! / Turn it over! *etkohte* inside-out / turned over} } Meaning: turn over (for ex. a stone, or oneself in bed), inside-out (for ex. a skirt), backwards, upside-down, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: *eetok* before -pu (or -mu if possible))

**urinate** ■ **cala:** *V* urinate, pee} {Ex.: *hoTTo calaayis*! Go to urinate! *calansa* penis calaana-ka. I go to pee. ekwe-ka holle cala. I can't pee.,} } *Noun:* **calaa** (Other Pronunc.: **calaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**one who pees a lot** ■ **callYaSmin** (Made from: **calaa**, -Ty-, -Smin) *N* one who pees a lot, pisser Pronunciation: sometimes pronounced caltaSmin.

**urinate often** ■ **callYa** (Made from: **calaa**, -Ty-) *V* pee a lot, urinate often

**urine** ■ **calaa:** *N* urine, pee, piss} {Ex.: ekwe-ka hiwse callaase, hiwse-ka TahsaSmin siise. I don't want piss, I want cold water! (Probably about the quality of the drink offered.)} } *Verb:* **calaa** (Other Pronunc.: **calla** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**us** ■ **makkese** (Inflected form of: **makke**, -se) *Pro us* Similar: **maken**. Grammar: probably of two people, 1st person dual object pronoun. ■ **maksen** *Pro us*} {Ex.: *koc makse Tawra, yuu-me maksen pakkasiy!* When we are sitting, you look for us! maksen *Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again. maksen *turin*. It's cold to us.} }

Similar: **makensse**. Pronunciation: often also pronounced as maksene, irregular object form instead of maksese. Grammar: 1st person plural (probably 3 or more people) object, can be direct or indirect object.

**you all ... me/us!** ■ -m **Suff. (V)** plural command 1st person object} {Ex.: monsem kannis. Tell me, you all! makam kannis muusimpim! Warm me up, you all!} } Grammar: commands more than one person to do something to 'me' or 'us' (pl. imperative 1st person object), rarely used.

**use up** ■ **suuyu** *V* melt, wear out, use up} {Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out. *suuyunin*. (It) wore out/became used up. suuyumpi wak. He uses it up/consumes it. suuyuSte-k. It's melted. kan-was suuyumpi. I melt it.} } Meaning: meaning shifted from 'wear out, use up, consume' in Ar's time to 'melt' in Asc.'s time, melt meaning is of fat in a pan, ice cream, etc.. ■ **suuyumpi** (Made from: **suuyu**, -mpi) *V* use up, consume, melt Grammar: use something up, consume something, melt something (cause it to melt).

**used**

**get used to** ■ **amyu** 2 *V* teach, get used to} {Ex.: makke amyumpi nii. We get accustomed to it here (by having imposed ourselves). haayi makke amuypu Come here, we teach ourselves!} } (Other Pronunc.: **amuy** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

**used to** ■ **okse** *Adv* in the past, long ago, used to} {Ex.: hooyo haysane okse amSi haysane amma. (He) used to take them in order to eat them. okse rootes hemec'a Taares numan hemec'a korotka wak okse hinne. There was once a man who walked on one foot. ekwena nii heentikma okse. There were no people here long ago. hann-me okse roote? Where did you used to be?} } Meaning: used for telling stories about long ago, or about how the Mutsuns lived in traditional times, also used for 'used to' or anything a relatively long time ago.

**used up** ■ **kawraSte** (Inflected form of: **kawra**, -Ste) *perf finished, used up, gone, ended* ■ **suuyuSte** (Made from: **suuyu**, -Ste) *perf used up, worn out, melted*

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**V v**

**vagina**

**put fingers in vagina** ■ **hotro** *V* put fingers in vagina} {Ex.: *hotron-ka-was*. I put my fingers in her vagina. *hotrostap* to have fingers put in one's vagina} } Meaning: not clear whether this is medical or sexual.

**valley** ■ **TaaTak** *N* vers. plain, valley} {Ex.: wattin-ka TaaTak. I'm going to the
Valley/plain. *itSa humsun tollon ene haypire hinse TaaTak.* They fly a lot right now, and some wander the plain. *TaaTaktak on the plain/in the valley*} } Verb: *TaTka.*

Upper San Felipe Valley  ■ *weleliSmo* (Made partly from: *weleli*) *N* Upper San Felipe Valley Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: literally *place of salamanders*. [Me only]

San Felipe Valley  ■ *poytokiS* *N* Place San Felipe Valley Cultural info.: Indians gathered there to dance, the priests made a chapel and cemetery there to use when someone's body could not be brought across the river because of high water. Meaning: at the lower part, by the lake, can also refer to the large rancheria there, includes the plain past the Jim Salyer bridge.

A San Joaquin Valley tribe  ■ *awalkimnay* *N* Personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ *cawsayla* *N* Personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ *kapca* *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ *kukunu* *N* Personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe, their location [Attested only once] ■ *napTinTay* *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ *notuwaliT* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ *saybilamnay* *N* Personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

San Joaquin Valley tribe  ■ *kiTTatay* (Made partly from: *-tak*) *N* Personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: could come from kiTTa 'make a fire' and -tak, meaning 'fire-making place,' but this isn't clear. [Attested only once] ■ *wowal* *N* Personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: probably also refers to the location of the tribe (place-name). [Attested only once]

Valley oak tree/acorn  ■ *arikkay* *N* Valley oak tree, acorn *Similar:* *arkeh.* Sci. name: *Q. lobata.* [Me only]

Valley quail  ■ *heksen* *N* Valley quail {{Ex.: *men-hiica mis heksen.* Your pet is a quail. *wak-hawan, heksen hawan* his wife, the quail's wife (female quail)}} Verb: *hekke.* Sci. name: Lophortyx californica californica. Valor

Have valor  ■ *paycu* *V* have valor {{Ex.: *paycuhte-k.* He has valor;}} Grammar: may only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Valorous  ■ *paycuhte* (Inflected form of: *paycu, -Ste*) *Perf* valorous

Veins  ■ *littakwa* *N* Veins *Similar:* *-wa; Similar:* *littokma.* Grammar: may include -wa snake suffix. Meaning: may refer to veins of plant leaves rather than human blood vessels, meaning may be an extension of littokma 'young of water snake'. [Ar only, very unsure]

Very  ■ *-tY* *Suff.* (*V > V*) very, really, extremely {{Ex.: *muhtYeSte okse paaTe.* The priest used to be really suspicious. *rictaSmin-me.* You're a big talker. *nii haysa hintYeSmin.* They are here, the wanderers. *moT-me calYaSmin.* Are you someone who pees a lot? *ekwe-k hintYeSmin,* *miSmin Taares.* He's not a vagabond, he's a good man. *amtYaSmin* big eater (glutton)}} Grammar: intensive infix, -tYe added as suffix if on a single-syllable word, used in verbs but often also with a suffix that makes them into nouns. (Other Pronunc.: -*tYe* after a single-syllable word) ■ *aman* *quant* much, so many, many, completely, very {{Ex.: *men aman wakkas* You have a lot of butt!}} ■ *tiiru* (Borrowed from: *al tiro* California Spanish) *quant* very, much, really {{Ex.: *tiiru-ka-mes hiwsen.* I like you very much. *wak tiiru kuutYiSmin.* He's a very small one (for ex. of a baby). *amnen kannis yuu-ka malanin, tiiru-ka malaanin.* It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. *tiiru-ka hiwsen.* I like him/her/it a lot. *sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiinin.* I'm full, I got very full. *men tiiru halsaSmin.* You're very much (really) a liar. *tiiru-ka warka.* He cries a lot (for ex. of a cat).} } Social use: probably an early borrowing, Ha does not note it being borrowed, and it may not have been used in Mutsun yet in Ar's time. ■ *yaasir* *quant* much, very {{Ex.: *yaasir-me inhanin.* You got very sick. *yaasir ama tiriiku, harkenin aamane.* (There's) a lot of wheat now, it truly increased. *orkonin-ka yaasir.* I got/was very scared.}} Verb: *yasri.* Grammar: usually describes a verb (for ex. be very scared), but can describe a noun (for ex. a lot of wheat).

Be very lazy/weak  ■ *huymaks* (Made from: *huyma, -ksi*) *V* be very lazy/weak

Very much  ■ *tompe* *quant* very much Grammar: could be a verb, usage unsure. [Attested only once]
view • atwe V view, watch, look to, plan to {Ex.: atwes-me kannis? Are you watching me? ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) atwemitit-me kannis koc-ka totyon. You keep correcting me when I stutter.)} • maaya V stick one's head out the door, look out, view {Ex.: maayay! Stick your head out the door (and look out)! maayaspü to stick their heads out the door (of many people)} Grammar: usually appears with -pu, and as an irregular form maayakpu, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular maayapü.

Pilarcito • rokoostah N place Pilarcito (a village) Similar: rookos; Similar: -tak, Meaning: historically, it is probably named after bulrush growing there (place of the bulrush).

village near San Juan mission • terentak (Made from: teren, -tak) N place village near San Juan mission Meaning: literally at the spring, more often meaning: 'we make ourselves very much at home'.

village • rukkamuksi (Made from: rukka, -mu, -ksi) V village, make ourselves at home Grammar: Me translates as a noun 'village,' but this seems to be a verb 'we make ourselves very much at home'.

Pilarcito • rokoostah N place Pilarcito (a village) Similar: rookos; Similar: -tak, Meaning: historically, it is probably named after bulrush growing there (place of the bulrush).

village near San Juan mission • terentak (Made from: teren, -tak) N place village near San Juan mission Meaning: literally at the spring, more often used to discuss the spring than the village at it.

vine

wild grape vine • pelika N wild grape vine Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

virgin • muuhas (Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) N virgin, nun, young woman {Ex.: monyoSmín muuhas. promiscuous girl mismin muuhas. a pretty girl.} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

be a virgin • coore 2 V be a virgin Meaning: extension of being alone. (Other Pronunc.: coore before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

visible

be visible • haypu (Made from: haywe, -pu) V be visible, see oneself {Ex.: ekwe-me haypu. You don't see yourself. harpaSte wak, ekwe haypu. It has sunk, it is not visible. neppe haypu takke. This one's ribs are visible.} Pronunciation: irregular -pu form of haywe. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. • haywepu (Made from: haywe, -pu) V be visible, be in sight Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, but can sometimes also mean just 'see oneself' (literal).

vision • issut N revers dream, vision {Ex.: monsemit-me issute! Tell me your dream!} Verb: istu.

visit • rukka; 1 V visit {Ex.: rukka makse. We're going visiting.} Noun: rukka, Meaning: literally go to a house. • wareepu (Made from: ware, -pu) V visit Meaning: does not mean 'follow oneself,' but just visit, non-literal use of -pu.

voice • vos (Borrowed from: voz Spanish) N voice {Ex.: kan nansi wak-woose. I know his voice.} native: haywe. Meaning: more specific word for 'voice' borrowed from Spanish instead of native word that means both 'voice' and 'mouth'. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: woos before a vowel in the same word)

high-voiced • leeweTe (Made partly from: -Te) Adv high-voiced {Ex.: haypire leeweTe. Some are high (of the voice).} Opp: *rinsi.

vomit • aaTih N revers vomit {Ex.: kan meheesi aaTihse. I am looking at the vomit.} Verb: aaThi. • aaThi revers vomit, throw up {Ex.: kan aaThi yete. I am going to throw up. hassa-kas aaThi. I feel like throwing up. kan aaThihpú. I vomit on myself.} Noun: aaTih. (Other Pronunc.: aTih before -pu (or -mu if possible))

vulture • Tuylun N vulture {Ex.: Tuylun eThiak in the turkey vulture's bed} Verb: Tuylu. Meaning: turkey vulture, (this bird) was called turkey buzzard in the area. Sci. name: Cathartes aura septentrioinalis Wied, Dawson p. 340.

catch vultures • Tuylu V catch vultures {Ex.: Tuyluna makke. We go to catch turkey vultures.} Noun: Tuylun. Meaning: this bird, the turkey vulture, was called turkey buzzard in the area. Sci. name: Cathartes aura septentrioinalis Wied, Dawson p. 340.

vulva • patts 2 N revers vulva Similar: pussi; Verb: patsa. • pussi N vulva Similar: patts; Verb: pusni.
Wade  ■ ceere  V wade  {{Ex.: ceere-k He's wading.}}  [Attested only once]

Wait

Small-waisted-one  ■ ritskiSmin  (Made from: ritski, -Smin)  N small-waisted one, thin person

Have a small waist  ■ ritski  V have a small waist, thin  {{Ex.: titru mukurma ritskiSmin. The woman is very thin-waisted. ritskihte hus a flat nose (narrow bridge of nose?)}}  Meaning: usually refers to a woman's hourglass figure, with narrow waist, or to other things being thin in the middle or in one part.

Wait  ■ hiske 2  V let, wait  {{Ex.: hiskenin, hikTenin-ka! Wait a minute, I got the hiccups!}}  Grammar: rarely takes verb suffixes, but meaning still conveys a command.  ■ suuti  V wait, hope  {{Ex.: kaiy kan suuti... Thus, I hope...}}  Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time.  [Ar + Asc. guess]  ■ yeela2  V wait  {{Ex.: yeela-ka. I wait. yeela-k kannis. He waits for me.}}  Similar: yeela, Grammar: can rarely be used as a regular verb (this usage), but more common as a command (the other usage).

Not be able to wait  ■ *yatse  V be eager, not be able to wait  {{Ex.: yatsen-ka hisse. I am eager (in a hurry) to do (it). yatsenin-ka. I couldn't wait.}}  Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: conveys strongly wanting to do something right away (as in "I can't wait!"); not just being in a rush for time.  ■ yatsen  (Made from: *yatse, -n)  V be eager, not be able to wait  (Other Pronunc.: yatseni before a suffix)

Wait for  ■ *uTTa  V take care of, wait for  {{Ex.: makkase neppe uTTasi. This one cares for us. uTTasi-me kannis kuutis. You take care of me for a little. uTTasi-ka hawnane. I wait for/watch out for/take care of (my) wife. uTTasit! Take care of me! uTTaspuy! Take care of yourself! niSSasum-ka uTTaspu diyoose. By means of this (prayer) I take care of myself for God.}}  Noun: wuTu; Similar: Taaye.

Grammar: only used with -si, but no change to meaning, or with -spu for oneself. Meaning: probably includes a meaning of waiting for someone as well as literally caring for.  ■ tussu  V wait for  {{Ex.: tussu-ka-mes. I wait for you.}}  Meaning: word very unsure.  [Ar + Asc. guess]  ■ uTTasi  (Made from: *uTTa, -si)  V take care of, wait for Grammar: not sure what -si is, does not add meaning.

Wait!  ■ hiske 1  Command let me!, wait!  {{Ex.: hiske-ka kuCrU kan-sukuume. Let me roll my cigarette. Wait a minute, I got the hiccups! hiske-ka-mes nansi. Let me get to know you. hiske, hiske, kan ya mehe! Wait, wait, I'm looking too!}}  Grammar: usually a Command by itself, but rarely used with verb suffixes.  ■ yeela1  Command wait!, let!  {{Ex.: yeela-kaS! Wait for me! yeela, yeela! wait, wait! yeela-ka sukuM! Wait while I smoke! yeela makse otomomu! Let's spy on each other!}}  Similar: yeela1.

Grammar: forms a command without using a command suffix (inherent imperative).

Wake (someone) up  ■ awyempi  (Made from: awye, -mpi)  V wake (someone) up  ■ oosompi  (Made from: ooso, -mpi)  V wake (someone) up  Grammar: only of waking someone else up, not of waking up by oneself.

Wake someone up  ■ hinnumpi  (Made from: hinnu, -mpi)  V wake someone up

Wake up  ■ *hinnu  V wake up  {{Ex.: hinnunin-ka. I woke up. hinnuste-k. He's woken up. hinnumpiy nuk! Wake him up!}}  Similar: akke 1, itma; Synonym: awye, akke 1, ooso. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (wake up on one's own), -mpi (wake someone up), or -Ste (awake, woken up).  ■ akke 1  V wake up, get up  {{Ex.: akkenin haysa They woke up, kan akkenin-ka ekwe eTTen. I woke up, I didn't sleep.}}  Similar: *hinnu, itma;
**wake up**

*Synonym: awye, ooso, *hinnu. ■ awyen (Made from: awye, -n) V wake up, become awake ■ eTwe (Made from: eTTe, -w-) V wake up, get out of bed ■ hinnun (Made from: *hinnu, -n) V wake up (Other Pronunc.: hinnuni before another suffix) ■ ooso V wake up { {Ex.: oosoSte-k. He has woken up/ is awake. kan-was oosompiya. I go to wake him up. oosompiy mum! Wake him up! kan ooson. I woke up.} } Synonym: awye, akke 1, *hinnu. Grammar: by itself or with -Ste means one wakes up on one's own, with -mpi means one wakes someone else up.

**walk** ■ hinne V walk, move, go { {Ex.: kommeSte-ka kan hinne. I am tired from walking. hintYeSmin, hinseSmin wanderer can ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. ekwe-me hinne! Don't go! hinne-k wak-pireese. He's walking his land. ekwe-k hinne sire. His heart doesn't go. hinne-k amaaya. He goes around naked. miSmin wak-hinnen. His walking is good. hinney miSSimpi! Go well! (Goodbye!) hinneyu! Carry it! (Literally: put in a position to go) ekwe holle hinnehne wak, ussi innu huysuhte. It can't be walked, because the road is narrow.} } Similar: inyu; Similar: watti. Meaning: can be used for going around doing something as well as for simply going somewhere or walking. ■ inyu V walk { {Ex.: inyus-ak hakwaykus. He walked to go get mussels. inyu haysa. They are walking.} } Similar: hinne; Similar: inwi. Meaning: less common word than hinne or watti, may have a more specific meaning.

**walk with a limp** ■ naaya V go gathering, walk with a limp { {Ex.: naayati to go around gathering} } Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

**walk a lot** ■ hintYe (Made from: hinne) V walk a lot, wander

**walk around** ■ tippe V walk around, turn, wander { {Ex.: tippe-k. It's turning (in circles). tippe-k wak-rukkase. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. tippe kan-lom. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.} } Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

**walk continuously** ■ Tutsu V walk continually { {Ex.: Tutsumpi wak. He is made to walk continuously.} } Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

**walk with a cane** ■ *ciya V walk with a cane { {Ex.: ciyaapu-k. He walks with a cane.} } Noun: ciyas. Grammar: might only appear with -pu (same meaning). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: ciya) before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

**walk with shoulders hunched** ■ cancare V walk with shoulders hunched { {Ex.: cancare wak hinne. He walks around with his shoulders hunched.} } Meaning: meaning unclear.

**walking stick** ■ ciyas N cane, walking stick { {Ex.: iTTasu-me akku men-ciyasum. You enter again with your cane. wak itmanu waki- ciyase. He lifts up his cane.} } Verb: *ciya.

**wallow** ■ *luTTa V wallow { {Ex.: luTTapu makam ekeTtak. You all wallow in your sins.} } Grammar: probably only appears with -pu. ■ luTTapu (Made from: *luTTa, -pu) V wallow

**wampum** ■ ata N wampum [Attested only once]

**wander** ■ hinse (Made from: hinne, -s-) V wander ■ hintYe (Made from: hinne) V walk a lot, wander ■ tippe V walk around, turn, wander { {Ex.: tippe-k. It's turning (in circles). tippe-k wak-rukkase. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. tippe kan-lom. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.} } Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

**wanderer** ■ hinseSmin (Made from: hinne, -s-, -Smin) N wanderer Similar: hintYeSmin. ■ hintYeSmin (Made from: hinne, -tY-, -Smin) N wanderer Similar: hinseSmin.

**want** ■ hanyi V want { {Ex.: hintiSe-me hanyi? What do you want?} } [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ hiwse 1 V want, wish { {Ex.: hintise-me hiwsenin? What did you want?} hampise-me hiwsen-kas
tiyo? Which one do you want me to shoot? kan-aanan ekwe hiwsen kan wattin hukaarina. My mother doesn't want me to go play. ekwe makam hiwsen namti. You all don't want to understand.}} Noun: hiwes. Grammar: what you want can be either a thing (a noun) or that someone does something (a sentence), usually used with -n(i), but not always. (Other Pronunc.: hiwes before -mu (or -pu if possible)) ■ hiwes (Made from: hiwse, -n) V want, like, love (Other Pronunc.: hiwseni before another suffix) ■ uuni, V want

{\{Ex.: kan uunin. I wanted to.\} Meaning: there is confusion between this word and unni 'let'. Social use: used primarily in Ar's time, only rarely by Asc.'s
time.

want to ... ■ hassa; V feel like ...ing, want to ...

{\{Ex.: hassahte craving hassa-kas amman / eT / aaTih / aThi. I want to eat/sleep/vomit/vomit. (I feel like...) hassa kannis warak/citte. I want to cry/dance. (I feel like...) hassa-kas ukkisina siise. I want to go drink water.\} Grammar: the person who wants to do something is in the object form (like -kas/kannis), the thing they want to do is either a noun with no marking (like amman, eT, aaTih) or a verb (like aThi, citte).

still want to ■ *amre V still want to

{\{Ex.: amren-ka amma. I still want to eat. amreninka eTTen. I still wanted to fall asleep. kan amren I still want more.\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. ■ amren (Made from: *amre, -n) V still want to

want strongly ■ *urukSa V want strongly, desire

{\{Ex.: urukSan Suupis! I really want the handkerchief! urukSan makam wattrin. I really wish you all would go.\} Grammar: only used with -n(i), used with either a noun (I want something) or a verb (I want to do something/have something happen), if with a noun the noun does not take an object (or other) suffix, if with a verb, the verb takes past tense and usually ends ...nin, this word probably implies that the speaker is the one who wants something even though 'I' is usually not specified. Meaning: includes coveting something, indicates strong emotion. ■ urukSan (Made from: *urukSa, -n) V desire, want strongly Grammar: see urukSa. (Other Pronunc.: urukSani before a suffix)

get/become warm ■ takkan (Made from: takka, -n) V get/become warm, get/become hot, get burnt Grammar: only of getting warm/hot/burnt on it's own, not of warming someone/something. Meaning: of the weather, food, a rock, etc. means get warm/hot, of a person or body part, usually means get burnt but rarely means to warm oneself (or one's hands, etc.) up near the fire or on another person, etc. (Other Pronunc.: takkan before another suffix)

be lukewarm ■ *petyo V be lukewarm {{Ex.: petyoSmin sii lukewarm water petyonin. It got lukewarm. petyonpiy! Make it lukewarm!}} Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, -n(i), or -mpi (or possibly -Ste)

make lukewarm ■ petyonmi (Made from: *petyo, -mpi) V make lukewarm

be warm ■ muSSi V be hot, be warm, heat {{Ex.: muSSi pire. It's warm. (The world/land is warm.) muSSimpi kannis! Warm me up! muSSi-ka. I'm hot. haayi muSSipuy nii sottowtak, muSSipuhte-ka. Come warm yourself here at the fire, I've warmed myself. yeela-ka muSSipu. Let me warm myself!\} Similar: muuhi. Grammar: usually means to be warm/hot, not to warm something, except with either -pu or -mpi. ■ takka V be hot/warm, burn {{Ex.: takkan kan-koro. My feet are burning. takkanin-ka. I got burnt (for ex. by holding something hot). ekwe-me takkan! Don't get burnt! takkampiy-me issu! Warm up your hands! kan takkampin irekse. I warmed/heated the rock. yeela-ka takkan
mesme. Let me get warm (standing/lying) near you. takkanin. It got hot (the weather).
takka pire. The land is hot (from the hot sun).
takka TuuhiS. The day is hot. takkaSine sakker.
The fat is hot. takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water).
hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise! Let's go, go to see the hot springs!
meaning difference is unclear.
meaning "was/were ___-ed," present tense is -hne,
temme Sumekpuhnis? I was seized.
hiiWampihnis tollon pappel. A lot of paper was brought. hiswihnis alaasSu The baby was born.
moT-me Sumekpuhnis? Did you get kissed?}
Similar: -hne. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ___-ed," present tense is -hne,
similar to -stap and -stapse. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ■ -stap Suff. (V)

warm by the fire ■ temme V warm by the fire

\[\text{Ex.: temmenis-ka. I got warm by the fire, temme haysa tina. They're getting warm there (by the fire), temmey-me issu! Warm your hands by the fire! temmepu to warm oneself by the fire} \] Similar: tissi, Similar: temso.
Meaning: only for warming by a fire, usually of lying down with one's back to the fire, but can be hands, etc...
■ tissi V warm by the fire \[\text{Ex.: kan tissi neppe sinnise. I'm warming this baby by the fire, tissipu to warm oneself at the fire} \] Similar: temme.

warm oneself ■ mistu V warm oneself \[\text{Ex.: mistu-ka. I (will) warm myself. hann-me mistun? Where did you warm yourself? mistu-k sottowtak. He's warming himself by the fire.} \] ■ taamu V warm/sun oneself, sunbathe

\[\text{Ex.: taamu-k Taalatka. He's warming himself in the sunshine. taamuna-ka. I go to sun myself,} \] Grammar: only of oneself, cannot use for warming an object. Meaning: means in the sun even if Taalatka is not used.

was ___ ed (past passive) ■ -hnis Suff. (V) passive

\[\text{Ex.: paTTihnis-ka I was seized. uykame nottohnis. Yesterday you were hit.} \]
hiwampihnis tollon pappel. A lot of paper was brought. hiswihnis alaasSu The baby was born.
moT-me Sumekpuhnis? Did you get kissed?\] Similar: -hne. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ___-ed," present tense is -hne,
similar to -stap and -stapse. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ■ -stap Suff. (V)

was about to ■ eeye; V was about to, almost \[\text{Ex.: takkumin-ak eeye. He almost choked (was about to choke), makse eeye paakayninis. We were about to come to shell (something).} \] Grammar: probably only used with past tense verbs. Social use: used mostly in Arroyo's time.

wash ■ *hapu V clean, wash \[\text{Ex.: hapuksiy nuk! Clean it!} \] Grammar: only appears with -ksi (possibly meaning clean strongly), Ascension said it couldn't be used by itself. [Tentative] ■ hiTTa V wash \[\text{Ex.: hiTTähne posol homrontak. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-siise? With what do you clean your teeth? hiTTay! Wash! hiTTapuy, tare! Wash yourself, sister! (Possibly hands)} \] Grammar: meaning: wash hands, wash grain, fairly general word for washing. ■ humri 2 V wash \[\text{Ex.: humirpy men-hin. Wash your face!} \] (Other Pronunc.: humrii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word, humir before -pu or -mu) ■ kussa V wash clothes, do laundry, wash \[\text{Ex.: kussapuy men-moohel! Wash your head! makke aruuta kussa torooowum. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow, aNNis hiS’a-ka kussa. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahn. She's taking its feathers out, so it}
can be washed. (A down pillow case.)

*aamane kussapaN* truly a laundress)\} Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair.

**open-weave washing basket** ■ caaya  **N** open-weave washing basket Cultural info.: up to 2 feet across by 1 foot tall, made of twigs, used for carrying or hanging clean laundry and for washing beans or seeds. [Attested only once]

**wash clothes** ■ kussa  **V** wash clothes, do laundry, wash { {Ex.: kussapuy men-moohe!} Wash your head! makke aruta kussa toroowum. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. aNNis hiS'ka-ka kussa. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). iccompi-k wak-puTse, aNNis hiS'ka-ka kussa. She's taking its feathers out, so it can be washed. (A down pillow case.) aamane kussapaN truly a laundress)\} Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair.

**wash oneself** ■ humirpu  (Made from: humri, -pu)  **V** wash oneself Meaning: only of literally washing oneself when dirty, often used for washing one's face, truly a laundress). hiTTakpun.

**washcloth** ■ hitwis  (Made from: hitte, -wu, -si)  **N** washcloth, towel { {Ex.: ekwena men hitwis. You don't have your towel.} Similar: hiTTakpun.

**wasp** ■ toyooh  **N** revers. bumblebee, wasp Verb: toyooh.

**paper wasp** ■ poocruk  **N** paper wasp Pronunciation: unusual form (long vowel followed by two consonants). Meaning: makes nests that look like paper and hang in trees. [Attested only once]

**move like a wasp** ■ ute  (Made partly from: -spu)  **V** make faces, move like a wasp { {Ex.: kata pinnan utespu. to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.} Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

**catch wasps** ■ utoyoh  **V** revers. catch bumblebees/wasps { {Ex.: toyooho to go to catch bumblebees} Noun: toyooh. [Tentative]

**watch** ■ atwe  **V** view, watch, look to, plan to { {Ex.: atwes-me kannis? Are you watching me? ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) atwemitt-me kannis koc-ka totyon. You keep correcting me when I stutter.)} ■ meheesi  (Made from: mehe, -si)  **V** look at, see, watch Meaning: meaning similar to mehe alone, unclear how it is different, this is the most common use of mehe. ■ suksi  **V** watch, keep an eye on, snoop { {Ex.: suksiy! Watch (it, something you don't like)! hista makam kannis suksisi? Why are you all just watching me? ekwe makke suksi. We're not watching (snooping). suksipahN hayea, suksipahN hayea. They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. hattena huuyis suksipah? Who started paying attention (snooping)?} Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: suksis before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN) ■ taSSu  **V** watch { {Ex.: makam kannis taSSu. You all watched me. taSSuhte makke citesse. We've watched the dance.} Synonym: mehe. Grammar: may usually only be used for more than one person watching. Meaning: meaning similar to meheesi, but less common.

**watch out** ■ atpe  **V** watch out, take care { {Ex.: miSSimpi atpesi. to watch out well (to do it as it should be) atpey! Watch out!} Grammar: usually used with -si, but can be used alone with similar meaning. ■ atpesi  (Made from: atpe, -si)  **V** watch out, take care { {Ex.: miSSimpi atpesi. to watch out well (to do it as it should be)}

**watch people** ■ sukispu  (Made from: suki, -pu)  **V** watch people, snoop Grammar: meaning of -pu not literal (not 'self'), can also be sukismu. Meaning: negative meaning, keep an eye on someone you're suspicious of, or watch someone to collect gossip to tell about them.

**watcher** ■ sukispaN  (Made from: suki, -paN)  **N** busyboby, watcher Meaning: someone who always watches others to collect gossip about them.

**watch-tower** ■ attaspis  (Made from: atta, -spis)  **N** watch-tower, guard-tower Meaning: literally 'thing you use to watch out'.

**water** ■ sii  **N** water { {Ex.: moTmes haran siise? Did you give him water? takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). siisum kussa. I'm washing clothes with water.} native.} (Other Pronunc.: si before a suffix starting with two consonants)
water

carry/bring/fetch water ■ ukke \( V \) bring/carry/fetch water \{ [Ex.: \( u\)kkeyis \( h\)o\( T\)To! I go bring water! \( a\)ruh'a-ka \( u\)kkeykun. I went to bring water early in the morning. \( u\)kkeykun-ka \( h\)emee\( c\)'a \( u\)llisum. I went to get water with one water dish. \( k\)an-was yete \( u\)kke. I will bring him water. \( k\)an ukkenun. I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).} \} Similar: ukki.

Pronunciation: variant uwe probably reflects historical changes between \( k \) and \( w \).

duck the head underwater ■ luppu \( V \) duck the head underwater \{ [Ex.: \( l\)uppupuy \( s\)itka \( m\)en-mooho\( e\)l! DUCK your head in the water! \( k\)alletka \( a\)kkun, \( y\)u-k \( l\)uppupun. He went into the ocean and ducked his head underwater.} \}

Similar: waleeli.

catch water dogs ■ waleeli \( V \) catch axolotls \{ [Ex.: \( w\)a\( l\)eel\( i\)na to go catch axolotls] \}\n
Noun: waleelih. Meaning: also called water dog. [Attested only once]

give water ■ hoppo \( V \) give water \{ [Ex.: \( h\)oppot \( k\)annis! Give me water! \( h\)oppotityuT! You all give me water! \( h\)oppo\( y\)is! Go give (someone) water!} \} Grammar: often used in commands (hoppy, hoppo\( y\)is, hoppot, etc.), but does not have to be.

dive underwater ■ sorpo \( V \) dive underwater \{ [Ex.: \( s\)orpo\( S\)te \( k\)uris. The curlew has dived under water. sorponin. (Someone) dived underwater.} \}\n
Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) and -Ste. Meaning: of a water bird or a person diving under water, for ex. in a creek when swimming.

young of water snake ■ littokma \( N \) young of water snake Similar: littakwa; Similar: lissok. [Attested only once]

spring water ■ uppi; \( N \) spring water Similar:
takka\( S\)min-sii; Similar: teren. Meaning: probably the water, rather than the spring itself, but word is very unsure, uncommon word related to teren. [Attested only once]

catch water snakes ■ lissokwa; \( V \) catch water snakes Noun: lissokwa; Noun: lissok. Pronunciation: has a pronunciation with n (lissonwa, lissona) like noun. Grammar: might also include -wa snake suffix exceptionally on a verb. Meaning: see lissok on types of snake.

spring of water ■ koloy \( N \) spring (of water) \{ [Ex.: \( n\)uhu \( t\)aprey \( k\)oloytak up there at the spring} \}

Meaning: where water comes out of the ground.

throw into water ■ luki \( V \) throw into water \{ [Ex.: \( h\)iske kan-mes luki! Wait, I'm going to throw you into the water! \( l\)ukiin. (He) fall/dove into the water.} \} Similar: luppu. (Other Pronunc.: lukii before one consonant then a vowel)

get water in eye ■ sokto \( V \) get water/soap in eye \{ [Ex.: \( s\)okto\( n\)in-ka. I got water/soap in my eye.} \} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i).

spring ■ teren \( N \) spring (water) \{ [Ex.: \( t\)eren\( t\)ak hima\( h\)'a kawranin \( s\)ii. All the water at the spring ran out.} \} Similar: uppi, Cultural info.: Asc. told that there used to be springs at San Juan Bautista, but they all dried up. Meaning: of a spring where water comes out of the earth.

surround by water ■ ru\( T\)Tu \( V \) surround by water \{ [Ex.: \( r\)u\( T\)Tunin pa\( S\)sarismak. The travelers got surrounded by water.} \} Meaning: may indicate being isolated or marooned. [Ar only, very unsure]

fall into water ■ lukin (Made from: \( l\)uki, -n\( i\)) \( V \) fall into water, dive (Other Pronunc.: lukini before other suffixes)

water basket ■ Sootok \( N \) water basket Meaning: for drinking from or for holding water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

water bird ■ ayrae \( N \) water bird Meaning: large, pretty water bird, black/white spotted and very blue with a long beak, a little bigger than a pigeon, eats worms and small fish by skimming the water (Ascension/Ha). [Attested only once]

water bottle ■ uSin \( N \) water bottle, jug Meaning: large water bottle, probably made of basketry, less common word for tillay. [Attested only once]

water dog ■ waleelih \( N \) axolot, water dog Verb: waleeli. Meaning: lizard called ajolote in Spanish.

water snake ■ lissok \( N \) water snake Similar: lissok.

Meaning: same as snake meanings of lissok. ■ lissonwa (Made from: lisson, -wa) \( N \) water snake Meaning: see lissok and lisson.

water-bottle basket ■ tillay \( N \) basket jug, water-bottle basket \{ [Ex.: \( k\)an meheesi nepp\( e\) tillaye. I'm looking at this water-jug basket.} \} Cultural info.: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]
waterfall ■ soro nii (Compound composed of: soro, nii) N waterfall Grammar: use as single word for 'waterfall' unsure. [Attested only once]

watering hole ■ hoyloy N watering hole {{Ex.: nuhu taprey hoyloytak up there at the watering hole}} [Attested only once]

watermelon ■ santiya (Borrowed from: sandia Spanish) N watermelon {{Ex.: amman-ka santiyase wak-sireese. I ate the watermelon's heart. haayiyuT himah'a makam, amSi makam husse santiyase! Come here all of you, so you can smell the watermelon! sunyiSte-ka santiyasum. I'm full from watermelon.}}

watery ■ sipriSte (Made from: sipri, -Ste) perf thin, watery

be watery ■ sipri V be watery, be thin {{Ex.: kan-was siprimpi. I'm thinning it (making it watery).}}

Watsonville ■ watsonwil (Borrowed from: Watsonville English) N place Watsonville {{Ex.: kan wattinis watsonwil yuu-ka Taakanin. I went to Watsonville and came back (again).}}

Pronunciation: was pronounced as watsonvil, but the nearest Mutsun pronunciation would be with w instead of v. [Attested only once]

way

lose the way ■ *lallu V lose the way, be lost {{Ex.: lallun-ka. I got lost. lallumpin-ka. I lost the way.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. ■ lallumpi (Made from: *lallu, -mpi) V lose the way

move out of the way ■ tarki V put aside, move out of the way {{Ex.: tarkin-ka. I put it aside (for ex. a chair, so I could get by).}} [Attested only once]

this way ■ iThin Adv thus, this way {{Ex.: iThin-me hiSSe. You do thus.}} Grammar: may be related to iThine. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

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make way ■ haahe 2 V make way {{Ex.: haahey! Make way!}} Meaning: this meaning is unsure.

we ■ makke, Pro we {{Ex.: hittYe makke rukkatka amSi makke ekwe malan. Let's go (in)to the house so that we don't get wet. Sipruna makke. We go to gather bulrush roots. hummit tooTe makkese! Give meat to us! makkese iime pire. The ground is shaking us.}} Grammar: probably only of 2 people (makke is 3+), 1st person dual subject. ■ makse, Pro we {{Ex.: Tiipeksi makse urkanum. We are really threshing grain with a mortar. hushin makse-mes. We are missing you. ekwe makse-was holle hippu. We can't carry it.}} Grammar: probably only of 3 or more people (makse is 2), 1st person plural subject, has irregular object form maksen.

if we were to ■ makket (Made from: makke, -t) Adv if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ makset (Made from: makse, -t) Adv if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

weak

be weak ■ *huyma V be weak, be lazy {{Ex.: huyma-ak. He is lazy/weak. ekwe-ka yete tapruna ussi-ka huyma. I will not go to gather wood because I am weak/lazy.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, -ksi, or -n. ■ huymaSmin (Made from: *huyma, -n) V be weak, be lazy (Other Pronunc.: huymani before another suffix)

be very weak ■ huymaksi (Made from: *huyma, -ksi) V be very lazy/weak

weak person ■ huymaSmin (Made from: *huyma, -Smin) N lazy/weak person

weakness ■ huyma (Made from: *huyma, -n) N laziness, weakness Meaning: can definitely mean laziness, probably also means weakness.

wealthy one ■ irekmin (Made from: irek, -min) N rich one, wealthy one Similar: irkeSmin. ■ irkeSmin (Made from: irek, -Smin) N rich one, wealthy one Similar: irekmin.

weapon ■ uris N weapon, tool, net {{Ex.: kan uriste. I have a weapon. hann-k roote-was...
weapon

**uris.** Where is it, the weapon of his? *kan-mes yete haTTa kan-uriisum.* I will hit you with my weapon. *ekwes makam huynina urisum?* Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?)

*Verb:* **uriis.** Cultural info.: the net meaning is probably a swing-net fishtrap. Meaning: usually a weapon, a stick or anything you could use to defend yourself in your home, not a gun; but also means an instrument or tool or fish trap/net. (Other Pronunc.: uris before a vowel in the same word)

**have a weapon** ■ **uris** ■ *Vrevers.* have a weapon/tool/net

**wear hair up in front** ■ **hatSa** *V* wear hair up in front

**wear the hair down** ■ **assRa** *V* wear the hair down, let hair down

**weave** ■ **ramMes** ■ *Vrevers.* weasel

**catch weasels** ■ **ramSe** ■ *Vrevers.* catch weasels

**weave** ■ **biRSe** ■ *Veave* ■ 

**weave a blanket! riTTesiy! Make someone weave! kan-riTTen my weaving!**

**weaving** ■ **riTTen** (Made from: riTTe, -n) *N*

**Wednesday** ■ **kapne **num three days. Wednesday

Meaning: both meanings very unsure. [Tentative]

**weapon**

**gather jimsonweed** ■ **moony,** ■ *Vrevers.* gather jimsonweed

**milkweed** ■ **siska,** ■ *N* milkweed

**tarweed** ■ **yarka** *V* gather tarweed

**weave** ■ **ramMeS** ■ *Veave* ■

**catch weasels** ■ **ramSe** ■ *Vrevers.* catch weasels

**weave** ■ **biRSe** ■ *Veave* ■

**toula** ■ **moony,** ■ *Vrevers.* •

**jimsonweed** ■ **moony,** ■ *Vrevers.* •

**uris.** Where is it, the weapon of his? *kan-mes yete haTTa kan-uriisum.* I will hit you with my weapon. *ekwes makam huynina urisum?* Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?)

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Meaning: both meanings very unsure. [Tentative]
time, came with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monyi', also explained as toluchu (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L.

week ; siman (Borrowed from: semana Spanish) N week {{Ex.: aNNis siman kan paynenis. Last week I had my period. yuu-ka Taakan uThin simantak. And I will arrive in two weeks.}}

weep ; warka Vrevers. cry, weep, sob {{Ex.: ekwe makam hiwsen warka. You all don't want to cry. yuu-me warka. And you cry. namitpu kan warka. I am heard crying. koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka. When I remember, then I cry. semmoSte-k kan-hawnan, warka-ka. My wife has died, I'm crying. ekwe-me warka! Don't cry! ussi-k warka tollon? Why is he crying a lot? niSSasum-ak warka. He's crying because of this.}} Noun. warak. Meaning: of a person crying (not an animal's cry).

weevil ; korkoho (Borrowed from: gorgojo Spanish) N weevil Pronunciation: korkoho is the Mutsun -s- pronunciation, but it was used with the Spanish pronunciation gorgojo. Meaning: small animal that eats a hole into beans and eats them out. Social use: not clear whether this was really used as a Mutsun word, or only in Spanish. [Tentative]

weight

gain weight ; uhSimpi (Made from: *uhSi, -mpi) V increase, gain weight Grammar: to increase something, or without object, to gain weight (increase oneself, possibly with -pu).

welcome ; umSe V welcome, receive, host {{Ex.: kan-was umSe. I'm welcoming him.}} Meaning: of welcoming/hosting a visitor/guest.

overstay one's welcome ; ruksa (Made from: rukka, -s-s) V make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome


make get well ; TiiTimpi (Made from: TiiTi, -mpi) V heal, make get well Meaning: to cause someone to recover from an illness.

get well ; TiiTin (Made from: TiiTi, -n) V get well/better, recover (Other Pronunc.: TiiTini before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

do well ; miSSimi 2 (Made from: miSSi, -mpi) V do well Meaning: combines with another verb to mean that one does that action well.

be dressed up well ; cuyerte (Made from: cuye, -Ste) V look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: cuyerte-ka. I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

dress well ; cuye V dress, make look good {{Ex.: cuyepu makse. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). kan cuyen. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: cuyee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

Wenyeren Tribe/people ; wenyeren Npersonal Wenyeren Tribe/people Cultural info.: some thought this was the Rumsiens (Carmelena Tribe), but Asc. was sure the Wenyeren were from very near San Juan Bautista, a type of Mutsun people.

were __ed (past passive) ; -hnis Suff. (V) passive (past) {{Ex.: paTTihnis-ka I was seized. uyka-me nottohnis. Yesterday you were hit. hiwampihnis tollon pappel. A lot of paper was brought. hiswihnis alaaSu The baby was born. moT-me Samekpuhnis? Did you get kissed?}} Similar: -hne. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ___ed"; present tense is -hne, similar to -stap and -stapse. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ; -stap Suff. (V) passive (past) {{Ex.: matlanustap-ak. He was put face down. hemec'a rukka irekwas, hiSSestap rukka irekwas. A house of rock, a house was made of rock. rammay-ka}}
were ___ed (past passive)

\[\text{Haywestap. I was seen inside. hannitum ennestap? Where was it written from?}\]

Similar: -\text{hne}. Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ___-ed,' similar to -\text{hnis} and -\text{stapse}, past version of -\text{hne}. Meaning: -\text{stap} and -\text{stapse} and also -\text{hnis} may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. **-\text{stapse} Suff.** (V) passive (past) \{Ex.: harastapse (Something) was given.\} Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ___-ed,' similar to -\text{hnis} and -\text{stap}, past version of -\text{hne}. Meaning: -\text{stap} and -\text{stapse} and also -\text{hnis} may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. Social use: mostly out of use by Ascension's time.

\begin{itemize}
  \item **West**
  \begin{itemize}
    \item **\text{huumun}** N west, west wind \{Ex.: neppe Taares huumuntakwas. This man is a westerner (is from the place in the west called huumuntak), huumun in the West / probably also: place called huumuntak\}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Similar: rammay.
    \end{itemize}
  \end{itemize}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item **West**
    \begin{itemize}
      \item **\text{rammay}** N West Similar: \text{huumun}; Similar: akkas, yakmun, awar. Meaning: unclear whether this word, which usually means 'inside,' really also means 'West'. [Me only]
    \end{itemize}
  \end{itemize}

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\begin{itemize}
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\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item **\text{malampi}** (Made from: *\text{mala}, -\text{mpi}) V wet Grammar: to wet something, not to be wet. **\text{malaSte}** (Inflected form of: *\text{mala}, -\text{Ste}) perf wet have wet hair **\text{luTpi}** V have wet hair \{Ex.: luTpisin-ka. I just have wet hair. luTpiri-me. You keep having wet hair.\} \{Similar: luTma. [Ar + Asc. guess]\}

\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item **\text{get/become wet}**
  \begin{itemize}
    \item **\text{malan}** (Made from: *\text{mala}, -\text{n}) V get wet, become wet (Other Pronunc.: \text{malani before another suffix})
    \begin{itemize}
      \item **be wet**
      \begin{itemize}
        \item **\text{*mala}** V be wet \{Ex.: moT-me malaanin? Did you get wet? annen kannis yuu-ka malaanin, tiru-ka malaanin. It rained on me, and I got wet. I got very wet. malaSte pissasum wet with dew yuu haysa kuutYi
        \end{itemize}
      \end{itemize}
    \end{itemize}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item **siisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water.\} Grammar: appears only with -\text{n(i)}, -\text{Ste}, or -\text{mpi}. (Other Pronunc.: *\text{mala} before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)
      \begin{itemize}
        \item **\text{luTma}** V be wet, be soaking \text{Similar: luTpi.}
        \begin{itemize}
          \item **Wet the body with saliva** **\text{male}** V wet the body with saliva \{Ex.: yeela-ka malee. Let me wet my body with saliva! malee-ka. I rub (someone) with saliva.\} \{Meaning: possibly an impolite word. (Other Pronunc.: malee before a single consonant and then a vowel)\}
          \begin{itemize}
            \item **\text{whale}** **\text{Timme}** N whale \{Ex.: Timmekma whales\} \text{Verb: Timse.}
            \begin{itemize}
              \item **\text{hunt whales}** **\text{Timse}** V hunt whales \{Ex.: Timsena to so whale hunting\} \text{Noun: Timme.}
              \begin{itemize}
                \item **What**
                \begin{itemize}
                  \item **Who knows what it is?** **\text{hinTispe}** (Made from: \text{hinTis, -pe}) Q who knows what it is? [Tentative]
                  \begin{itemize}
                    \item **be of what?** **\text{hinkayitista}** (Compound composed of: \text{hinkay, hista}) Q be of what? \{Ex.: hinkayitista-ka-mes? What relationship am I to you?\} \{Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: used to ask things like 'what group/family/parents do you belong to?'. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative]\}
                    \begin{itemize}
                      \item **do what?** **\text{hinka}** V do what?, why \{Ex.: hinka-me? What are you doing? hinka-me-was? What are you doing to him? hinkanin-ka? What did I do? hinkasmin? what kind of?\} \{Grammar: takes suffixes like a verb, and hinkahtes has a special meaning. Social use: Ar often had a -\text{ta} suffix of unknown meaning with this word, but -\text{ta} was not used by Ascension's time. [Tentative]\}
                      \begin{itemize}
                        \item **become what?** **\text{hinkan}** (Made from: \text{hinka, -n}) V become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: \text{hinkani before another suffix})
                      \begin{itemize}
                        \item **with what?** **\text{hinkay}** Q with what? \{Ex.: hinkay-me men hitwipu? With what you going to wash yourself?\} \{Meaning: could also mean 'how,' but much less common than hinkasi.\}
                      \end{itemize}
                    \end{itemize}
                  \end{itemize}
                \end{itemize}
              \end{itemize}
            \end{itemize}
          \end{itemize}
        \end{itemize}
      \end{itemize}
    \end{itemize}
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item **\text{west}**
  \begin{itemize}
    \item **\text{huumun}** N west, west wind \{Ex.: neppe Taares huumuntakwas. This man is a westerner (is from the place in the west called huumuntak), huumun in the West / probably also: place called huumuntak\}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Similar: rammay.
    \end{itemize}
  \end{itemize}

\end{itemize}
say what? ■ hinkayi Q say what? {{Ex.: hinkayi wak-raakat? What is his name? hinkayi-me-kas monse? What are you saying to me? hinkayihnnes-me? What were you told?}} Grammar: can be used as a verb (with verb suffixes) rarely.

What do you care? ■ hinTise-me waate meese? (Idiom composed of: hinTis, -se, =me, waate, meese) excl What does it matter to you?, What do you care?

What does it matter to you? ■ hinTise-me waate meese? (Idiom composed of: hinTis, -se, =me, waate, meese) excl What does it matter to you?, What do you care?

what for? ■ hinkasi (Made from: hinka, -si) Q how?, why?, what for? {{Ex.: hinkasi-ka yete hiSSe? How will I do it? hinkasi-me hiwsen pinase? How do you want that? / What do you want that for? yuu-me hinkasi taahe? And why do you ask?}} Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from hinkahle 'how are (you)'.


what is that which...? ■ hinTisna Q what/where is it that...? {{Ex.: hinTisna pina hikihte? What is that which is hung there? hinTisna rootes neppe? What was this that there was?}} Grammar: meaning related to numan, but not used with numan.

what is that? ■ hiskena Q what is that? {{Ex.: hiskena? What is that?}} [Tentative]

What is that? ■ itta Q what is that? {{Ex.: ittane emhe? What is this that is barely visible?}}

what? ■ hinTis 1 Q what?, why? {{Ex.: piina hinTis? What is that? hinTise piNi wak hippu? What is he maybe carrying on his back? hinTise-me hiSSe? What are you doing?/What are you making? hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitte? With what do you clean your teeth?}} Pronunciation: object form can be either hinTise or hinTis. ■ hista Q what?, why?, where? {{Ex.: hista piNi haysa Taakampin? What might they have brought? hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe? What did the Padre make you do? hista-me huysi taahe? Why are you in a hurry to ask? hista-me-was haavi? Why are you calling him to come here? hista-me wattin? Where are you going?}} Meaning: question word of general meaning. Social use: may be borrowed from a related language, but also used somewhat often in Mutsun. ■ kee excl what?, yes? Meaning: a way to respond when someone calls your name. [Attested only once]

what's that? ■ hinTo Pro that, what's that? {{Ex.: kan hinTo. That's mine, men hinTo. That's yours. wak hinTo. That's his hers/its. haysa hinTo. That's theirs. makse hinTo. That's ours. wak hinTo hucekni. S That's his/her dog. hatta neppe hinTo? Whose is that? hinTo? What's that?}} Grammar: only used for possession (for ex. that's mine) or questions (what's that), special usage, can be a question word but usually is not.

wheat ■ ortrohmin (Made from: -Smin) N hay, barley, wheat Grammar: verb stem to which -Smin is added to make this is unknown. Meaning: exact type of grain unknown. [Ar + Ass. guess] ■ tiriikku (Borrowed from: trigo Spanish) N wheat {{Ex.: kan wattimpan kan-tiriikku, amSi-ka saate kan-tiriikku. I'm taking/carrying my wheat, in order to toast my wheat. Tiipehne tiriiku. The wheat was threshed. yaasir tiriiku a lot of wheat hiTTahne tiriiku. The wheat is washed. ruuta makse tiriikku oosum. We're harvesting wheat with the "oz" tool. huumuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku. The size of a hummingbird's egg is like a grain of wheat.}} Cultural info.: could toast like popcorn by cooking in hot sand.

get wheat ■ ati V get wheat {{Ex.: atiyeni-ka. I'm coming to get wheat.}} [Attested only once]

when ■ koc conj when, if {{Ex.: parki men koc-ka-mes huuye. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. koc-ak malan. When it gets wet. koc layTaSte, terey nuk! If it's long, cut it!}} Synonym: imatkun. Grammar: typical word for both 'when' and 'if'.

when? ■ hinwa Q when? {{Ex.: hinwa-me heyespu? When do you shave yourself?}}
hinwa me Taakan? When are you coming? hinwa kan-mes haras hineurse? When did I give you money?  

Where ■ hanni Q where?  {{Ex.: hanni sii? Where is the water? hanni wak? Where is he? hannime waraanin? Where did you get cut? hannitum me Taakan? Where do you come from? hanni me hinneykun? Where did you go for a walk?}} Pronunciation: in Ar’s time, there was often a t in the word (most hannya or hanta), but in Asc.’s time this was not used at all. ■ nunan, Pro that, which, who, where  {{Ex.: iTkay nunan me huupun! Pay for what (the thing that) you bought! kan meheesi haysane nunan hiwaanin. I’m looking at those who arrived. kan nunan kan-appase heme’ca mansanase. I’m the one who gave my father an apple. ekwe ka hiwse nuanan ka eTTenin. I don’t like where I was sleeping.}} Similar: ohlonuma; Similar: Suruknuma. Grammar: introduces a relative clause (the thing which/that..., the person who..., the place where...).

de to which ■ hampi, 2 V to be who, to be which  {{Ex.: hampiyuT? Who are you all? hampinse me oyuSon? Which thing are you doing again?}} Grammar: rarely used as a verb in Ar’s time only, usage unsure.

What is that which...? ■ hinTisna Q what/where is it that...?  {{Ex.: hinTisna pina hikihte? What is that which is hung there? hinTisna rootes neppe? What was this that there was?}} Grammar: meaning related to nunan, but not used with nunan.

That which ■ yu Pro that/what  {{Ex.: kan emmenin yu ka uttusin. I forgot what I put away. hiSSeSte me yu kan-mes howson. You’ve done what I ordered you to. ekwe me hinsu yu kan pesyo. You don’t know what I’m thinking.}} Grammar: used to make a relative clause, same as nunan but less common. Meaning: probably developed from yu ‘and’ (‘I forgot and I put something away’ is similar to ‘I forgot what I put away’).

While ■ kuutis quant little bit/while  {{Ex.: kuutis tooTe a little bit of meat yeela-ka ukkisi kuutis! Wait while I drink a little! kuutis taprey a little bit upward / up a little kuutis-ka miSte. I’m a little good. (Can mean: I’ve gotten a little better from an injury.) kuutis-ka pesyo. I think a little. eTTenin ak kuutis. He slept a little bit. kuutis waate corkon sii. It won’t be long before the water dries up (it is coming in a little that the water dries up.).}} Similar: kuutyi. Grammar: includes a little bit of time, a little bit of something, or...
something being a little (slightly) the case; related to kuutYi but not directly derived from it.

in a little while ■ kuutis waate (Idiom composed of: kuutis, waate) Adv shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally 'something' comes in a little while'. ■ kuutYi waate (Idiom composed of: kuutYi, waate) Adv shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until, same as kuutis waate. Meaning: literally 'something' comes a little'.

a little while ■ hipSun Adv a little while {Ex.: eTTeniy hipSun! Sleep a little while!}

whip ■ asote (Borrowed from: azote Spanish) N whip {Ex.: uThin asote two whips} [Attested only once]

whirl ■ tula V whirl, spin {Ex.: wimlun-me, tulas. You whirled around, spun around.} Meaning: spin oneself around, possibly a child's game. [Attested only once]

whirl around ■ wimlu V whirl {Ex.: wimlun-me, tulas. You whirled around, spun around. wimlu! Whirl (it) around!}

whirlwind ■ pussuy Nrevers. whirlwind {Ex.: pussuyniS, koc pussyu tiplela a whirlwind, when the turning one spins} Verb: pussuy. ■ pussuyinis (Made from: pussuy, -knis) N whirlwind Meaning: could mean a small whirlwind, but probably also just means any whirlwind.

make a whirlwind ■ pussyu Nrevers. make a whirlwind {Ex.: uyka pusyus, okse pusyus. Yesterday (it) made a whirlwind, a long time ago (it) made a whirlwind.} Noun: pussuy.

Whiskey Hill ■ hwiskihil (Borrowed from: Whiskey Hill English) N place Whiskey Hill, Freedom Hill Cultural info.: located about two miles outside Watsonville toward Santa Cruz, renamed Freedom Hill during Ascension's time. Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun. [Attested only once]

whisper ■ Sahhu V speak secretly, whisper {Ex.: Sahhumu hayasa. They are whispering with each other. Sahhuksit riccay oocotka! Whisper very quietly to me in my ear!} Similar: wekSo. Grammar: may be used only or usually with -mu. Meaning: to speak quietly with each other so others do not hear. ■ wekSo V whisper {Ex.: ekwe namitpu wekSoki-me. It isn't audible, you whisper too softly.} Similar: Sahhu.

whistle ■ awke V whistle {Ex.: hattena ar husken, awken? Who already blew a whistle, whistled?} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ hihe V whistle {Ex.: hihe! Whistle!} [Tentative] ■ hussek N whistle, flute {Ex.: Salkinin hussek wak-haayum. He split the whistle with his mouth.} Verb: huske. ■ kuyke V whistle {Ex.: kuykey, kan-taknan! Whistle, my elder brother! kuyke makse. We whistle.} Meaning: with the mouth, not a whistle.

blow a whistle ■ huske V blow a whistle, play the flute {Ex.: huske-k. He's playing the flute. huske! Blow the whistle!} Noun: hussek. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i), and husken and huske seem to mean the same thing. Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with just one's mouth.

white

be white ■ carka 1 Vrevers. be white {Ex.: carka men-koro. Your feet are white.} Noun: carak. Meaning: of people or body parts or skin. (Other Pronunc.: carak before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ cupka V be white {Ex.: cupkaSmin sinni kuutYiSmin. The white child is small. cupkaya / cupkamak white ones cupkanin It turned white. cupakpu kata yopok. (Someone) is bleaching (him/herself) white like snow.} Similar: palka. Pronunciation: rarely used as cupakpu before -pu, meaning with -pu somewhat unclear. (Other Pronunc.: cupak before -pu (or if possible, -mu)) ■ losko V be pale, be white {Ex.: loskoSmin white-skinned/pale-haired person. men losko. You are pale (of skin or hair).} Meaning: only of a person's skin or hair, for example of a child looking pale, not meaning European people. ■ palka V be white Similar: cupka. Social use: cupka is a more common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ sarka V be white {Ex.:
white ■ sarkanin. (It) became white. sarkaSmin a white one.} Meaning: Ar thought it referred to clouded eyes (cataracts), but it seems to mean 'white' in general.

**paint white** ■ kurhe Vrevers. paint white, paint

{{[Ex.: kan-was kurhe. I paint it (white).]}}

*Noun: kureh. Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so meaning may be unclear. [Attested only once]*

**White**

*be White** ■ monSi Vrevers. be reasonable, be a Spaniard, be White

{{[Ex.: men sukmu, monSikiSpu. You smoke, pretending to be a Spaniard.]}}

*Noun: mooniS. Meaning: primarily means to be a European colonialist (a Spaniard, a White person), but may also mean to be a person who uses reason (the Spanish phrase for a European colonialist) separately from that.*

**white clay** ■ huppak Nrevers. white clay

{{[Ex.: kan-was huppka huppaksum. I smear him with white clay.]}}

*Verb: hupka. Cultural info.: very fine, starch-like clay that develops in balls under the ground, was used for washing hair and possibly clothing, made suds, was kept moist for use in washing, washed very well. Meaning: may sometimes include a black type of clay as well, but that may be a confusion.*

**white fish** ■ paysar N white fish Cultural info.: used to live in the San Benito River, but the Americans put catfish and then carp in the river, and the catfish killed these and the other species of fish, sometimes caught at La Poza (San Juan beach), tasted good. Meaning: similar to salmon, spotted, with no small bones, had a small mouth and was short and fat, had white meat, may refer either to a fish about one foot long or to a fish about 8-10 inches long, possibly both pike and trout.

**white one** ■ carkasmin (Made from: carka, -Smin)

*N white one, clear one Meaning: white of people or body parts, clear of the sky or weather.*

**white person** ■ mooniS Nrevers. white person, colonialist, Spanish person

{{[Ex.: mooniS riicasum in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) mooniSmak haysa riica, mooniS riica. language of the White people, European/Spanish language]}}

*Verb: monSi. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.*

**white tree** ■ ani N white tree

**whiten** ■ cupakpu (Made from: cupka, -pu) V bleach, whiten Grammar: grammatical usage somewhat unclear (bleach oneself, something bleaches on its own, etc.)

**whiteness** ■ carak Nrevers. whiteness

{{[Ex.: meheepuy men-carak! Look at your whiteness!]}}

*Verb: carka 1. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, based on comparison to carka, might be Talak.*

**who** ■ hampi, 1 Q which, who

{{[Ex.: hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo? Which one do you want me to shoot? hampi paaTe ennen neppese? Which priest wrote this?]}}

*Grammar: can function as a verb, taking verb suffixes. Meaning: who is it, which one.*

**hatte, 1 Q who?**

{{[Ex.: hattesTuk makam riica? With whom do you all speak? hatte neppe irek? Whose is this rock? hattekma pina waate? Who are they, coming here? hattekma Tawra nahan? Who all live there? hattekin anhelmak? Who are the angels? hattekin citte rammay? Who are (those people) dancing inside?]}}

*Grammar: may have used hattek in plural as liberal in Ar's time, shifted to regular hattekma by Asc.'s time.

**numan; Pro that, which, who, where**

{{[Ex.: iTKay numan-me hupun? Pay for what (the thing that) you bought! kan meheesi haysane numan hiwaani. I'm looking at those who arrived. kan numan kan-appase hemec'a mansanase. I'm the one who gave my father an apple. ekwe-ka hiwsen numan-ka eTTenin. I don't like where I was sleeping.]}}

*Similar: ohlonuma; Similar: Suruknuma. Grammar: introduces a relative clause (the thing which/that..., the person who..., the place where...).*

**to be who** ■ hampi, 2 V to be who, to be which

{{[Ex.: hampiyuT? Who are you all? hampinse-me oySon? Which thing are you all? What are you doing again?]}}

*Grammar: rarely used as a verb in Ar's time only, usage unsure.*

**who (plural)?** ■ hattekin (Inflected form of: hatte, -kin) Q who (plural)?

*Grammar: irregular plural of hatte, possibly out of use by Asc.'s time.*

**who knows what it is?** ■ hinTispe (Made from: hinTis, -pe) Q who knows what it is? [Tentative]
who knows/thinks ■ -pe Suff. (?? > Q) who knows/thinks { {Ex.: hannipe wak? Who knows where he/she is? hinTispe? Who knows what (it) is? } } Grammar: usually attaches to question words, but sometimes to other words, probably does not change part of speech. Meaning: meaning very unsure.

who knows? ■ kiye excl who knows? [Ar + Asc. guess]

who? ■ hattena Q whose?, who? { {Ex.: hattena-k? Who is he? hattena hiwaanin? Who arrived? hattena neppe hinTo? Whose is this thing? } } Grammar: usually used for the same meaning as hatte ('who'), but rarely also used for 'whose' (possession).

whore ■ monyo Smin (Made from: monyo, -Smin) N promiscuous one, whore Meaning: of either a man or a woman.

whose? ■ hattena Q whose?, who? { {Ex.: hattena-k? Who is he? hattena hiwaanin? Who arrived? hattena neppe hinTo? Whose is this thing? } } Grammar: usually used for the same meaning as hatte ('who'), but rarely also used for 'whose' (possession).

why ■ ussi conj why, because { {Ex.: ussi-me paTTihne! (Don't go around stealing) because you will be caught! ussi-me maayi? Why are you laughing? aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate. I'm throwing up, because I'm sick. } } Grammar: can work as a question word or as a conjunction.

why? ■ hinka V do what?, why { {Ex.: hinka-me? What are you doing? hinka-me-was? What are you doing to him? hinkanin-ka? What did I do? hinkasmin? what kind of? } } Grammar: takes suffixes like a verb, and hinkahate has a special meaning. Social use: Ar often had a -ta suffix of unknown meaning with this word, but -ta was not used by Ascension's time. ■ hinkasi (Made from: hinka, -si) Q how?, why?, what for? { {Ex.: hinkasi-ka yete hiSSe? How will I do it? hinkasi-me hiwsen piinuxe? How do you want that? / What do you want that for? yuu-me hinkasi taah? And why do you ask? } } Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from hinkahate 'how are (you)'. ■ hinTis 1 Q what?, why? { {Ex.: piina hinTis? What is that? hinTise piNi wak hippu? What is he maybe carrying on his back? hinTise-me hiSSe? What are you doing? What are you making? hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse? With what do you clean your teeth? } } Pronunciation: object form can be either hinTise or hinTis. ■ hista Q what?, why?, where? { {Ex.: hista piNi haysa Taakampin? What might they have brought? hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe? What did the Padre make you do? hista-me huysi taah? Why are you in a hurry to ask? hista-me-was haayi? Why are you calling him to come here? hista-me watti? Where are you going? } } Meaning: question word of general meaning. Social use: may be borrowed from a related language, but also used somewhat often in Mutsun.

wick ■ suurenis (Made from: *suure, -ns, -si) N wick Meaning: literally 'thing with which you turn it into ash'.

wickedness ■ hippur N wickedness, badness [Attested only once]


wife ■ hawnan (Made from: hawn, -ns) N wife
take a wife ■ urhe Vrevers. take a wife/husband Noun: urhe. [Attested only once]

my wife ■ hawnaksa (Made from: hawn, -ksa) N my wife, my mistress Meaning: usually means one's wife, but can clearly mean a married man's mistress as well.

look for/have a wife ■ hawn V look for/have a wife { {Ex.: uTTasi kan-hawnane. I am waiting for my wife. kan hawnaksi. I am looking (hard) for a wife. hawnaksa Ste has a wife hawnaksenax semmonis. My wife/mistress died. hawnaksenay, men hawnane. You are a married man (one characterized by a wife), you have a wife. } }

wild oats ■ huunu Smin N wild oats Similar: -Smin. Grammar: something followed by -Smin, but it is not clear what.
wild rose ■ mamawkwa (Borrowed from: possibly a borrowing possibly Chochenyo) N wild rose Pronunciation: -kw- not normally possible in Mutsun, and this may be from another language. [Attested only once] ■ muumuci N wild rose, type of flower Meaning: exact type of flower very unsure, possibly not wild rose, the plant had small, pretty flowers, but also had strong thorns.

wildcat ■ tooroma N wild-cat, bobcat

will ■ yete Adv will, later {{Ex.: ekwe, kasaari-ka yete. No, I will marry later on. hinkasi-me yete hooyo siise? How will you get water? yete-k malan kan-eshen. My blanket will get wet. yetee-ka turisn. I'll be cold. yeteSte-k hiwan. He's about to arrive.}} Grammar: can mean literally 'later,' but usually used to show future tense, so can be translated just as 'will,' rarely used with verb suffixes. (Other Pronunc.: yete before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

will have ...ed ■ waate ...nin (Phrasal verb composed of: waate, -n-, -n) V will have ...ed, come to ... {{Ex.: waate hilwinin ammani. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Grammar: can be used with similar meaning (future perfective). [Tentative]

willow ■ patah N willow Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

Arroyo Willow ■ tarah Nrevers. Arroyo Willow


gather Arroyo Willows ■ tarhasa V gather Arroyo Willows


type of willow ■ hariya (Borrowed from: jarilla Spanish) N type of willow native: paysu. Cultural info.: used for making walihin and saway baskets. Meaning: this could be the willow ragwort shrub (Senecio salignus), not a type of willow tree, Spanish jarilla was used at least sometimes for the willow ragwort. Social use: unclear whether this was used in Mutsun sentences as a word borrowed into Mutsun from Spanish, or was just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

Arroyo willow ■ tarhasan N Arroyo Willow Verb: tarhasa; Similar: tarah. Cultural info.: its bark was used like leather to cover things, for ex. baskets, tree grew long the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: could be tarhasa plus -n nominalizer. Meaning: can be used of the tree or its bark. Sci. name: Salix lasiolepis Benth. Jepson p. 265.

split willow ■ hicic N split willow Cultural info.: used at least in basket-making. [Attested only once]

gather Chinese/curly willow ■ ripsi V gather Chinese/curly willow {{Ex.: ripsina to go to gather Chinese/curly willow}} Noun: ripin. Sci. name: probably Salix matsudana and/or Salix babylonica.


willow leaf groundsel ■ paysu, N willow ragwort, willow leaf groundsel loanword: hariya. Meaning: willow groundsel, jarilla in Spanish, shrub with yellow flowers, not a willow tree, Merriam says it is ashy-colored. Sci. name: Salix matsudana.

willow ragwort ■ paysu, N willow ragwort, willow leaf groundsel loanword: hariya. Meaning: willow groundsel, jarilla in Spanish, shrub with yellow flowers, not a willow tree, Merriam says it is ashy-colored. Sci. name: Salix salignus.

win ■ pattYa, V win, beat (at a game) {{Ex.: kan yette pattYa. I will win (the game). kan-was pattYan. I beat him (at a game, I won against him). pattYain. (A game) was won.}}

wind ■ hiTTew 1 Nrevers. wind {{Ex.: pooken wak-naawas hiTTewum. Her skirt puffs up from the wind. hiTTew wattimpi roopase. The wind is carrying the clothes away. amne hiTTewum. It is raining with wind. hiTTewum cuukin-ak. It is bending because of the wind. hiTTew hennonin / pettonin. The wind stopped/calmed. hiTTew waate yakmantaktum. The wind comes from the West. hiTTew kaakuntakwas. a south wind}} Verb: hiTwe.
**type of wind** ■ **kaakun** 2 N type of wind Meaning: a strong wind, probably a south wind.

**wind blows/gusts hard** ■ **haTri** V gust (wind), blow hard (wind) {{Ex.: haTrinin men-rukkata. It gusted in your house. haTri-k yete. It will gust later.}} Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTirpu is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: **haTir** before -pu or -mu if possible)

**wind** ■ **wiinu** (Borrowed from: *vino* Spanish) N wine {{Ex.: huupun-ka wuinus. I bought wine.}}

**wing** ■ **huymuk** N wing {{Ex.: huymuktak, wak-sippostak wak roote wak oSohmis. In his wing, in his feathers (wing) is where he was hit.}} Similar: wimmah. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ sippo (Made from: *sippo*, -s) N feather, wing Synonym: wimmah; Verb: sippo. Grammar: literally the thing one feathers something with (a feather). ■ wimmah N wing {{Ex.: wiriskan wimmah koyroSte. The bat's wing is dried up/hard. wimmahaq roote wak oSohnis. In the wing exists (the place where) it was wounded.}} Similar: huymuk; Synonym: sippo. Cultural info.: women used bird wings as dusters or brushes to dust clothing. Meaning: of a bird or bat.

**wink** ■ **kippi** V wink {{Ex.: kippis-ka men-hin! Wink your eye!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **kuyru** V wink {{Ex.: epSe men kuyuru? Don't you wink!}} Grammar: might only be used with -pu, with the same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure] (Other Pronunc.: **kuyru** before -pu (or -mu if possible with this verb))

**signal 'no' with nose/eye wink** ■ **Tunku** V signal 'no' with nose/eye wink {{Ex.: Tunkun-ka yete. I
wink

will signal 'no' with my nose. Tunkut kannis! Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink! TunnukpaN someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time} Meaning: tomake a facial gesture signalling something negative (can occasionally be something positive, but normally negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunc.: Tunnuk before -paN (and -pu and -mu if possible))

wipe ■ hiswe; V clean, winnow, separate { {Ex.: hiswey! Clean the grain! hiswehe-k. It is cleaned (of grain or beans).} } Meaning: clean grain or beans by separating bad parts, like chaff, out, could include threshing grain.

get circular winnower basket ■ tipri V get circular winnower { {Ex.: tipriina-ka. I go to get a circular winnower basket.} } Noun: tiprin. (Other Pronunc.: tiprii before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

circular winnower basket ■ tiprin N circular winnower basket Verb: tipri. Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a tipSin.

winnower ■ walihin N winnower, sieve Verb: walhi. Meaning: snowshoe-shaped (shovel without handle, closed at back and open at front), made of grass roots or twigs lengthwise with cutgrass woven between, used for cleaning/separating beans, wheat, etc. by grasping at the back and scooping.

winnower basket ■ warsan N sieve/winnower basket Verb: warsa,. Cultural info.: fairly large winnowing basket, broad, Asc. notes same shape as a pan you cook milk in, similar to tiprin or walihin. Meaning: Asc. was unsure of types of baskets, could not distinguish this from tiprin or walihin.


wipe ■ hitko V clean, wipe { {Ex.: hittokpuy men-wakkas! Clean your behind! wak-hitkos his toilet paper ara hinTisum-me hittokpu? Then what did you clean yourself with?} } Pronunciation: Ascension may have been confusing this with hiTTa, so the sounds are somewhat unclear. Grammar: usually used with -pu since one does this to oneself. Meaning: probably only for wiping one's buttocks after defecating, not for cleaning in general.
shot me with a bow, with an arrow.} Grammar: add to the noun one uses to do the activity (instrumental case). Meaning: cannot be used for the meaning 'do something together with' (-Tuk), only for 'do by using'. (Other Pronunc.: -um after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S) ■ -Tuk Suff. (N) with, together { {Ex.: cen-ak waate wak-tawsesTuk. Now he's coming with his little brother. kan wattin mesTuk. I'm going with you. kan eeTe tammalahTuk. I am sleeping with the mountain lion. (a mountain lion pelt) hoTTo mukurmahTuk! Go with the woman!}} Grammar: do something together with someone (comitative case). (Other Pronunc.: -hTuk after a vowel)

go with ■ huywe V accompany, go with { {Ex.: kan-mes huywe. I'm accompanying you. huywetit! Accompany me!}} Similar: onye, yaaTi.

with a person ■ -me, Suff. (N) with/near/alongside a person { {Ex.: haayi makam men-paapame! Come here all of you to your grandfather! tollon-ka eshen kannisme. I have a lot of blankets on me. kan Taakan iTyan makamme. I arrive behind you all. moT-me hivsen wattin mase. Do you want to go with us? muusik-sinni wak-aananme. The baby is nursing with his mother. akku makse paaTeme. We enter the Padre's (house).}} Grammar: the person one is near is usually in the object form (for ex. kannisme), but not always (for ex. paaTeme); attaches to noun or pronoun, (personal locative). Meaning: only near a person, not a thing, meaning similar to -Tuk, but more specifically a location near or next to the person, not necessarily doing an activity together with the person.

with a smile ■ Tuumuye Adv smiling, with a smile Similar: Tuumyu.

with good reason ■ nennema Adv with good reason Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

with what? ■ hinkay Q with what? { {Ex.: hinkay-me men hitwipu? With what you going to wash yourself??}} Meaning: could also mean 'how,' but much less common than hinkasi. [Tentative]

withdraw ■ yenne V withdraw { {Ex.: yennepu to withdraw oneself}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

wither ■ corko, 2 V wither, be thin { {Ex.: ekwena-k huttu, corko Ste-k huttu. He doesn't have a belly, his belly is flat.}}

within ■ rammay, Adv inside, within { {Ex.: makse Tawraykun rammay rukkatka. We went to stay inside the house. wak-poloc rammay. His belly-button is inside (is an innie). rammay murTu. It's dark inside. akkumpi tyappur rammay! Put the wood inside! mummye makkes rammay occotka. It's buzzing inside our ears.}} Grammar: the noun that something is inside can be specified with -tka, or not mentioned.

without ■ aTi Adv without, no { {Ex.: aTi makkuhmin widow (without a husband) aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos. She was born without sins.}}

without thinking ■ ekwe pesyonum (Saying composed of: ekwe, pesyo, -n, -sum) Adv by accident, not on purpose, without thinking Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.

woken up ■ hinuSte (Made from: *hinu, -Ste) perf woken up, awake

wolf ■ ummuh Nrevers. wolf Verb: umhu. Cultural info.: one had to hunt them with a group of at least 3-4 men, because when one shot one, several more would attack. Meaning: might be a rather large species.

hunt wolves ■ umhu Vrevers. hunt wolves { {Ex.: umhuna makke. We go to hunt wolves.}}

Noun: ummuh.

woman ■ mukurma Nrevers. woman { {Ex.: nepkam mukurmakma missimak. These women are pretty ones. tollon mukurma waate. Many women come. hokkehte-ka mukurmare. I've sent for the woman.}}

Similar: mukuSma; Verb: mukru.

young woman ■ atSakniS (Made from: atSa, -niS) N girl, young woman Grammar: plural is irregular atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older, not yet married. ■ atSa N girl, young woman { {Ex.: atSayikma girls paysenin atSakniS. The girl got pregnant.}}

Verb: atSa. Grammar: irregular plural atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older. (Other Pronunc.:}
atSayi before plural suffix -kma) ♦ muuhas
(Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) N virgin, nun, young woman {{Ex.: monyoSmín muuhas. promiscuous girl mismin muuhas. a pretty girl.}} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutson, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

covet a woman ♦ *emre V covet a woman {{Ex.: men-kas emren. You covet me (said by a woman).}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: possibly also for coveting and envying more generally. ♦ emren
(Made from: *emre, -n) V envy, covet a woman have sex with a sleeping woman ♦ hahme V have sex with a sleeping woman {{Ex.: hahmenak. He had sex with a woman in her sleep. hahmestap. (She was slept with in her sleep.)}} Meaning: probably forced sex (rape), not consensual, but could also be consensual, means to crawl over to the woman. Social use: was a bad word (taboo word, not used in polite conversation).


sorcerer woman ♦ haasan N sorcerer woman Social use: this word could only be used by sorcerers, or only of sorcerers.

be an old woman ♦ mukyu V be an old woman {{Ex.: mukyunin-ka. I became an old woman. mukyukiSpu to pretend to be an old woman mokkohte wak-sit neppe mukyuSikma. Teeth have sprouted on this old woman. mukyuSte-ka. I'm (already) an old woman.}}

be a woman ♦ mukru Vrevers. be a woman {{Ex.: mukrukiSpu to pretend to be a woman (for ex. a child pretending to be grown up)}} Noun: mukurma.

woman's buttocks ♦ puuChehte N woman's buttocks [Attested only once]

old women ♦ mukyuSikma (Made from: mukyu, -mak) N old women Grammar: irregular plural of mukyuSikma and possibly also mukeSma.

women's dance ♦ looleh N dance (women's) Cultural info.: a very pretty dance done by women. Pronunciation: plural loolehmak confirms final h. ♦ mooloy Nrevers. women's dance, mooloy dance {{Ex.: citte haysa mooloye. They are dancing the mooloy. Taayati-ka mooloye. I'm watching the mooloy dance.}} Verb: molyo.

wood ♦ tappur Nrevers. tree, wood {{Ex.: tappur tersehmin cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) hopey tina tappurtak! Go up (in) that tree! sottow tappur / hutte tappur firewood (kindling wood?) akkumpiya tappur? Put the wood (stick) in! kan cappe neppe tappure. I'm nailing this wood.}} Verb: tapru. Meaning: basic meaning is tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object.

gather cottonwood ♦ porpo V gather cottonwood {{Ex.: porpona to go to gather cottonwood}} Noun: porpor. Meaning: the only variety that was native to the area, Fremont cottonwood. Sci. name: Populus fremontii Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

give firewood ♦ SuttYa V eat roasted commeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

go to gather wood ♦ tapruna (Made from: tapru, -na) V go to gather wood Meaning: of firewood, but probably also wood in general. (Other Pronunc.: tapruyku before past tense -s or -n)

gather redwood ♦ hoope V gather redwood {{Ex.: hopena makte. We go to gather redwoods.}} Noun: hop.


dogwood ♦ rirsi, Vrevers. dogwood {{Ex.: ririse dogwood (object of sentence)}} Verb:
woodpecker ■ *paraatYu* N big woodpecker

Similar: *curutu*; Verb: *partYu*. Meaning: Western pileated woodpecker, has tufts on the head and white cheeks, red spot on the head, and is large, but smaller than the red woodpecker, bigger than the curutu. Sci. name: Phloeotomus pileatus picinus Bangs, Dawson p. 1020.

woodrat ■ *hireh* N woodrat {Ex.: *men-seepk kata hireh*. Your whiskers (beard) are like a rat's. *hireh*, *hirehmak* woodrat, woodrats} Verb: *hirhe*.

hunt woodrats ■ *hirhe* Vrevers. hunt woodrats {Ex.: *hirhena* to go to hunt woodrats}

Noun: *hireh*.

woods ■ *hutya* N brush, wood, forest, chaparral [Me only]

woodtick ■ *saatar* Nrevers. large tick, woodtick Verb: *satra*. Cultural info.: traditional riddle about this tick: "Rag, but not of skin, Leg, but not of a cow. Answer: woodtick.". Meaning: a large woodtick that bites dogs.

word ■ *riica* N language, word {Ex.: *ricca haysa ricasum*. (They) are speaking (in) their language. *moomiS riica* Spanish language (white person's language) *emmen-ak kan-riicase*. My language is being forgotten. *koc ekwe-ka otSo riicase*. When I don't hit the word (right), *tawahate-k piina riica*. That word is difficult.} Verb: *ricia; Similar: *riccan*.

work ■ *hiSSen*1 (Made from: *hiSSe*, -n) N work, business loanword: *tawah*. ■ *tawah* (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) Nrevers. work, task, job, employment, workplace {Ex.: *ekwena tawah*. There is no work. *tawahate-k*. He has work. It is difficult. *tawahmak* jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahatk! Put it away separately there at his work! *tawahate-k piina riica*. That word is difficult. ...amSi ekwe tawahate wak atte. ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.} Native: *hiSSen*; Verb: *tawhari*. Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace),
and with -te includes being difficult or hard. ■

tawahari (Borrowed from: trabajar Spanish) Vrevers. work { {Ex.: ekwe hasya hiwsen tawahari. They don't like/want to work. kecwiSy amma, amSi-me wattin tawharina! Eat quickly, so you can go (leave) work! ekwe miSte awiS, amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSipi awiiSum.} native: hiSSen; Verb: tawahari. Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te includes being difficult or hard. ■

tawaharismak (Made from: tawahari, -s1) N workplace, work Meaning: same meaning as one meaning of tawah.

tawharis (Made from: tawahari, -s2) N leather-workers ■ werhosmak (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: werho, -smak) N leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

do work ■ liSSen V plan to do, do work { {Ex.: kan liSSeni. I plan to do it.} } Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

have work ■ hiSSente (Made from: hiSSe, -n2, -te) V be busy, have work ■ tawahate (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) (Made from: tawah, -te) V have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult loanword: warci. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.

worker(s) ■ tawharismak (Borrowed from: trabajar Spanish) (Made from: tawahari, -smak) N worker, workers Grammar: can probably also use tawhariSmin. Meaning: can refer to one person, since work is something you do for a long time (-smak), or to more.

workplace ■ tawah (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) Nrevers. work, task, job, employment, workplace { {Ex.: ekwena tawah. There is no work. tawahate-k. He has work./It is difficult. tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahtak! Put it away separately there at his work! tawahate-k piina riica. That word is difficult. ...amSi ekwe tawahate wak atte. ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.} } native: hiSSen; Verb: tawahari. Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te includes being difficult or hard. ■

tawhari (Made from: tawahari, -s1) N workplace, work Meaning: same meaning as one meaning of tawah.

world ■ pire; N world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere { {Ex.: piretka Taawray! Sit on the ground! wackiSte pire. The ground/earth is cracked. hinne-k wak-pireese. He's walking his land. icon lissok koc cutsuksi pire. The earthworms come out when the land is very green, hemtso pire. The world is silent. muSSi pire. It (the weather) is hot. sokroSte pire. The world is dark (of a cloudy day). kan-was yete maka pireesum. I will throw handfuls of earth. moT-ka neppe piretkawas? Am I of this world?} } Similar: piire; Similar: wis, mun, lot. Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.：piree before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

worm ■ kareS Nrevers. worm { {Ex.: kareSte tooTe. The meat has worms. kareSe worm (object form)} } Verb: karse; Verb: karSe. (Other Pronunc.：kareS before a suffix starting with a vowel) ■ tippiSmin (Made from: tippi, -smin) N earthworm, worm Pronunciation: pronunciation uncertain. [Ar + Asc. guess]

get/collect angleworms ■ litku Vrevers. get/collect angleworms { {Ex.: litkuna to go to get angleworms} } Noun: *lituk.

earthworm ■ lissok Nrevers. snake, earthworm { {Ex.: icon lissok koc cutsuksi pire. The snakes come out when the land is green.} } Verb: lissokwa; Similar: lisson; Verb: *lisko; Similar: *lituk; Similar: litokma. Cultural info.: people hunted these striped water snakes and wrapped them around themselves like a belt until there were enough to form a skirt, then skinned them and boiled the meat, they also collected the eggs and boiled them to eat, and collected them by digging along the trail of
the snake through the reeds. Pronunciation: was pronounced as lesok or lessok in Ar's time. Meaning: in Ascension's time any striped water snake, usually green and red, but also other striped colors, it had long green eggs, meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: probably in Ar's time lisson/lissonwa meant water snake and lessok/lessokwa meant earthworm, but by Ascension's time the two merged and both meant striped water snake and possibly also big gopher snake, but not earthworm, with the pronunciation of lessok also changing to lissok. ■ lissokwa. (Made from: lissok, -wa) N snake, earthworm {{Ex.: iccon lissokwa koc cutsuSte pire. The worms come out when the earth is green.}} Verb: lissokwa. Grammar: may primarily mean plural snakes. Meaning: see lissok.

gather worms ■ karSe Vrevers. fill/get infested with worms {{Ex.: hapwey muumuri iiinase, amSi-k ekwe karsehne! Shoo the flies away from the sick one so he doesn't get infested with worms! karsenin yuukis. The acorns got worms.}} Noun: karSe; Similar: karSe. Meaning: probably to become wormy, not to collect worms for a purpose, but could be the same word as karSe.

earthworm/angleworm ■ *liituk N earthworm, angleworm {{Ex.: liitukwakma earthworms}} Verb: liitu; Similar: lissok. Grammar: only appears with -wa. Meaning: a type of earthworm, not a different species also called angleworm that is a parasite in humans. ■ liitukwa (Made from: *liituk, -wa) Nrevers. earthworm, angleworm

gather worms ■ karSe Vrevers. gather worms, caterpillars {{Ex.: karSenas makke. We go to collect worms.}} Similar: karse; Noun: karSe. Meaning: probably to collect worms to use for a purpose, not to become infested with them, but could be the same word as karse.

wormwood ■ hiinis N wormwood {{Ex.: hiinistak}} At the wormwood (name of a village)} Similar: hiisen. ■ hiisen N wormwood Verb: hiise; Similar: hiinis. Meaning: common large wormwood species, probably a different type than hiinis.

gather wormwood ■ hiise V gather wormwood {{Ex.: hiisena makke. We go to gather wormwood.}} Noun: hiise.

At the wormwood (placename) ■ hiinistak (Made from: hiinis, -tak) N place At the wormwood (village name) Meaning: can also mean literally 'in the wormwood' (not the place).

worn out ■ suuyuSte (Made from: suuyu, -Ste) perf used up, worn out, melted

worry ■ *hulle V worry {{Ex.: hullepu makke ciitese. They are worried about the dance.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu, meaning is for hullepu. Meaning: of being sad and thoughtful, for example about a loved one far away. ■ hullepu (Made from: *hulle, -pu) V worry

worse
get worse ■ *hiswa V get worse {{Ex.: kan yete hiswanin. I got worse later. hiswanin. (Someone) got worse.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ hiswan (Made from: *hiswa, -n) V get worse (Other Pronunc.: hiswan before another suffix) ■ yekren (Made from: yekre, -n) V get more so/more extreme, get worse (Other Pronunc.: yekreni before a suffix) ■ yiswa 2 V be more, be too much {{Ex.: haasin-ka yiswa. I am more afraid. Tallan-ka yiswa. I am getting hotter. sinni yiswa. (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without -n(i). Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to yekre. ■ yiswan (Made from: yiswa, -n) V get worse Meaning: only of one's health getting worse, or an injury or illness getting worse. (Other Pronunc.: yiswan before a suffix) ■ yuma V worsen, get worse, get sicker {{Ex.: wak yuman. He's getting worse. yumaanin-ka. I got worse.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of an illness. (Other Pronunc.: yuma before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ yuman (Made from: yuma, -n) V worsen, get worse, get sicker (Other Pronunc.: yumaan before a vowel in the word)

be worse ■ yekre V be more extreme/more so/worse {{Ex.: yekrektun. (You) would be more so. yekre wak hasseSmin. He's being angrier.
worse

yekre wak. He's worse (more extreme).
yekren-ka. I'm getting worse (more extreme.).} Synonym: enwe, yiswa 1; Similar: ekTe. Grammar: may be used similar to a comparative (more __, _er). Meaning: to be even more the way one was, but if that is negative, means to be worse.

worsen ■ enwe V worsen, aggravate, deteriorate

{[Ex.: men kannis enwe. You are making me worse. envey nuk! Make it worse!]} Synonym: yiswa 1, yekre. ■ yuma V worsen, get worse, get sicker {[Ex.: wak yuman. He's getting worse. yumaanin-ka. I got worse.]} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of an illness. (Other Pronunc.: yuma before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ yuman (Made from: yuma, -n) V worsen, get worse, get sicker (Other Pronunc.: yumaan before a vowel in the word)

would ■ =tukne Adv would, if only {[Ex.: koc tum ke halsamin, kantukne-mes taah. If you were a liar, I would question you. oksetkun kan-was akkan. I would have left him behind much earlier. moTukne-ka-mes piinase kannan? How could I refuse it to you? muySintukne-ka-mes. If I liked you... hinkayitkun-me-was? What would you say to him?]} Grammar: add to an adverb or other word types to add meaning that something has not happened (or will not), but one wishes it strongly, can rarely be used as an independent word, starting the sentence. (Other Pronunc.: =tun after a vowel)

wound ■ ammis Nrevers. injury, wound {[Ex.: hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis. My injury still hurts me.]} Verb: amsi. ■ merTo V wound {[Ex.: merTonin. (Someone) was wounded.]} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ otSo V hit, wound {[Ex.: biruhmin haywa-was otSon. They all hit him. kan-was yete otSo. I will hit it (the mark). koc ekwe-ka otSo riicas. When I don't hit the word (right). hann-k otSohnis? Where is he hit?]} Grammar: sometimes seems to mean 'be wounded' instead. Meaning: hit a target, hit a specific spot when hunting something, hit in an abstract sense of 'get right', hit and wound.

wounded

be/get wounded ■ merTon (Made from: merTo, -n) V be/get wounded [Ar + Asc. guess]

wow! ■ Sokwe Adv really, great!, wow! {[Ex.: Sucuuhne Sokwe miSte pan. The bread is really good when heated (warm)! Sokwe-k! It's great!/Wow! nepe Sokwe waska. It's really streaked.]} Grammar: can be used as an adverb in a sentence or as an exclamation by itself. Meaning: used for example to exclaim when you're amazed by how well someone can do something.

wrap ■ cunnu V fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap

{[Ex.: ekwe-k cunnuhite wak-urih. His hair is not tied up. cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.]} loanword: toplari. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc. ■ honno V wrap {[Ex.: honnomit! Wrap it for me! honnohte maTTer. The tobacco is wrapped up. honnoy nuk! Wrap it!]} Synonym: haawi. Meaning: wrap tobacco into a bundle, wrap a bow, general word for wrapping. ■ putti V wrap {[Ex.: nuku puttihte makse kurkah. Our corn is wrapped there. puttin-ak. He wrapped (it). kan-was putti. I'm wrapping it.]} Grammar: general, of wrapping a baby, corn, a wound, etc., the thing used to do the wrapping can be paper, cloth, or anything.

wrap head ■ hilli V wrap head, put headband on

{[Ex.: uttupuy men-panAyu yuu hillipuy! Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! hillipuy! Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) hilliw! Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) hillipuhte-ke. He's got his head wrapped. hillis headband]} Grammar: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth around the head.

wrap legs together ■ peTTole V wrap legs together, stick together (legs) Similar: peTTe. Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutsun verb. Social use: during sex, considered a very sexual word when said of feet/legs, which is the usual meaning.

wrap up ■ haawi V wrap up {[Ex.: haawimit! Wrap it up for me! haawiy simi! Wrap up the child! haawihne (It) gets wrapped up. haawis rag doll]} Synonym: honno. (Other Pronunc.: hawi before -spu)
wrapped up ■ honnohte (Inflected form of: honno, -Ste) perf wrapped up

wrestle
lock legs in wrestling ■ yuuko V lock legs in wrestling [Attested only once]

wring out ■ Tiinu V wring out, twist {Example: Tiinuy! Wring (it) out! (while washing) Tiinuhte twisted} Similar: titru. Meaning: may only be used of twisting a cloth out while washing (wringing), or may include more general twisting motions.

wrinkled ■ huytsuhte (Made from: *huysu, -Ste) perf narrow, wrinkled

be wrinkled ■ *huysu V be narrow, be wrinkled {Examples: huytsuhte innu. The road is narrow. wak-timnau huytsuhte. His forehead is narrow/wrinkled.} Grammar: only appears with -hte. Meaning: of forehead, mouth, road, or other things. ■ mutSa V be wrinkled {Examples: mutSaSte wrinkled (of the butt)} Similar: mutTya. Meaning: of the butt. [Attested only once] ■ TuTna V be wrinkled {Example: TuTnahte men-hin. Your face is small and wrinkled.}

Similar: Tuyru. Meaning: possibly small and wrinkled, of eyes or face. ■ Tuyru V be wrinkled {Example: TuyruSte-k wak-hin. His face is wrinkled. Tuyrumpi to make something wrinkled} Similar: TuNna.

write ■ enne V write, paint {Example: pappel ennema writing paper kommeSte-ka can enne. I'm tired of/from writing. hiimi men enne. You're always writing. moT-me miSSimpi ennen? Did you paint/write well? ennehte-k kurehsum. It is painted with red paint. kan uuru ennese. I give the pen (as a gift). toppumpi wak-ennene. He is finishing his writing.} Loanword: kiriwire.

■ kiriwire (Borrowed from: escribir Spanish) V write {Example: kommeSte-ka kiriwire. I am tired of writing.} Native: enne.

writing ■ ennen (Made from: enne, -n) N writing, painting

writing instrument ■ ennema (Made from: enne, -msa) N writing instrument, pen, pencil Meaning: may include things related to paper in general (for ex. a blotter on a desk) as well.

Y y

yawn ■ hawsu V yawn {Examples: hawsu-ka. I'm yawning.}

year ■ aasir N revers. year {Examples: iTTas aasir. New year wak hiSSenin neppe tollon aasir. He did this many years ago.} Verb: asri.

begin a (new) year ■ asri N revers. begin a (new) year {Example: asrin pire. The earth began a new year.} Noun: aasir.

yearling calf ■ Luohu N yearling calf {Examples: hinhan Luohu? How many yearling calves are there?} Loanword: weseeru. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, unusual for Mutsun. Social use: by Ascension's time the borrowing weseeru was used instead. [Attested only once]

yellow

catch big yellow lizards ■ tuhirwi V catch big yellow lizards {Examples: tuhirwina makke. We go to catch big yellow lizards.} Noun: tuhirwis. Meaning: big yellow lizard with white and black spots, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly Gerrhonotus.

be yellow ■ cirti V be yellow, be brown {Example: cirtinin. (It) turned yellow.} Meaning: of horses and of human skin color or complexion, darkish (probably not light yellow). ■ ciwhe V be cloudy, be yellow {Example: ciwheSte wak-hin. His eyes are cloudy.} Meaning: of eyes, as in having cataracts so that the pupil isn't black.

big yellow lizard ■ tuhirwis N big yellow lizard Verb: tuhirvi. Meaning: 1.25-1.5 feet long, eat wild blackberries, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly Gerrhonotus.

yellowjacket ■ pinnan N yellowjacket {Examples: sennen kannis pinnan. A yellowjacket stung me. itispu-k kata pinnan. He's crazy like a
yellowjacket. } } Meaning: a yellow wasp that lives under the ground.

urveda buena ■ TawriSmin (Made from: Tawri, -Smin) N yerba buena Pronunciation: might be cawriSmin and not related to Tawri or stinking). Meaning: literally a stinky one, but only used to mean this plant. Sci. name: Micromeria chamissonis Benth. Jepson. p. 875.-

verba santa ■ pukuti N holy weed plant Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called yerba santa in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly Eriodictyon californicum or other Eriodictyon species. [Attested only once]

you ■ meese (Inflected form of: men, -se) Pro you

\textbf{Yokuts people ■ yakSun N} Tulareño (Yokuts) people, Indian \{Ex.: yakSun hiwampis hoowose. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes (possibly seeds). yakSun Sotyohte. The Tulareños have their hair tied up in ponytails. yakSuSikma waate. The Tulareños are coming. \} Cultural info.: possibly from Salt Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a general term for various Indian tribes (probably except Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other Pronunc.: yakSuSi before plural suffix -kma)

\textbf{you ■ meese} (Inflected form of: men, -se) Pro you

\textbf{You were ashamed.} ekwe-men-kas holle hinnumpi. You can't wake me up. men kan-anan. You are my mother. ekwena men hitwis You don't have a towel. haSmunin men. You were ashamed. )

Grammar: 2nd person singular object independent word, equivalent to -mes, much less common than -mes, can be used for direct or indirect objects, rarely for 'about you', irregular object of men. (Other Pronunc.: mes alternative shorter form) ■ men Pro you \{Ex.: men kallepu. You defend yourself. ekwep men-kas holle hinnumpi. You can't wake me up. men kan-anan. You are my mother. ekwena men hitwis You don't have a towel. haSmunin men. You were ashamed. )

Grammar: 2nd person singular object independent pronoun, independent version of -me, irregular object form meese. ■ =me Pro you \{Ex.: hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran? How much money did you give me? ekwe-me amma! Don't eat! hann-me wattin? Where are you going? harahne nuk-me. It is said that you are given something. kuutis yeela-me! Wait a little! moT-me kaayi men-tuuris? Do your fingernails hurt? \} Grammar: attach to end of a word to add meaning 'you' (2nd person sg. subject), usually attaches to first word of sentence or clause. (Other Pronunc.: =m alternative shorter form after a vowel)
you all...me/us! ■ -m Suffix. (V) plural command 1st person object  {{Ex.: monsem kannis. Tell me, you all! makam kannis muusimpin! Warm me up, you all!}} Grammar: commands more than one person to do something to 'me' or 'us' (pl. imperative 1st person object), rarely used.

you all's ■ makam² Pro you, you all's  {{Ex.: makam koro You all's feet.}} Grammar: 'your' for more than one person (second person plural possessive).

you...him/her/it ■ =mes² Pro you...him/her/it  {{Ex.: ekwe-mes yissa! Don't give him money now! hinTis-mes hara? What are you giving him/her? ekwe-mes yissa! Don't (you) step on it!}} Pronunciation: shortened form of -mes-wa. Grammar: merged form for 2nd person singular subject and 3rd person singular object in the same sentence. Meaning: includes both 'you' (who does something) and 'him/her/it' (who you do it to) in the same sentence.

young

be a young man ■ Tutta V be a young man  {{Ex.: TuttaSmin young man}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, may be Tuuta. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be young ■ sinyi V be childlike, be young  {{Ex.: moT-me sire sinyin? Is your heart becoming childlike? sinyi-k wak sire. His heart is childlike. (He is young at heart).}} Pronunciation: could be same as *sinni. Grammar: with -n(i) means to become childlike. Meaning: may indicate 'be young at heart'.

young person ■ tare N young person, buddy, kiddo  {{Ex.: hanni-ka, tare, saawen? Where do I go to sing, sister? hiTTapuy, tare! Wash yourself, young lady!}} Similar: tarekse. Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

young woman ■ atSaknis (Made from: atSa, -kniS) N girl, young woman Grammar: plural is irregular atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older, not yet married. ■ atSa² N girl, young woman  {{Ex.: atSayikma girls paysenin atSakniS. The girl got pregnant!}} Verb: atSai. Grammar: irregular plural atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older. (Other Pronunci.: atSayi before plural suffix -kma) ■ muhas (Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) N virgin, nun, young woman  {{Ex.: monyoSmin muhas. promiscuous girl

...
mismin muhas. a pretty girl.} {Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

younger brother/sister/sibling □ tawses N younger brother/sister/sibling {Ex.: waate-k wak-tawsesTuk. He's coming with his younger brother. kannis-me tawses. You are my younger brother/sister. kuutYismin kantawses. My younger sister is small.} {Meaning: for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.

younger sibling □ tale N younger sibling {Ex.: kan-tale my younger brother/sister} } {your □ makam; Pro your, you all's {Ex.: makam koro You all's feet.} {Grammar: 'your' for more than one person (second person plural possessive). □ men= Pro your {Ex.: ekwe-me siksan men-ama! Don't get dirty on your body! hiTwiy men-eshen! Spread out your clothes/blanket! kan-mes assa men-urihse. I part your hair. nuuyatiy men-hiSSen! Stop what you're doing/your work! tollon men-coppomak. You have a lot of things (your things are many).} } {Grammar: 2nd person singular possessive proclitic, attach to the beginning of a noun to add meaning 'your (noun)', can use as a separate word men, but this is more common.